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***Baffin Regional Tourism Planning Project-
Community Tourism Development Plan -
Clyde River***

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BAFFIN REGIONAL TOURISM PLANNING PROJECT

COMMUNITY TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

CLYDE RIVER

KANGIRLUGAAPIK

August, 1982

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AND TOURISM

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES

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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:

- i) 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 examining the resources in and around each community to determine 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 a summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations resulting from the tourism study. This summary is provided for the residents of Clyde River so that all members of the community will know what is proposed and will be able to comment on the study and its recommendations.

It is important to realize that this study will not lead to an immediate influx of tourists.

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) Appendix to the Summary Report

b) 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.

c) Planning Process Report

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

d) Regional Tourism Development Strategy

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

e) Technical Appendix

This document includes the findings of investigations which were a part of this study.

2. MAJOR PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

2.1 A Important Factor Affecting Tourism Development in Clyde River

The most important characteristic of Clyde River is that it is and wishes to remain a very traditional community. The people here are very close to the land and very concerned that the resources of the land remain undisturbed. In the past, tourists have been seen as a threat to the resources of the land and, therefore, tourists have not been encouraged to visit Clyde River. It is felt that, if the residents of Clyde River knew more about tourism, they would be able to make better decisions about whether or not they want tourism.

2.2 Resources of the Land and People

During their visit to Clyde River, the tourism planner and the A.E.D.O. found out as much as they could about the resources of the land (wildlife, fish, landform, vegetation, etc.) and resources of the people (historic sites, spring and summer camps, traditional campsites, etc.), by talking to knowledgeable people and by going out on the land as much as possible. Information collected is found in Appendix AI and AZ.

This information was used to find out what tourists could do in the Clyde River area during various seasons.* Tourism opportunities identified in this process are summarized in the following sections. (A detailed matrix evaluation of resource opportunities is provided in Appendix A3).

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

* This information was also used to find out where tourists shouldn't go and what tourists shouldn't do in the Clyde River area.

2.2.1 - Tourism Opportunities - Frozen Water - Spring Tourism Season (Beginning of April to End of June)

There are many extremely attractive and interesting areas at various distances from Clyde River. The wide distribution of outstanding natural features and somewhat less interesting historic sites means that a wide variety of long and short tours can be developed, and that longer tours can take advantage of numerous attractions all along the way.

Greatest activity opportunities around Clyde River are associated with the outstanding scenery of the fiords and the area's variety of interesting natural features. Hiking, climbing, photography, cross-country skiing and other activities are all based on the high quality and diversity of these resources.

Opportunities to see wildlife are somewhat limited within one day (by skidoo) of the community. Wildlife is much more readily seen at greater distances from the community. May is the best month to see a variety of wildlife during the spring season.

Historic sites surrounding Clyde River are of varying degrees of significance. Several old whaling sites, at some distance from the community, are of particular interest as are several Thule sites, closer to Clyde, which are said to be in relatively good condition.

There is considerable potential for polar bear hunting in the Clyde River area. However, public opinion is strongly opposed to such activities. Also, there is only one dog team (required for polar bear hunts), and it is only now being trained.

There is great potential for cross-country skiing. This potential is being explored by members of the community's cross-country ski club.

April is the best month for climbing; April and May are the best months for cross-country skiing; and May and June are the best months for snowmobiling, (May inland, and May and June on sea ice).

2.2.2 - Tourism Opportunities - Open Water - Summer Tourism Season (End of July to Beginning of September)

- Opportunities to participate in a wide variety of activities and to see a wide variety of both natural and historic features are widely distributed in the Clyde River area. A variety of long and short tours by boat and on foot can be based on the area's outstanding attractions.

Summer wildlife viewing opportunities are generally best in late August when narwhal, polar bear and migratory birds can be readily seen. Greatest potential exists for longer trips (more than one day), although there is considerable potential for shorter trips as well.

There are no trophy fishing areas close to Clyde River, and fishing opportunities are not seen as a significant attraction here. Some fishing areas do exist, and these could potentially be used to diversify the tourist experience.

Summer is the best time to view historic sites in the Clyde River area as most of the snow, which often obscures historic artifacts, has melted by this time.

August is the only month when tourist boat trips are possible on all bodies of water. September tends to be too cold and windy for comfortable and reliable boat trips. Boating conditions even during August, are generally unpredictable, especially in the more open water of Baffin Bay.

2.3 What Tourism Facilities and Capabilities Does Clyde River Already Have?

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

A 12 bed, high quality hotel , will be open to the public by 1984. This facility, with its own dining room, will greatly augment Clyde River's potential for- tourism development. The hotel is not-being built with tourism in mind, and those asked have indicated a belief that the new hotel can survive without tourism.

The existing transient centre requires extensive upgrading before it is suitable for tourist accommodation. This upgrading as well as the construction of an adjacent coffee shop, were planned by the QuakiqiakCo-op before it declared bankruptcy.

The Igutak Group Silkscreen Shop produces excellent Eskimo prints as well as a number of craft items including wall hangings, table linen, silk scarves and stationary. This shop is potentially of great interest to tourists, although it requires an improved retail area.

There are many skilled and capable people in the community who could develop or work in tourism oriented enterprises. However, many of these people already have well paid government jobs and others would prefer to spend the tourist season at spring and summer camps. More important, there is a general dislike and distrust of tourism in the community so that few people show any interest in going into this industry. Again, it is felt that if local people knew more about tourism, they may be more interested in developing tourism related businesses.

Clyde River has a number of very skilled carvers including Allaloo, whose dancing walruses are known internationally.

One resident has expressed an intention of buying a 22 ft. fibre-glass boat and an interest in providing outfitting services.

The QakiqiakCo-op has recently declared bankruptcy. Although a new co-op may be formed in the near future, Clyde River's history of co-op bankruptcies and the time it takes to form a new co-op may mean that the community will be without a co-op for a number of years. The lack of a co-op means that any tourism related business will have to be initiated by private interests or by government agencies.

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2.4 Community Feelings About Tourism

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

Many of the people spoken to had some doubts about whether tourism development would be good for Clyde River. These negative, suspicious, and sometimes hostile attitudes are the greatest constraint to the development of tourism here, although greater understanding of tourism could easily change these attitudes.

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

Most residents have had little or no contact with tourists and do not understand why tourists visit the north or what tourists like to do.

About three years ago, Council decided that tourism should not be developed in Clyde River. However, since that time, the community appears to have become more open to the possibility of tourism development.

There is widespread suspicion about what tourists do in the north. Many believe that tourists are looking for and extracting minerals without telling the community. Some believe that tourists report what they see in the north to the government. Others are afraid that tourists are somehow associated with the news media which has, in the past, been critical of Inuit hunting practices.

