

Mapping Our Future

Report on Community Surveys and Workshops April – May, 2001

Prepared for the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board
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MAPPING OUR FUTURE SURVEY

Report on Community Interviews and Workshops

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Mapping Our Future: Survey Analysis

(1) Introduction: Objectives

The “Mapping our Future” survey was designed to elicit feedback on several aspects of the forthcoming preliminary draft Sahtu Land Use Plan. It represents another stage of community consultation in the planning process, offering Sahtu residents an opportunity to learn about and provide direct input into the plan. The three-part survey was developed to meet the following objectives:

- People are educated about land designation and policy options for a land use plan.
- People provide feedback on proposed zones for protection and development under existing legislation
- People define criteria for a series of multi-use areas where new policy is required to mitigate development impacts
- Results are produced in easily analyzed format that can be included in drafting of the land use plan.

(2) Methodology

The survey was administered in two different formats: household interviews and group workshops. Fieldworkers conducted the interviews, with the assistance of a SLUPB staff member in every community except Colville Lake, where interviews were done by the fieldworker alone. Occasionally two people were recorded on one survey form, but the interviews were predominantly one-on-one. Besides the three-part survey form (**Appendix 1**) which was used by interviewers to record answers, information booklets (**Appendix 2**) and a large “Significant Sites” map served to facilitate respondents’ understanding of the questions. For example, Part 1 of the survey was based on the Significant Sites map and associated recommendations; a smaller reproduction of the map and the recommendations for each site can be found on pp. 3 –

9 of the booklet. Part 2, which dealt with oil and gas development, was supplemented by maps on pp. 10 and 11. The third and final part of the survey refers to sites depicted on a map of multi-use areas, on p. 12.

The survey forms filled out during interviews provide the majority of statistical data in the following report. Results were recorded and analyzed in a database, and are accessible for future use and reference.

Besides individual interviews fieldworkers and staff members conducted workshops with various groups, including band councils, renewable resource councils and school classes. The format for the workshops varied according to the size of the group, but the materials used were the same as for the interviews. Especially in the case of larger workshops, time constraints did not always allow for the survey forms to be completed in full. Thus the statistical data provided by these workshops is limited. However, workshops with three participants or less allowed for more comprehensive coverage of the survey, so these will be treated as interviews for the purpose of data analysis. As will be seen in the next section of this report, the workshops provided a valuable opportunity to educate a wide and varied audience about land use planning.

(3) The Interview Sample

Appendix 3 displays information about the people who participated in the Mapping Our Future Survey, with respect to gender, age and status. These statistics are shown first for the Sahtu, then for each community. The graphs also differentiate between interview and workshop participants.

A total of 263 people participated in the survey; 108 of these were individually interviewed, and 155 took part in workshops. This means that, of the available interview pool in the Sahtu (displayed in **Appendix 4**), we achieved a participation rate of 15%. In

comparing the statistics on age, gender and status of participants to the available pool, two noteworthy points emerge. First, as was the case with previous community interview projects, women are under-represented in our interview sample, in both interviews and workshops. Second, while youth are under-represented as interview participants, they form the largest group of workshop participants. From this latter observation, we can conclude that conducting workshops in schools was an effective way to educate and include youth in the land use planning process.

It should also be noted that several participants voiced their concern over the timing of this project; because it overlapped with spring hunt, some people who probably have extensive knowledge of the land were out of town and unavailable to be interviewed.

(4) Interview Analysis Results

Part 1: Significant Places of the Sahtu Region

- Question 1 – “Which areas on the significant sites map are really important to you?”

In Part 1 of the survey, respondents were asked to comment on the selection of fifty-five significant sites in the Sahtu settlement area. These sites were chosen from four sources: (1) *Rakekée Gok'é Godi: Places we take care of*, a report of the Sahtu Heritage Places and Sites Joint Working Group, (2) *The Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement*, (3) *IBP Ecological Sites in Subarctic Canada*, a report prepared by the Canadian Committee of the International Biological Program, and (4) Parks Canada. Respondents were shown the map, “Significant Places in the Sahtu”, and asked to identify areas that were of particular importance to them. This question was intended to determine respondents’ opinions of the fifty-five sites depicted on the map,

which have been identified as requiring varying levels of protection or special consideration in the land use planning process. They were then asked to give their opinion of the recommendations made for that particular site by indicating a response of “Agree”, “Partly Agree”, or “Disagree”. Responses to the first question, regarding particularly important sites, differed by community. As would be expected, the sites most frequently mentioned in a given community were usually located in relatively close proximity to that community, indicating that people are generally most familiar with, and most concerned about the area in which they live. Therefore, **Appendix 5** presents data for each community, representing the sites that were mentioned most frequently. However, many respondents also indicated that *all* the sites on the map were important to them, and the Mackenzie River was mentioned frequently in several communities. Thus we can conclude that many people are also concerned with significant places throughout the region.

- Question 2 – “What do you think of the recommendations that have been made for restricting development in these areas?”

