

Baffin Regional Tourism Planning Project Community Tourism Development Plan Arctic Bay Catalogue Number: 11-32-16

11-32-16

BAFFIN REGIONAL TOURISM PLANNING PROJECT

COMMUNITY TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ARCTIC BAY

IKPIARJUK

April, 1982

PREPARED BY:

MARSHALL MACKLIN MONAGHAN LIMITED

PREPARED FOR:

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE NO.
1.	I NTRODUCTI ON	1 - 1
	1.1 What is The Tourism Study?	1 - 1
	1.2 Purpose of The Report	1 - 1
	1.3 Other Reports	
2.	MAJOR PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS	2 - 1
	2.1 Several Important Factors Affecting Tourism Development ${ m In}$ Arctic Bay	2 - 1
	2.2 Resources of The Land and People	2 - 1
	2.3 What Tourism Facilities and Capabilities Does Arctic Bay Already Have?	2 - 3
	2.4 Community Feelings About Tourism	2 - 5
	2.5 Who Should Visit Arctic Bay	2 - 5
3.	COMMUNITY TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN	3 - 1
	3.1 How Will Development in Arctic Bay Relate to Development in Other Communities in the Baffin Region?	3 - 1
	3.2 Development Opportunities and Other Tourism Programs	3 - 2

APPENDI CES

A. RESOURCE INVENTORY

- $\mbox{\rm Al}$ Resources of The Land (including map)
- AZ Resources of The People (including map)
- A3 Activity Evaluation Matrices
- A4 Community Resources

 Existing Tourism Facilities (Infrastructure)

 Special Events

 Special Skills

 Existing Tourism Activities
- B. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT
- C. DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND PROGRAMS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is The Tourism Study?

In May 1981, the consulting firm of Marshall **Macklin** Monaghan Limited was hired by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism to do a tourism study for the entire **Baffin** Region.

The three main purposes of the study were:

- To help the Baffin Region communities to understand what tourism is and what benefits and other impacts might result from tourism development;
- ii) To find out if community residents are interested in developing tourism what kind of tourism and under what conditions; and
- iii) To evaluate tourism potential by examing the resources in and around each community and by determining what there might be for tourists to see and do.

The study was initiated with the full support of **Baffin** Regional Council.

1.2 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to provide summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations resulting from the tourism study. This summary is provided for the residents of Arctic Bay so that all members of the community will know what is proposed and will be able to comment on the study and its recommendations.

More detailed information, including an inventory of resources, a description of the recent field program and a series of sheets describing tourism development opportunities and programs is provided in an appendix to this report.

1.3 Other Reports

If additional information is required, the following documents can be obtained from either the Hamlet Office or the Department of Economic Development and Tourism in **Frobisher** Bay:

a) Background Information Report

This report contains general information about the **Baffin** Region. Topics discussed include the responsibilities and programs of government agencies and major **Inuit** organizations; land use and ownership; economic activity; climate, and tourism resources and activities.

b) Planning Process Report

This report describes in considerable detail the methods used to carry out this study.

c) Regional Tourism Development Strategy

This report contains recommendations for tourism development programs involving the **Baffin** Region **as.a** whole.

d) Techni cal Appendi x

This document includes the **find**: ngs of investigations which were a part of this study.

2. MASTER PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

The **__following** sections outline the major factors affecting the development of tourism in Arctic Bay.

2.1 Several Important Factors Affecting Tourism Development in Arctic Bay

Three major location related factors are of major significance.

The proximity of **Nanisivik** Mine is an important consideration for four main reasons:

- The mine's jet airport provides twice weekly connections to Montreal and Frobisher Bay.
- 2. The several hundred visitors to the mine each year may also be interested in tourism opportunities in Arctic Bay.
- 3. Approximately 200 employees of the mine may be interested in taking advantage of tourism opportunities in Arctic Bay on their days off.
- 4. The future use of the mine site may have a considerable impact on tourism in Arctic Bay.

Pond Inlet, a more developed tourist destination, is situated only about 290 km or 180 miles east of Arctic Bay.

Arctic Bay is one of the communities that will be most affected if Lancaster Sound becomes a heavily used shipping channel as is currently being proposed, or if oil or gas exploration and extraction activities are increased. Anticipated activities in Lancaster Sound will most likely create increased demands for accommodation, food, and outfitting services in Arctic Bay.

2.2 Resources of the Land and People

During their visit to Arctic Bay, 'the tourism planner and the Area Economic Development Officer found out as much as they could about the resources of the land (wildlife, fish, landforms, vegetation, etc.), and resources of the people (historic sites, spring and summer camps, traditional campsites, etc.), by talking to knowledgeable people in the community. Information collected is found in Appendix Al and AZ.

This information was used to find out what tourists could do in the Arctic Bay area during various seasons.* Tourism opportunities identified during this process are summarized in the following sections.

There are only two major tourist seasons in Arctic Bay - the frozen water spring tourist season when travel by skidoo, dog team, and cross-country skis is possible; and the open water summer tourist season when travel by boat is possible.

2.2.1 Tourist Opportunities - Frozen Water - Spring Tourism **Season** (beginning of April to beginning of July)

A wide variety of spring activity opportunities are found at all distances from the community. Beautiful and interesting routes extend in all directions from the community.

Outstanding opportunities exist for hiking and skidooing to look at scenery and wildlife.

Wildlife is more plentiful during the summer season,

AB

^{*} This information was also used to determine where tourists shouldn't go and what tourists shouldn't do in Arctic Bay.

There is considerable potential for polar bear hunting at the flow edge using dog teams from the community or from one of the <code>outpost</code> camps.

The best months for skidooing are May and June when the weather is fairly warm and the ice is still dry.

The setting of Arctic Bay is very pretty during the spring and extremely conclusive to longer stays in the community itself.

There is little potential for ice fishing in the immediate vicinity of Arctic Bay.

There are a number of interesting historic sites near the community, including several associated with the visit of Captain Bernier and his ship the "Arctic".

The best months for viewing polar bears are April and May.

Spring may be the best season for participating in activities identified with the traditional **Inuit** way of life such as staying in an igloo, riding with a dog team, or watching a seal hunt.

2.2.2 Tourism Opportunities - Open Water - Summer Tourism **Season** (beginning of August to beginning of September)

A wide variety of summer activity opportunities are found at all distances from the community.

Outstanding opportunities exist for hiking and boating to look at scenery, wildlife and historic sites.

August is the best month for boating as September tends to be cold.

There is little potential for open water fishing in the immediate vicinity of Arctic Bay. The nearest trophy fishing areas are hundreds of kilometers to the south or to the southeast. Domestic fishing areas close to Arctic Bay do not generally have sufficient fish populations to also support sport fishing. The closest domestic fishing area is 85 miles away from the community.

Summer wildlife viewing opportunities include narwhal, a variety of birds, seals, and small game animals.

A number of interesting boat trips can be made with in a day or two.

August is the only month when comfortable and relatively reliable tourist boat trips are possible. However, even in August, the less protected waters north of Strathcona Sound are rough and dangerous.

2.3 What Tourism Facilities and Capabilities Does Arctic Bay Already Have? '

A number of factors related to community facilities and services and to the skills and plans of community residents are of major importance to Arctic Bay's potential for tourism development. A fuller account of community resources is given in Appendix A4.

There is no hotel in Arctic Bay, nor is there one in Nanisivik. Government transient centres in both communities are comfortable but very small, each accommodating about seven people. Both transient centres exist primarily to accommodate government employees and visitors on official business. The mine guest houses are available solely for visitors associated with the mine.

A feasibility study was conducted to determine the viability of a hotel in Nanisivik, concluding that a hotel should not be built here. However, several residents continue to believe that a hotel in one

of the communities **could** succeed within the right economic c1 **imate** and with good management.

The lack of a good hotel is the major constraint to tourism development in Arctic Bay.

One member of the community has expressed an interest in upgrading the transient **centre** to meet **G.N.W.T.** hotel standards. A study is presently being done to determine whether this is feasible.

There is no licensed outfitter in the community although two people are in the process of obtaining outfitting licenses. One of these people owns a boat and plans to buy a 25 foot Boston Whaler capable of accommodating eight people. He anticipates that his services will be used primarily by researchers and oil and gas companies. The other prospective outfitter is in the process of buying a 35 foot Newfoundland Trawler capable of carrying eight people. He plans to offer his services primarily to tourists.

Members of the Outpost Camp at Bernier Bay are very interested in developing a fishing and naturalist camp in this area. The major constraints to this proposal are the large polar bear populations in this area and the high incidence of man-bear conflicts, and the existence of several similar developments in the Baifin Region (i.e. Koluctoo Bay, Hall Beach, Clearwater Fiord).

There is no **co-op** in Arctic Bay, although efforts are being made to establish one.

The airport at **Nanisivik** provides twice weekly jet service to Montreal via **Frobisher** Bay.

The airstrip at Nanisivik is frequently fogged in during the tourist season due to its high altitude (2 000 feet).