Other concerns about tourism are that tourists will disturb wildlife and historic sites.

Some community members are concerned that tourists might give handouts to children in exchange for photographs, and encourage local children to think that they can get something for nothing.

One of the greatest concerns of the community is that once it accepts tourism, it will be unable to stop tourists from coming to Clyde River even if they create problems.

Even those residents who believe that tourism could create much-needed jobs and bring in money to the community, have some concerns about it. The general feeling among even those who are in favour of it is that tourism must be tightly controlled by the members of the community, and that it must not damage or interfere with the still traditional lifestyles of Clyde River residents.

A recent door to door survey showed that the majority of Clyde River residents are opposed to the sale of polar bear tags to sports hunters even for a substantial amount of money.

2.5 Who Should Visit Clyde River?

The resources in and around Clyde River 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 Clyde River in the future.

The resources around Clyde River are most appealing to people interested in outstanding Arctic scenery, wildlife and natural features. It also has great potential to attract serious cross-country skiers, backpackers, and mountain climbing enthusiasts. It is these people who should be encouraged to visit Clyde River during the next few years as they tend to be more self-reliant and less dependent upon an existing tourism infrastructure and tourism programs than are other tourist groups.

Group tours should be emphasized as these are easier to service and may be able to make use of group rates to lessen the high cost of Arctic travel.

There are a large number of groups who might be interested in travel to Clyde River. These groups include naturalist clubs, university groups, climbing and hiking clubs, arts and craft groups, photography clubs and others.

3. COMMUNITY TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

3.1 How Will Development in Clyde River Relate to Development In Other Communities in the Baffin Region?

The resources of the Clyde River area are sufficiently attractive and varied that visitors could potentially spend a major part or all of their vacation time in this area. The new hotel will greatly increase the community's tourism potential.

However, the rather negative attitude of many members of the community towards tourism is a major constraint to the development of this industry in Clyde River. It has already been pointed out that many community members, including many of the community leaders, have serious doubts that tourism would benefit Clyde River. Many people are suspicious of the activities and actual intent of tourists in the north.

This prevailing attitude does not negate the fact that there are outstanding tourism opportunities, especially in the lands surrounding the community. However, these attitudes do suggest that tourism activities in the Clyde River area should take place predominantly outside the actual community and that the visibility of tourists in the community should be minimized.

For these reasons, Clyde River is being labeled an Outfitting Centre. This title describes Clyde River's place in the tourism industry of the region as a whole.

An Outfitting Centre is a community which provides services to enable tourists to go out on the land. These services might include the provision of guides, transportation (for example, boats, skidoos, dog teams), tents or food. In the case of Clyde River, the Outfitting Centre would also provide a good hotel for the first and last night of the tourist's visit as well as opportunities to buy a variety of arts and crafts items.

Visits to the Clyde River area can form all or part of a vacation in the north. Shorter visits to the Clyde River area can be part of tours combining the attractions of several communities and their surrounding areas. Tours which might include a visit to Clyde River are, for example, a tour of places with outstanding cross-country skiing potential, a tour of places with spectacular scenery or interesting geological formations, or a tour of places with outstanding climbing opportunities.

3.2 Development Opportunities and Other Tourism Programs

3.2.1 - What Form Should Tourism Development Take in Clyde River?

Clyde River has tremendous potential to attract a variety of tourists. However, a generally negative and suspicious public attitude prevents the development of the area's full potential.

Therefore, it is suggested that the most important step in the development of a tourism industry in Clyde River is the conducting of a thorough public awareness program which will get to the root of the suspicions and concerns that surround tourism and show residents how tourism can be developed to the benefit of the community.

In order to expose residents to tourism and to further increase their understanding of it, it is suggested that very limited and highly controlled tourism activities be encouraged over the next few years.

Once the community gains a better understanding of the pros and cons of tourism, fuller advantage may be taken of the area's outstanding potential.

3.2.2 - Recommendations for Tourism Development in Clyde River

The programs described in the following chart respond to the attitudes and concerns of local residents as well as the opportunities presented by the resources of the Clyde River area. They also take into account

the needs of the people who would be interested in coming to Clyde River, and the place of Clyde River 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?

Priority

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 I V 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. "Construct on" 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 or costs associated with training.

Training costs 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 specific seasons. Occasional jobs are those which exist only when demand exists for services offered. Temporary (short-term) jobs are those which are full time for several days, weeks, or months.

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 Clyde River. It also explains why it may be more or less important than other recommended programs.

Program Recommendations -Priority and Phasing -

CLYDE RIVER

Recommended Program and Components	How important is this program		Who should be responsible for carrying out this program				Approximate Cost (1982 DOLLARS)	Jobs Created	Why is this program being recommended and why does it have this priority level
	Priority	Time to Implement	Planning	Construction	Delivery	Other			
<p><u>COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAM</u></p> <p>1. Discussions, audio-visual presentations, and written hand-outs to inform the community about various aspects of tourism.</p>	I	1 Year	2		2		To be determined - cost to consist of information packages, presentation material and travel expenses for A.E.D.O.'S and others.		This program will help the community to understand what tourism is all about and how it can be developed to the benefit of the community. If local people learn more about tourism, they will be able to make a better choice about whether or not they want tourism.
<p><u>TOURISM COORINATION PROGRAM</u></p> <p>1. A resident will be appointed by Hamlet Council to coordinate all tourism related programs and activities.</p>	I	1 Year	4, 2		To be determined by Council	*		1 Part-time*	The efforts of the Tourism Coordinator will create an improved environment for the development of tourism if the community decides that it wants to further develop this industry.
<p><u>LIMITED TOURISM MARKETING PROGRAM</u></p> <p>1. Establish contact with several naturalist groups who might be interested in visiting the Clyde River area.</p> <p>2. Develop 2 or 3 tours each year and arrange for outfitting services that would be compatible with the wishes of both the tour group and the community.</p>	II	2 Years	5, 2			\$1,000.			This is a way of introducing tourism to the community in a very controlled way, and at the same time, of taking some advantage of Clyde's outstanding tourism resources.
	11	2 Years	5, 2		5, 2	\$6,000.-\$8,000. including field checking and cost of camping equipment.	2-3 occasional seasonal		

KEY TO WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CARRYING OUT PROGRAMS: 1) Economic development & TOURISM; 2) Private sector, 3) Public in 1984, 4) Hamlet Council, 5) Tourism Sub-Committee.

* The responsibilities of the Tourism Coordinator may become part of the job of the Hotel Manager once the hotel is open to the general public in 1984.