The interpretation of responses to the next question, which was aimed at getting feedback on the proposed recommendations for significant sites, proved to be slightly problematic. There are different recommendations for each of the fifty-five sites, largely drawn from the tools and terminology contained in the Protected Areas Strategy. The level of detail in which fieldworkers described specific recommendations for a site was not, in all likelihood, entirely consistent. This variation would depend on such factors as the literacy level of respondents, time frame of the interview, and the familiarity of fieldworkers themselves with the substantive meaning of the recommendations. It appears that recommendations were discussed in relative detail in Norman Wells, but less so in other communities. For this reason, in many cases it may be more accurate to interpret positive responses (i.e. “Agree”) to a particular site as indicating agreement with

the selection of that area as significant and thus deserving of *general* protective measures to maintain its integrity, but not necessarily as agreement with the *specific* recommendations about that site. Bearing this in mind, most respondents were recorded as being in agreement, either with the selection of a particular site or the map in general. **Appendix 6** shows the overall frequency with which respondents agreed, partly agreed or disagreed with the selection of and/or recommendations about significant sites. Usually when respondents indicated partial agreement with a site, they did so for one of two reasons: either because they felt the boundary of the site should be expanded, or because they wished to include subsurface protection in the recommendations. And finally, some respondents did disagree with certain sites, and/or the associated recommendations. This information is contained in a site table,

Appendix 7, which breaks down responses to all the sites discussed in interviews and displays associated relevant comments, thus providing confirmation of the importance of significant areas, and valuable guidance in the further development of recommendations

- Question 3 – “Are there any other areas that should be added to the map? If so, what kind of restrictions would you recommend?”

The final question of Part 1 asked respondents to identify any new significant sites that were not already marked on the map. Responses were marked on map overlays, and have been recorded in a table (**Appendix 8**); new sites will be digitized and possibly added to the significant sites map. Of the 230 responses, there are many sites that recur; these especially will be flagged for further consideration.

Several prominent themes can be discerned from the information given by respondents about new sites. First, there is a strong, commonly articulated concern with the identification and preservation of gravesites. Elders had the most detailed knowledge of burial sites, often both the precise location of the site and the identity of the deceased buried there. This should be noted as a possible future research project,

since the desire that burial sites be respected was strongly expressed by many respondents. Second, respondents often wanted to ensure that their own cabins and traditional family areas be acknowledged. Traditional trails were also frequently cited as the reason for identifying a site. Further analysis of new sites, and their possible addition to the significant sites map, will occur pending the completion of digitizing the material.

Part 2: Development Within the Law of the Land

- “Do you think that there should be restrictions to the amount of land that is opened up for development in the Sahtu region? What reasons do you have for thinking there should be more or less development?”

Part 2 of the survey aimed to discover respondents' ideas of an acceptable level of development in the Sahtu region. First they were shown two maps, depicting existing oil and gas licences, oil and gas potential, and seismic line density. They were then asked to choose one of the following four responses on the survey form, as best describing their position on development: “No More Development”, “Development linked to job needs of Sahtu residents”, “Development excluding significant sites only”, or “All land available for development”. These four possible answers were intended to represent a continuum, moving from least to most development. However, it became clear in surveys and workshops that respondents often interpreted the wording of the categories differently. Some respondents appear to have placed their votes under the third heading because this was the only category in which the wording actually stipulated the exclusion of significant sites. Similarly, respondents who (judging by their accompanying comments) were more oriented toward development chose the second option because *it* specifically mentioned job needs. So, whereas the second option was supposed to indicate a preference for less development than the third, the respondent's intention may have sometimes been the opposite. Due to the possible variance in the

interpretation of these categories, we can not, with absolute certainty, plot the responses on a strict continuum. This should be kept in mind when viewing the results, displayed in **Appendix 9**.

There certainly are conclusions that can be drawn from this part of the survey. As indicated by the comparatively small number of votes for “No more development” and “All land available for development”, clearly the overwhelming majority of respondents do endorse development to varying degrees, but in a controlled manner. Also, a vote in the third category, which specifies that development should exclude significant sites, is an implicit endorsement of the path we are taking in identifying such sites and recommending measures for their protection.

Finally, the comments recorded in this part of the survey offer valuable insights into attitudes about development (see **Appendix 10**). Certain strong message emerge: many respondents emphasized that, in contrast to much past development activity, communities and people of the Sahtu should now play the primary role in planning development, and should be the ones to reap the primary benefits (i.e. job opportunities). Also, echoing the overall message of our previous round of community interviews (“Building a Vision for the Land”, 1999), the results of this part of the survey indicate that there is a relatively equal amount of concern for economic development and the preservation of culturally and biologically significant areas.

Part 3: Multi-Use Areas

- “What are the three things that are most important to you about each of the sites on our Multi-Use Map?”

Part 3 of the survey deals with “multi-use areas”, which are areas that support a diverse range of activities. Four areas are named on the survey forms; the Mackenzie River is common to all (except Colville Lake and Deline), but the other sites differ

according to each community. Respondents were then asked to name the three primary activities or resources that they would associate with each site, and interviewers recorded their answers within a pre-selected list of fifteen categories (as well as recording any other unanticipated categories). The objective of this particular exercise was to determine how responses correlate with existing recommendations, and create a preliminary ranking of values that will guide the future management of multi-use areas. In **Appendix 11**, five maps depict the various multi-use sites discussed in each community and the three activities respondents most frequently associated with each (in descending order).

Workshops

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board fieldworkers and staff conducted workshops based around the Mapping Our Future surveys, in all the Sahtu communities except Colville Lake. Numbers of participants in the workshops ranged from three to eighteen; participants were comprised of students or members of various organizations such as Land Corporations, Renewable Resource Councils or Elders' Councils.