Members of the **Inumarit** Committee are very knowledgeable about various aspects of **Inuit** culture and are interested in developing **various** tourism related opportunities if this will help support their primary function of assisting **people** in the community with problems. Tourism related plans include construction of a sod house and igloos for tourist accommodation; a program whereby tourists stay in native homes; trips on the land with an elder who **tells** of traditional ways; development of a museum with displays, a sales outlet for traditional goods, and a rental service for warm clothes; lecturers; and demonstrations.

The Midnight Sun Marathon between Arctic Bay and Nanisivik is the world's most northerly race, and attracted about 50 runners last year. The participants in this race are potential users of other tourist developments in Arctic Bay. They are also a major source of cheap publicity for the attractions of Arctic Bay.

The mine and processing plant at Nanisivik are a major tourist opportunity in themselves, already attracting up to 200 visitors each year. However, mine management appears to have serious reservations about promoting the mine as a tourist attraction for the general public. Visitors now are usually associated in some way with the mine or the government.

The future of the mining community of Nanisivik, with its extensive services and facilities, is uncertain. Proposals exist for its eventual use as an eastern Arctic adult training centre or an Armed Forces base. The future development of Nanisivik will have a great impact on the development of tourism in Arctic Bay.

2.4 Community Feelings About Tourism

During the visit of the tourism planner, many residents were asked what they thought about tourism. (A list of groups and individuals contacted is found in Appendix B.)

The following points briefly summarize the general feelings of residents towards tourism.

-_----

The attitude of the community towards tourism is generally very positive. Many residents believe that tourism can create much-needed jobs and that it will promote an understanding and appreciation of **Inuit** culture by southerners.

A survey of public attitudes about tourism was conducted by Philip Kalluk, Hamlet Clerk. The response to his phone-in radio show indicated that twelve people were in favour of tourism and seven were against it. Some of those who stated that they do not want tourism development, indicated that they would prefer to wait until after the settlement of land claims or until after the re-establishment of co-op.

A number of residents have indicated an interest in providing tourism facilities and services. These include two prospective outfitters, one person who wants to develop a fish camp, and a group of people - the **Inumari** Committee - who have a number of tourism related plans (see Section 2.3).

The Hamlet Council is unanimously in **favour** of the development of tourism in Arctic Bay, and is planning to establish a Tourism Committee or Sub-committee in the near future.

The feeling of members of **H.T.A.** and other community residents is that tourism should be locally controlled and must be developed in the best interests of the community.

Many residents feel that tourist activities should not interfere with community activities. Tourist fishing and hunting camps should not be established in domestic hunting and fishing areas. Any fishing by tourists close to the community may meet with local opposition.

The elders have suggested that tourism be promoted only during the months of May, June, early July, and August when it is relatively warm and when travel is possible by skidoo or boat.

2.5 Market Considerations - Who Should Visit Arctic Bay?

The resources in and around Arctic Bay are most appealing to certain types of people. The following section identifies the **people** who would be most interested in visiting this area and who should be encouraged to visit Arctic Bay in the future.

The resources in an around Arctic Bay are most attractive to and most suitable for three kinds of tourist.

- 1. Backpackers, naturalists, and people interested in adventure travel will find much of interest in Arctic Bay. These market groups do not generally demand high quality accommodation (which is not now available in Arctic Bay) and could be expected to spend much of their vacation time out on the land.
- 2. People interested in the **Inuit** culture and crafts might want to participate in some of the programs planned by the **Inumiarit** Committee. These people, including university groups, museum clubs, or craft associations, may enjoy living in an igloo, a sod house or in a native home, learning first hand about the traditional **Inuit** way of life.
- 3. The third group consists of people who are associated with or who are using the facilities of <code>Nanasivik</code>. As long as the mine continues to operate, it can be expected that people from the south will continue to visit it. About 200 visitors went on tours of the mine last year. In addition, about 50 runners and numerous media people participated in last year's <code>Midnight</code> Sun <code>Marathon</code>.

AB

It can be expected that some or most of these people would visit Arctic Bay if there were organized tours. They would be accommodated in Nanisivik so that the lack of a hotel in Arctic Bay would not be a problem.

The employees of **Nanisivik** (about 200) and their families may also be interested in visiting Arctic Bay if organized tours or outfitting services were available.

Group tours, which are easier to service and to control (and which may be able to take advantage of group travel rates) should be emphasized.

3. COMMUNITY TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

3.1 How Will Tourism in Arctic Bay Relate to Development in Other Communities in the Baffin Region?

The resources of the Arctic Bay area are sufficiently attractive, varied and distinctive that visitors could potentially spend a major part or all of their vacation time in this area.

For this reason, Arctic Bay is being **labelled** a <u>Destination Area</u>. This title describes Arctic Bay's place in the tourism industry of the region as a whole.

A Destination Area is a large area which offers excellent opportunities for tourism activities. This area, through which visitors travel from a certain community, is a major focus of a tourist's vacation.

A Destination Area does not necessarily require a high quality hotel because much of the tourist's time will be spent on the land outside the community. This is particularly important in the short term in Arctic Bay which has only a small transient centre.

The eventual construction of a hotel in Arctic Bay of **Nanisivik** or the upgrading and expansion of the transient **centre** in Arctic Bay will alleviate this problem and may change the nature of tourism in Arctic Bay. However, within the five year scope of this plan, it is assumed that high quality accommodation will not be available to tourists in Arctic Bay.

The accommodation problem is further alleviated by the fact that many of the anticipated tourists will be accommodated in Nanisivik, and by the plans of the Inumarit Committee to build igloos and a sod house for tourists and to invite tourists to stay in native homes.

3.2 Development Opportunities and Other Tourism Programs

3.1.1. - What Form Should Tourism Development in Arctic Bay Take?

A series of tour options, facility developments and tourism services should cater to tourists with a variety of interests and **should** take advantage of Arctic Bay's outstanding tourism resources.

Tourism development must also reflect the lack of high quality hotel accommodation and food services in Arctic Bay.

Backpackers, naturalists and those interested in adventure tours should be provided with a variety of spring and summer tour options. Groups with a special interest in the <code>Inuit</code> culture should be provided with a variety of cultural programs and experiences. Tourists who will be based in <code>Nanisivik</code> should be offered short spring and summer tours departing from <code>Nanisivik</code>.

The development of an extensive cultural experience program (combining accommodation in igloos, sod houses, and native homes with tours, lectures and demonstrations to teach visitors about traditional ways) is extremely important to the development of a distinctive kind of tourism in Arctic Bay. This kind of tourism opportunity is not available anywhere else in the Eastern Arctic and combined with Arctic Bay's outstanding scenic resources, would create a unique destination area.

3.2.2 - Recommendations for Tourism Development in Arctic Bay

The programs described in the following chart respond to the opportunities and constraints presented by the resources of the Arctic Bay area. They also take into account the attitudes, concerns and plans of local residents as well as the needs of the people who might be interested in visiting Arctic Bay and the place of Arctic Bay within the Baffin Region tourism industry.

A more detailed description of recommended programs can be found in Appendix C.

3.2.3 - How to Read the Chart

The **__following** chart very briefly-describes the recommended tourism development programs. It also indicates the following things.

a) How Important is This Program?

Pri ori ty

The priority of each program shows the importance of that program. For example, if the community has a limited amount of money and time to spend on tourism development, a program with a $I\,$ priority would be done first, while a program with a IV priority might be done at a later date or might not be done at all.

Time to Implement

This is the time within which each program should be completed or put into effect. It is a rough indication of the order in which things should be done, the speed with which programs should be carried out, and the complexity of each program.

b) Who Should Be Responsible for Carrying Out this Program?

These four columns indicate the person, agency or other group who should be responsible for carrying out and/or paying for various aspects of each program. Each program has been divided into four parts which may be carried out by different people, agencies or groups.

"Planning" refers to the period before the project gets underway.
"Construction" is the actual building called for by the program recommendation. "Delivery" refers to the day-to-day operation of the program once it is planned for and/or built. "Other" refers to any other aspects of the program not covered by the previous three categories.

c) Approximate Cost

This column indicates the cost of carrying out the recommended program. It includes only initial capital costs. It does not include operating costs.

Training cost will be derived after an approach to adult training for tourism is decided upon.

Cost estimates are based on industry standards, past northern costing experience and best professional estimates.

d) Jobs Created

This column gives some indication of the number of jobs that each program will create. Part-time jobs are jobs in which employees work less than full days or only a few days each week. Seasonal jobs are those which exist only during the specific seasons.

e) Why is This Program Being Recommended and Why Does it Have This Priority Level?

This column explains why the recommended program is important to the development of tourism in Arctic Bay. It also explains why it may be more or less important than other recommended programs.