** This may depend on who owns and manages the hotel (i.e. G.N.W.T., private individual, renewed Co-op).

** Upon the re-establishment of a Co-op in Clyde River.

Program Recommendations-Priority and Phasing - CLYDE RIVER

Recommended Program and Components	How important is this program		Who should be responsible for carrying out this program				Approximate Cost (1982 DOLLARS)	Jobs Created	Why is this program being recommended and why does it have this priority level
	Priority	Time to Implement	Planning	Construction (Production)	Delivery	Other			
<p><u>TOUR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of a variety of long and short tours for both spring and summer seasons. 2. Preparation of a brochure advertising these tours and other tourist opportunities in Clyde River. 3. Distribution of brochures to tour wholesalers, tour retailers, and potential tour groups. 	<p style="text-align: center;">ong erm 11</p>	<p>Possibly after planning horizon of 5 yrs and following demonstration that the community is more accepting of tourism</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">?, 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2, 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2, 3</p>	<p>Variable 4,000-\$6,000. "or camping equipment plus upgrading of vehicles. \$3,000-\$5,000.</p>	<p>Variable To be determined.</p>	<p>A variety of organized tours, developed if and when the community is more intereste in and accepting of tourism, will greatly increase the attraction of Clyde River as a tourist destination.</p>	
<p><u>COFFEE SHOP CONSTRUCTION</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of a coffee shop adjacent to the transient centre. 	<p style="text-align: center;">ong erm</p>	<p>Possibly following planning horizon of 5 yrs</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">or 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 or 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 or 3</p>	<p>50,000-\$60,000.</p>	<p><u>1</u> full-time 1 part-time 2-3 temporary construction jobs for one season.</p>	<p>This program would provide a place where visitors and local people could meet and gain a greater understanding of one another, it would also provide an opportunity for a local entrepreneur to improve his/her busin skills.</p>	

CLYDE RIVER

The following chart presents a generalized summary of the potential socioeconomic implications of the recommended tourism development programs. The chart is organized into the following components:

- a) Program;
- b) Order of Magnitude Capital Cost;
- c) Estimated Operating and Maintenance (O and M) Costs;
- d) Projected Revenue; and
- e) Number of **Jobs** Created.

SUMMARY SHEET - CLYDE RIVER

PROGRAM	ORDER OF MAGNITUDE CAPITAL COST	ESTIMATED O & M COST	PROJECTED REVENUE	NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED
Community Awareness Program	See Regional Plan	See Regional Plan	N.A.	N.A.
Tourism Coordination Program	-	\$12 000 - 15 000 per annum	N.A.	1 part-time
Limited Tourism Marketing Program	-	\$ 7 000 - 9 000	N.A.	2-3 occasional seasonal
Coffee Shop Construction Program	\$50 000 - 60 000	\$32 000	\$28 600	1 full-time 1 part-time 2-3 temporary for one month
A Programs	\$50 000 - 60 000	\$53 500 avg.	\$28 600	1 permanent full-time 2 part-time 2-3 occasional seasonal 2-3 temporary

APPENDICES

CLYDE RIVER

APPENDIX A

RESOURCE INVENTORY

CLYDE RIVER

APPENDIX AI

RESOURCES OF THE LAND

CLYDE RIVER

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

<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>RESOURCE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>BEST MODE OF ACCESS</u>	<u>TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY*</u> (One-Way)	<u>BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE</u> (Season, Month)	<u>OTHER COMMENTS</u>
1.	Cave - east side of Agnes Monument	Skidoo Boat	1 hour 1 hour	May August	
2.	Cave - deep cave running horizontally and then straight down	Skidoo Boat	3/4 hour 1 hour	May August	Close to Black Bluff red coloured rock with associated Inuit stone
3.	Cave - once a polar bear denning area	Boat Skidoo (best by skidoo)	2 hours 1 hour	August May	
4.	Scott Island - beautiful scenery - good for mountain climbing - abundance of seagulls and other birds	Skidoo Boat	1 1/2 days 2 days (variable)	June August	
5.	Waterfall - Scott Island - almost vertical	Boat	2 days (variable)	August	
6.	Ice fishing area (Char) - Paterson Inlet/Tromso Ford	Skidoo Boat	2 days 3 days	June Mid-August	
7.	Attractive glacier - Ayr Lake	Skidoo Cross-Country Skis	1/2 day 2 days	May April, May	

RESOURCES OF THE LAND

<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>RESOURCE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>BEST MODE OF ACCESS</u>	<u>TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY* (One-Way)</u>	<u>BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE (Season, Month)</u>	<u>OTHER COMMENTS</u>
8.	Best skidoo route to the Barnes Pass	Skidoo	1-1½ days	May	Also hiking opportunity along this route. - rapidly flowing stream and attractive setting
9.	Good char fishing area - not trophy-sized fish, but relatively large fish populations.	Skidoo Boat	5 hours 1 day	June Mid-August	
10.	Pass between Scott Inlet and Dexterity Fiord	Skidoo	2 days	N/A	
11.	Mountains with crag form rock - Sam Ford Fiord - quite vertical	Skidoo Boat	1½ days 2 days	April or May August	April is the best month for climbing. May is best month for inland skidooning.
12.	Sam Ford Fiord - most highly recommended June skidoo trip - outstanding scenery - mountains (including mountain with cross) - seals, ptarmigan, arctic hare, spring birds - arctic vegetation (e.g. heather, lichens, flowers, etc.)	Skidoo	1½ days	May, June	Accessible with some difficulty by boat in August. Boat trip takes about 2 days.
13.	Seabird nesting area - Scott Inlet/Gibbs Fiord	Skidoo Boat	2 days 2-3 days	May August	This is part of the Scott Inlet IBP** Site

RESOURCES OF THE LAND

<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>RESOURCE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>BEST MODE OF ACCESS</u>	<u>TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY*</u> (One-Way)	<u>BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE</u> (Season, Month)	<u>OTHER COMMENTS</u>
14.	Abundance of seals on the sea ice Baffin Bay/Sam Ford Fiord	Skidoo	6 hours-1½ days	June	
15.	Revoir Pass between Eglinton Fiord and Sam Ford Fiord	Skidoo	1 day		Passage by skidoo takes 1½ hours.
16.	Pass - between Eglinton Fiord and Sam Ford Fiord	Skidoo	1 day		Passage by skidoo takes 1½ hours.
17.	Area where caribou may be found not found in abundance	Skidoo	2 days	Year-round	
18.	Relatively lush vegetation including Arctic Willows good char fishing in Walker Arm	Skidoo	2 days	Play	
19.	Interesting and attractive rocks marble and mica	Skidoo	2 days	May	
20.	Relatively lush vegetation waist high Arctic willow	Skidoo	2 days	May	
21.	Area where caribou may be found not found in abundance	Skidoo	2 days	Year-round	
22.	Pass Isabella Bay to Inugsuin Fiord	Skidoo	2 hours to Inugsuin Fiord	N/A	Passage takes 6 hours