The workshop format provided the opportunity to include and educate more people in the land use planning process. However, it was not possible to pull the same kind of statistical data out of the workshop survey forms, as versus the individual surveys. In Part 1 of the survey / workshop, the weighting of responses is made problematic by the inconsistent recording of how many people a response is meant to represent – which can be a difficult thing to determine in the context of a group discussion. There is, however, information to be gleaned from the comments about significant sites, displayed in **Appendix 12**. In addition, new sites identified by workshop participants contribute to an ever-growing pool of information about significant areas in the Sahtu; they will be mapped and analyzed along with those drawn from the surveys.

Part 2 of the survey yielded clearer results, since participants were all asked to come up and individually indicate their vote on a flip chart (therefore one vote = one participant). Refer to **Appendix 9-W** to see what workshop participants said about development in the Sahtu; the results are quite similar to those of the individual surveys.

Part 3 was not consistently completed during the workshops because workshops often turned out to be quite lengthy, especially with many participants. There are not enough responses to attempt reasonable rankings of the categories associated with multi-use areas, so we rely on the individual surveys to provide the information depicted in Appendix 5.

(5) Conclusions

The Mapping Our Future survey has contributed much valuable information to the land use planning process. Most importantly, this information represents the direct input of Sahtu inhabitants. In order that the results of this survey get back to community members, they will be summarized in an article in the monthly Sahtu Land Use Planning Board update; it is mailed out to a wide distribution list of Sahtu organizations and residents, and also reaches a large audience as a section of the Mackenzie Valley Viewer.

The results of Part 1 of the survey indicate a generally positive response, both to the strategy of selecting significant areas and to the fifty-five specific sites identified on our map. The many comments and suggestions about the recommendations for these sites have augmented the information base from which the preliminary draft land use plan will be drawn. Furthermore, the identification and discussion of numerous new sites greatly enhances the number and variety of sites to be considered for designation as significant areas.

Responses to Part 2 confirm that the dominant attitude toward development in the Sahtu favours a balance. While most people concede the economic benefits of oil and gas development, the majority also express strong concern for the preservation of significant areas that support their way of life. Another significant point that emerged from this section of the survey was that development should proceed in a manner that ensures local control and participation. It seems that this should be an important philosophy for guiding future development activities in the Sahtu.

Finally, Part 3 provides an overview of the most important values that people associate with multi-use areas. The most commonly cited categories refer to various types of traditional resource use, and/or acknowledge the significance of burial and other historic sites. Such information will be utilized in creating land use policies for the management of these areas.

The genuine inclusion of community members is an indispensable part of creating a land use plan that will be accepted and endorsed by the people whose land and lives it affects. The Mapping Our Future survey was presented, in either interview or workshop format, to a sample that comprises 15% of the potential interview pool in the Sahtu. Thus, we are confident that this survey represents a genuine and fruitful endeavor in achieving community participation in land use planning.

**Mapping Our Future Survey
Report on Community Interview and Workshops**

**APPENDIX 1
Survey Form**



Part 1: Significant Places of the Sahtu Region

Questions:

1. What areas on the Significant Sites map are really important to you?
2. What do you think of the recommendations that have been made for restricting development in these areas? Do you have any other comments about these areas?
3. Are there other areas that should be added to the map? If so, what kind of restrictions would you recommend?

Site #	Name/ Dene Name	Feedback on Existing Recommendations			Comments
		Agree	Partly Agree	Disagree-No restrictions needed	



Part 3: Multi-Use Areas

Questions:

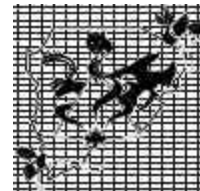
1. What are the three things that are most important to you about each of the sites on our Multi-Use map?
2. Is there another special area that you would like to discuss?
3. Do you have any special recommendations for restricting development in these areas?

Fort Good Hope		Deh Cho/ Mackenzie River	Tsodehnîline and Tuyât'ah/Rampart s River and Wetlands	Koigojeré Du/ Manitou Island	Sans Sault Area	Participant's choice
Categories	Big Game					
	Burial/Other Historic Site					
	Camping					
	Cultural					
	Economic					
	Fish					
	Furbearers					
	Migratory Birds					
	Plants					
	Recreation					
	Small Game					
	Travel					
	Trees					
	Water					
	Other					
Comments						

**Mapping Our Future Survey
Report on Community Interview and Workshops**

**APPENDIX 2
Information Booklet**

MAPPING OUR FUTURE



Colville Lake Survey



Over the past year, we have been collecting community visions for the land, and mapping land and resource use in the Sahtu Region.

Now we need your input on the next steps for building a land use plan!

HOW YOU CAN GET INVOLVED:

- Discuss maps of resources in the Sahtu with our staff
- Participate in an interview
- Join a workshop with your organisation

>> Participants in our Current Land Use and Resource mapping projects will receive their computerized maps!

Date: April 2001

For more information, contact our office toll free 1-877-331-3364, or phone the Land Corporation office in your community.

