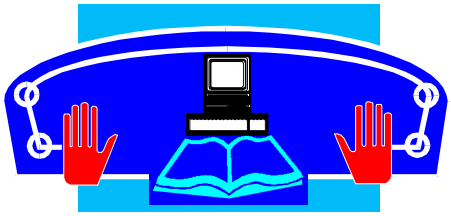

Mount Pelly Territorial Park - Management Plan
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Mount Pelly Territorial Park

Management Plan

November, 1993

Summary Report

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Rationale

In September 1992, Terriplan consultants was contracted by the Government of the NWT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism to complete a Management Plan for the proposed Mount Pelly Territorial Park, near the community of Cambridge Bay.

The objective of this study was to prepare a Park Management Plan which would illustrate preliminary land use concepts for future territorial par-k development. The material contained herein is a summary of the research conducted and recommendations outlining the type and extent of park facilities which could ultimately be developed,

The project requirements for this study included the review of existing documentation and research into inventory of the site; a site visit; and, discussions with Department of Economic Development staff in Yellowknife and Cambridge Bay, as well as other interest groups and individuals.

This study represents Stage Six in the parks establishment process, outlined in the *Opportunities* **for Growth:** *Parks in the* **Northwest** *Territories* draft policy document. Stage Six includes the third phase in the community consultation process, the development of the Park Management Plan and the ensuing recommendations to the Minister.

The Management Plan is intended to provide the basis of discussions for the community consultation and land transfer processes. Community participation into the management planning process will ensure greater understanding and acceptance of the recommendations for the development of Mount Pelly Territorial Park. This plan will form the framework for future development considerations within the park, when the transfer of land has been completed.

The potential benefits that may be realized in the designation of Mount Pelly as a territorial park reserve are:

- the protection of this unique and significant landmark from Incompatible development, preserving the site as an attraction for community residents and tourists;
- the establishment of a territorial park will enable the Government of the NWT to allocate funding toward the development of tourism amenities, and manage the operations and maintenance of the park;

assist in the protection of the significant and sensitive areas within the park boundaries, such as the peregrine nesting site;

provide economic benefits to the community through the provision of operations and maintenance contracts:

improve economic spin-off benefits to outfitters and hotel operators who provide tours to Mount Pelly.

1.2 Project Background

Tourism reports completed in 1985 and 1988 outlined marketing strategies and tourism development opportunities for the entire Arctic Coast Tourism zone and Cambridge Bay in particular. Both studies identified the importance of Mount Pelly with respect to tourism due primarily to the proximity of Mount Pelly to the community of Cambridge Bay and its landscape significance.

The ***Tout-km and Parks Plan:*** *Cambridge Bay*, **was** completed by EDA Collaborative Inc. in March 1988, This study detailed three major development opportunities designed to increase tourism in the community, The three projects detailed in this study included:

a regional and community based Visitor Centre;
an Historic Park development within the old town site; and,
a day use area and campsite at Mount Pelly.

The Arctic Coast Tourist Information Centre, completed in 1991, houses the Arctic Coast Tourism Association zone offices as well as provides year round access to tourism opportunities and events information. A masterplan for the Historic Park was alsoundertaken in 1991. The design of an interpretive trail at the old town site, is an integral component of the historic theme.

The 1988 development program recommendations for Mount Pelly proposed a day use viewing area and a separate campsite. Development considerations suggested the recognition and protection of the existing wilderness aspects of the landscape through the provision of limited built form, Development themes were to focus on the natural history of the surrounding landscape and the geomorphology of Mount Pelly. It was proposed that an Outdoor Recreation Territorial Park of approximately nineteen square kilometres be considered.

A 1988 Product Implementation Plan identified Tourism Marketing Themes for the communities in the Kitikmeot Region. The theme identified for Cambridge Bay was Modern Arctic Lifestyle. A number of sub-themes include:

1. Changing Traditions (stone church, old town)
2. Modern Lifestyle (schools, churches, co-op, barges)
3. Appropriate Technology (ATV's, windmills, foundations)
4. Community Recreation (fishing, hunting, flora and fauna, camping)

Public infrastructure requirements in support of the recreation sub-theme included the development of Mount Pelly Day Use Area, allowing the opportunity to:

drive through the arctic landscape;
observe wildlife and local arctic flowers; and,
experience the scenic views from atop Mount Pelly.

The recommended development requirements included:

road improvements;
construction of day use area facilities; and,
possible construction of a gazebo-shelter,

Private sector opportunities in support of the marketing theme identified half day excursions to the Mount Pelly Day Use Area. Cambridge Bay was listed first in development priority for the Kitikmeot Region.

2.0 *EXISTING* CONDITIONS

2.1 Regional Setting

The community of Cambridge Bay is located on the southeast tip of Victoria Island in the arctic archipelago, 350 kilometres north of the arctic circle. The community is situated on the northwest arm of Cambridge Bay at about an elevation of 14 metres above sea level. It is the administrative centre of the Kitikmeot Region for the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Arctic Coast Tourist Association. The estimated population in Cambridge Bay in 199 I was 1, I I 6 people.

The Inuit name, *Ikaluktutiak*, meaning “fair fishing place” distinguishes the area as an important traditional summer gathering area for the Copper Inuit. Archaeological evidence has identified pre-history Dorset occupation. A Hudson’s Bay Company post was first established in 1921, and the RCMP operating a detachment since 1926. The area was visited by a number of explorers including Roald Amundsen in 1905 on his voyage through the Northwest Passage in the "Gjoa". Another link with Amundsen is the ship the "Baymaud" which is submerged at Cambridge Bay. Originally named the "Maud", Amundsen made his famous North East Passage ‘drift’ in this vessel. It was not until the construction of the DEW Line in 1955, that the Inuit of the area moved into the community: many being employed at the site. In 1981, Cambridge Bay became the regional administrative centre for the Kitikmeot.

Mount Pelly is located approximately fifteen kilometres northeast of the townsite of Cambridge Bay, at 69° 10’ North Latitude; 104° 40’ West Longitude. The elevation of Mount Pelly is over 200 metres (about 690 feet at its highest point) and is visible from Cambridge Bay. The mountain has a flat, table top appearance and is over five kilometres in length and about one kilometre in width. At present, there is no development within the proposed park boundaries. The Armed Forces erected a monument on the summit of Mount Pelly in 1989, dedicated to the Inuit who served in the forces and in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry. There is also a survey monument, along with stone cairns on Mount Pelly. Mount Pelly is bounded in the north by an elongated, unnamed lake extending over 25 kilometres eastward. This lake drains into Greiner Lake, to the west of Mount Pelly, which in turn drains through Freshwater Creek into Cambridge Bay. Typical of this area, there are numerous small lakes within and around the park boundary. The mountain is accessed by a rough, single-width road. This road has been pushed through the tundra and at present ends at the stream connecting the unnamed lake with Greiner Lake, northwest of Mount Pelly. The community has expressed the desire to extend the road to Ferguson Lake, considered to bean excellent recreation and fishing lake. See Figure I - Regional Setting,

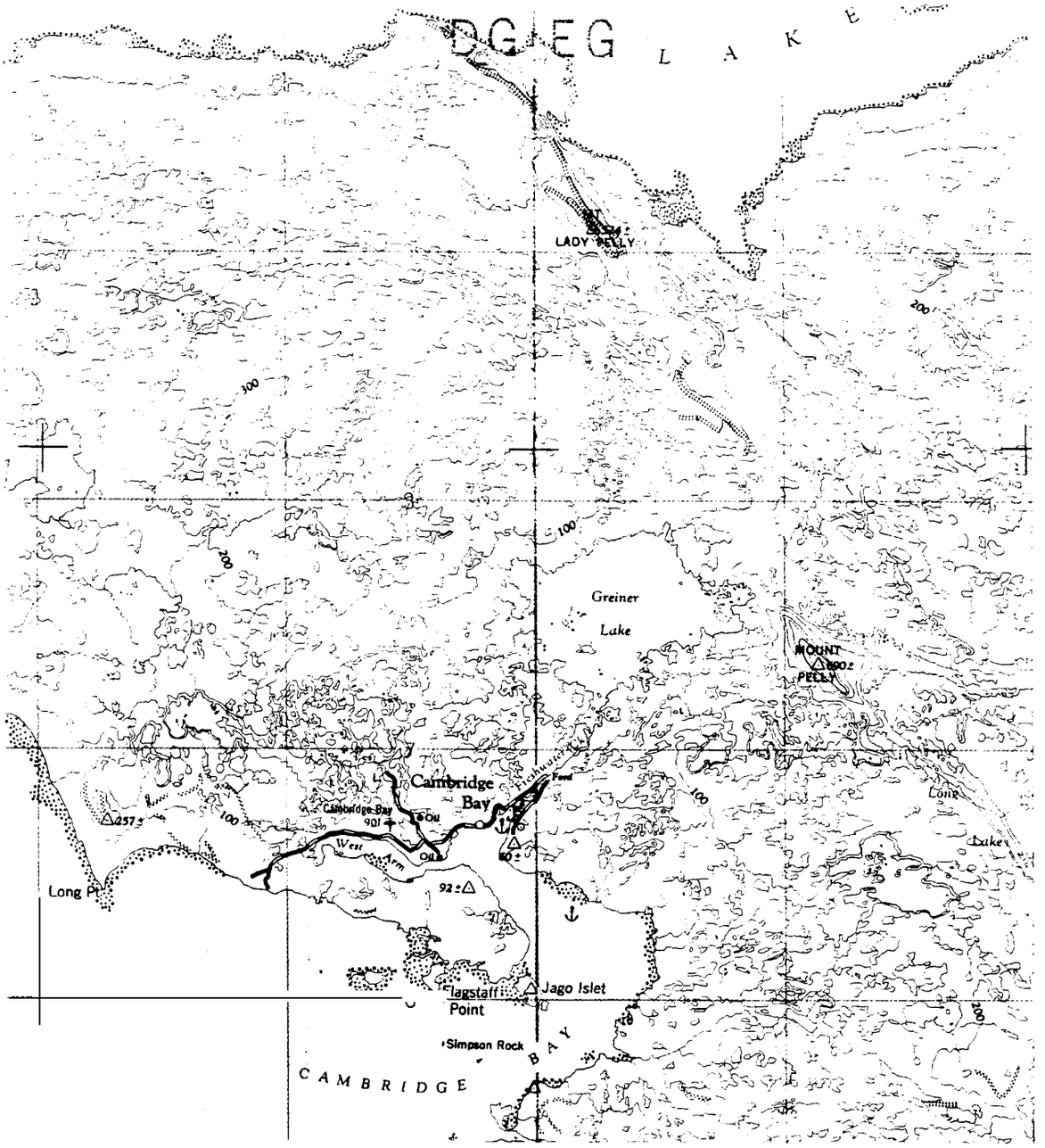


FIGURE I - REGIONAL KITING

SCALE I:250,000

2.2 Land Status

The 1988 *Tourism and Parks Plan* identified a boundary for the proposed Outdoor Recreation Park at Mount Pelly. This park boundary included the entire mountain and adjacent northern and eastern shorelines. The approximate area was 19 square kilometres. The cabins to the northwest of the mountain were to be excluded from the park boundary.