RESOURCES OF THE LAND

<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>RESOURCE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>BEST MODE OF ACCESS</u>	<u>TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY* (One-Way)</u>	<u>BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE (Season, Month)</u>	<u>OTHER COMMENTS</u>
23.	Barnes Ice Cap	Skidoo	1-1½	May	Snow from surrounding mountains begins to melt in June, making skidooing impossible.
24.	Blackberries	Boat	6-8 hours	June	
25.	Blackberries	Boat	4-6 hours	June	
26.	Concentrations of Arctic hare	Skidoo Boat	2½-3 hours 2½-3 hours	May August	
27.	Arctic hare and ptarmigan	Skidoo	1-3 hours	May	
28.	Scenic area	Skidoo Boat	2½-3 hours 2½-3 hours	May August	
29.	Abundance of seals in summer	Boat	1-1½ hours	August	
30.	Abundance of ducks, terns, etc	Skidoo	1-1½ hours	May	
31.	Abundance of seals in spring	Skidoo	1-1½ hours	May	
32.	Polar bear concentration	Boat	2 hours	Late August to Late October	
33.	Scenic area with fishing lakes	Hike	1-1½ hours	August September	
34.	Pass between Baffin Bay and Clyde Inlet	Skidoo Hike	3/4-1½ hours 5 hours	May April to August	
35.	Abundance of icebergs due to shallow water	Skidoo Boat	5-7 hours 5-7 hours	June August, September	

RESOURCES OF THE LAND

<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>RESOURCE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>BEST MODE OF ACCESS</u>	<u>TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY* (One-Way)</u>	<u>BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE (Season, Month)</u>	<u>OTHER COMMENTS</u>
36.	Spring trail	Skidoo	3-4 hours	June to Mid-July	
37.	Concentration of Snow Geese	Skidoo Boat	3-5 hours 4-7 hours	June August	
38.	Winter skidoo trail	Skidoo	4-7 hours	May to early July	
39.	Waterfalls and rapids	Skidoo	3-6 hours	May, June	Not accessible during open water season
40.	Char fishing area	Boat	3-7 hours	August	
41.	Occasional sightings of large whales (i.e., killer whales, right whales, etc.)	Boat	6-9 hours	August	
42.	Outstanding scenery - Sam Ford Fiord	Skidoo Boat	1-2 days 1½-2½ days	May, June August	
43.	Abundance of seals	Skidoo Boat	1½ days 2-3 days	June August	
44.	Outfall of Clyde River into Clyde Inlet - waterfall - plentiful vegetation - caribou	Boat	6-9 hours	August September	
45.	Glacier	Skidoo Boat	4-7 hours 1 day	May, June August, September	
46.	Caribou	Skidoo Boat	4-7 hours 1 day	May, June August, September	

RESOURCES OF THE LAND

<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>RESOURCE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>BEST MODE OF ACCESS</u>	<u>TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY* (One-way)</u>	<u>BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE (Season, Month)</u>	<u>OTHER COMMENTS</u>
47.	Good fishing area - ice fishing	Skidoo	4-7 hours	May	
48.	Waterfall	Boat	5-7 hours	August	
49.	Abundance of narwhal	Boat	4-6 hours	August	
50.	Spectacular Scenery	Boat	3-6 hours	August	
51.	Caribou	Skidoo	6-8 hours	May	
52.	Outstanding scenery - Snow geese - Inugsuuh Fiord	Skidoo Boat	2-3 hours 2-3 hours	June August to Mid-September	
53.	Pass	Skidoo	½ hour	N/A	
54.	Good mountain climbing area	Skidoo	½-1 day	April, May	
55.	Good mountain climbing area - small peak	Skidoo Boat	1½ days 2 days	April, May August	
56.	Good mountain climbing area	Skidoo Boat	1½ days 2 days	April, May August	
57.	Bruce Mountains - good mountain climbing area	Skidoo	2½ days	April, May	

* Travel time will vary according to boat size, boat load and horsepower. The travel time given (unless otherwise stated) is for a 25 foot fiberglass canoe with a 35-50 horsepower motor.

** International Biological Program.

APPENDIX A2

RESOURCES OF THE PEOPLE

CLYDE RIVER

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

<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>RESOURCE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>BEST MODE OF ACCESS</u>	<u>TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY*</u> (One-Way)	<u>BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE</u> (Season, Month)	<u>OTHER COMMENTS</u>
1.	North shore of bay into Adams Island - was a boat wreck - present existence unconfirmed	Skidoo	3-3½ days	June	
2.	Dexterity Island (south-east corner) - historic Inuit site and whaling site - blubber pots, old boat, good fishing sites, miscellaneous debris	Skidoo	3-3½ days	June	
3.	Cape Hunter - whaler's shipwreck - graves of Scottish whalers - whalebones	Skidoo	3-3½ days	June	
4.	Cape Christian - abandoned LORAN Station and RCMP post (1953-1974) - a great deal of old equipment remains - 16 km from present community	Skidoo	1/2-3/4 hour	June	
5.	Old Clyde River - old abandoned buildings - debris	Skidoo Boat Hike	A couple of minutes 1 hour across the ice	April-June August-October April-June	Several of the buildings are being brought to present community
6.	Aulitiqik Island - old whaler's site - 4 graves with inscriptions	Boat	1½ days	August	
7.	old Inuit camp - Aulitiving Island	Boat	1½ days	August	

RESOURCES OF THE PEOPLE

<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>RESOURCE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>BEST MODE OF ACCESS</u>	<u>TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY* (One-Way)</u>	<u>BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE (Season, Month)</u>	<u>OTHER COMMENTS</u>
8.	Small island to the east of Aulitiving Island - large pile of stones in the middle of a stone wall (about 10 feet in diameter) - stones used as a sort of barbeque - "fort" used as a whaler's lookout - less than 100 years old	Boat	1½ days	August	
9.	Whaler's site - blubber pots	Boat	1½ days	August	
10.	Old Inuit and whaler's campsite - blubber pots	Skidoo	1½-2 days	May/June	
11.	Whaler's site - Home Bay - blubber pots - spring camp	Skidoo	1½-2 days	May/June	
12.	Old Inuit campsite - Home Bay	Skidoo	1½-2 days	May/June	
13.	Old Inuit site - Is and off Arguyartu Point (Home Bay) - stone foundations	Skidoo	1½-2 days	May/June	
14.	Glacier research site	Skidoo	6 hours	May	
15.	Glacier research site	Skidoo	1-1½ days	May	
16.	Two sites	Skidoo Boat	4 hours 4 hours	May August	
17.	Spring camp	Skidoo	6 hours		