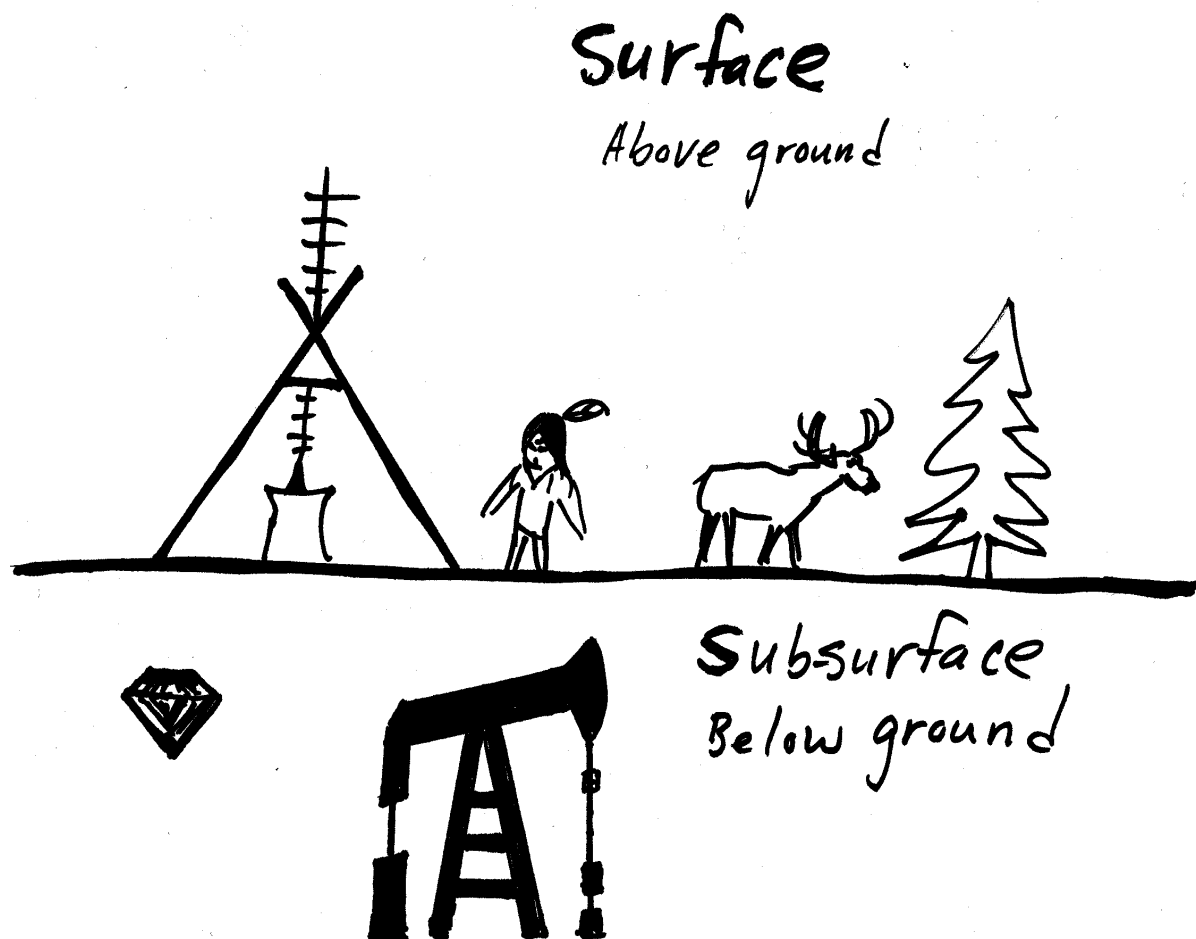
MAPPING OUR FUTURE

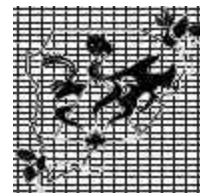
Planning Above and Below Ground

This booklet contains maps of significant places and areas of development in the Sahtu Region. We are looking for your feedback on these maps, and your ideas about how development can be balanced with other values on the land.

There is potential for oil and gas, and mineral development almost everywhere in the Sahtu. This means that a land use plan must take into consideration activities both on the surface of the land and underneath it.

Exploration for oil and gas mostly affects the surface of the land. But it may lead to subsurface developments that will also have impacts on the environment. Although mineral exploration has very little impact, the impacts of developing mines does need to be considered in land use planning.





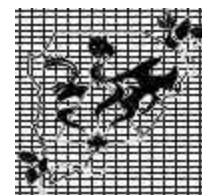
Significant Places of the Sahtu

Much research has already been done to identify significant places in the Sahtu Region. Many of these sites have been recommended for special consideration in a land use plan. The names of the sites and recommendations that have been made for them are listed by site number in the tables on pages 4 to 9.