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism in November 1988, made a request to the Lands Division of the Government of the NWT to secure the land for the day use area proposed along the southwest base of Mount Pelly. It was identified at that time that the Department of National Defence had secured an extensive reserve which included Mount Pelly. Also, Municipal and Community Affairs were also processing an earlier (February, 1985) land application request by Kitikmeot Arctic Tours Ltd. for a parcel of land on the northwest side of Pelly along the lake shoreline for the purposes of a campground.

The request for securing the land for the day use area was still outstanding in 1990 when the Hamlet of Cambridge Bay made two motions at the August 15, 1990 Regular Council meeting. Council approved the plans to develop the day use area. Another motion at that same meeting made a request to the Department of Economic Development and Tourism to consider expansion of the day use area boundaries to include all of Mount Pelly into a territorial park and to develop guidelines for All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) use within the park.

A revised request to the Lands Division for land transfer was made by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism in December 199 I At an earlier meeting, the Hamlet Council approved the revised boundaries of the Mount Pelly Territorial Park, estimated at about 1570 hectares in area. This boundary is the current configuration and excludes the access road and the land requested by Kitikmeot Arctic Tours Ltd. and all other lands occupied by private cabins. TFN did not select this area as part of the land claims negotiations to allow for the establishment of the park. Through the lands negotiation process, the Government of the NWT has made the commitment to develop a park at Mount Pelly. It is also proposed that DND will withdraw their interest in this area.

Currently, the application for land transfer is being held “in abeyance” by the Federal Government until a response is received by National Defence. The proposed boundary is outlined in Figure 2- Proposed Park Boundary. Correspondence and Hamlet Council Resolutions relating to the establishment of a territorial park at Mount Pelly has been included in Appendix A.

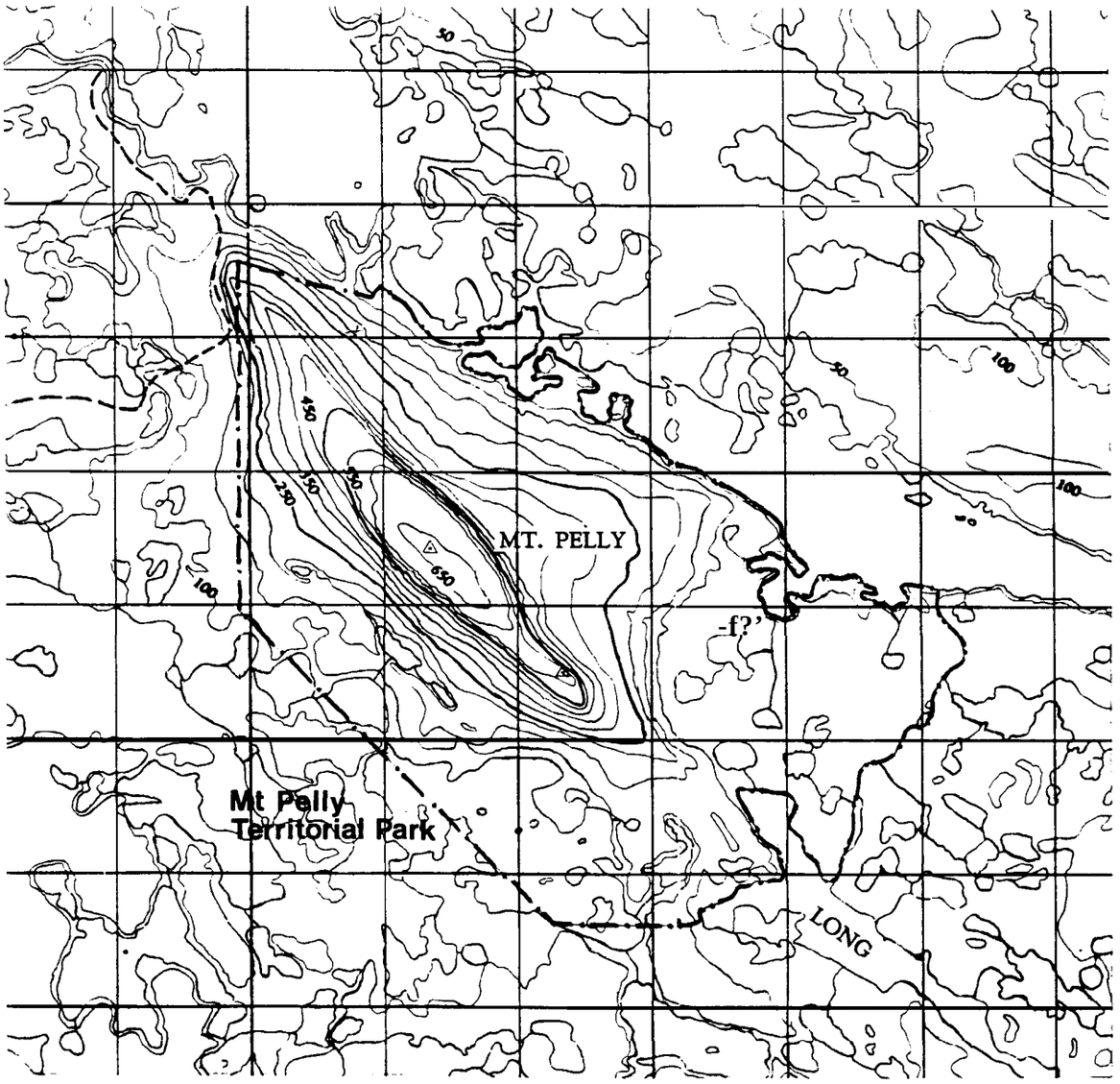


FIGURE 2- PROPOSED PARK BOUNDARY SCALE 1:50,000

2.3 Tourism Trends

While visitor statistics are only kept for the peak summer period, it is believed that this is an accurate reflection of the greatest numbers of tourist traffic. Business travel to ail the regions occurs throughout the year but it is unlikely that these travelers utilize tourism infrastructure outside of the peak period. During the summer of 1991, air traffic to Cambridge Bay was estimated to be about1 000 people (of the recorded 2000 people to the region in total). There was no differentiation between pleasure and business travel. Ai-i interview with Joe Ohokannoak, Acting Manager of the Arctic Coast Tourist Information Centre during the summer of 1992, indicated that about 600 persons visited the information centre between June and August of that year. It is believed that the figures were somewhat higher than average, due in part to two major events occurring that year; the fiftieth Anniversary of the St. Roch northwest passage voyage and the sailing of the ***Frontier Spirit*** cruise ship passage of the northwest passage.

The most current visitor trend exit survey, the *Northwest Territories Visitors* ***Survey: Summer /989,*** prepared by Acres International Ltd. was conducted during the summer of 1989 at eight airports (including Cambridge Bay) and four highway ferry crossings, effectively surveying all regions in the NWT. This survey compared favorably with the figures presented in the ***Tourism and Parks P/w, 1988,*** suggesting that the rate of anticipated visitation growth has increased from the estimated 2% per year. The estimated number of visitors to the Arctic Coast in 1989 **was 1,644** or 3°A of the total visitors to the NWT. This is based on 67 I parties surveyed at an average party size of 2.45 persons.

The largest group of visitors to the NWT consists of males aged 40 to 55, representing 19,3% of the survey. The second largest group is males 3 I to 40 years. Male visitors outnumber female visitors in all age groups, with female visitors comprising between 4% and 7% of visitors in all age groups except those ‘over 55’.

The greatest proportion of visitors to the Arctic Coast travel to conduct business (3 I %). The breakdown of the numbers are as follows:

PURPOSE OF VISIT BY DESTINATION
(ARCTIC COAST)

PURPOSE	% PARTIES
Business	31.0
Vacation	25.0
Personal	0.1
Visiting Friends and Relatives	11.7
Employment	26.3
Other	5.8
Total	100.0

The top three overall primary activities of visitors to the NWT are: general touring (28.2%); visiting friends and relatives (22.8%); and, business related activities (17.7%), The primary activities of visitors to theArctic Coast differ somewhat from the NWT figures. They areas follows:

PRIMARY ACTMTIES BY DESTINATION
(ARCTIC COAST)

ACTIVITY	PARTIES	%
Private Business	278	41.62
Visiting Friends and Relatives	103	15.42
Government Business	92	13.77
Canoeing	66	9,88
Touring	48	7.19
Fishing	34	5.09
Research	21	3.14
Nature Study	13	1.95
Hunting	7	1.05
Other	4	0.60
Hiking	1	0.15
Conference	1	0.15
Total	668	100.00

Visitors to the region spent a total of 13,510 nights; or 6.4% of the total nights spent in the NWT. This translates into an average of 15.4 nights in the region, compared with an average of 8.9 nights in the NWT. By far, the most nights (72.2%) spent in the region are for business activities; the remaining 27.8°/0 (an average of 8 nights) due to pleasure travel.

In 1992, visitors to the Arctic Coast spent a total of $4,243,000. on transportation, meals, accommodation, souvenirs, tours and other items. Package tours accounted for an additional $243,000. being spent. Transportation accounted for the major expenditure at $1,689,000,, while interestingly, tours were the next major expenditure at $682,000. The average expenditure per party is calculated at $6,323.40.

When asked what was the most interesting feature in the NWT, 60.8% of all parties indicated that the 'landscape/scenery' is the most interesting feature. The 'people of the NWT' was second at 23.1, and 13.7% thought that the 'culture/architecture' was very interesting. 'Nature/wilderness' was rated at 8.7%

Analysis of these statistics would suggest that there is a potential market for expanded facilities in the Cambridge Bay area. Although the majority of visitors to the region are there on business, it is also significant that while in the region, and particularly in Cambridge Bay, these visitors would also be interested in short duration tourist activities. The development and marketing of tourist infrastructure would capture a percentage of those already traveling to Cambridge Bay for other reasons. Also, if special events or package tours continue to be promoted throughout the region, these facilities will add to the visitors' experience.

Mount Pelly is a dominant landform in the landscape, visible from the townsite. The presence of this landform creates interest for those visiting the community, It is a site that is promoted by the community residents and outfitters. The Government of the NWT recognizes the significance of this area and as such is recommending the creation of the Territorial Park.