Program Recommendations - Priority and Phasing - ARCTIC BAY

•									
	ow imp	ortant is gram			sponsibl program				
Recommended Program ond Components	Priority	Time to Implement		Construction	Delivery	Other	Approximate Cost (1982 DOLLARS)	Jobs Created	Why is this program being recommended and why does it have this priority level
ARCTIC BAY TOURISM SUB-COMMITTEE 1. Establish a tourism sub-committee of Council which will be responsible for the implementation of tourism plan recommendations and for monitoring tourism development. This sub-committee will also be responsible for informing the community of all new tourism developments and tourist activities.	1	Year ngoing	2				Negligible	lone, although ome money may @ made by hose attending meetings or erforming pecial unctions.	This group will act as co-ordinators in the implementation of the other recommended tourism programs.
COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAM 1. Discussions, audio-visual presentations and written hand-outs to inform the community about various aspects of tourism.	16	So Son	da no	6 ~ a	, 4		o be determine costs to costs to consist of information ackage, prematation aterial and ravel expenses or A.E.D.O. 'S indicate of the costs.'S	unctions.	This program will help to prevent problems associated with tourism, and will help residents make informed decisions about touri : development and take advantage of tourism related opportunities.
INUMARIT CULTURAL EXPERIENCE PROGRAM This program, managed by the Inumarit Committee*, will provid tourists with an opportunity to learn about and experience various aspects of the Inuit culture. The components of this program, as proposed by the consnittee chairwoman and vice-chairman are as follows:									This program provides accommodation plus a series of unique tourist attractions and experiences. These, combined with Arctic Bay' outstanding scenic resources, would make this community's tourism opportunities comparable to anything available in the Eastern Arctic.
 Build a large simulated sod house for about 10 tourists (looks like a sod house from both the inside and the out- side, but is much sturdier and longer lasting). 	1	2 Year!	i, 1*	3, 1	3		10, -\$50, 000. 00	easonal jobs or one family lus 4-5 inition onstruction Jobs for about	

^{*}If, for any reason, the Inumarit Committee ceases to operate or loses interest in new committee to implement this project.

Program Recammendations - Priority and Phasing Marie BM

	How important is this program		wno snoura ve responsione na carrying out this program	noverest out this pr	ogram	5			. 1
Recommended Program and Components	Priority	ot əmiT tnəməlqmi	Prinnd	Construction	Delivery	Oiher	Approximate Cost (1982 DOLLARS)	Jobs Created	Why is this program being recommended and why does it have this priority level
INUMARIT CULTURAL EXPERIENCE PROGRAM (Continued) 2. Build a smaller sod house beside the large house to house a family who would look after and cook for the tourists in the large sod house.	1	2 Years	3, 1 3	3, 1	* E	₩,	\$15,000\$20,000.	Included in above component.	
 Build igloos for tourist accommodation during the spring season. Again, a host family will live in another igloo and provide food and other services. 	-	l Year	3, 1	3, 1	**	→ + > C :-	\$4,000\$5,000. for labour, can- vas, skins and other construct- ion material.	Seasonal jobs for one family. Plus 3 constr- uction jobs for about one week	
4. Conduct a variety of tours on the land (by boat, dog team, and skidoo) during which an elder will explain about traditional Inuit ways and tell stories through an interpreter.**	-	l Year	3, 1		m	**** 0 F Q N X	\$4,000 - \$6,000. for camping equipment plus repair or up- grading of boats skidoos or komatiks.	Two full-time seasonal jobs. Plug numerous) part-time sea- sonal jobs.	
5. Give lectures and demonstrations on such skills as how to build an igloo, how to cook a caribou, how to make kamiks, etc.		l Year	ю		က		Vegligible	Numerous OCCasional seasonal jobs.	
 Prepare a list of native residents who would like to have tourists stay in their homes or who would like to take tourists out to their spring or summer camps. (The visitors would pay for this.) 	-	1 Year	4		ъ. Ф		egligible	This would provide occ- asional income for a number of families on a part-time basis	

* Food and other services would be provided by a host family under the supervision of the Inumarit Committee.

** There is some potential for combining the services of one of the prospective outfitters with those of the Inumarit Committee so that the boats and skidoos will not have to be purchased for these tours.

Pragram Recommendations - Priority and Phasing

	пом пірогилніз this program I	CI HIDI	Jho carrying	carrying out this program	ogram	-			s n n
Recommended Program and Components	Ytiori9	ot əmiT tnəməlqmi	Prioring	Construction	Delivery	Other	Approximate Cost (1982 DOLLARS)	Jobs Created	Why is this program being recommended and why does it have this priority level
EXPERIENCE PROGRAM (Continued) 7. Develop a museum for displays of archaeological ar and traditional Inuit items.		} Years	3, 1		<u> </u>	₩ D ₹ ₹ B C £	\$40,000\$60,000. depending upon availability of an existing buil ding and upon the condition of that building.	One or two permanent part-time jobs.	
8. Obtain the services of an archaeologist who will catalogue the material and set up the displays.		3 Years	3. 6			<u> </u>	\$12,000-\$15,000. for approximately two months of issistance.		
9. Develop a retail outlet for craft items in or beside the museum selling such things as kamiks, parkas, ooloos, etc.	III	3 Years	3, 1	3, 1	e e		Part of museum development.	One part-time seasonal job.*	
 Provide a rental service in or beside the museum which would rent warm clothes (parkas, caribou clothing, kamiks) to visitors. 	111	3 Years	3, 1	3, 1	e e		Part of museum development.	One part-time seasonal job.*	
SHORT TOUR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 1. Develop a series of 1, 2, and 3 day tours with departures from both Nanisivik and Arctic Bay. These tours should be available during both spring and summer seasons with a slight emphasis on the summer boating season. Possible routes might include tours from Nanisivik to Arctic Bay through Strathcona and Adams Sound, and down Admiralty Inlet.		i Year	\$		s		\$4,000-\$6,000. for camping equipment plus repair or up- grading of exist ing boats, komat- iks or skidoos.	2 to 4 part- time seasonal jobs.	This program would enable Arctic Bay outfitters to attract some of the people who now fly to Namisivik and leave again without ever having visited Arctic Bay or who only come to take a brief look at Arctic Bay.

^{*} This retail outlet and rental service would also provide occasional income for crafts people.

Program Recammendations - Priority and Phasing

	this program	p	Who should be responsible for corrying out this program	Who should be responsible corrying out this program	onsible fo gram				1 <u>44</u> 1
Recommended Program and Components	Vinori	ot amī tnamaign	gninnol⁴	noitoustanod)elivery	Ther (Approximale Cost (1982 DOLLARS)	Jobs Created	Why is this program being recommended and why does it have this priority level
SHORT TOUR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (Continued) 2. Field check tours for timing and conditions.		Year			_	<u>\$\$</u>	\$2,000. for boat and outfitter.	Approximately 2 weeks work for an outfittel	
 Publicize tour offerings as indicated under the Promotion Program following. 		Year				<u> </u>	Part of Promotion Program.		
1. Develop a series of longer tours (between one and two weeks long). These will be primarily August boat trips through the move nucleiched waters of Admiralty Inlet and its inlets		2 Years	5,		ī.	<u> </u>	\$4,000\$6,000. for camping equipment plus repair or up- grading of fonctiks, ski-	2 to 4 part-time seasonal jobs.	These longer tours would help to establish Arctic Bay as a destination area where tourists would spend a major portion of their vacation time.
and bays. Visitors will be able to see a variety of landforms, historic sites and wildlife during these tours. They should also be able to hike and fish in appropriate places. 2. Publicize tour offerings as indicated under the Promotion Program following.		z Years				20 4	doos or boats.		
						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

Program Recommendations - Priority and Phasing Merice Bay

es in the	Why is this program being recommended and why does it have this priority level	This program would give people participating in the Inumarit Cultural Experience Program, people visiting from Nanisivik, and other tourists additional activity opportunities. This would increase the appeal of a vacation in Arctic Bay.	
	Jobs Created	I	
	Ap imal Cost (1982 DOLLARS	\$2,000.00.	.55,000\$6,000.
	Other		
orogram	Delivery	4	4
carrying out this program	Construction (Production)		
carrying	Prinnol9	1, 4	1, 4
gram	ot əmiT fnəməlqmi	2 Years	2 Years 2 Years
riow imporiums this program	Priority		
	Recommended Program and Components	SELF-GUIDED TOUR PROGRAM 1. Develop a series of hiking tours ranging from a few hours to a few days. These tours should include especially scenic areas, interesting landforms, good climbing areas with interesting views, opportunities to see wildlife and visits to less sensitive and less easily disturbed historic sites.	Possible self-guided tours include: a half day or full day climb up King George V Mountain. b) a walk to the soapstone quarries (about 2 hours) c) a hike through an attractive valley with interesting geological features (half day to one day) d) a walk over the pass to Victor Bay (quarter to half day) e) a walk to Holy Cross Point (half day). 2. Prepare a small, inexpensive guide which shows the recommended hiking routes on a map and which tells something about the sights along the way. 3. Distribute the guide through local retal outlets.