MAPPING OUR FUTURE

Recommendations for Significant Places

Site #	English Name	Dene Name	Recommendations
1	The Ramparts	Fee Yee	(1) National Historic Site. (2) To protect the site, extend legal boundary of the community of Fort Good Hope to encompass area to provide for a locally based management regime. Designate as Commissioner's Land.
2	2a) Grizzly Bear Mountain 2b) Scented Grass Hills	Saoyúé and Æehdacho	(1) Designated a National Historic Site in 1998. The Working Group fully endorses the designation and applauds the cooperative relationship between Deline and Parks Canada which lead to the commemoration. (2) In order to protect the sites and values identified by the community, both surface and subsurface should be protected. (3) The community should be involved at all levels in developing the land management regime.
3	Red Dog Mountain	Tâi Dehdele Dîdlô	(1) National Historic Site, with surface and subsurface protection. (2) Revive the original proposal to commemorate Red Dog Mountain, and revise in consultation with the Mountain elders and other residents of Tulita.
4	Deline Fishery	Délinê	(1) Designated a National Historic Site in 1996. The Working Group fully endorses the designation and applauds the cooperative relationship between Deline and Parks Canada which lead to the commemoration. (2) In order to protect the sites and values identified by the community, the surface of the National Historic Site should be protected. (3) The community should be involved at all levels in developing a land management regime. (4) The parties involved should negotiate a water and fisheries management plan for the Deline fishery, in accordance with community wishes, and with respect to the heritage and cultural values of the
5	Maunoir Dome	Ayonikî	(1) National Historic Site, with provisions to protect both the surface and subsurface from future development. (2) Development of management plans should be done in cooperation with the community of Colville Lake.
6	Bull Caribou Lake	Beshode Tué	(1) The graves of the men should be identified and clearly marked. (2) The Working Group urges the Government of the Northwest Territories to pass heritage legislation to provide protection to burials found on the land. (3) Identify the site for special consideration in the land use planning process.
7	Among the Islands	Dutá	(1) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect heritage resources. (2) Surface of documented sites should be protected. (3) Identify for special consideration in the land use planning process.
8	Manitou Island	Koigojeré Du	(1) Undertake oral history and further archaeological research to document and protect heritage resources. (2) Surface of documented sites should be protected. (3) Identify for special consideration in the land use planning process.



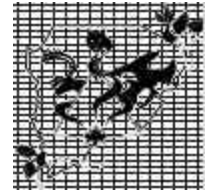
Recommendations for Significant Places

Site #	English Name	Dene Name	Recommendations
9	Whitefish Lake	Lugéwa Tué	(1) Caribou Protection Measures are required (see GNWT 1998). (2) Critical Wildlife Area for fish and waterfowl. (3) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect heritage resources. (4) Surface of documented sites should be protected. (5) Identify for special consideration in the land use planning process.
10	Little Loche Lake	Nôfee Kôselee	(1) The graves of the family should be identified and clearly marked. (2) The Working Group urges the Government of the Northwest Territories to pass heritage legislation to provide protection to burials found on the land. (3) Identify the site for special consideration in the land use planning process.
11	Little Chicago	Shígágó	(1) Territorial Historic Park, in partnership with the residents of Fort Good Hope, and with a negotiated management plan that assures continued traditional use by community residents. (2) Undertake oral history and further archaeological research to document and protect heritage resources. (3) Architectural and historical documentation of existing buildings should be undertaken, to examine potential preservation and restoration. (4) Surface of documented sites should be protected. (5) Identify for special consideration in the land use planning process.
12	Section of the Anderson	T'agan	(1) Critical Wildlife Area (2) Identify T'agan for special consideration in the land use planning process.
13	Lac Des Bois	Tashín Tué	(1) Caribou Protection Measures are required to protect seasonal migration (see GNWT 1998). (2) Critical Wildlife Area to protect fishery and marten. (3) Identify for special consideration in the land use planning process. (4) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect existing heritage resources and burials. (5) Surface of documented sites should be protected.
14	Ramparts River and Wetlands	Tsodehnîline and Tuyát'ah	(1) Heritage River. (2) The wetlands should be designated a Migratory Bird Sanctuary to protect waterfowl nesting and staging sites. (3) The river and wetlands should be designated a Critical Wildlife Area to protect all other subsistence species. (4) Identify the Ramparts River and Wetlands for special consideration in land use planning process. (5) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect existing heritage resources and burials. (6) Surface of documented sites should be protected.

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Recommendations for Significant Places

Site #	English Name	Dene Name	Recommendations
15	White Muskeg Lake	Ts'oga Tué	(1) Critical Wildlife Area for whitefish. (2) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect heritage resources. (3) Surface of documented sites should be protected. (4) Identify for special consideration in the land
16	Yamoga Rock	Yamôga Fee	(1) National Historic Site, and Territorial Historic Park. (2) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect existing heritage resources. (3) Surface and Subsurface of documented sites should be protected. (4) Identify for special consideration in land use planning process.
17	The Thunderbird Place	Æiditué Dáyñdá	(1) No specific protection required (2) Identify for special consideration in land use planning process. (3) Undertake oral history research.
18	Caribou Point	Edâïlla	(1) Designate as a Critical Wildlife Area to protect caribou, while permitting access to local hunters. (2) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect extant heritage resources. (3) Surface of documented sites should be protected, with commemoration of specific sites to be negotiated following completion of inventory. (4) Identify Caribou Point for special consideration in the land use planning process.
19	Whitefish River	Etírato	(1) Heritage River. (2) Critical Wildlife Area to protect the whitefish spawning grounds. (3) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect existing heritage resources and burials. (4) Surface of documented sites should be protected. (5) Identify for special consideration in the land use planning process.
20	North Shore of Great Bear Lake	Neregah	(1) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect extant heritage resources. (2) Surface of documented sites should be protected. (3) Critical Wildlife Area for caribou and musk ox. (4) Identify for special consid-
21	Port Radium	Sômba K'e	(1) National Historic Site (2) In order to protect both the surface and subsurface of the site it should be also designated a Territorial Historic Park. (3) Further research should be undertaken to document the oral history of the site. (4) Land
22	Tuktut Nogait Park Extension		(1) Complete National Park negotiations as soon as possible.