3.0 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 Climate

It is believed that during deglaciation and emergence, the mild climate supported a rich growth of arctic flora. Evidence includes the absence of ice-shove marks on the geomorphic strandlines on Mount Pelly, indicating that the sea at the time of emergence was more ice-free than at present. Specific elements of the present arctic climate of Cambridge Bay is provided in the chart below, Figure 3- Climatic Data: Cambridge Bay.

Generally, the marine environment influences the climate, moderating temperatures particularly in the spring and fall. Wind is a continual presence, prevailing from the north. The greatest velocity of wind is experienced in the fall. All months of the year can experience frost, although July is the warmest month with a mean daily temperature of 8.2°C. Cambridge Bay experiences extended daylight periods during the summer months, corresponding to the winter dark season. For nine months of the year, the average temperatures are below freezing. The mean total precipitation is 137.0 mm, with mean snowfall amounts of 72.7 cm,

The active layer of soil at Cambridge Bay is between 60-90 cm. The non-consolidated soil materials are stabilized by permafrost with this comparatively thin active surface layer being subjected to frost heaving and slipping. It is in this thin layer that makes plant life is possible.

3.2 Glacial Geology

The Cambridge Bay area is situated in the Banks-Victoria Region in the Arctic Platform geological province and is characterized by conspicuous glacial landforms and marine strand lines (ancient tidal shoreline), The palaeozoic carbonate bedding and other structures are obscured over large parts of the region by thick glacial and fluvial deposits of the Wisconsin (last) and earlier glacial advances. Much of Victoria Island is covered by streamlined glacial formations, such as; drumlins and eskers, with lineation trending toward or paralleling major channels, These major glacial deposits are thought to be produced by deposition from subglacial meltwater.

The topography is depicted by low (within 150 metres of sea level), flat, knolls and moist depressions. The soil classification is that of dry till on ridges to lake margin tundra. The surface debris consists of unconsolidated beach shingle, igneous boulders and angular dolomite. Finergrain soils are found in the lake margin tundra, These deposits include till, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine material at higher altitudes and marine deposits at lower

CAMBRIDGE BAY A

69°06'N 105°07'W/0, 23m, 1929 to/à 1990

	Jan janv	Feb févr	Mar mars	Apr avr	May mai	Jun juin	Jul juill	Aug août	Sep sept	Oct oct	Nov nov	Dec déc	Year année	
Temperature														Température
Daily Maximum (°C)	-30.0	-30.0	-26.7	-17.3	-5.6	4.9	11.9	9.2	1.6	-8.1	-20.1	-26.2	-11.4	Maximum quotidien (°C)
Daily Minimum (°C)	-37.0	-37.1	-34.8	-26.8	-13.4	-1.3	4.0	3.1	-2.9	-15.2	-27.4	-33.1	-18.5	Minimum quotidien (°C)
Daily Mean (°C)	-33.4	-33.5	-30.7	-22.0	-9.5	1.9	8.0	6.2	-0.6	-11.5	-23.7	-29.6	-14.9	Moyenne quotidien (°C)
Extreme Maximum (°C)	7.8	-9.4	-6.1	6.1	10.6	22.2	28.9	24.4	15.6	6.9	0.0	-4.8		Maximum extrême (°C)
Date	948/19	989/04+	955/20	940/21	941/31	973/27+	930/01	935/04+	957/06	988/05	931/01	983/24		Date
Extreme Minimum (°C)	-52.8	-50.6	-48.3	-42.8	-35.0	-17.8	-1.7	-8.9	-17.2	-33.0	-42.2	-49.4		Minimum extrême (°C)
Date	935/03	955/27	936/03+	972/03	935/13	974/02	978/01	952/30	965/30	978/29	941/25	934/31		Date
Degree-Days														Degrés-jours
Above 18 °C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	Au-dessus 18°C
Below 18 °C	1596.9	1456.2	1511.6	1202.0	854.0	485.0	310.5	366.4	558.5	918.9	1252.7	1478.1	11991	Au-dessous 18°C
Above 5 °C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	97.0	57.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	177	Au-dessus 5°C
Below 0 °C	1038.9	948.0	953.6	662.0	297.2	29.8	0.0	0.5	55.8	361.8	712.7	920.1	5980	Au-dessous 0°C
Precipitation														Précipitations
Rainfall (mm)	0.0T	0.0T	0.0T	0.1	1.4	8.8	22.1	27.8	12.1	0.8	0.0T	0.0T	73.2	Chutes de pluie (mm)
Snowfall (cm)	4.9	5.3	6.0	8.3	10.6	3.4	0.0T	1.0	9.2	15.8	9.1	6.0	79.6	Chutes de neige (cm)
Precipitation (mm)	4.0	4.3	4.9	7.3	10.5	12.0	22.2	28.8	20.3	14.7	7.2	4.8	141.0	Précipitations (mm)
Extreme Daily Rainfall (mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	6.8	19.3	35.8	30.7	28.2	10.4	0.3	0.0		Extrême quot. de pluie (mm)
Date	990/31+	990/28+	990/31+	975/28	990/29	987/11	988/24	949/18	988/06	963/16	968/09	990/31+		Date
Extreme Daily Snowfall (cm)	11.9	6.1	10.2	12.7	15.7	17.8	1.5	4.6	9.7	20.8	15.2	10.2		Extrême quot. de neige (cm)
Date	944/25	973/06	965/03	941/12	972/23	929/19	956/21	974/14	972/02	962/08	940/13	940/12		Date
Extreme Daily Pcpn. (mm)	11.9	5.6	10.2	12.7	13.5	21.1	35.8	30.7	28.2	20.8	15.2	10.2		Extrême quot. de préc. (mm)
Date	944/25	956/14	965/03	941/12	972/23	969/02	988/24	949/18	988/06	962/08	940/13	940/12		Date
Month-end Snow Cover (cm)	19	23	25	27	17	0	0	0	2	11	14	17		Couver. de neige, fin de mois (cm)
Days With														Journées avec
Maximum Temperature >0°C	0	0	0	•	5	25	31	31	20	2	0	0	115	Température maximale >0°C
Measurable Rainfall	0	0	0	•	•	4	10	12	7	•	•	0	34	Hauteur de pluie mesurable
Measurable Snowfall	6	6	6	7	9	3	•	1	7	12	9	7	73	Hauteur de neige mesurable
Measurable Precipitation	6	6	5	6	8	6	10	13	12	12	8	7	98	Hauteur de préc. mesurable
Freezing Precipitation	•	0	•	•	3	2	0	•	3	4	•	•	14	Précipitation verglaçante
Fog	4	5	4	4	7	5	4	4	5	6	3	3	54	Brouillard
Thunderstorms	0	0	0	0	0	•	•	•	•	0	0	0	•	Orages
Sunshine (hrs)	M	58.7	175.8	262.3	252.6	287.4	322.3	177.9	76.1	60.0	12.2	M	N	Insolation (h)
Station Pressure (kPa)	101.37	101.50	101.66	101.71	101.54	101.16	100.94	100.82	100.98	101.00	101.20	101.28	101.26	Pression à la station (kPa)
Moisture														Humidité
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	M	M	M	N	0.29	0.60	0.84	0.80	0.54	0.26	N	N	N	Pression de vapeur (kPa)
Rel. Humidity - 0600L (%)	N	N	N	79	87	88	85	90	90	87	81	77		Humidité relative - 0600L (%)
Rel. Humidity - 1500L (%)	N	N	76	80	84	78	69	75	83	86	80	77		Humidité relative - 1500L (%)
Wind														Vent
Speed (km/h)	23	22	21	20	21	20	20	22	23	23	21	21	21	Vitesse (km/h)
Most Frequent Direction	NW	NW	NW	NE	NW	N	W	N	N	NW	NW	NW	NW	Direction la plus fréquente
Maximum Hourly Speed (km/h)	89	89	84	80	80	93	71	79	87	101	82	97		Vit. horaire max. (km/h)
Direction	N	NW	NW	N	NW	N	SE	N	NE	NE	NW	N		Direction
Maximum Gust Speed (km/h)	108	109	97	102	102	120	93	109	116	121	102	122		Vit. max. du coup de vent (km/h)
Direction	N	NW	NW	N	NW	N	SE	W	NE	NE	NE	N		Direction

FIGURE 3 CLIMATIC DATA: CAMBRIDGE BAY

elevations. There are numerous large and small lakes within a poorly developed drainage system.

Mount Pelly constitutes the junction of two esker systems present on southern and northern Victoria Island. Mount Pelly stands about 150-180 metres (500-600 feet) above the surrounding terrain. It is elongated roughly northwest-southeast and stands isolated forming a landmark for miles around. Baby Pelly and Lady Pelly are features visible from Pelly to the northwest. Strandlines on Mount Pelly reach 167 metres (548 feet) with the highest marine shells found at 177 metres (580 feet). It is believed that the entire hill was completely submerged during glaciation due to the flat summit. It is composed of unconsolidated material. The steep southeast end is characterized by blocky debris of large erratics amid the indigenous debris. The southwest and northeast slopes are characterized by long and steep sandy gullies. The dominant surface material is sand, gravel or boulders.

The Canadian Encyclopedia describes an *esker* as a:

> "narrow, sinuous ridge of gravel and sand emplaced during glacial retreat by the deposition of sediments from meltwater streams flowing on the ice or in tunnels on, through or, most frequently, under glacial ice...they are features of a deglaciation phase...Their orientation is affected by various factors, but generally they are roughly parallel to the ice flow and the general slope of the subglacial topography".

There is physical evidence that Mount Pelly has been subjected to many geomorphic processes. Wind and snow action, ice shoves and mass wasting processes such as rillwork, landslides, mudflows, stripe and sheet solifluction and frost cracks have been identified on and around Pelly. It is believed that mass wasting is the most important land levelling process. Mud polygons are also seen in the vicinity of Pelly. These processes greatly affect vegetative patterns.

3.3 Vegetation

The earliest study of plants on Victoria Island was made by John Rae who, in 1851 travelled from Great Bear Lake along the south coast of the island. Thirty-three species of vascular plants were collected. At present, over three hundred and twenty species of plants have been identified throughout the phytogeographic province of the arctic archipelago, with more than two hundred identified on Victoria Island.

The characteristic vegetation in the southern portion of Victoria island is arctic dwarf shrubs and sedges. The dominant species are shrubby birch and willows, sedges, blueberry, crowberry and labrador tea,

The rock desert/fell-field landscape of southern Victoria Island is capable of suppor-ting a variety of plant life. Within this community, three distinct associations of species are recognized: rock desert; unstable screes and stone creeps; and, gravelly river flats and fans. This community is characterized by a scant coverage of vegetation. In areas of polygon formations, the depressions bordering these polygons are characterized by lush vegetation owing to the abundance of soils and moisture.