Program Recommendations - Priority and Phasing - ARCTIC BAY

	low imp	portant is ogram		ould be re out this					
Recommended Program ond Components	Priority	Time to Implement	Pkanning	Construction (Production)	Delivery	Other	Approximate Cost (1982 DOLLARS)	Jobs Created	Why is this program being recommended and why does it have this priority level
BERNIER BAY FISHING & NATURALIST CAMP 1. Conduct a study to determine whether a proposed fishing and naturalist camp some ZOO miles southwest of Arctic Bay would be a profitable venture. 2. Obtain necessary permits and licencesfrom appropriate agencies including Canadian Wildlife Service, Uept. of Fisheries and Oceans, and Hamlet. 3. Evaluate whether planes can land safely in the selected area. 4. Construct camp facilities (6 plywood walled tents. washrooms, cooking and dining facilities). 5. Train outpost camo members looking after the tourist camp in such things as food preparation, first aid, outfitting services, hospitality and basic management skills.	.V	2 Years 3 Years 3 Years 3 Years 3 Years	, 5 , 5* , 5	5	5	k.	15, 000s20, 000 50,000\$60,00[easonal employ ent far eight embers of the earby Outpost amp	This program recommendation responds to the outstanding resources which exist in the Bernier Bay area, and to the interest of the nearby Outpost Camp in developing this fishing and naturalist camp. This program will increase the attraction of Arctic Bay as a place to visit, However, there are already several fish camps in the region as well as plans for athers. Therefore a demand far additional fish and naturalist camps should be established before this progra is undertaken.
ARCTIC BAY PROMOTION PROGRAM 1. Ensure that all tours, outfitters services, and tourism programs are advertised in TravelArctic's Explorers' Guide 2. Simple one-page hand-outs should be used to advertise the services of each outfitting service and tourism program including special tours and the Inumarit Cultural Experience Program. Distribute these advertisements to tour wholesalers, airports and various areas in Nanisivik.	1	1 Year 2 Years	,5,4 , 5	, 5			2,000. each		This is a free governrrwnt service which should be taken advantage of. The Explorers' Guide is widely distributed and is an excellent way of making Arctic Bay's services and resources known. This is one of the best ways to advertise outfitting and tour services and tourism programs.

^{*} Department of Transport.
• Training may include temporary employment of staff member(s) at Koluctoo Bay Fishing Camp.

Program Recommendations - Priority and Phasing - ARCTIC BAY

	How im	portant is ogram		out Nsis		for			10
Recommended Program and Components	Priority	Time to Implement	Planning	Construction (Production)	Delivery	Other	Approximate Cost (1982 DOLLARS)	Jobs Creoted	Why is this program being recommended and why does it hove this priority level
1. Conduct a study to determine the level of visitation necessary to make the following financially feasible: a) an upgraded transient centre under private ownership and management b) a new high quality hotel. 2. When it is determined that an upgraded form of tourism accommodation is feasible and desirable, the transient centre should be upgraded or a hotel built. If economic conditions change such that interest rates become lower or government grants become more readily obtained, the development of a good hotel is a high priority in Arctic Bay.	1	As soon as is financ-ially feasible	1 1, 5*	1. 5*	5*		hotel would cost between \$600,000, and \$1,000,000. at current construction		The lack of a hotel is the major constraint to tourism development in Arctic Bay. A comfortable hotel would enable the community to attract a wider range of tourist markets. However, the hotel should only be built when tourism is sufficiently established to support a hotel or when research activity associated with the Lancaster Sound shipping channel is sufficient to support this facility.

^{*}russitive peronatine 5 year planning horizon of this study.
**IfaCo-opisre-established in Arctic Bay, this may be an excellent development opportunity for it.

APPENDI CES

ARCTIC BAY

APPENDIX A

RESOURCE INVENTORY

ARCTIC BAY

APPENDIX AI

RESOURCES OF THE LAND

ARCTIC BAY

1 - 1a

APPENDIX A1 RESOURCES OF THE LAND (Unusual Landforms, Wildlife Areas, Fishing Areas, Etc.)

OTHER COMMENTS		Common hiker's destination						
BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE (Season, Month)	August	Year round	May to August April to June	August	June August-September	August June	Late August and early September	Late August, September
TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY (One-Way)	1 hour	2-5 hours	1½-2 hours from Nanisivik ½ hour	3 hours	2 hours 1 day	½ hour 10-15 minutes	10-15 minutes from Arctic Bay	I-1½ hours
BEST MODE OF ACCESS	Boat	Hike	Hike Skidoc	Boat	Skidoc Boat	Boat Skidoc	ruck	Boat
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION	2 waterfalls - coloured dyke formations - volcanic rocks - enclosed on 3 sides	King George V Mounta.n - 1 905 feet high - good view of the c⇔m⊓unity	Fishing lake for Nanisivik Mines community - recreational fishing - Kahulu lake	Small waterfall between Fleming Lake and Fleming Inlet	Gyrfalcon nests - end of Strathcona Sound	St. George Society Cliffs - seabird nests	Blueberries - along road to Nanisivik	Fulmar concentrations - tend to settle on the water
MAP NO.	1.	2.	÷.	4.	5.		7.	œ́

RESOURCES OF THE L"ND

MAP NO.	RESOURCE DESCRIPTION	BEST MODE OF ACCESS	TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY (One-Way)	EEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE (Season, Month)	OTHER COMMENTS
6	Ivory gull concentrations - Arctic Bay - tend to settl® on the water		Visible on the bay from th∈ community	September	
0	Kakiak Point - lookout point for narwhal - Dorset site (se≈ #8, Resources of the People) - summer campsit≞ during narwhal hunt	Boat	3-4 hours	end of July to September	
11.	Fishing river - used during the narwhal hunt	Boat	3-4 hours	end of July to September	may be local oppositi to tourists fishing i this river during the summer
12.	Scenic limestone cliffs - very steep	Boat	2-5 hours	end of July to September	
13.	"The Gallery" - interesting limestone rock formations	Boat	3½-4½ hours	end of July to September	

mid-July to mid-August

3 hours

Boat

August

 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hours

Boat

Concentration of harp seals - Admiralty Inlet

14.

Good fishing area - Moffet Inlet

15.

mid-July to mid-August

2 hours

Boat

Good fishing area and campsite - Levasseur Inlet

16.

RESOURCES OF THE LAND
TRAVEL

OTHER COMMENTS	,						
BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE Season, Month)	August	August June	June	June	June	June August	August June
TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY (One-Way)	½ hour	1½ hours ½-2 hours	2-3 hours	2-3 hours	2-3 hours	2-2½ hours 3-4 hours	1 hour 1 hour
BEST MODE OF ACCESS	Boat	Boat Skidoo	Skidoo	Skidoo	Skidoo	Skidoo Boat	Boat Skidoo
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION	Waterfall	Cliffs and fishing lake - lake almost fished out - fantastic view from the lake	Sheer cliffs - fulmar colonies	Cliffs - fulmar colonies _ rock formation like a sailing ship - part of IBP* site	Stepped cliffs - fulmar and Glaucous Gull colonies - part of IBP* site - part of the cliff is heavily vegetated with edible "kongolik" plants	Cliffs with cave - can travel through cave in a boat - sculptured rock formations - things can be seen in the rock formations with some imagination (e.g. eagles)	Unusual rock formation - light brown cliff tops - black cliff bottoms - Adams Sound
MAP NO.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.

RESOURCES OF THE LAND

OTHER COMMENTS

MAP NO.	RESOURCE DESCRIPTION	BEST MODE OF ACCESS	TRF v EL TIME FROM COMMUNITY (One-Way)	FOR VISITING RESOURCE (Season, Month)
24.	Snow goose colony	Skidoo p`us hike	1½-2½ hours total	Last week of May to end of
		Boat p [.] us hike	2-3 hours total	oune August
25.	Snow goose co ony	Skidoo	15-20 minutes	end of May
	- across fro⊓ NanisıV.K	Boat plus hike or truck 4 miles to water	½ boat ride from Nanisivik side of Sound	August
26.	Sandy beach	Boat	3-4 hours	August
27.	Sandy beach around Levasseur Id et - fishing area and campsite - scenic	Boat	2 hours	mid-July to mid-August
28.	Go∘d scenery - Fleming Inlet/ Fa⊨ricius Fiord ⊢ granite rocks ⊢ ice breaks up ear'y ⊢ very dangerous by skidoo	Boat	3-4 hours	August
29.	Cliffs	Boat	3 hours	August
30.	Unusual rock formation on side of cliff - looks like an Inuk standing beside a Kadloona wearing a hat	Boat Skidoo	1 hour - hour	August June

RESOURCES OF THE LAND
TRAVEL

OTHER COMMENTS	N.								
⊭E≈T TIME F°R ′I∺ T NG RESOURCE (Season, Month)	August	late August to early September	June August	May, June	May, June	May, June August	August, September	August, September	June
TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY (One-Way)	4-5 hours	1½-2 hours	3-5 hours 4-5 hours	3½ hours	3 hours	1½-2 hours 2-2½ hours	3 hours	$3-3\frac{1}{2}$ hours	4 hours (depends on ice conditions)
BEST MODE OF ACCESS	Boat	Boat	Skidoo Boat	Skidoo	Skidoo	Skidoo Boat	Boat	Boat	Skidoo
RESOURCE DESCRHPT ° N	Unusual hill formation ("Pusingnajojaq Hill") - light brown colour - good fishing	Blueberries - Cape Strathcona	Scenic area - Moffet Inlet - small black hills - mossy vegetation in valleys - Arctic willow, flowers - said to look like Pangnirtung high igneus rocks	Seagull nests - Moffet Inlet	Polar bear concentrat ons at flow edge	Snow goose colony	Gyrfalcon nests - Davids Island	Gyrfalcon nests - Bartlett Inlet	≪jder duck nests
MAP NO.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.