RESOURCES OF THE PEOPLE

<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>RESOURCE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>BEST MODE OF ACCESS</u>	<u>TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY* (One-way)</u>	<u>BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE (Season, Month)</u>	<u>OTHER COMMENTS</u>
18.	Spring camp - Sam Ford Fiord	Skidoo	1½-2 days	N/A	
19.	Spring camp - Scott Inlet	Skidoo	1½-2 days	N/A	
20.	Spring camp - Scott Inlet	Skidoo	1½-2 days	N/A	
21.	Spring camp - Eglinton Fiord	Skidoo	3½ hours - land route 3-6 hours - sea route		
22.	Spring camp - Eglinton Fiord	Skidoo	3½ hours - land route 3-6 hours - sea route		
23.	Spring camp - Eglinton Fiord - remains of stone house	Skidoo	3½ hours - land route 3-6 hours - sea route		
24.	Spring - Eglinton Fiord	Skidoo	3½ hours - land route 3-6 hours - sea route		
25.	Spring - Clyde Inlet	Skidoo	2 hours		
26.	Traditional Inuit campground - Clyde Inlet	Boat	2 hours	August	
27.	Traditional Inuit campground - Clyde Inlet	Boat	3 hours	August	

RESOURCES OF THE PEOPLE

<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>BEST MODE OF ACCESS</u>	<u>TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY*</u> (One-Way)	<u>BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE</u> (Season, Month)
28.	Spring - island off Back Bluff	Skidoo	1 hour	
29.	Old Inuit campsite - continues to be a hunting area during break-up seasons	Hike	2½-3 hours	June-October
30.	2 Thule sites - remains of Thule sod houses	Hike	2-2½ hours	June-October
31.	Old Inuit campsite	Hike	3-4 hours	June-October
32.	Old Inuit campsite - remains of Thule houses	Hike	5-6 hours	June-October
33.	Abandoned Navaid Station - Cape Eglinton	Skidoo	3½ hours - land route 3 hours - sea route 6-8 hours	May, June May, June August
34.	Traditional "passing" - on island	Boat	6-8 hours	August
35.	Traditional campsite and lookout	Boat	6-8 hours	August
36.	Thule house - Clyde Inlet - undisturbed - relatively lush vegetation	Boat	2 hours	August
37.	Outpost camp - Clyde Inlet - occupied by one family	Skidoo	2 hours	

RESOURCES OF THE PEOPLE

<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>RESOURCE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>BEST MODE OF ACCESS</u>	<u>TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY*</u> (One-Way)	<u>BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE</u> (Season, Month)	<u>OTHER COMMENTS</u>
38.	Outpost camp - Eglinton Fiord - occupied by several families - stone bear trap	Skidoo	3½ hours - land route 3-6 hours - sea route 6-8 hours	May, June	
39.	Stone weir for fall fishing	Boat		August	
40.	Whaler's site - Clyde Inlet - blubber pots	Skidoo	3½ hours - land route 3-6 hours - sea route 6-8 hours	May, June	
41.	Spring camp - Inugsuin Fiord	Boat		August	
42.	Whaler's site - Clyde Inlet - blubber pots	Skidoo Boat	3-5 hours 4-6 hours	May August	
43.	Spring camp - Inugsuin Fiord	Skidoo Boat	3-5 hours 4-6 hours		
44.	Spring camp - Inugsuin Fiord	Skidoo Boat	2-3 hours 3-4 hours		
45.	Spring camp - Inugsuin Fiord	Skidoo Boat	2-3 hours 3-4 hours		
46.	Igloo Bay - old outpost camp - lots of abandoned houses, bones and other debris	Skidoo Boat	2-3 hours 3-4 hours	May August	
47.	2 Thule huts - Home Bay	Boat	1½-2 days	August	
48.	4 whaler's graves - Aulitiq Island	Boat Skidoo	1½ days 1-1½ days	August May, June	

RESOURCES OF THE PEOPLE

<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>RESOURCE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>BEST MODE OF ACCESS</u>	<u>TRAVEL TIME FROM COMMUNITY*</u> (One-way)	<u>BEST TIME FOR VISITING RESOURCE</u> (Season, Month)	<u>OTHER COMMENTS</u>
47.	Whaler's lookout	Boat Skidoo	1½ days 1-1½ days	August May, June	
48.	Old Inuit campsite - Cape Roper	Boat Skidoo	1 day 6 hours	August May, June	
49.	Old Inuit site - Isabella Bay	Boat	1½ days	August	
50	Old stone houses - McBeth Fiord	Boat	2 days	August	

* Travel time will vary according to boat size, boat load and horsepower. The travel time given (unless otherwise stated) is for a 25 foot fiberglass canoe with a 35-50 horsepower motor.

APPENDIX A3

ACTIVITY EVALUATION MATRICES

CLYDE RIVER

APPENDIX A3

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 dependable 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, extremely cold weather and darkness greatly restricts outdoor activity. 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. Therefore, the winter and fall seasons have not been analyzed in chart form.

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

i) Open Water - Summer:

End of July to the 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 end of June when land and frozen water travel conditions are ideal.

The following figures analyze the various resource activity opportunities according to four modes of travel: land (e.g. walking, hiking, dog team, cross-country skiing, etc.), motorized land (e.g. snowmobile, three wheeler, etc.), water (e.g. 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 resource activities.

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

ACTIVITY EVALUATION SUMMARY

APPENDIX A3

ACTIVITIES	SETTLEMENT: CLYDE RIVER									CONSTRAINTS																
	SEASON: FROZEN WATER - SPRING TOURIST SEASON (BEGINNING OF APRIL TO END OF JUNE)									CLIMATE			WATER CONDITIONS		RESOURCE CONDITIONS			TOURISM INFRA-STRUCTURE								
	TRAVEL TIME (Return Trip)	HALF DAY			ONE DAY			OVERNIGHT			Insufficient Daylight	Cold Weather	Extensive Fog	Dangerous Currents	High Tides	Resource Sensitivity	Unsuitable Terrain	Poor Quality Resource	Poor Resource Visibility	Environmental Sensitivity	Poor Quality	Poor Access	Inadequacy	Conflict with Land-Use/Lifestyle	Labour Availability	Regulatory Controls
	TRAVEL MODE	Land	Land-Motorized	Water	Air	Land	Land-Motorized	Water	Air	Land																
Alpine Skiing																										
Mountain Climbing																										
Wildlife Viewing																										
Viewing/Interpreting of Natural Features As An Educational Experience																										
Viewing/Interpretation of Historical/Archaeological Sites																										
Hunting																										
Open Water Fishing																										
Ice Fishing																										
Hiking																										
Camping																										
Snowmobiling																										
Boating																										
Photography																										
Ski Touring																										
Cross-Country Skiing																										
Dog Sledding																										
Three Wheeling																										