Plant growth can be retarded in soil-less areas and in exposed areas due to the abrasive action of wind-driven sand and snow. Where plants take-hold in the thin active layer of soil above the permafrost, they are specially adapted to the arctic.

Despite the desert-like appearance of Mount Pelly, there have been as many as thirty species of plants identified, twenty one being scarce or rare. The nine most common, listed in order of abundance are:

- Saxifraga oppositifolia (saxifrage)
  Dryas integrifolia (avens)
  Polygonum viviparum (bistort)
- Carex rupestris (sedge)
  Thamnolia vermicularis (worm lichen)
  Cetraria nivalis (snow lichen)
  Evernia perfragilis (lichen)
  Alextoria nigricans (lichen)
- Arenaria rubella (sandwort)

3,4 Wildlife

Few wildlife studies have been undertaken in and around Cambridge Bay and Mount Pelly area. A National Museum of Canada study undertaken in 1960 and 1962 has provided the basis for the information provided below.

Of the sixty eight species of birds that have been identified around southeastern Victoria Island, fifty seven species were identified in the Cambridge Bay/Mount Pelly area. It has been suggested that as many as forty two of these species breed in the Cambridge Bay/Mount Pelly area.

The reason that such high numbers of birds have been identified in the Cambridge Bay area is due to the wide

variety of nesting habitats. The habitats that have been identified throughout southeastern Victoria Island include: marine; marsh tundra; wet tundra; low-level dry tundra; high-level dry tundra; deep lakes; and, artificial environments. The dry ridges of Mount Pelly attract a number of nesting birds including:

- Snow Goose
- Roughlegged Hawk
- Rock Ptarmigan
- Semipalmated Plover
- Black-bellied Plover
- Knot
- Baird's Sandpiper
- Stilt Sandpiper
- Long-tailed Jaeger
- Snowy Owl
- Horned Lark
- Snow Bunting
- American Golden Plover (occ.)
- Lapland Longspur (occ.)
- Oldsquaw (rare)

Some birds will continue to nest in areas that have been settled or disturbed by humans, such as occurred with the construction of the road to Pelly and the subsequent disturbance to the surrounding environment. Birds such as the Rock Ptarmigan, Baird's Sandpiper, Horned Lark, Lapland Longspur, Semipalmated Plover and the Snow Bunting fit into this category, Along route to Mount Pelly, it is also possible to observe bird species common to marsh and wet tundra. These species include the Canada Goose, Black Brant, and Tundra Swans.

A peregrine falcon nesting area has been identified in previous reports along the steep south east slopes of Mount Pelly. This information was confirmed bythe Department of Renewable Resources staff in the region. Special attention must be paid to the sensitivity of these birds to human intrusion.

Mammals in the area of Mount Pelly are not as varied as bird species, but their presence nevertheless provides an opportunity for convenient viewing. An annotated list of mammals is provided below:

Caribou (Rangifer tarandus) - Two subspecies of caribou occupy Victoria Island. Pear-y caribou inhabit northern Victoria Island. These small, light coloured caribou are a threatened subspecies. The caribou of southeast Victoria Island have been designated "southern arctic islands caribou" as their appearance is different from that of other species, particularly the Peary herd. Not much is known about this herd and are therefore the focus of ongoing studies. Small numbers have been seen on Mount Pelly.

Muskox (Ovibos moschatus) - The only other ungulate in the arctic archipelago, these mammals are occasionally seen in small numbers below Mount Pelly.

Ermine (Mustela erminea arctica) - A large subspecies found in the arctic archipelago, They are carnivores often feeding on lemmings, birds and hares and are prey to hawks, foxes and owls. The population fluctuates with the

lemming population. They are commonly seen in rock talus.

Arctic Fox (Alopex lagopus) - The arctic fox is hunted for its pelt by the Inuit. Dens have been observed between Cambridge Bay and Mount Pelly and along the southeast slope of Pelly itself. These animals are shy and elusive, and are very seldom seen, They feed on lemmings and are prey to wolf.

Wolf (Canis lupus) - The Canis lupus bernardi originally found on Banks and Victoria Islands may have been 'swamped' by Canis lupus arctos of the arctic archipelago. They migrate seasonally, following game (caribou). They live and hunt in packs. Sitings are rare.

Arctic Hares (Lepus arcticus andersoni) - The arctic hare has been observed on Mount Pelly, although elusive. Nocturnal in habit, they remain active all winter. They are an important link in the food chain and have also been and important faunal resource.

Lemming (Lemmus sibiricus phaiocephalus) - Lemmings are active year round, thus are prey to both migrant birds and mammals. Their numbers are highly cyclic and therefore affect the number of prey observed in any one year. Their tracks are readily seen in late spring and fail when snow is on the ground,

Fish stock analysis has shown the presence of char in Greiner Lake and its tributaries. Trout is also found in the large water bodies around Mount Pelly. The Government of the NWT has set daily and possession limits for these stocks. In particular, a limit of one char per day is enforced in Greiner Lake system. This is to allow fish stocks to replenish.

3.5 Traditional Use

A computer search, undertaken by the Northern Heritage Centre has identified a number of registered archaeological sites in the vicinity of Cambridge Bay and Mount Pelly. All sites identified are adjacent to the access road and the Greiner Lake outflow, also known as Freshwater Creek. No archaeological sites have been inventoried within the proposed park boundary.

4.0 PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 Park Planning

The Government of the NWT through the Department of Economic Development and Tourism is in the process of preparing a policy on the establishment and operations of territorial parks. The following section includes excerpts from *Opportunities for Growth: Parks in the Northwest Territories, A Parks Policy for the 1990's*, the draft policy paper.

Mandate

The Minister of the Department of Economic Development is responsible for parks in the Northwest Territories under the *Territorial Parks Act* (R.S.N.W.T. 1988,c.T-4). The Act directs the Minister to establish and operate parks for the "...benefIt, education, arid enjoyment of the public." Five different types of territorial parks maybe established under the territorial act. The types vary widely from natural environment recreation parks for limited recreational use to smaller wayside parks (for the traveling public) found along the roadside. Community parks are established for the recreational benefit of a settlement, hamlet or city. Outdoor recreation parks are for general recreational use by residents and visitors. Finally historic parks are established to commemorate historic and archaeological sites.

Although the act provides the government general direction on parks, no policy exists today to assist the Department of Economic Development and Tourism in further developing a territorial parks system. As the park system developed over the last 20 years has been small, no specific parks policy was necessary. Now however, with new large park proposals being considered, and tourism, economic growth, and sustainable development being top priorities in the Territories, a parks establishment and operating policy is required. Such a policy will assist government in directing the establishment and development of parks across the north. A framework is needed to spell out the purpose of a territorial park system and describes how such a system is to operate.

Size and Location of New Parks

The establishment of territorial parks will be undertaken in the context of existing regional land use plans and tourism development strategies. A rigid system plan for developing territorial parks will not be adopted, rather a more flexible approach that responds to regional tourism needs and opportunities will be used.

Consistent with the prominent role that parks will play in promoting tourism development, the choice of a park location and its size will be determined by factors such as:

market demand for natural and cultural attractions;
transport and accessibility;
natural and cultural heritage conservation of these resources which attract visitors to the NWT;
existing and required tourist infrastructure and services;
cost of development and operations;
other competing or complementary tourism attractions;
far enough to bean adequate distance from surrounding incompatible land uses; and,
existing and potential land and resource uses.

More specifically, the park size and location policies would include:

Park Size

large enough to include key natural and cultural features which will attract visitors;
large enough to contain most visitors' activities;
room to accommodate future expansion; and,
boundaries should correspond to recognizable natural and built features.

Park Location

select location with attractive natural and cultural features which can be sustainably developed;
adequate development potential for services and infrastructure;
available public access (air, land, or water); and,
avoid conflicting third party interest.

Parks Employment and Contracting Opportunities

The Government of the Northwest Territories is committed to developing and operating parks that will provide local employment and contracting benefits. Attempts will be made to make such opportunities as consistent with northern lifestyles and traditions as possible. The Department will work with other territorial and federal departments in providing and funding the necessary training programs to prepare the communities for such opportunities.

The policy commitment is that:

parks development and operations will involve locally affected communities by offering training and employment opportunities either directly or indirectly via contracting for services or associated tourism development.

Parks Planning: A Framework for Development

In order to wisely use resources to develop and operate territorial parks, the government is committed to preparing a park management plan, which will consider the management of natural and cultural resources as well as visitor activities in parks.. This plan will be developed with considerable input from locally affected communities, special interest groups, and other government departments. The plan will generally:

outline the purpose, objectives and goals of the parks;
identify the general use of the park resources;
address the development, marketing, and promotion of the park's tourism potential;
establish park operating principles and guidelines;
identify and rationalize park boundaries in terms of recognizable natural and cultural features and process:
manage traditional usage;
develop outdoor recreational activities;
develop tourism facilities;
develop outdoor orientation and interpretive programs;
identify training requirements:
develop a schedule and timetable for physical and program development in the park; and,
propose a capital and operating budget for the first 5 years of the park's development and operation.

Purpose of Parks Establishment and Operations

The Government of the Northwest Territories is committed to further expanding and diversifying the economy of the NWT. In a fashion compatible with its sensitive and unique northern environment and culture. Parks are one of the tools that this government will use to implement the concept of sustainable economic development as outlined and endorsed by the 1987 National Task Force on Environment and Economy. As such, parks will play an important role in developing the tourism economy while, at the same time, conserving those resources which attract visitors to the NWT. Parks will be carefully developed as attractive destination locations as well as provide service support to the tourism sector. These sites will also provide residents of the NWT. with invaluable educational, recreational and cultural appreciation opportunities.

The Government of the Northwest Territories also wishes to foster greater private sector Involvement in parks development. Therefore, the business community will be encouraged to participate in the establishment of parks by developing appropriate lodge, outfitting, and other related opportunities both within and outside of parks.

In summary, this government establishes and operates parks:

to provide opportunities for tourism and recreation, as well as enjoyment, education, and appreciation of the

natural and cultural heritage of the NWT;
to create a focus for marketing the natural and cultural heritage of the NWT as part of its tourism industry;
to offer opportunities for employment and business which take advantage of the skills of native peoples and are compatible with northern lifestyles; and,
to undertake or support the development of services, facilities, and/or programs to attract and manage visitors to territorial parks in a manner consistent with the natural and cultural significance of the park.

4,2 Park Classification and Boundary Description

The territorial park classification proposed for Mount Pelly Territorial Park is an Outdoor Recreation Park. A community Park designation is not recommended for this park. This is because although it is considered important to protect this landmark, other areas are considered more recreationally important for the community As stated in the ***Park Act,*** this classification is defined as:

> Outdoor Recreation Parks provide opportunities for outdoor recreational activities to the public. Development is directed and limited to the provision of facilities required for those outdoor recreation activities that are suitable to the park. Dwellings are not permitted except where staff accommodations are required for an approved business, such as a tourism facility.