w ⊥ L a

RESOURCES OF THE LAND

MAP NO.	RESOURCE DESCRIPTION	BEST MODE OF ACCESS	TRAVE: TIME FROM COMMUNITY (One-Way)	BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE (Season, Month)	OTHER COMMENTS
40.	Concentrations of Arct∵⊏ har≪	Skidoo plus hike	1½-2½ hours	Year round	
41.	Concentration of ∞alrus	Skidoo	5 hours (depending ∘n ice conditi∘n∋	May (Walrus population at this point is not constant from year to year
2.	Good domestic fishing area - Moffet Inlet	Skidoo Boat	4 hours 5 hours	May, June August	
43.	Domestic ice fishing area - Moffet Inlet area	Skidoo	3½ hours	June	
44.	Summer fish ng =r≈≈k	Boat	3-4 hours	August	
45.	Unusual land formations - looks like 2 breasts - can be seen from the ∞ater	Boat	½ hour	August	
46.	Soapstone quarry - grey	Hike	1 hour	Year round	
47.	White carry stone quarry	Hike	1½ hours	Year round	
48.	Soapstone quarry - light and dark "·ue " Fleming Inlet	Boat	3 hours	August	
9.	Cracks in the ice where narwha can be seen at break-up	Skidoo	Variab'≈	Ear'y June	Travel by skidoo is very wet at this time

RESOURCES OF THE LAND

OTHER COMMENTS	i					
BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE (Season, Month)	July, August June	May to August	August	May, June August, September May, June	March to May	August June
TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY (One-Way)	2-2½ hours 20 minutes	20 minutes to base of valley	1½-2 hours	2-2½ hours ½ hour ¼ hour	4 hours	1 day 3 hours
BEST MODE OF ACCESS	Hike Skidoo	Hike	Boat	Hike Boat Skidoo	Skidoo	Boat Skidoo
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION	Attractive waterfall - about 4 miles from community	Interesting valley area - like a gateway - interesting erosional features - coloured sedimentary formations	Unusual erosional rock feaNres	Holy Cross Point - dyke of igneus rock in an area of predominantly sedimentary rock	Polar bear denning area	Baillarge Bay I∋P* site - major seabird c¢lony - breeding an fe≰ding ar a for marine mammals
MAP NO.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.

International Biólogisar Brogram

APPENDIX A2

RESOURCES OF THE PEOPLE

ARCTIC BAY

A2 - 1

	Etc.)	BES
	Camps,	
APPENDIX A2 RESOURCES OF THE PEOPLE	(Historic Sites, Fish Camps, Outpost Camps, Etc.	TRAVEL

MAP NO.	RESOURCE DESCRIPTION	BEST MODE °F ACC [®] SS	TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY (One-Way)	BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE (Season, Month)	OTHER COMMENTS
r i	Nanisivik Mine and community - lead-zinc mine - community of about 250 - extensive community facilities - transient centre and mine guest house	Truck (taxi) Boat Skidoo	½-1 hour 2½-3 hours 1-2 hours	Year Round August May, June	Although this is a ve interesting area, "in management does not appear to be interest in its promotion as a tourist attraction
2.	Cairn commemorating Captain Berni≈r - good site for observing narwhal in August	Hike	1½ hours	July, August	
æ.	Cairn commenorating Captain Berni∗r on top of King George V Mountain	Hike	2-5 hours	May to August	
4.	Remains of old sod houses and abandoned wood buildings - Cape Strathcona - almost covered with moss - stone and wood remains	Boat	1½-2 hours	August	
ۍ.	Remains of an old sod house - almost entirely covered with moss	Boat	1-1% hours	August	
9	Traditional Inuit site - some whale bones cover≤d by ™oss - stone foundations - not highly visible	Hike	1 hour	July, August	

PEOPLE	
OF THE	
RESOURCES	

OTHER COMMENTS

BEST T Ma Fer SITING RESOURCE (Season, Month)	August	August	August	August	August	June	June	August	August	August
TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY (One-Way)	4-5 hours	3-4 hours	4-5 hours	4-5 hours	4-5 hours	2-3 hours	3-4 hours	2½-3 hours	5 hours	3 hours
BEST MODE OF ACCESS	Boat	Boat	Boat	Boat	Boat	Skidoo	Skidoo	Boat	Boat	Boat
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION	Dorset Site - Iglorsuit Island - not highly disturbed - covered by moss - stone foundations	Dorset Site - Kakiak Point - not highly disturbed	Dorset Site - not highly disturbed	Dorset Site - not highly disturbed	Dorset Site - not highly disturbed	Dorset Site - Baillarge Bay - not easily accessible by boat	Dorset Site - Elwin Inlet - not easily accessible by boat	Dorset Site - Strathcona Sound - at Nanisivik	Thule Site - Moffet Inlet - stone foundations	Thule Site - Davids Island - stone foundations
MAP NO.	7.	8.	6	0	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.

A2 - 3

RESOURCES OF THE PEOPLE

OTHER COMMENTS

a≼ST TIME FOR 'IS T∺NG <u>RESOURCE</u> 'Season, Month)	August	July, August	August	August May, June	August July, August	August	August	August	August	August	May, June July, August August
TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY (One-Way)	2-2½ hours	½ hour	3-3½ hours	½ hour ½ hour	½ hour 2-2½ hours	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hours	4-5 hours	4-5 hours	4-5 hours	4½-5½ hours	1½-2 hours 2½-3 hours ½ hour
BEST MODE OF ACCESS	Boat ≏ us hike	Hike	Boat	Boat Skidoo	Boat Hike	Boat	Boat	Boat	Boat	Boat	Hike-over ice Hike-over and Boat
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION	Shamon burial site - stone circle and m laneous debris	Currently used grave yard	Cawon Jack Turner's Mission - old abandoned mission house	Stone foxtrap - Adams Sound	Ston≤ f sh weir - Marc′ Lake	Stone fish werr - Eqa'u ik River	Stone fish werr - Moffet In et	Ston≤ fish werr - Steensby Penrnsula	Stone fish weir - Moffet In et	Stone fish weir - Steensby Peninsu a	Holy Cross Point - cross and plaque commemorating Bernier's visit in 1911
MAP NO.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	. 28.

APPENDIX A3

-12 .

ACTIVITY EVALUATION MATRIX

ARCTIC BAY

APPENDIX A3

112 :

The figures entitled "Activity Evaluation Summary" provide a matrix analysis of the general opportunity levels for development of tourism resources and the relevant constraints.

Due to the fact that Arctic tourism is generally outdoor oriented and outdoor activity is so heavily dependent and constrained by climate, the resource opportunities were analyzed on the basis of seasons.

Initially, resource opportunities were considered in terms of the five Arctic seasons: winter, spring, break-up/freeze-up, summer and fall. These five seasons were first examined as to their potential for surface transportation and consequently outdoor activity.

The short spring break-up and fall freeze-up periods have poor potential for water transport and marginal conditions for land travel due to melting and freezing conditions. Certain tourism related activities are possible during this season such as hiking and community activities. However, it was not felt necessary to undertake a full Activity Evaluation Summary for the break-up/freeze-up seasons due to the limited outdoor activity potential.

The Arctic winter offers good potential for transportation over frozen water and snow covered ground. However the extremely cold weather and darkness greatly restricts outdoor activity. Therefore, the winter season was not analyzed in chart form. The fall frozen water season faces similar constraints to the winter season. By the time that there is sufficient snow cover on the ice to make travel by skidoo comfortable, it is generally too cold and dark for most outdoor tourist activities.

Thus, for the community of Arctic Bay, the following two potential tourist seasons were examined in detail:

- Open Water Summer:

 Beginning of August to beginning of September when water travel

 is possible and land travel -potential is generally high with minor -limitations.
- ii) Frozen Water Spring: Beginning of April to beginning of July when land and frozen water travel conditions are ideal.

The figures analyze the various resource activity opportunities according to four modes of of travel: land (i.e. walking, hiking, dog team, cross-country skiing, etc.), motorized land (i.e. snowmobile, three wheeler, etc.), water (i.e. motorboats), and air. These were further subdivided according to return travel times. The specific resource activity opportunities were evaluated on the basis of the following criteria:

- i) Natural Resource Based Activities: were evaluated on the basis of degree of diversity, quality and significance, extent and suitability of the appropriate natural resources.
- ii) Outdoor Recreation Activities: were evaluated on the basis of quality, extent and suitability of the appropriate natural resources and the extent of existing or potential facilities.
- iii) Historical and Archaeological Resource Based Activities: were evaluated on the basis of degree of abundance, distribution, quality, (interpretive value), visibility, significance, sensitivity, and diversity of the appropriate resources.

A further function of the following two matrices is the identification and evaluation of constraints to the development of the identified.