ABUNDANT RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES (Existing & Potential) ● MAJOR CONSTRAINT
 MODERATE RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES (Existing & Potential) ○ MINOR CONSTRAINT
 LIMITED RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES (Existing & Potential)
 NO RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES

ACTIVITY EVALUATION SUMMARY

APPENDIX A3

ACTIVITIES	SETTLEMENT: CLYDE RIVER												CONSTRAINTS																
	SEASON: OPEN WATER - SUMMER TOURIST SEASON END OF JULY TO BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER												CLIMATE			WATER CONDITIONS		RESOURCE CONDITIONS				TOURISM INFRA-STRUCTURE							
	TRAVEL TIME (Return Trip)	HALF DAY			ONE DAY			OVERNIGHT			Insufficient Daylight	Cold Weather	Extensive Fog	Muddiness	Dangerous Currents	High Tides	Choppy water/Wind	Resource Sensitivity	Unsuitable Terrain	Poor Quality Resource	Poor Resource Visibility	Environmental Sensitivity	Poor Quality	Poor Access	Inadequacy	Conflict With Land-Use/Lifestyle	Labour Availability	Regulatory Controls	
		TRAVEL MODE	Land	Land-Motorized	Water	Air	Land	Land-Motorized	Water	Air																			Land
Alpine Skiing																													
Mountain Climbing																													
Wildlife Viewing		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																				
Viewing/Interpreting of Natural Features As An Educational Experience		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																				
Viewing/Interpretation of Historical/Archaeological Sites		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																				
Hunting																													
Open Water Fishing		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																				
Ice Fishing																													
Hiking		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																				
Camping																													
Snowmobiling																													
Boating			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																				
Photography		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																				
Ski Touring																													
Cross-Country Skiing																													
Dog Sledding																													
Three Wheeling			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>																							

- ABUNDANT RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES (Existing & Potential)
- MODERATE RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES (Existing & Potential)
- LIMITED RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES (Existing & Potential)
- NO RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES

- MAJOR CONSTRAINT
- MINOR CONSTRAINT

APPENDIX A4

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

CLYDE RIVER

APPENDIX A4

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

RESOURCE	CHARACTERISTICS (Description, access, condition, operating season, use, costs, quality, etc.)	OTHER COMMENTS
<u>TOURIST FACILITIES & SERVICES</u>		
Accommodation - Hotel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o new, half-million dollar, high quality, 16 bed, double occupancy facility to be completed early in 1983 o to be occupied for about 1 year by construction crew putting up the school addition o should be open for other visitors by 1984 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o those asked about the hotel said they didn't think the new hotel would depend on tourists at all. They believe that it can be sufficiently supported by government people, researchers and others who now use the transient centre and the weather station for accommodation
Accommodation - Transient Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o very poor quality facility o closed by GNWT for failure to comply with health standards o now occupied by construction crew for "rehab." project 	
Accommodation - Weather Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o this is not to be considered as an accommodation facility for the general public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o the weather station is a residence and working area accepts a very few government employees as paying guest

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

RESOURCE	CHARACTERISTICS (Description, access, condition, operating season, use, costs, quality, etc.)	OTHER COMMENTS
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o airstrip takes 748's o between April and August, it is estimated that about 5 flights had to be cancelled or postponed (about 1 per month) o flight cancellations during tourist season usually due to fog or slush on the runway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o plans to re-orient airstrip to prevent accumulations of snow during the winter
Dog Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o one being trained by the school 	
Boats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 22 foot fiberglass speed boat may be purchased by local resident who is considering providing outfitting services 	
Taxi Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o large trailer with cabin belongs to HTA o 3 taxi service 	
Iqutak Group Silkscreen Shop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o shop makes and sells a variety of high quality silkscreen products including prints, wall hangings, table linen, silk scarves and stationary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o retail sales area needs upgrading o access to retail area is through a workshop

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

RESOURCE	CHARACTERISTICS (Description, access, condition, operating season, use, costs, quality, etc.)	OTHER COMMENTS
The Hudson's Bay Store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o general retail store o sells a variety of potential tourist oriented items including furs and Clyde River sweatshirts and t-shirts 	
Qaqi'ak Co-op Store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o food, carvings, other craft items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o the co-op has recently declared bankruptcy and the store is now closed
<u>SPECIAL EVENTS</u>		
Easter Games	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o community held the entire week following Easter o some traditional games made up by the Recreation Committee - and distinctly northern 	
<u>SPECIAL SKILLS</u>		
Carvers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Allaloo the carver has an international reputation primarily based on his dancing walruses o several other good carvers in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o a serious shortage of soap limits output

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

RESOURCE	CHARACTERISTICS (Description, access, condition, operating season, use, costs, quality, etc.)	OTHER COMMENTS
Adult Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o the Adult Education Centre provides training in up-grading and is planning a course in business skills o about 11 residents have already taken the business skills course and there is said to be no shortage of skilled people in the community 	
Other Artists & Craft People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o a number of residents produce drawings for the Iqutak Group Silkscreen Shop. Others help to finish the printed items produced in the shop 	

APPENDIX B

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

CLYDE RIVER

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

During a ten day visit to Clyde River, the tourism planner and the Area Economic Development Officer tried to speak to as many people as possible 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.

- o Newsletters were distributed to each household by local students. These newsletters briefly outlined the kind of information the tourism planner and A.E.D.O. were trying to collect while they were in Clyde River. The newsletters also invited residents to speak with the planner and the A.E.D.O. at the Government Office.
- o The arrival in the community of a tourism planner and the A.E.D.O. was announced on the radio.
- o A phone-in radio show was held and listeners were invited to ask questions or express their opinions about tourism. There was little response to this radio show, although one caller who asked how the community could stop tourism once it had been started expressed a concern which is very widespread in Clyde River.
- o 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) **Hunter and Trappers Association**

Results: The HTA said they were unable to make a decision about tourism in such a short time, but a considerable amount of uncertainty was expressed about whether or not tourism would be good for the community. One member again expressed the concern that once tourism was started, the community might not be able to stop it if it became a problem for the community.

b) **Co-op Board of Directors**

Results: Members of the **Co-op** Board of Directors indicated that they realized the potential of tourism to help the **Co-op** diversify their activities and become more economically viable. However, several comments showed that the Board is unsure of the benefits of tourism and is concerned about the community's ability to stop tourism once it has been started.

c) **Local Education Authority**

Results: Questions and comments by the LEA indicated a concern that tourists reported what they had seen in the north to the government, and to the news media. They seemed to be concerned about adverse criticism of the northern way of life by southern tourists.

d) **Senior School Class**

e) Unsuccessful attempts were made to speak to Hamlet Council and the Land Claims Committee.