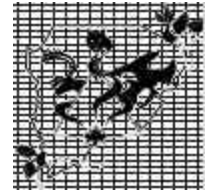
Recommendations for Significant Places

Site #	English Name	Dene Name	Recommendations
23	Fort Confidence	T'echo Cho Deh T'a Táaa	(1) Nominate as a Territorial Historic Park. (2) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect existing heritage resources through archaeological sites regulations. (3) Identify for special consideration in
24	Johnny Hoe Fishery	Turilí	(1) Caribou Protection Measures are required to protect winter foraging grounds (see GNWT 1998). (2) Critical Wildlife Habitat for fish and moose. (3) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect existing heritage resources and burials. (4) Surface of documented sites should be protected. (5) Identify for special consideration in land use planning process.
25	Willow Lake	K'áálo Tué	(1) National Historic Site, with surface and subsurface protection. (2) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect existing heritage resources and burials. (3) Identify for special consideration in the land use planning process with particular reference to protecting the habitat of subsistence species in the area.
26	Bear Rock	Kwetinîæah	(1) National Historic Site, with surface and subsurface protection. (2) Revive the National Historic Sites proposal to commemorate Bear Rock, and revise it as necessary in consultation with the residents of Tulita.
27	Old Fort Point	Nachæada	(1) Territorial Historic Park. (2) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect existing heritage resources and burials. (3) Identify for special consideration in the land use planning process with particular refer-
28	Mahony Lake Massacre Site	Tuwí Tué	(1) National Historic Site, with surface and subsurface protection of the massacre site. (2) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect existing heritage resources and burials. (3) Identify for special consideration
29	Mackenzie River	Deh Cho	(1) National Historic Site and Heritage River. (2) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect extant heritage resources. (3) Surface of documented site should be protected. (4) Identify for special consideration in the land use planning process.
30	Great Bear River	Sahtu Deh	(1) Heritage River. (2) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect existing heritage resources and burials. (3) Surface of documented sites should be protected. (4) Identify for special consideration in the land use planning process.

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Recommendations for Significant Places

Site #	English Name	Dene Name	Recommendations
31	Kilekale Lake	Shalee Tué	(1) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect existing heritage resources. (2) Surface of documented sites should be protected. (3) Identify for special consideration in the land use planning pro-
32	Thunder River Quarry	Feetie Lushe	(1) Undertake oral history and further archaeological research to document and protect existing heritage resources. (2) Surface of documented sites should be protected. (3) Given that the site is important to many groups (Sahtu Dene, Gwich'in, and Inuvialuit) it is recommended that additional
33	Mouth of the Tra- vaillant River	Ghat'a Luwe Shee	(1) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect heritage resources. (2) Surface of documented sites should be protected. (3) Will require consent and cooperation of the Gwich'in Tribal
34	Nahanni National Park Reserve Ex- tension		(1) Complete National Park negotiations as soon as possible.
35	CANOL Heritage Trail		(1) Creation of a Territorial Park as designated by the Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement.
36	Tuitye Hotsprings		(1) Land Use Regulations.
37	Plains of Abraham		(1) Land Use Regulations.
38	Raven's Throat		(1) Land Use Regulations.
39	Colville Lake		(1) Land Use Regulations.
40	Coral Peaks		(1) Land Use Regulations.
41	Mackenzie Moun- tain Barrens		(1) Land Use Regulations.
42	Sculpin Springs		(1) Land Use Regulations.
43	Caribou Flats		(1) Land Use Regulations.
44	Mirror Lake		(1) Land Use Regulations.
45	Florence Lake- Buffer		(1) Land Use Regulations.
46	Lymnea Springs		(1) Land Use Regulations.
47	Carcajou Lake- Buffer		(1) Land Use Regulations.



Recommendations for Significant Places

Site	English	Dene	Recommendations
48	Kelly Lake		(1) Surface Protection and Withdrawal as designated by the Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement.
49	Loon River and the Fort Anderson Trail	Sihonil'ine /Eehtene	(1) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to inventory, document and protect heritage resources. (2) Surface of documented sites should be protected, with commemoration of specific sites to be negotiated following completion of inventory. (3) Examine ways to recreate trail experience through cultural revival projects (such as, walking the trail with elders and youth). (4) Identify the trail for special consideration in the land use planning process.
50	Mountain River	Faæfa Nil'ine	(1) Heritage River. (2) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect existing heritage resources. (3) Surface of documented sites should be protected, with commemoration of specific sites to be negotiate following completion of inventory.
51	Colville lake Trail	K'abamî Tué Eht'ene	(1) Territorial Historic Park. (2) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect extant heritage resources. (3) Surface of documented sites should be protected, with commemoration of specific sites to be negotiated following completion of inventory. (4) Examine ways to recreate trail experience through cultural revival projects (such as, walking the trail with elder
52	The Under-	Neyádalín	(1) Identify for special consideration in the land use planning process.
53	Trail to the Mountains	Shit'a Got'ine Eht'ene	(1) Territorial Historic Park. (2) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect extant heritage resources. (3) Surface of documented sites should be protected, with commemoration of specific sites to be negotiated following completion of inventory. (4) Examine ways to recreate trail experience through cultural revival projects (such as, walking the trail with elder
54	Yamoria and the Giant Beavers, Bear Lake	Yamoria Eht'ene	(1) National Historic Site. (2) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect existing heritage resources and burials. (3) Surface of documented sites should be protected. (4) Identify for special consideration in the land use planning process.
55	Mountain Dene Trail to the Mountains	Shuht'a Got'ine Eht'ene	(1) National Historic Site, with surface protection. (2) Revive the old National Historic Site proposal (Hanks 1993). (3) Undertake oral history and archaeological research to document and protect existing heritage resources and burials. (4) Surface of documented sites should be protected. (5) Identify the trail for speci

MAPPING OUR FUTURE

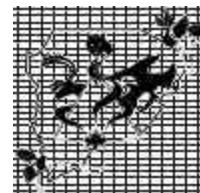
Development Within The Law Of The Land

The Federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs has already released numerous large parcels of land for oil and gas exploration. A call for nominations on a new set of parcels is expected in the very near future.