The site has limited potential for low level park development. Recreational opportunities such as hiking, picnicking, camping and fishing, as well as the interpretive potential of wildlife/bird viewing and plant identification are all activities that would complement the site and its proximity to the community of Cambridge Bay,

The proposed park boundary endorsed by the Hamlet Council in November, 199 I was one of two options presented. This option proposed a smaller park area and considered the exclusion of the road and cabins in the vicinity of Mount Pelly important. The area of the park is estimated to be 1570 ha.

This boundary, while excluding all built form including cabins and roads also poses problems with respect to development considerations. Primarily, there is little developable land within the park boundary in the vicinity of the access road. The westerly boundary excludes a portion of the 'toe' of Mount Pelly. It also excludes the location recommended in 1990 for the day use amenities. While this siting of the day use area was not considered the only potential site, it provides a level area adjacent to the road (on the west side), providing excellent accessibility. This boundary also excludes water access via the road from within the park,

It is therefore proposed that consideration be given toward extending the western boundary to the access road, following the east side of the road north to the shoreline of the unnamed lake along the northern boundary. The inclusion of this additional land would provide greater flexibility for siting a day use area within the park, provide greater control over use of existing tracks that have been graded along the southwestern slope and include more of the steep lands at the western end of Mount Pelly.

The boundary abuts the Kitikmeot Arctic Tours lands. Conditions of approval of the additional park area will likely include the provision that access to this area be maintained.

The proposed park boundary extension is detailed on Drawing 2- Preliminary Concept Plan.

A legal written description has yet to be generated for Mount Pelly Territorial Park. For purposes of this report, the recommended revised boundary could be described as:

Starting at a point	7673100 N, 509900 E, north to a point
	7674910 N, 509320 E, following the road
north to a point	7675970 N, 509730 E, northeast to a point
	7676080 N, 509910 E, following the shoreline to
	7675870 N, 5 0360 E, south to a point
	7675690 N, 5 0310 E, east to a point
	7675540 N, 5 0850 E, following the shoreline of an unnamed lake, north
of Mt. Pelly to a point	7673330 N, 515090 E, following the stream to Long Lake, then following the
shoreline to a point	7670850 N, 513350 E, east to a point
	7670850 N, 512150 E, northwest to the starting point.

The additional land area is calculated to be approximately 95 ha, increasing the total park area to 1665 ha.

5.0 DMLOPMENT CONCEPT

5.1 Purpose and Development Objectives

Mount Pelly has long been considered an important 'resource' to the residents of Cambridge Bay. Access to the mountain via the road, has provided both community recreation use and an attraction for the tourism market.

The primary purpose of a territorial park designation is the protection of the land from incompatible development and use, The land adjacent to the access road and at the base is under pressure from unauthorized use and the park designation is seen as the most responsive way in which:

the natural environment will be maintained while considering low scale, sensitive development; and,

to control unauthorized development and use in the area, such as uncontrolled cabin development, and environmental concerns, including gravel extraction, erosion caused by ATV use and protection of habitat.

The primary objectives for the designation of Mount Pelly Territorial Park are;

to preserve and protect the significant biotic and abiotic resources; in particular,
protection of the unique landform;
"protection of the peregrine nesting area;
"protection from further deterioration of the environment through human use.

development of infrastructure, suitable to the demand levels and land capability;

to encourage recreation opportunities suitable to the park designation for community and tourism use;

encourage increased tourism activity in Cambridge Bay;

through the ease of accessibility, encourage an appreciation and understanding of the arctic environment;

contribute to economic opportunities in the community of Cambridge Bay, through the development and maintenance of park facilities.

5.2 Tourism Activities

The following tourism activities and associated development requirements are proposed for Mount Pelly Territorial Park. This Outdoor Recreation Park will be subject to the existing Regulations and the proposed management policies, outlined in the Proposed Management Policies section below.

All development within the park will be carried out in accordance with approved site and development plans, which take into consideration environmental assessments.

Activity	Potential Development Requirements
visitor orientation	park identification signage
picnicking	access road parking site development with tables and firegrills garbage containers privies
viewing/interpretation	trail development/route identification viewing platform interpretive signage
back-country camping	access road parking trail development signage/registration site development with tables and firegrills
canoeing fishing/ice fishing cross-country skiing	

5.3 User Groups

The following list of five groups have been identified as potential users of the park and its facilities. Each group has different patterns of recreational use and through identification of the user and their needs, levels of development can be generated. The order in which each user group appears is considered representative of the current user pattern.

Resident

This group will be primarily interested in day use activities,and may visit the park at least once a year. This group will also consider Mount Pelly as a destination for visiting family and friends. Most often this group will be self-reliant, ie., transportation, and tourist set-vices beyond visiting the Information Centre will not be required. Their

visit to the park may include the following activities:
day use picnic; hiking/viewing; photography; skiing; and, fishing

Visitor (Tour Package)

As this groups activities are generally highly structured, a visit to the park would need to be scheduled. Guided/escorted tours are currently scheduled during the summer and meet with great success. This user group would likely spend a short period (half day) at the park. Their transportation is pre-arranged. Their activities may include: staging at the day use area; hiking/viewing; photography; and flora and fauna identification.

Business Traveller

Although most business travelers cannot/do not schedule tours to the park, the opportunity for evening (midnight sun) tours or weekend day trips are possible. Conference related tours, utilizing localservices could be arranged. Their activities may include: walking/viewing; photography; and, fishing.

Adventure Traveller

These independent travelers rely upon local services. Their stay in the community will be less structured and possibly 'indefinite in length'. Most will stay at hotels as they are notoutfitted for overnight camping. They are interested in outdoor pursuits and will visit the Information Centre to find out what activities and services are available. The activities this group may participate in, include: day use picnic; hiking/viewing; photography; fishing; and flora and fauna identification.

Backcountry Enthusiast

This group will have entered the community equipped to be self-sufficient in most respects. They will use to limited extent the local services but are prepared to explore on their own. This group tends to be knowledgable about the local conditions. They will visit the Information Centre before and after (for the showers) their park visit. Their activities may include: backcountry camping; canoeing; hiking/viewing; fishing; flora and fauna identification; and skiing.

5.4 Development Constraints

There are a number of constraints which will affect the type and scale of development in the park. Firstly, one of the greatest constraints to development is Mount Pelly itself. The predominant slope gradient within the boundary is between 6- 15%. The maximum desirable development grades for parks facilities is between 0-5%. An analysis of slope gradient will assist in determining the 'developable areas'. The erosion potential is increased because of the steep grades. If the vegetative layer is disturbed through repeated traffic, this too will increase erosion, Careful planning of vehicular access areas and pedestrian trails is essential to reducing the impact.

Due to existing grades and soil structures, some areas naturally experience erosion(solifluction). Again, these areas must be considered environmentally sensitive and development limited.

The identified peregrine falcon nesting area along the steep east slope of Mount Pelly must be considered extremely sensitive to disturbance. A large buffer area adjacent to this area, restricting development, along with other initiatives will reduce this impact. A number of rough-legged hawks were also identified on the summit of Mount Pelly during the study period. Further site reconnaissance is necessary toidentify the nesting locations of these birds.

Over-fishing of char in Greiner Lake anditstributariesh as resulted in reduced limits of the catch being imposed. Currently, the limit of one char per day is in effect. The maximum possession limit is seven for trout. An effective information program is necessary to ensure that visitors comply with these limits.

Another natural resource constraint that should be considered is the climate. The summer season isrelatively short, effectively limiting park use to the tourism season ofa few short months. The upper reaches and summit of Mount Pelly experiences strong winds, whereas the more sheltered areas at the base are subject to buggy conditions. Consideration to the proper siting of park facilities is important. Although Mount Pelly is only 15 km from Cambridge Bay, this distance and the remoteness of the site could be a problem for visitors inexperienced with the arctic environment.

At the time of the preparation of this Management Plan, the park reserve had not been secured. The Federal Government had not withdrawn its interests in the land which effectively delays all capital development. When a response is received, it is possible that 'conditions' may be attached to the release of theland. These conditions will need to be addressed during the land transfer and detailed design processes.

Access to the park via the single lane gravel road could also be considered a constraint. Although it provides a significant development feature, the road in its existing condition is very rough and hazardous, There are sections of the road which requires additional fill, culvert replacement and regrading. There is evidence of a number of wash-outs, possibly due to the spring run-off. The ongoing maintenance of this road is an issue that must be addressed by the Government of the NWT and the Hamlet of Cambridge Bay.

Access within the park boundary is another concern that must be addressed. A number of tracks and trails have been created by vehicular traffic use. Again, in areas where vegetation is eliminated due to vehicular use, erosion problems are evident. In steep slope conditions with loose granular material, sloughing is occurring. The use of ATV's is considered to be the primary problem. The rehabilitation of trails within the park boundary should be considered, potentially discouraging further use of these trails. A management policy regarding the restriction of vehicular use within the park should address this issue.

Drawing I - Existing Conditions, graphically illustrates a number of the aforementioned conditions,

5.5 Development Zones

Drawing 2- Preliminary Concept Plan, illustrates the preliminary development zones within Mount Pelly Territorial Park. This concept was developed on the basis that the recommended expansion to the park boundary would be considered and thus the land has been incorporated into the concept plan development.

A minimum level of development has been proposed for the park, providing a basic comfort level for the park user. Careful monitoring of park use would provide the necessary information for determining the success and level of use in the park. When demand warrants, the expansion of the park services would then be considered.

Vehicular access to the park services is proposed at two locations; at the visitor orientation area and at the day use/camping trailhead. Access to all other areas of the park would be on foot. Amenities that require a 'high' level of maintenance such as the privies and garbage containers are located at the road for ease of maintenance. Again, monitoring of the park throughout a number of seasons will determine if overuse of the remote day use and camping sites is occurring.

Approximately 12 km of trails is proposed for the park. This trail loops around the mount, at times providing higher elevation views (particularly along the south side), The trail along the north side provides access to the use areas.

VISITOR ORIENTATION AREA

This is the first areathat visitors to the park will see when approaching the site from the access road. Park identification signage should be prominently located at this area. This sign would also incorporate visitor information about the park and the services provided. Site development will include circulation organization for the pull-off/parking area, trailhead and orientation for the major trail system and the trail to the visitor interpretation area, Site amenities will include a group picnic site with three picnic tables and a fire ring, privies and a garbage container. This will provide amenities for those short duration park users and tour groups who will not be able to access the walk-in day use area. Day use amenities are limited as it is felt this site is not optimal for location and views. This area is shettered from the predominant winds which can increase the mosquito problems.