Individuals contacted included:

James Arreak, Mayor, Businessman and ex-M.P. for North Baffin
Elijah Tigulluraq, F.S.O. and Social Worker
Joe Tigulluraq, Wildlife Officer
Daniel Jaypoody, Assistant Secretary Manager
Looseosie Aipellie, Adult Educator
Phil Pitts, R.C.M.P. Officer
Mesa Akavak, Special Constable
Solomonie Natanique, Businessman and potential outfitter
Allaloo Qipellie, Carver
Elisha **Sanguya**, Manager of **Iqutaq** Group Silkscreen Shop
Lazarus, First Air Agent
Appitaq Enuarq, Former Manager of **Qakiqyak Co-op**
Don Morrison, School Teacher and **Co-ordinator** of Cross-Country Ski Program
Levi **Iqaluikjuaq**
Nauya **Tassugat**
Api tak **Sanguya**
Joellee Sanguya, School Principal

Many others, too numerous to list, provided extremely **valuable** information and assistance in this study.

APPENDIX C

DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND PROGRAMS

CLYDE RIVER

DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND PROGRAMS

4 :

The following" section details a series of development opportunities and programs to implement the intent of Clyde River's Tourism Development Plan. The individual programs are categorized according to four program types:

1. Attraction/Tour/Event
2. Hospitality/Information
3. Infrastructure
4. Industry Organization

The individual projects are described with respect to:

1. Project Name
2. Season of Use
3. Project Description
4. Project Components
5. Additional Comments

RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT: Hospitality/Information

SHEET NO. 1

PROGRAM NAME: Community Awareness Program

SEASON OF USE: N/A

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Clyde River should be given special attention in a regional program to further inform residents of what tourism is all about; what is being done to develop tourism in various parts of the region; what benefits are being derived from tourism development in other parts of the region; and possible solutions to problems associated with tourism.

This program will help the residents of Clyde River to make more informed decisions about tourism development.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

1. Discussions, audio-visual presentations and written hand-outs to inform the community about various aspects of tourism.
2. Possibly, a visit from an Inuk involved in tourism in Pangnirtung to tell about the benefits and possible problems resulting from tourism there. This visit might stimulate discussion and promote understanding.

CR

RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT: Industry Organization

SHEET NO: 2

PROGRAM NAME: Tourism Co-ordination Program

SEASON OF USE: N/A

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

A resident will be appointed by Hamlet Council to co-ordinate all tourism related programs and activities:

to co-ordinate the public awareness program;

to review tourism development proposals;

to co-ordinate locally the outfitting services required by tourists;

to keep the community informed of all tourism plans and activities;

to ensure that tourists do not become a problem within the community;
and

to hear and report to Council any problems or concerns that the community has with regard to tourism

CR

RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT: Attraction/Tour/Event -
Hospitality/Information

SHEET NO: 3

PROGRAM NAME: Limited Tourism Marketing Program

SEASON OF USE: Spring and Summer Tourist Season

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

A very limited tourism marketing program will encourage limited numbers of selected groups to visit the Clyde River area under very controlled conditions. These group tours (amounting to no more than 3 each year for the next few years) will give Clyde River residents some exposure to tourism in a very controlled manner.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

1. Contact will be made with naturalist groups who might be interested in the resources of the Clyde River area. Possible contacts may include any of the special interest groups listed on the following pages or any others known to residents of Clyde River.
2. Tours will be developed in conjunction with 2 or 3 of these groups each year for the next few years.
3. Tours will be led by a Clyde River resident who will ensure that tourist activities are compatible with the wishes of the community as well as those of the tour group.

CR

Federation of Ontario Naturalists
355 Lesmill Road
Don Mills, Ontario
M3B 2W7

Outdoor Writers of Canada
R.R. #3
Mount Albert, Ontario
LOG 1M0

Canadian Nature Federation
203 - 75 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6G1

Professional Photographers of Canada
318 Royal Bank Building
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 1N8

Canadian Wildlife Federation
1673 Carling Avenue
Unit #106
Ottawa, Ontario
K2A 1C4

Canadian Hostelling Association
333 River Road
Vanier, Ontario
K1L 8B9

National Survival Institute
229 College Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5T 1R4

Canadian Association of Geographers
Burnside Hall
McGill University
P.O. Box 6070
Montreal, Quebec
H3C 3G1

Royal Canadian Geographic Society
488 Wilbrod Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 6M8

Arctic Institute of North America
3426 N. Washington Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia
U.S.A. 22201

Canadian Nordic Society
Box 4211
Station 'E'
Ottawa, Ontario

Ecological Society of America
Library 3131
The Evergreen State College
Olympia, Washington
U.S.A. 98505

Arctic Circle
Box 2457
Station 'D'
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5W6

National Campers and Hikers Association
7172 Transit Road
Buffalo, New York
U.S.A. 14221

Arctic Institute of North America
University Library Tower
2920 - 24th Avenue N.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2N 1A4

Toronto Camera Club
587 Mount Pleasant Road
Toronto, Ontario

International Backpackers Association
P.O. Box 85
Lincoln Centre
Maine
U.S.A. 04458

Association of Interpretive Naturalists
6700 Needwood Road
Derwood, Maryland
U.S.A. 20855

Sierra Club
530 Bush Street
San Francisco, California
U.S.A. 94108

National Audobon Society
950 Third Avenue
New York, New York
U.S.A. 10022

American Alpine Club
113 E - 90th Street
New York, New York
U.S.A. 10028

National Wildlife Federation
1412 - 16th Street N.W.
Washington D.C.
U.S.A. 20036

American Society of Naturalists
Section of Botony Genetics
and Development
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
U.S.A. 14853

Society of American Travel Writers
1120 Connecticut Avenue N.W.
Washington D.C.
U.S.A. 20036

Sierra Club of Ontario
47 Colborne Street
Suite 1/308
Toronto, Ontario
M5E 1E3

Federation of Alberta Naturalists
Box 1472
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2N5

Alpine Club of Canada
P.O. Box 1026
Banff, Alberta
T0L 1C0

Arctic International Wildlife Range Society
c/o Mrs. Nancy Russel LeBlond
#109, 2008 Fullerton Avenue
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 3G7

Alpine Club of Canada
70 Stubbard Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 2C2

B.C. Wildlife Federation
5659 - 176 Street
Surrey, B.C.
V3S 4C5

Sierra Club of Western Canada
Box 342, Station G
Calgary, Alberta
T3A 2G3

Federation of B.C. Naturalists
Box 33797, Station D
Vancouver, B.C.
V6J 4L6

The British Columbia Mountaineering Club
496 Prior Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6A 2G1

National Trail Association of Canada
Box 6623, Station D
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 2E4

B.C. Wildlife Federation
17633 - 57th Avenue
Surrey, B.C.

Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs
Box 318
Port Sydney, Ontario
POB ILO

Federation of Mountain Clubs of B.C.
P.O. Box 33768, Station D
Vancouver, B.C.
V6J 4L6

Alberta Wilderness Association
P.O. Box 6398, Station D
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 2E1

Canadian Council of Snowmobile Organizations
3311 - 30th Avenue
Vernon, B.C.
V1T 2C9

Alberta Wildlife Foundation
213 - 10526 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 1Z7

Alpine Club of Canada
Calgary Section
2305 - 5th Avenue N.W.
Calgary, Alberta

Manitoba Wildlife Federation
1870 Notre Dame Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3E 3E6

Alpine Club of Canada
Edmonton Section
7607 - 152nd Street
Edmonton, Alberta

Manitoba Naturalists Society
214 - 190 Rupert Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B ON2

Alpine Club of Canada
Vancouver Section
Box 2377
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 3W7

Explorers Club
46 East 70th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

Alpine Club of Canada
Banff Section
P.O. Box 65
Banff, Alberta
TOL OCO

American Institute for Exploration
1809 Nichols Road
Kalamazoo, MI 49007

Intercollegiate Outing Club Association
3410 G. Paul Avenue
Bronx, N.Y. 10468

Wilson Ornithological Society
Museum of Zoology
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, M.I. 48109

Circumnavigators Club
23 East 74th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology
159 Sapsucker Woods Road
Ithaca, N.Y. 14853

Photographic Society of America
2005 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, P.A. 19103

Linnalan Society of New York
c/o American Museum of Natural History
Central Park West 79th Street
New York, N.Y. 10024

American Birding Association
P.O. Box 4335
Austin, Texas 78765

Globettrotter's Club
BCM/Rowing
London, WC1V6XX
England

Education Travel Study Programs
Faculty of Continuing Education
The University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta
T2N 1N4

Smithsonian Institution
National Associates
A & 11278
Washington, D.C. 20560

Canadian Nature Tours
355 Lesmill Road
Don Mills, Ontario
M3B 2W8

University of California,
Los Angeles Extension
P.O.Box 24901
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Royal Ontario Museum
Membership Services
100 Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2C6

University of California
Berkeley Extension
International Studies
Dept. K-38
2223 Fulton Street
Berkeley, CA 04720

American Museum of Natural History
Discovery Tours
Central Park West at 79th Street
New York, N.Y. 10024

University of Chicago Extension
1307 East 6th Street
Chicago, IL 60637

Nature Expeditions International
599 College Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94306

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TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT: Attraction/Tour/Event -
 Hospitality/Information

SHEET NO. 4

PROGRAM NAME: Tour Development Program

SEASON OF USE: Spring and Summer Tourist Season

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Additional tour development, taking advantage of Clyde's outstanding resources, should not take place until the community is more accepting of tourism. This type of tour development is considerably less controlled than the type proposed in Sheet No. 3 because it is widely advertised and the community is generally unable to pick and choose which groups it wants to visit, although the community can continue to establish conditions under which tours may be conducted.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

1. Develop a variety of long and short tours for both spring and summer seasons. Boat and skidoo tours could include visits to Sam Ford Fiord, Clyde Inlet, Eglinton Fiord and InugsuinFiord and other scenic areas.

2. Prepare a brochure advertising these tours and other tourist opportunities in Clyde River.

3. Distribute brochures to tour wholesalers, tour retailers and potential tour groups.

RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT: Infrastructure

SHEET NO. 5

PROGRAM NAME: Coffee Shop Construction Program

SEASON OF USE: Year Round

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This is a long term program responding to the need for a fast food outlet and meeting place in the community. This facility would be shared by residents and visitors resulting in greater mutual understanding.

PROJECT COMPONENTS:

1. Construction of a coffee shop adjacent to the existing transient centre to provide food services for visitors as well as for community residents.

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APPENDIX D

COST STANDARDS

CLYDE RIVER

APPENDIX D

COST STANDARDS

Museum:	Large modern facility - \$150/sq.ft. for construction Medium sized facility - \$100/sq.ft. for construction
Hotel:	Economic feasibility study - \$15 000 - \$20 000 Preliminary Architectural Program - \$30 000 - \$40 000 Construction - \$150/sq.ft. (furnished) requirements - 400 sq.ft./double bedroom
Transient Centre:	Feasibility study for upgrading/expansion - \$5 000 Feasibility study for new facility (including architectural program) - \$10 000 - \$15 000 Construction costs - \$100/sq.ft. (furnished) requirements - 300 sq.ft./double room Upgrading costs - \$75/sq.ft. (furnished) (guttled)
Community Hal 1:	Construction costs - \$85/sq.ft. Upgrading/renovation costs - \$60/sq. ft. (major)
Hi ki rig/Cross Country Trai 1s:	Hiking day trails - \$1 000/mile (includes planning, field checking, construction) Trail planning (no construction) - \$2 000 Day use camp - \$5 000 (level area, vault toilet etc.) Overnight camp - \$8 000 - \$10 000 (vault toilet, tent platforms etc.) Emergency shelters - \$ 15 000 - \$30 000 equipped (extreme locations)
Boat Trips:	Planning, field checking - \$2 000 per trip Development of lunch camp - \$5 000 - \$10 000 Development of overnight camp - \$10 000 - \$20 000
Interpretive Brochure/Maps:	\$5 000 - \$6 000 field work and graphics

APPENDIX D

(Continued)

COST STANDARDS

Multiple 4 Colour

Brochures/Package: \$5 000 - \$10 000

Community/Area

Tourist Maps: \$3 000 - \$5 000

Search & Rescue

Equipment: \$10 000 - \$15 000 (mountaineering rescue equipment)

Community Clean-up: \$4 000 - \$5 000/1st year

2 part-time employees

Tourist Co-ordinator: \$12 000 - \$15 000 salary (tourist season)
(not necessarily the same as host)

Van/Taxi: \$15 000 - \$20 000

Boats: Boats over 30 feet - \$1 500/lineal foot

Three Wheelers: \$3 000 each

Promotional Movie: from local slides \$10 000 - \$15 000

Walking Trails: \$600/km includes planning

These costs were derived from:

Pangnirtung study
DPW handi-dandi indicator
field trip costs
past experience
best professional estimate