Exploration parcels can cover both Crown and private lands. Once discoveries have been made, existing law makes it very difficult for anyone to prevent companies from developing the resource.

However, all development must meet with the basic environmental protection guidelines, which are usually set out in legislation and regulations. Companies must go through applications for licenses and permits to ensure that their projects will fit within these guidelines.

Through the land use planning process, Sahtu residents have an opportunity to provide input on the amount of development you believe is necessary for the regional economy. You can also help determine the location of future exploration and development.



Seismic Line Density in the Sahtu

This map helps us to understand the effects that exploration has already had on our region. Approximately one-third of the Sahtu has been impacted by seismic line activity. This means that wildlife habitat has been changed.

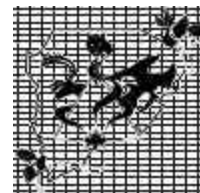
Researchers in the Sahtu are currently examining seismic line density to determine what the effects are on woodland caribou. In northeastern Alberta, scientists have found that a high density will likely lead to a decline in caribou populations.

MAPPING OUR FUTURE

Multi-Use Areas

Since most of the Sahtu has development potential of some kind, we need to plan for the possibility that future development might overlap with some of the Significant Areas we have identified. This will require the development of special policies to balance diverse activities.

In order to get a feeling for what kind of policies need to be developed, we have selected a number of possible “multi-use” areas to discuss with people in the communities.



Thanks for your participation!

Whether you've participated in an interview or a workshop, or just discussed this information package with us, your input is important for making a successful land use plan. The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board thanks you for your contributions.

As the land use planning process progresses, we will be keeping the communities informed through our Updates in the *Mackenzie Valley Viewer* newspaper, as well as radio shows on CBC North, and meetings in the communities. We always welcome your questions and comments. Call us at 598-2055, or toll free 1-877-

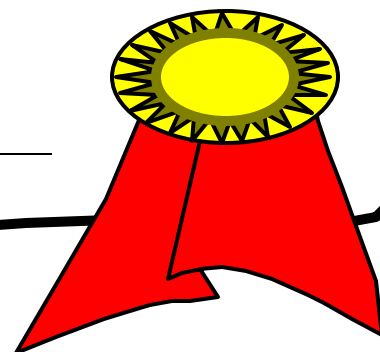
This is to certify that the following resident
of the Sahtu Region has participated in the
Sahtu Land Use Planning Board's Map-
ping Our Future project.

Participant _____

Fieldworker _____

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board _____

Date _____

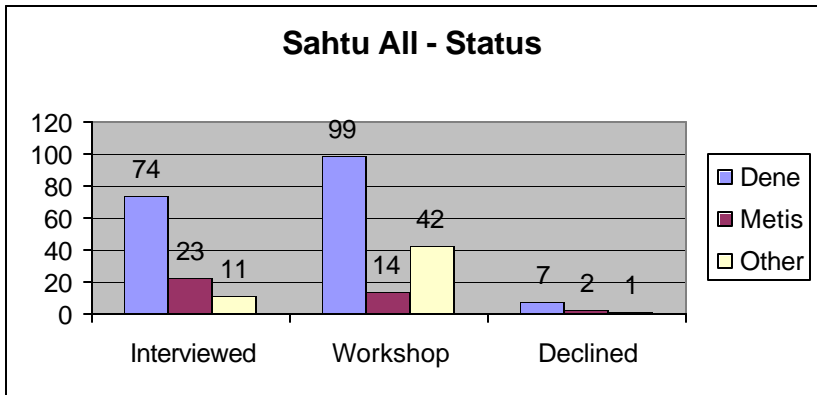
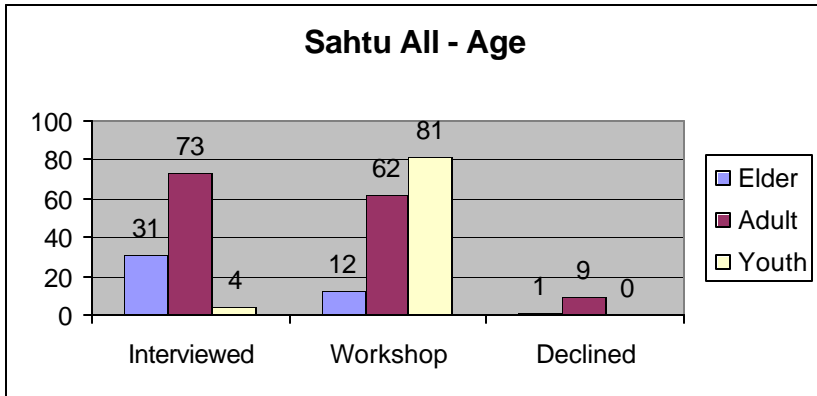
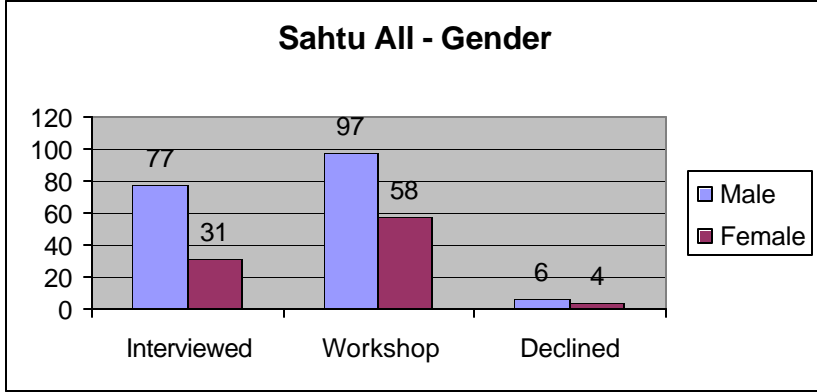