VISITOR INTERPRETATION AREA

This area is connected to the visitor orientation area via a trail which takes the visitor about two-thirds the way up Mount Pelly at the southwest end. This trail will be steep in sections and will require a number ofswitch-backs to reach the viewing platform. The viewing platform will provide a sheltered space from the wind and weather, and serve as a prominent location for visitors to gain a better perspective of the views from Mount Pelly. Interpretive signage panels will be erected at this structure, expanding on the interpretive themes suggested. The site development plans previously prepared can be incorporated into the design of these two sites, Visitors should be encouraged to continue walking to the summit ofPelly but no facilities are envisioned there at this time,

DAY USE/CAMPING TRAILHEAD

This area is the second access point to the park and the development areas along the north side of Mount Pelly. It is located at the short spur road at the northwest end and will be developed into a node for visitors using the day use and camping areas. This area will provide parking for vehicles and ATV's, as the sites along the north side are hiking trail access only. Signage providing information about the sites, distances and services will be provided at the trailhead. A canoe launch could also be considered for those who wish to canoe to the sites, which are water

accessible. The hiking trail will connect this area with the sites. Garbage containers will be sited here to encourage park users to carry out their garbage. A visitor registration system can also be incorporated into thesignage structure.

WALK-IN DAY USE AREA

This area is the primary picnic day use site. It is proposed that two individual sites and one group site is developed, Site development would include locating tables and firegrills at the individual sites and three tables and a fire ring at the group site. This area is accessible via the hiking trail from the trailhead. Monitoring of these sites will be required to determine compliance by the park user to the vehicular restricted access. If problems are encountered, consideration may be given to providing AIV access to this area. This would require a different trail standard.

WALK-IN CAMPING AREAS

There are two areas proposed for backcountry camping. Both are located at prominent points along the lake shoreline. In total, five campsites are proposed with picnic tables and firegrills. These sites are accessible by trail and boat. No other amenities are envisioned at this time.

VIEWING AREA/REST STOP

A rest stop is proposed at a prominent location along the trail at the southeast end of the mount. As this area is approximately 4 km from the visitor orientation area, it would be appropriate to provide a small interpretive/mformation panel and bench. This location could serve as the turn-around point or a rest stop for further exploration.

5.6 Interpretive Program

The interpretive program should strive to facilitate visitor appreciation of the natural environment and cultural resources within Mount Pelly Territorial Park and environs,

The *Tourism and Parks Plan: Cambridge Bay, 1988,* recommends an interpretive program that includes an interpretive brochure, directional signage and a personal program. It is proposed that the storylines should focus on the natural history of the surrounding landscape and the geomorphology of Mount Pelly.

Currently, most visitors to Mount Pelly do not have access to information about the area. Package tours provide personal interpretation but no specific program has been developed. Because of the relative remoteness of the site and the environmental considerations, it is important to recognize the need for pre-trip information and interpretation. This can be achieved through the provision of information at the Arctic Coast Tourist Information Centre. The Tourist Information Centre will play an important role in promoting and orienting visitors to the park.

The establishment of Mount Pelly Territorial Park has the potential to provide interpretation of the arctic environment. The uniqueness of the geologic formation and the proximity of the park to the community provides a good opportunity for creating interest through a limited interpretive program.

The proposed theme development for Mount Pelly Territorial Park is:

Mount Pelly: The Effects of Natural Forces

Geology, glaciation and climate have all played a role in the formation of Mount Pelly and environs. These forces of nature created the conditions for changes to the flora and fauna. This landform is still changing through the forces of wind, snow and ice action. The effects of these forces are evident to the informed eye, which in turn enhances the appreciation of the landscape.

The forces that created Mount Pelly, as well as, fossils, geomorphology, vegetation and fauna are all storylines that can be developed for interpretation. Interpretive signage will be restricted to the proposed activity areas within the park. This is in keeping with the low-impact, unobtrusive facility development intent. This signage would most ideally be located at the viewing platform. For message consistency and user identification, the signage layout and design should be the same for all signage types (orientation and interpretation). A park logo and possibly a name representative of the area may be developed to enforce the new development,

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Management Policies

Management Policies will guide the development and growth of the park. Ultimately, these policies can be enforced through Territorial Parks Regulations, complimenting the existing regulations.

The park will be managed so as to fulfil the stated objectives. The Department of Economic Development and Tourism will be the managing agency for this park, with regulatory monitoring from other agencies. The following recommended management policies for Mount Pelly Territorial Park are:

1. Recreational use will be developed and managed so as to protect the ecological integrity of the park. Recreational activities compatible with the ecosystem will be permitted in designated areas. Expansion of recreational facilities will be confined to areas that are not considered environmentally sensitive.

2. The use of the park for camping purposes will be limited to designated sites. Permits and fees will be introduced providing a mechanism by which use levels will be monitored and to provide a `check-in' system for public safety.

3. Campers will be required to carry out non-burnable garbage. The use of cans and bottles maybe restricted.

4. A program of regular maintenance and enforcement will be introduced.

5. Sports fishing will continue to be managed in accordance with existing regulations,

6. Vehicular access (including all-terrain vehicles) will be limited to those areas designated for access roads and parking.

7. Hunting will not be permit-ted within the park boundaries as the park is within the municipal boundaries of Cambridge Bay.

8. Scientific research by qualified individualswhich contributes to the knowledge of the park and environs will be encouraged. All research programs must meet applicable government requirements.

9, A park user information system is to be considered to provide park visitors and other travelers with information about the park and area resources and facilities. This could consist of a brochure with a display in

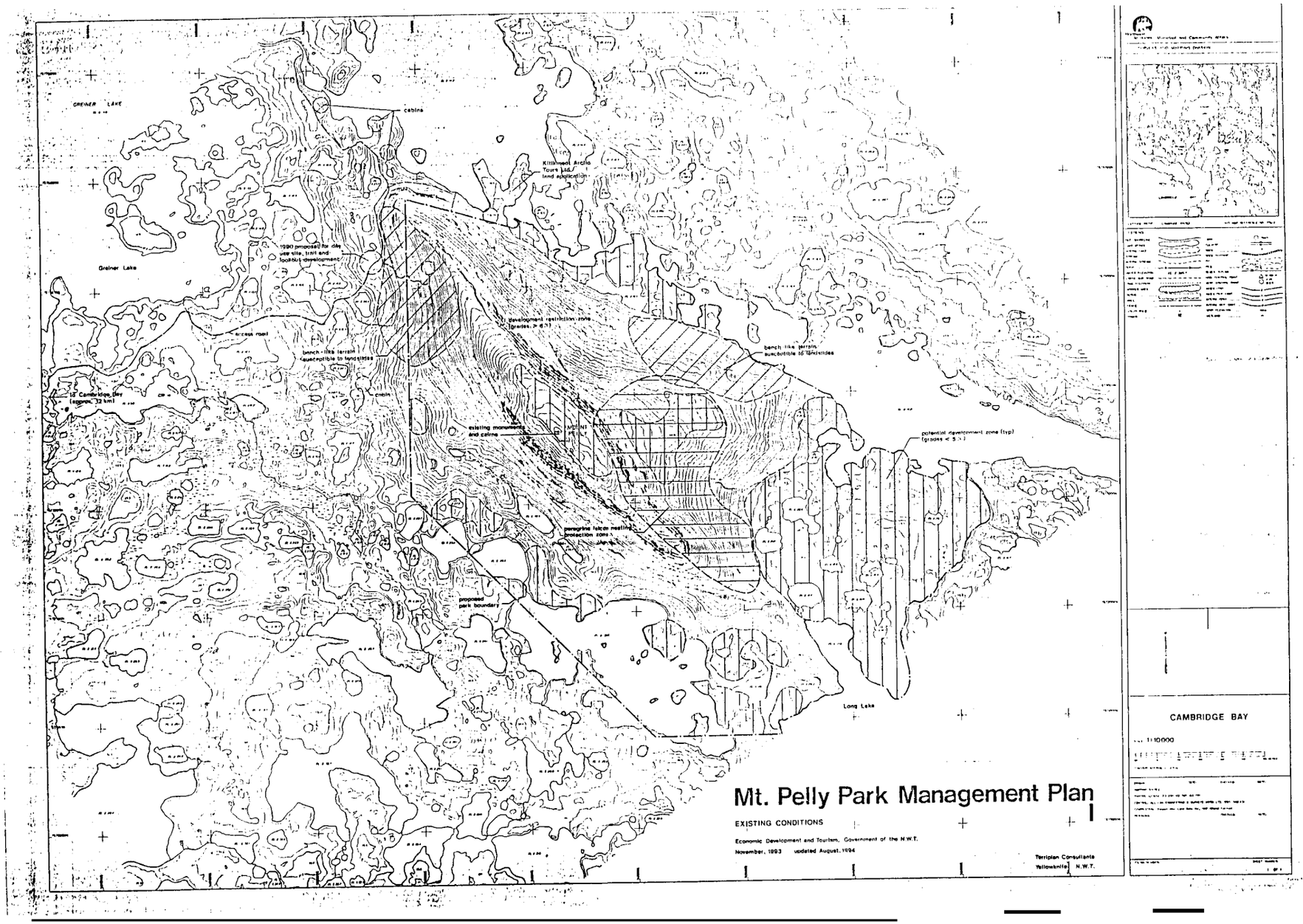
the Information Centre. It would include safety, park user regulations, environmental sensitivity and interpretive information on geology, flora and fauna.