It should be pointed out that the **activiti**es listed on the evaluation matrix are indicative of the "type" of activities which could be developed in the **Baffin** Region.

TIVITY EVALU													1							LUi	VST1	RAIN	ITS								_
	SETTLEMENT :	1	ARC	TIC	B	AY							I.								1311	V1111		1	_			_		_	_
ŀ	SEASON : FROZEN (BEGINNING	WAT	ER-	SPF	RING TO	FE DE	OUI Gir	RIST	r si	EAS	ON	.Y)		CI	_I MA	ATE	CC	NTER OND- TI ON		-		OUR IDIT	IONS	—	- 11	OURI NFRA TRUC		E	ifestyle		
ACTI VI TI ES	TRAVEL TIME (Return Trip	н	ALF	DAY		01	NE	DAY		OV	ERN	1 GH	,	Daylight			nts			tivity	rain	Resource	Visibility	Sensitivity					Land-Use/L	Controls	-
	TRAVEL NODE	Land	Land-Motorized	Water	Air	Land	Land-Motorized	Water	Air	Land	Land-Motorized	Water	Air		Cold Weather	Extensive Fog	Dangerous Currents	High Tides	Dough Winher	Resource Sensitivity	Unsuitable Terrain	Poor Quality R	Poor Resource	Environmental	Poor Quality	Poor Access	Inadequacy		Conflict With Land-Use/Lifestyle	Labour Availability	Keguratory con
Alpine Skiing			\rightarrow	<u> </u>	1	1								i	0	Ī			L			_		<u>.</u>			ì	_			l
Mountain Climbing				1		3	2		П	2					0							0	<u></u>	1_	l_		١,	-	\rightarrow	_	
Wildlife Viewing	 				\neg	0	•			0					0					0			<u> </u>	\perp	l_			_	4		
Vi ewing/1 nterpre - ting of Natural Features As An Educational Experience		0	2				2				2					!							0			-	!				_
Viewing/Interpret- ation of Historic- al/Archaeological Sites		٥				2	•			2	2				0					•			0					+		i	_
Hunting												L	<u> </u>	L.	0	$\perp \downarrow$	\bot	-	1	•	\perp	1	-	+	<u> </u>	<u>:</u>	1	<u> </u>	0		0
Open Water Fishing						L.	_	_	\perp	_		1_	_	_	Ц		\perp	\bot	\downarrow	<u> </u>		+	↓_	+	\vdash				•		_
Ice Fishing			D				2	1	_		2	+	_	<u> </u> _	0	-		-	\downarrow	№	-	•	'	+-	⊩			-	-	_	_
Hi ki ng		2	!	Ш				1	1	•	.=	+-	1	\vdash	0	\sqcup	-	+	\downarrow	╙	╁	 	+-	+	I }−	-		-	\vdash		
Camping		Ц_	\perp			L	_	1	\downarrow	10		+-	1	\vdash	0	$\vdash \downarrow$		-	 	╀	+	+-	+-	+	-{	-	: -	1	\vdash	-	_
Snowmobiling		\perp	2	-		<u> </u>		4	\perp	4-	-	4	+	╀	0	++	+	+-	+-	+	╁	+-	+	+	+	-	-	+-			
Boating		1_	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>	 _	<u> </u>	+	+-	<u> </u>	+_	+	+	+-	\vdash	 	\dashv	+	+	╂	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	to		-
Photography	 	┦╸	+	\vdash	\vdash	•		+	+	-	-	+	+-	╀	6	1 -	+	╁	+	+	+	+	+-	+	+	\dagger	0	-	╅		-
Ski Touring Cross-Country Skiing	1	0	+-	-				+-	\dagger	-	╁	\dagger	\top	1	0		+														_
Dog Sledding	 		+	1		T		ı	1		i	T	T	1		\Box		Ι								_	0	-	\bot		
Three Wheeling	 	+	+	1	-	1	T	\top		T	\top	\top	\top	1	Τ	\top		T	T	T			-	ļ		L		!			

ABUNDANT RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES (Existing & Potential)

NODERATE RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES (Existing & potential)

LIMITED RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES (Existing & potential)

NO RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES

● MAJOR CONSTRAINT

O MINOR CONSTRAINT

ACTIVITY EVALUATION SUMMARY

::2

	SETTLEMENT:	A	RCT	ΓIC	: в	ΑY								ļ							CO	NST	RAI	NTS								
	SEASON: OPEN WA	TEF	R-5	UM	IME	RI	רסו מ פ	JRIS VEGI	ST S	SEA	SO	N SF	PT)	ı	CLI	ATE		co	TER IND-	. 1			SOUP TIDN	RCE F10N	S	l	TOUF INFI STRI	RA-		estyle		
ACTIVITIES	TRAVEL TIME (Return Trip)		ALF					DAY	-	1		NIGI	-	Daylight				ıts			lvity	ain	Source	Visibility	Sensitivity					and-Use/Life	lity	rols
	TRAVEL MODE	Land	Land-Motorized	Water	Air	Land	Land-Motorized	Water	Air	Land	Land-Motorized	Water	Air	ufflcient	Cold Weather	Extensive Fog		Dangerous Currents	H1gh T1des	Rough Woter	Resource Sensitivity	Unsuitable Terrain	Poor Quality Resource	Poor Resource V			Poor Access	Inadequacy		Conflict With Land-Use/Lifestyl	Labour Availability	Regulatory Controls
Alpine Skiing .			-											Г	i										Ϊ.			1	-			
Mountain Climbing			П							2				1						0		-	ΙО				}		ļ			
Wildlife Viewing				ıL,	I	<u> </u>	2			101										0	01			0						0		
Viewing/Interpre- ting of Natural Features As An Educational Experience		_		_		2				-		-								0			-									
Viewing/Interpret- ation of Historic- al/Archaeological Sites		0		2		2		•		0		•								0	•						i					-
Hunting	_							L	┸	1_	1	\perp	\downarrow	\perp		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_	_	<u> </u>	igspace	-	_	-	╀		+-		╀	_	-
Open Water Fishing						_	L	L	\perp	$oldsymbol{\perp}$	<u> </u>	1	1	1	1			1_	_	-	L	↓	1_	+	+	+		-	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	
Ice Fishing							ļ_	0	1	┛	+	+-		4_	1	1_	1_	1	_	0		\vdash	-0	1	-	+		-	-	•	-	+
Hiking		122					1		↓	1=	+	-	+	1	\perp		ļ_	1	L	0		1	-	+	-	+			-	+		
Camping		1_	\sqcup		L	L	\perp	\perp	↓_	1=	4		4	\bot	\perp	-	1_	1		0	\vdash	\vdash	+	-		╀		-	+	+	-	+
Snowmobiling	ļ	$oldsymbol{\perp}$				L	\downarrow	1_	1	┸	_		\downarrow	1	_	-	1	1	<u> </u>	1	1_	╁_	+	+	+	╀	-	_		╀	-	
Boating		1_				L	1	-	+	1	+	-	-	1	\downarrow	1	-	╁	<u> </u>	0	-	+	+-	+	+	+	+	+	÷	10	-	÷
Photography		▮■	\sqcup		_		1_		\downarrow	┦∎	1		1	\downarrow	↓_	+-	1	4	ـ	0	╀	\perp	+	+	+-	+	+	+	+-	+	-	-
Ski Touring Cross-Country Skiing		\dagger		_		\dagger	+	+	\dagger	\dagger	+	-	+	\dagger	+	+		-	\vdash		\dagger	-		-	\dagger	\dagger						1
Dog Sledding		T	+			t	\dagger	\top	T	T	†	\top	\dagger	T	1		T	T		1	1	T	I			Ι		1	1			I
Three Wheeling	<u> </u>	†	1	\vdash	T	1	T	1	\top	1	\top	7	\top	\top	1	Τ	T	T	Ţ	Τ	T								1	1		İ

, ABUNDANT RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES (Existing & Potential) ■ MODERATE RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES (Existing & Potential)

LIMITED RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES (Existing & Potential)

NO RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES

● MAJOR CONSTRAINT O MINOR CONSTRAINT i _ .