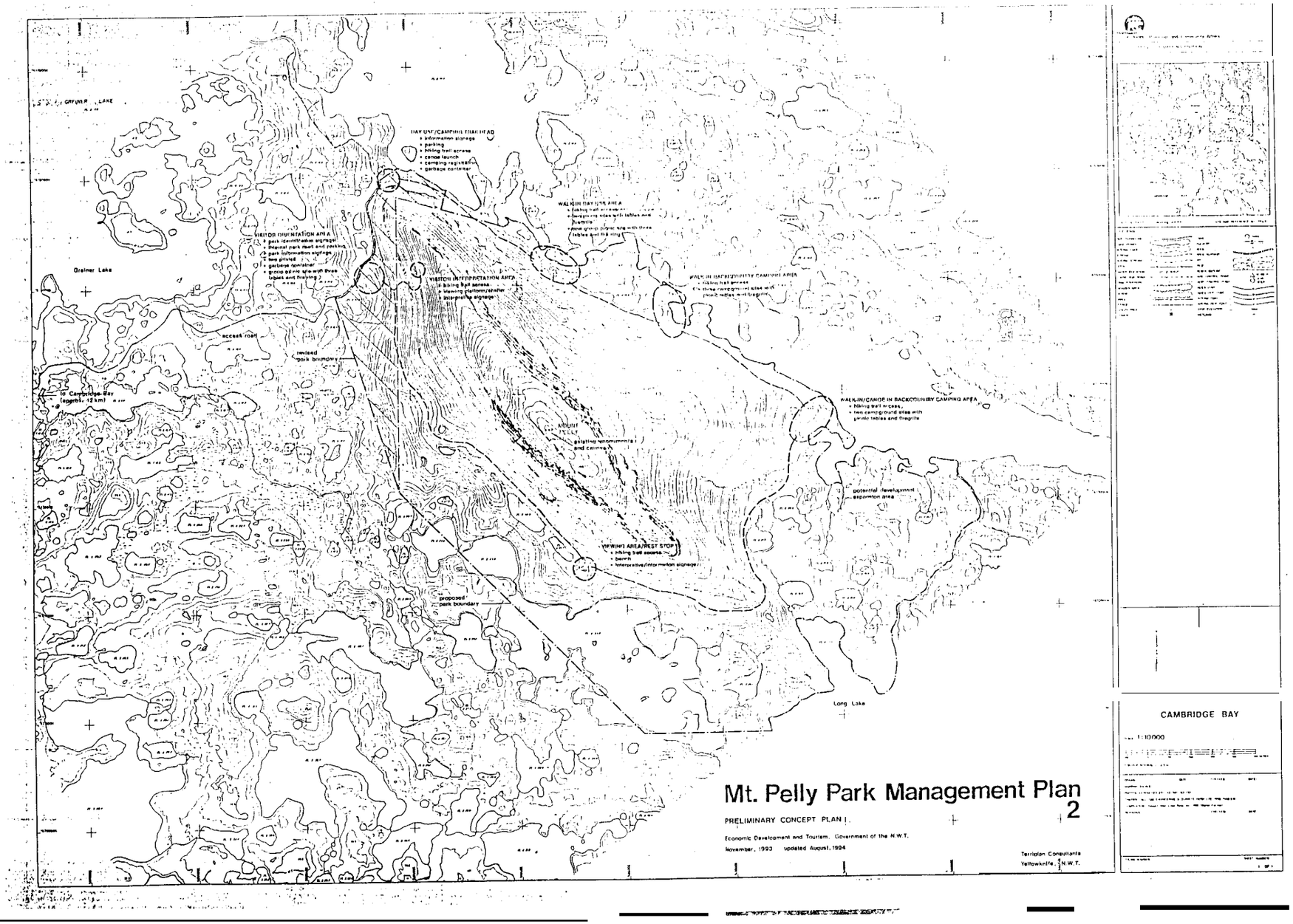
10, No lease permits will be issued within the park boundary.

11. Undertake the study and monitoring of the lakes within the park adjacent to the proposed camping areas to ensure water quality suitable for potable use.

APPENDIXA

Drawing I - Existing Conditions
Drawing 2- Preliminary Concept Plan
Drawing 3- Oblique Views


GREINER LAKE
cabins
Kitikmeot Arctic Tours Ltd./ land application
1990 proposal for day use site, trail and lookout development
Greiner Lake
access road
development restriction zone (grades > 6%)
bench-like terrain susceptible to landslides
bench-like terrain susceptible to landslides
to Cambridge Bay (approx. 33 km)
cabin
existing monuments and cairns
potential development zone (typ.) (grades < 5%)
peregrine falcon nesting protection zone
proposed park boundary
Long Lake
Mt. Pelly Park Management Plan
EXISTING CONDITIONS
Economic Development and Tourism, Government of the N.W.T.
November, 1993 updated August, 1994
Terriplan Consultants
Yellowknife N.W.T.
CAMBRIDGE BAY


GREINER LAKE
Greiner Lake
DAY USE/CAMPING TRAILHEAD
• information signage
• parking
• hiking trail access
• canoe launch
• camping registration
• garbage container
VISITOR ORIENTATION AREA
• park identification signage
• informal park road and parking
• park information signage
• two grilles
• garbage container
• picnic site with three tables and fireplace
VISITOR INTERPRETATION AREA
• hiking trail access
• viewing platform/shelter
• interpretive signage
WALK-IN DAY USE AREA
• hiking trail access
• two campground sites with tables and fireplace
• picnic site with three tables and fireplace
WALK-IN BACKCOUNTRY CAMPING AREA
• hiking trail access
• five campground sites with picnic tables and fireplace
access road
revised park boundary
to Cambridge Bay (approx. 12 km)
MOUNT PELLY
existing campground and camping
WALK-IN/CANOE IN BACKCOUNTRY CAMPING AREA
• hiking trail access
• two campground sites with picnic tables and fireplace
potential development expansion area
VIEWING AREA/REST STOP
• hiking trail access
• bench
• interpretive/information signage
proposed park boundary
Long Lake
Mt. Pelly Park Management Plan
2
PRELIMINARY CONCEPT PLAN I
Economic Development and Tourism, Government of the N.W.T.
November, 1993 updated August, 1994
Terrilogn Consultants
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
CAMBRIDGE BAY
1:10000

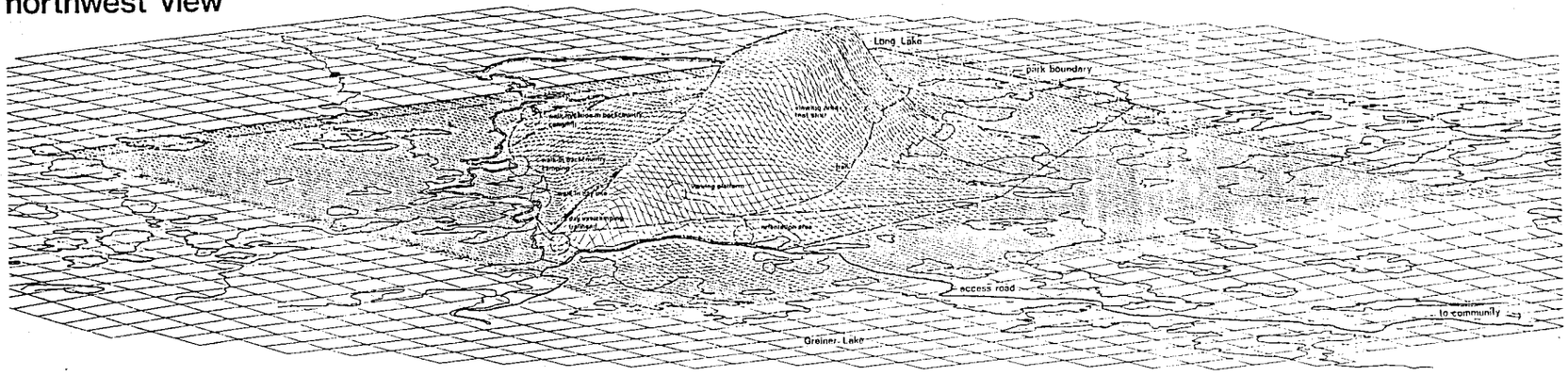
Mt. Pelly Park Management Plan
3

OBLIQUE VIEWS

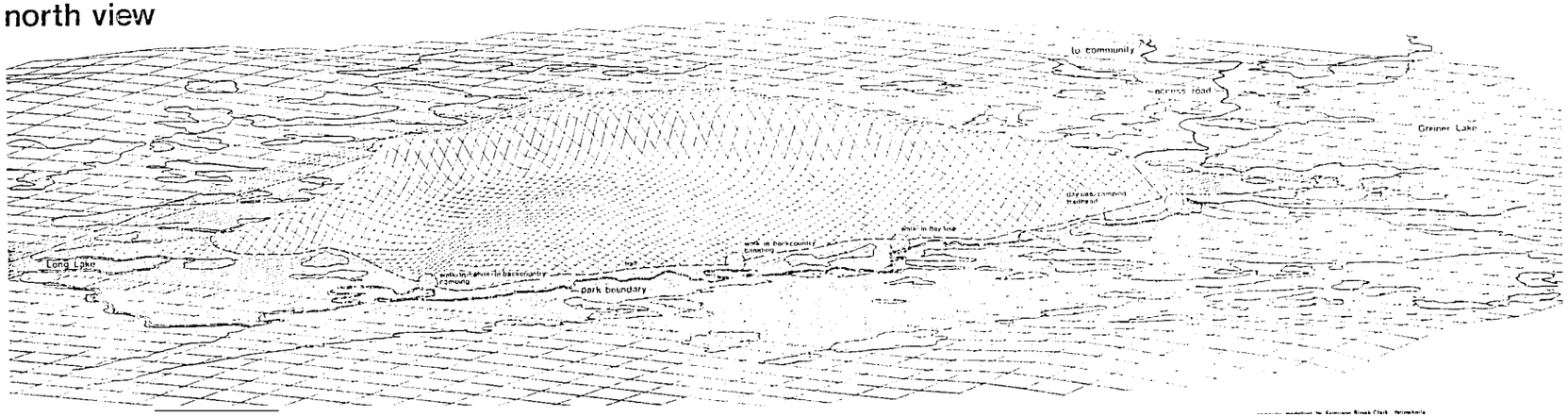
Economic Development and Tourism, Government of the N.W.T.
November, 1993 updated August, 1994 Scale 1:10,000h

Terriplan Consultants
Yellowknife, N.W.T.

northwest view



north view



APPENDIX B

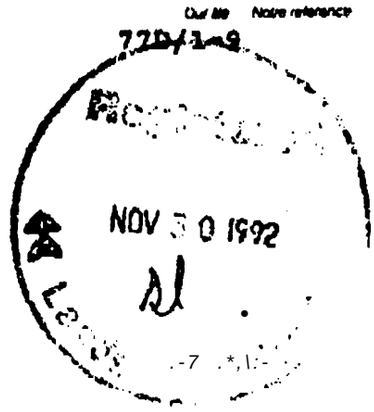
Lands Application Correspondence

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

P. O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, NT, XIA 2R3
Phone: 920-8165
Fax: 920-4669

Your file / Votre référence
7806-C25/2 (D prop 3)
Our file / Notre référence
72D/1-9

November 26, 1992



National Defence
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel-by-Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K2

Attention: P. L. Morel
A/Director, Properties

Dear Mr. Morel:

Re: DND Reserve - Cambridge Bay

The department of Economic Development & Tourism, Government of the Northwest Territories have applied for a parcel of land at Mt. Pelly near Cambridge Bay for the purpose of establishing a Territorial Park. Since a majority of the park is within the DND reserve, would your department consider relinquishing that portion located within your reserve to enable the Territorial Park to be created.

We understand that it will be necessary to communicate with the United States Air Force, prior to your response. By copy of this letter we will be advising the Government of the Northwest Territories that We are holding their application in abeyance until we have received a reply.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact Maureen Beauchamp at (403) 920-8173.

Yours truly,

Jim Umpherson
Regional Manager
Land Resources

BEAUCHAMP/mb

c. c. Albert Whitehead
Senior Lands Officer,
Government of the NWT

c.c. PLO
Cambridge Bay

FEED DOCUMENT THIS DIRECTION
IMPORTANT FAX MESSAGE
TO ERIC YAXLEY
COMPANY ED + T
FAX NO 873-0294
FROM Brenda Becker
NO. OF PAGES 1
RE Mt. Pelly Park

Canada

Northwest Territories Economic Development and Tourism

DEC 1 8 1991

DIRECTOR,
LANDS ,
MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY
AFFAIRS .

Request for Land Transfer, **Mt. Pelly Territorial Park**

On behalf of the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, I would like to ask that you facilitate the transfer of an area of land near Cambridge Bay to the Department of Economic Development and Tourism for the purpose of **territorial** park **establishment.**

The specific area required is near Cambridge Bay in the **Kitikmeot** Region as outlined on the attached map. Once the land **is** transferred the area **will** be established as a territorial park by order, as described **in** the **Territorial** Parks **Act.**

This land transfer request should supersede all other requests previously made by Economic Development and Tourism in regards to the development of a territorial park in the Mt. **Pelly area.**

Public consultation and encouragement of park establishment **in** the Mt. **Pelly** area has been an on-going **initiative** of this department since the mid 1980's. The Hamlet Council of Cambridge Bay supports the establishment of a territorial park at this site. This support was confirmed during a hamlet Council meeting November 13, 1991. A motion was passed which approved option **"1"** for a Mt. **Pelly** Territorial Park.

It is understood that **TFN** has not selected the land requested to allow for establishment of a territorial park at this site. The sketch boundary is adjacent to but does not include the land **area** applied for by **Kitikmeot** Arctic Tours Ltd. It is our understanding that DND will be withdrawing their interest in this area as part of the **TFN** land claim negotiations.

. . ./2

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism plans to establish this park by order as soon as possible. This would of course be subject to the federal government or other land holder conveying land to this government department for the purpose of establishing a park.

Please ensure this application for land transfer is handled on a priority basis. Copies of correspondence and liaison on this issue should be directed to Peter Neugebauer, Director, Planning and Program Development.

Dwight Noseworthy,
Deputy Minister.

Attachments.

c.c. Wilfred Wilcox,
Mayor,
Cambridge Bay.

John McGrath,
Regional Superintendent,
Economic Development
and Tourism.

Robin Reilly,
Director,
Parks and Visitor Services.

P.O. BOX 16
CAMBRIDGE BAY
N.W.T. XOE OCO
Ph: 403-983-2337
Fax: 403-983-2193

November 18, 1991

Joe Ohokannoak
Tourism Officer
Department of Economic Development & Tourism
Government of the N. W. T.
CAMBRIDGE BAY, N. W.T.

Dear Joe:

RE: Mt. Pelly Park Boundary

As discussed with you at their regular meeting of November 13, 1991, the Hamlet Council wish to endorse option # 1 for the proposed boundary for the Mt. Pelly Park.

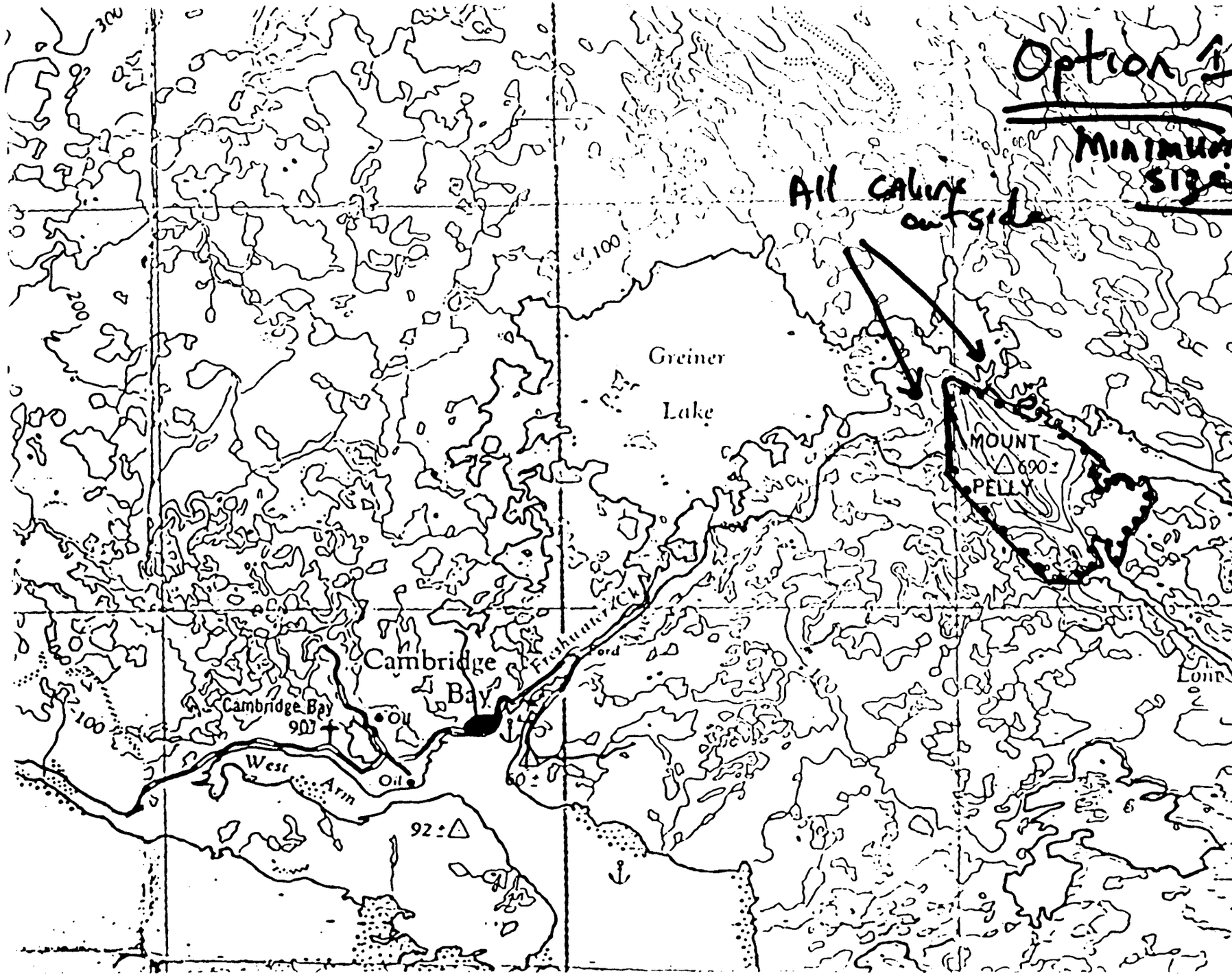
I have enclosed a copy of the map outlining the proposed boundary (option # 1) which the Hamlet Council hopes will be considered for the development of the park.

If you have any questions on the matter, please feel free to contact me.

Yours truly,

Ikey Evalik
A/Sr. Administrative Officer

Enclosure


Option
All caribou outside
Greiner
Lake
MOUNT
PELLY
Cambridge
Bay
Cambridge Bay
West Arm
Oil
92 ± △
100
200
300

HAMLET OF CAMBRIDGE BAY
REGULAR MEETING
NOVEMBER 13, 1991

PRESENT :

Wilfred Wilcox - Mayor
Syd Glawson - Deputy Mayor
John Maksagak
David Kaosoni
Les Beasley

ABSENT :

Bob Aknavigak - out of town
Mary Rose Maksagak - out of town
Allen Maghagak - out of town

IN ATTENDANCE: Ikey Evalik, A/Senior Administrative Officer

ALSO IN ATTENDANCE: Joe Ohokannoak, Tourism Officer, ED&T
Donal C Strong, Area Economic Development Officer, ED&T
Col. Herb Berdahl, RCMP Detachment
Peter Evaglok, President, Arctic College Student Council

1. OPENING

Mayor Wilfred Wilcox called the meeting to order at 7:09 P.M. A prayer was said by Councillor John Maksagak.

2. DECLARATION OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST

a) Mayor Wilfred Wilcox declared conflict of interest on item 11 of the aaenda (Accounts Payable).

3* DELEGATIONS:

a) Joe Ohokannoak, Tourism Officer, ED&T
Mr. Ohokannoak appeared before council to present the options that are available for the proposed boundary of the Mount Pelly Park.

The two options that were presented were discussed by Council and Mr. Ohokannoak.

Moved by John Maksagak Seconded by Syd Glawson

THAT THE HAMLET COUNCIL ACCEPT OPTION ONE FOR THE PROPOSED BOUNDARY OF THE MOUNT PELLY PARK AS PRESENTED.

Carried 91 - 1304

APPENDIX C

Resource Contacts
Bibliography

RESOURCE CONTACTS

Becker, Brenda. Senior Land Officer.
Municipal and Community Affairs. Government of the NWT. Yellowknife.

Bertulli, Margaret. Arctic Archaeologist.
Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre. Government of the NWT. Yellowknife.

Borowiecka, Alex. Site and Facility Design Specialist.
Economic Development and Tourism. Government of the NWT. Yellowknife.

Coady, Luke. Renewable Resource Officer.
Renewable Resources. Government of the NWT. Cambridge Bay.

Halliwell, Doug. Regional Quality Specialist.
Inland Waters. Environment Canada. Yellowknife.

Ohokannoak, Joe. Mayor.
Hamlet of Cambridge Bay. Cambridge Bay.

Patrick, Randy. Assistant Regional Superintendent.
Economic Development and Tourism. Government of the NWT. Cambridge Bay.

Pen, Jennifer. District Geologist,
Arctic Island Region. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Yellowknife.

Phillips, Bob. Environmental Health Officer.
Kitikmeot Regional Health Board. Cambridge Bay.

Scale, Ron, Special Advisor, Parks.
Economic Development and Tourism. Government of the NWT. Yellowknife.

Swyripa, Murray.
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Yellowknife.

Wakelyn, Leslie. Raptor Technician.
Renewable Resources. Government of the NWT. Yellowknife.

Whitehead, Albert. Senior Land Officer.
Lands Division. Muncipal and Community Affairs. Yellowknife.

Yaxley, Eric. Co-ordinator Tourism and Parks Planning.
Planning and Program Development. Economic Development and Tourism. Yellowknife.

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MAPS

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-- 1960. Mt. Pelly, 77 D/1 West. Scale 1:50,000.

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