APPENDIX A4

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

ARCTIC BAY

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

OTHER COMMENTS '		
CHARACTERISTICS	(Description, access, condition, operating season,	use, costs, quality, etc.)
RESOURCE		

RESOURCE	CHARACTERISTICS (Description, access, condition, operating season, use, costs, quality, etc.)	OTHER COMMENTS '
TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE		
SS	o air service via Nanisivik which is nkeʻ to Arctic Bay by a good 21 km road	o + ght cancel ations fairly (about 10% of all flights) due to the height
	o jet service twice weekly from Montrea' via Frobisher Bay	
	o other direct air connections to Pond In et, Igloo ik, Ha l Beach and Resolute	blocked due to blowing snow
	o Arctic Bay a rstrip is used on y in emergencies	
on - Arcti= Bay	o government transient centre provides Basic accommodation for 7; lounge, kitchen, washer and dryer	
	Ken Harper's house can be leased for about\$1 500_month	
on - Nan sivik	o comfortable government transient centre sleeps 7	o fu]l ⊩ls
	o mine guest house sleeps about 8	o fulas
	o mine opens empty houses for special guests	the mine is not nterested in accommodating tourists

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

RESOURCE	CHARACTERISTICS (Description, access. conditi∘n, cp≊rating seas∘n, use, costs, quality, *tc.)	OTHER COMMENTS
Food Serv ces - Nan siv÷K	o the "Dome" o exc≷llent m≤a s at reas⊂nab e cost	o the mine is not interested in feeding tourists
Food Serv ces - Arctic Bay	o small sna c k bar at John Bens' store o p∙ans for a recreation centre includ [.] ng coPfe≤ shop	
Other Tourism Supporting Infrastructure - Nanisivik	 re=reation centre with swimming pool, full gymnasium, pool table, ping pong, TV lounge, sauna, etc. arena school: 3 day care centres: adult education 	o no decision yet as to what do with Nanisivik when the closes as is expected in ab 9 years o options include:
	RCMP headquar about 45 hous Bay store uti idor syst	- Armed Forces train ng bas - eastern Arct c training centre (like Fort Smith) - dismantling and remova - abandonment
Other Tourism Supporting Infrastructure - Arctic Bay	o 2 Bay stores (groceries and general retail); Ken Harper's store (groceries, general retail, carvings, snack bar); Enukseot store (miscellanecus retail items, pool tab ≤s); country food store run by ×.T.A. o community hall (used for mov'es, dances, etc.) o 2 taxi services	o there are plans to build a recreation centre with gymnasium and coffee shop
Co-op	o the Kooneak Co-op declared bankruptcy about 1½ years ago, and there are continuing efforts to establish a new co-op	

A4 - 3 COMMUNITY RESOURCES

RESOURCE	CHARACTERISTICS (Description, acce ¹ 5. cond ¹ tion, omerating season, use, costs, qualit _v , *tc.)	OTHE COMMENTS
Boats	o one potential outfitter owns a small wood hull boat with small cabin and 90 horsepower inboard/outboard motor; plans to buy a 25 foot wood hull Boston Whaler capable of accommodating up to 8 with a cabin for 3 to 4 other potential outfitter has definite plans to buy a 35 foot Newfoundland trawler accommodating about 8 comfortably; 'arge cabin only other substantia. boat in community needs considerable repairs	
Water	o on y one water truck in community	
Liquor Status	o liquor control o no liquor retail outlet	
Outp⊝st Camps	o 2 outpost = s - the closest is 120 miles from retic say orestents of one outpost camp on the Brodeur Penirsula have plans to develop a fish camp on Bernier Bay if these plans are acceptable to wildlife and fisheries officials	o members of the Bernier Bay outpost camp have recently supplied a dog team to take two kadloonas out to hunt polar bear
Dog Tea⊓s	o 2 local teams (one in poor condut on) o 1 team at outpost camp	
<u>SP°C AL °vE~TS</u> Midnight Sun Marathon	o northernmost race i∞ North ica; Arct = Bay to Nanis vik	

mp - 4 MM TY RESOURCES

RESOURCE	CHARACTERISTICS (Description, access, condition, ⇔rat [.] ng seas⇔n, use, costs, quality, etc.)	OTHER COMMENTS
	o run every year around 1st week of July o about 50 participants last year plus media le	o mostly bil eted in Nanisiv and Arctic Bay
S = 1	o two residents extremely nterested in prov ding outfitting services, although one is may or companies, while the other is more tourism oriented companies, while the other is more tourism oriented members of the Inumarit Committee are very knowledgeable about various aspects of Inuit tradition and are interested in sharing this knowledge with both residents and visitors Iourism related plans include construction of a large sod house and igloos for tourist accommodatation; trips on the land with an elder who tells about traditional ways through an interpreter; development of a museum (with displays of traditional itams; a sa es outlet or craft items including kamiks, bone snowglasses and ooloos; and a rental service for warm clothe,); demonstrations; lectures; program whereby viitors stay in nuit hom*s; etc. Seeveral good carvers a large number of residerts have considerab e education and ability a dull education programs are helping to upgrade the education and skill leve's of local residents so that there will be a greater pool of skilled people	o the Committee's primary fur is to counsel and help peoply who are having problems (especially young people). Tourism-related plans are traise funds so that the Committee can continue to provide these services

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

		OTHE COMMENTS	8
RESOURCE	CHARACIEKISTICS (Description, access, conditi°n, operating seas°n, use, costs, quality, etc.)		î_ :
S*1- v T>a T> dllot SN t> x3	 tourism is almost non-existent in Arctic Bay 		
	 only significant activity is associated with the Midnight Sun Marathon and the occasional expeditior 		
	organized by the Anglican minister, Laur e Dexter about 200 people visit and take tours of Nanisivik		
	~		
	with the mine		

ti i i

APPENDIX B

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

ARCTIC BAY

APPENDIX B

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

During a ten day visit to Arctic Bay*, the tourism planner, working with the Area Economic Development Officer, met with local groups and individuals for three main reasons:

1. to help the community to understand what tourism is all about;

:: ,

- 2. to find out what members of the community think about tourism; and
- 3. to learn about local resources in order to evaluate the community's potential for tourism development.

The following steps were taken in order to ensure that all residents were aware of the study and its objectives, and to encourage as much public discussion as possible.

- Announcements were sent to each household prior to the arrival of the tourism planner telling residents about the visit to the community of the tourism planner and about the tourism study.
- The arrival in the community of a tourism planner was announced on the radio.
- A phone-in radio show was announced over the radio and on television. During the radio show, the tourism planner and the Area Economic Development Officer talked about the purpose of the study and about various aspects of tourism. They then invited listeners to call in with questions or comments about tourism. There was little response to this radio show. Only one call was received.
- \star $\tau_{wo}\,additional$ days were spent at Nanisivik assessing tourism potential there.

- Subsequent to the visit by the tourism planner and the A. E. D. O., a survey of public attitudes about tourism was conducted by Philip Kalluk, Hamlet Clerk. The response to his phone-in radio show indicated that 12 people were in favour of tourism and 7 were against it. Some of those who stated that they do not want tourism development, indicated that they would prefer to wait until after the settlement of land claims or until after the re-establishment of a co-op.
- Meetings were **held** to discuss the objectives of the study, to inform **local** people about tourism and to collect comments and information from the following groups:
- a) Hamlet Council
 - Results Although a quorum was not achieved, there was a brief discussion about various aspects of tourism.

 Subsequent meetings established that the Council was unanimously in **favour** of tourism and that a tourism committee would soon be formed.
- b) Hunters and Trappers Association
 - Results A number of conclusions were reached during a meeting with the H.T.A.:
 - 1. **H.T.A.** is in **favour** of tourism only if it is locally controlled.
 - 2. Tourism must be developed in the best interests of the community.
 - 3. Sports hunting and fishing camps should not be developed in areas used for domestic hunting and fishing. Occasional use of domestic hunting and fishing areas by limited numbers of tourists accompanied by outfitters is acceptable.

c) Meeting of Community **Elders**

Results. About 14 people attended this presentation and discussion. Most of the comments were favorable to the development of tourism in Arctic Bay. Several people said they thought tourism could help to create jobs. Others said that they were in favour of tourism

historic sites.

Several people said that tourists should only come in spring (May to early July) and summer (August and early September) when they can travel by skidoo or boat. Others said that there shouldn't be rigid travel schedules because the weather is so unpredictable.

only if tourists do no disturb residents, wildlife or

Individuals contacted included:

Rebecca Williams, Field Services Officer and Social Worker Glen Williams, prospective outfitter and consultant Joshua Kango, Entrepreneur Frank Pearce, Secretary-Manager Carmen, Adult Educator Koonoo Ippiq, Chairperson, Inumarit Committee Philip Qamanirq, Vice-Chairman, Inumarit Committee Laurie Dexter, Anglican Minister John Bens, Store Manager Fred Alias, Wildlife Officer Tommy Tatatuapik, prospective tourism entrepreneur Burt Sibilleau, RCMP Officer

Many others, too numerous to list, provided extreme" y valuable information and assistance in this study.

In $\mbox{{\tt Nanisivik}}$, people contacted included:

Janet Armstrong, Field Services Officer
Rick Armstrong, Head of Personnel, **Strathcona** Mineral Services Ltd.
Dennis Johnson, **Strathcona** Mineral Services Ltd.

APPENDIX C

DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND PROGRAMS

ARCTIC BAY

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT:

Management

SHEET NO: 1

PROGRAM NAME:

Arctic Bay Tourism Sub-Committee

SEASON OF USE: N/A

....

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

A sub-committee of Council will be responsible for the implementation of Tourism Plan recommendations and for monitoring tourism development. Any problems encountered as a result of tourism development will be referred to this sub-committee. Suggestions for development and other comments will also go to this sub-committee.

The sub-committee should be made up of residents who might be dealing with or concerned with tourists (i.e. outfitters, member of <code>Inumarit</code> Committee,

Field Services Officer, member of H.T.A., etc).

PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

1. Appointment of Committee.

2. Discussion with A.E.D.O. to ensure that the committee members understand the steps necessary to implement the Plan and to make

adjustments to the plan as is necessary.

AB

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT: Information

SHEET NO: 2

PROGRAM NAME: Community Awareness Program

SEASON OF USE: N/A

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Arctic Bay should be part of a regional program to further inform residents of what tourism is all about; what is being done to devleop tourism in other parts of the ${\bf Baffin}$ Region; what benefits are resulting from tourism development; and possible solutions to problems associated with tourism.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

Discussions, audio-visual presentations and written hand-outs to inform the community about various aspects of tourism.

AB

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT: Facilities/Attraction/

Gui ded Tours

PROGRAM NAME: Inumarit Cultural Experience Program

SEASON OF USE: Spring and Summer Tourist Seasons

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The function of the **Inumarit** Committee is to keep native traditions alive and to apply traditional solutions to modern problems. The committee's most important function is the counseling service it provides to community residents with problems. This assistance is focussed on unemployed young people who are unable to survive in the wage economy, but, who have lost or never acquired the skills necessary to enable them to make a living from traditional activities.

In order to support their primary social assistance functions, the Committee needs money. It is mainly for this reason that the committee is interested in developing a number of tourism programs. However, their interest in tourism is also based on a desire to tell southerners about the Inuit way of life.

The nine components of this program provide accommodation plus a series of unique tourist attractions and experiences.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

1. Build a large simulated sod house for about 10 tourists. This structure would look like a sod house from the inside and from the outside, but would be much sturdier and longer lasting than traditional sod houses which do not usually last for more than a year.

AB

SHEET NO: 3

Cost of this structure (\$45 000) would include stone foundations, wood, skins for the floor and beds, stoves, furnishings and fixtures, imported, right whale bone for **beams**; seal skin or canvas roofing and **labour**.

It has been suggested that the sod houses be located at the west end of the community.

- 2. Build a smaller sod house beside the large sod house to accommodate a family who would look after and prepare meals for the tourists in the sod house.
- 3. Build igloos for tourist accommodation during the spring season.

 Again, a host family will live in another igloo and provide food and other services.
- 4. Conduct a variety of tours on the land (by boat, dog team, and **skidoo** or on foot). During these tours, an elder will **talk** about and demonstrate traditional skills and tell stories through a young interpreter.
- 5. Give lectures and demonstrations on skills such as how to build an igloo, how to cook a caribou, how to make **kamiks**, etc.
- 6. Prepare a list of native residents of Arctic Bay who would like to have tourists stay in their homes or who would like to take tourists out to their spring and summer camps. Agree on a standard price for tourist accommodation in private homes and trips to spring and summer camps.
- 7. Develop a museum for displays of archaeological artifacts and traditional **Inuit** items. The Committee has expressed an interest in the old **co-op** store for the museum.

Obtain the services of an archaeologist who will catalogue the material and set up displays.

- 8. Develop a retail outlet for craft items in or beside the museum selling **such** items as **kamiks**, 00100s, parkas, etc.
- 9. Provide rental service in or beside the museum which **would** rent warm clothing to visitors so that they **could** go out on the land with residents or guides.
- 10. Promote other programs as indicated on Program Sheet No. 9 Promotion Program.

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT: Guided Tours SHEET NO: 4

PROGRAM NAME: Short Tour Development Program

SEASON OF USE: Spring and Summer Tourist Seasons

With a slight emphasis on Summer

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program of short boat and skidoo tours is aimed primarily at people visiting or living in **Nanisivik**, although these tours could **also** be taken by people visiting Arctic Bay itself. Boat tours should be emphasized.

One, two and three day tours might include trips around <code>Uluksan</code> Peninsula from <code>Nanisivik</code> to Arctic Bay, or through Strathcona or Adams Sound, or down Admiralty <code>Inlet</code>.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

- 1. Develop a series of 1, 2 and 3 day tours with departure from both Nanisivik and Arctic Bay.
- 2. Field check tours for timing and conditions.
- 3. Promote tour offerings as indicated on Sheet No. 9 Promotion Program.

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT: Guided Tours SHEET NO: 5

PROGRAM NAME: Long Tour Development Program

SEASON OF USE: Primarily Summer Tourist Season

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program, taking place primarily in August, will see the development of a number of longer boat trips through the more protected waters of Admiralty Inlet and its inlets and bays. Visitors will be able to combine visits to see a variety of landforms, historic sites and wildlife with opportunities to hike and fish in suitable places.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

- 1. Develop a series of one to two week boat tours.
- 2. Field check tours for timing and conditions.
- 3. Promote tour offerings as indicated on Sheet No. 9 Promotion Program.

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT: Self-Guided Tours SHEET NO: 6

PROGRAM NAME: Self-guided Tour Program

SEASON OF USE: Spring and Summer Tourist Seasons

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

A small and simple guidebook will show visitors the best hiking trails for various tourist opportunities. Tours might include scenic areas, interesting landforms, good climbing areas with interesting views, opportunities to see wildlife and visits to less sensitive and less easily disturbed historic sites.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

- Develop a series of self-guided hiking trails within a maximum of 2 days from the community.
- 2. Field check these tours to make sure they are both interesting and safe.
- 3. Prepare a small inexpensive guide which shows the recommended hiking routes on a map and which tells something about the sights along the way.
- 4. Distribute the guide through local retail outlets.

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT: Facility SHEET NO: 7

PROGRAM NAME: Hotel Development Program

SEASON OF USE: Year Round

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program would see the development of a hotel in Arctic Bay, whether this consists of an upgraded and expanded transient **centre** or a new structure. A recently completed feasibility study determined that the privatization of the transient **centre** and its upgrading to meet **G.N.W.T.** hotel standards is a feasible alternative to continued government ownership. This conclusion was based on the assumption that the government would pay for all initial upgrading costs. However, it may be in the best interests of both the community and the government to put development funds into a new high quality hotel building. The following program components reflect these options.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

1. Conduct a study to determine the level of visitation necessary to make the following financially feasible:

a) an upgraded transient **centre** under private ownership and management

b) a new high quality hotel

The results of this study should also help the government to decide whether it should put development funds into the upgrading of the transient **centre** to create what will still be a relatively low quality hotel, or to invest in a new high quality hotel building.

2. Act upon the recommendations of the feasibility study.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

If economic conditions change such that interest rates become lower or government grants become more readily obtained, the development of a good hotel is a high priority in Arctic Bay.

Hotel development should perhaps take the form of the hotel being built in Clyde River, where the facility will be built by government and turned over in a number of years to a local entrepreneur who has shown himself capable of managing it.

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT: Facility/Attraction

SHEET NO: 8

PROGRAM NAME:

Bernier Bay Fishing and Naturalist Camp

SEASON OF USE: Summer (July and August)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program responds to the outstanding fish and wildlife resources which exist in the Bernier Bay area, and to the interest of the nearby Outpost Camp in developing a fishing and naturalist camp for tourists. there are a number of fishing camps in the eastern Arctic, they have been filled to capacity in recent years, so that there may be sufficient demand for an additional came).

The camp proposed would provide fairly basic accommodation and services. In addition to the trophy fishing opportunities, visitors could hike through the surrounding area and see caribou, geese, ptarmigan, polar bear, seals and other wildlife.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS

- Conduct a study to determine whether a proposed fishing camp and naturalist camp some 200 miles south of Arctic Bay would be a profitable venture.
- Obtain necessary approvals, permits and licenses:

Hamlet Council

H.T.A.

Canadian Wildlife Service

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Department of Renewable Resources, Wildlife Service

- 3. Evaluate whether planes can safely land here (with the assistance of the Department of Transport).
- 4. **Construct** about 4 plywood **walled** tents for visitors and one for staff. Provide other necessary services and facilities (i.e. kitchen facilities, washrooms, laundry facilities, air strip, etc.).
- 5. Train Outpost Camp members (and other staff) in such things as food preparation, first aid, outfitting services, hospitality and basic management skills.
- 6. Promote the camp as suggested in Sheet No: 9 Promotion Program.

TYPE **OF DEVELOPMENT:** Promotion SHEET NO: 9

PROGRAM NAME: Arctic Bay Promotion Program

SEASON OF USE: N/A

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program encompasses several measures that will ensure that potential visitors to Arctic Bay know about the tourist opportunities available there.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

1. Ensure that all tours, outfitters services, and tourism programs are advertised in Travel Arctic's Explorers' Guide.

2. Produce simple one-page hand-outs to advertise the services of each outfitting service and tourism program (including special organized tours and the **Inumarit** Cultural Experience Program).

Display these advertisements in transient centres and guest houses at **Nanisivik** and Arctic Bay, and distribute them at airports and to tour wholesalers.

3. Prepare an attractive full **colour** brochure accurately describing all the tours, services, facilities and attractions available in Arctic Bay. This brochure should also provide potential visitors with an accurate description of the community and surrounding areas so that they will know what to expect upon arrival.

4. Distribute these brochures to appropriate tour wholesalers and potential visitors. This brochure should be part of a regional campaign to better inform potential markets about tourism opportunities in the **Baffin** Region.

AΒ