**Mapping Our Future Survey
Report on Community Interview and Workshops**

**APPENDIX 3
Interview Sample Statistics**

Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 3

Survey Participants: All Communities

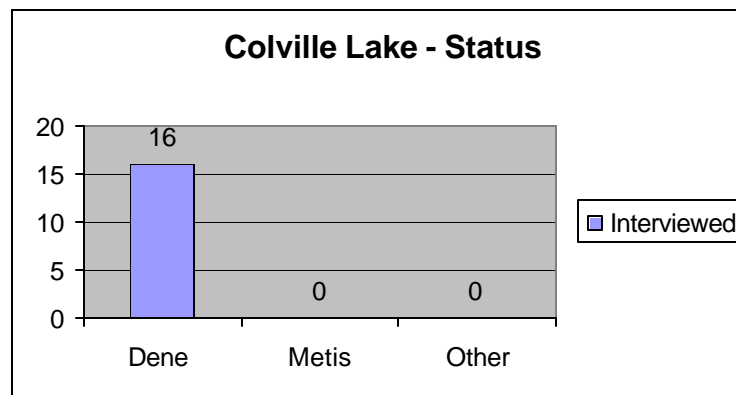
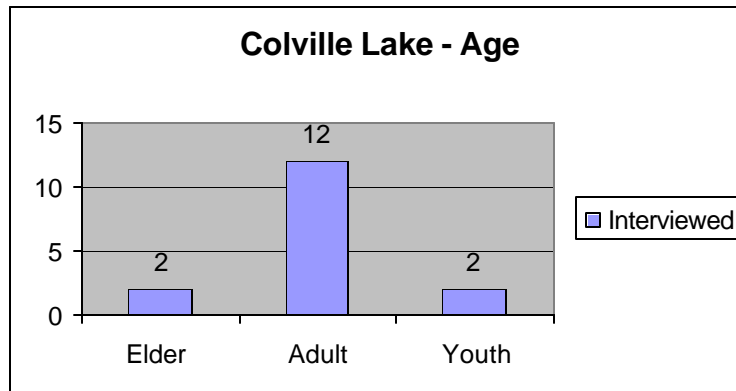
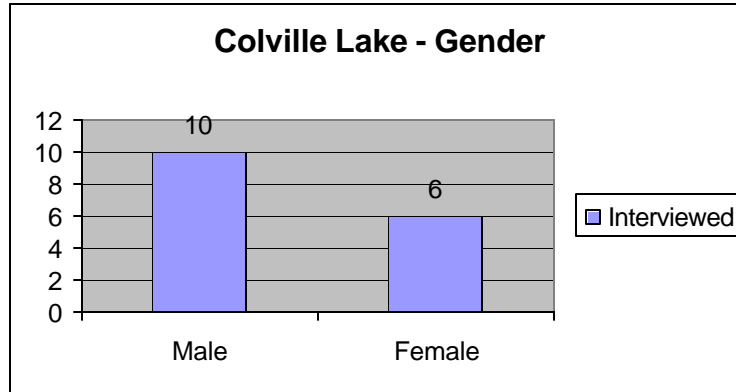


Total interview participants: 108
Total workshop participants: 155
Total declined: 10

*Note: For the purpose of data analysis, workshops with three participants or less were treated as interviews.

Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 3

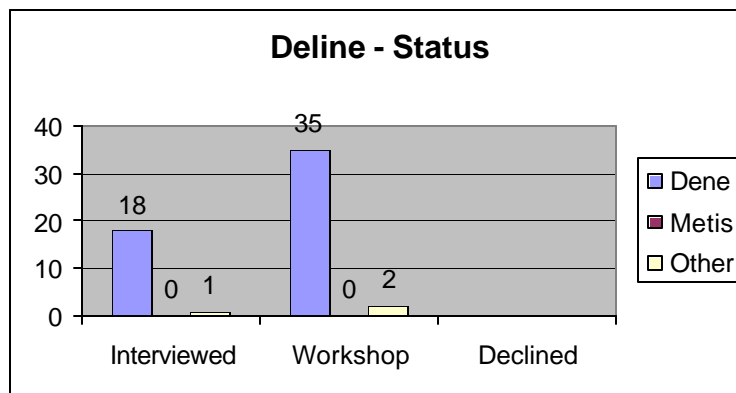
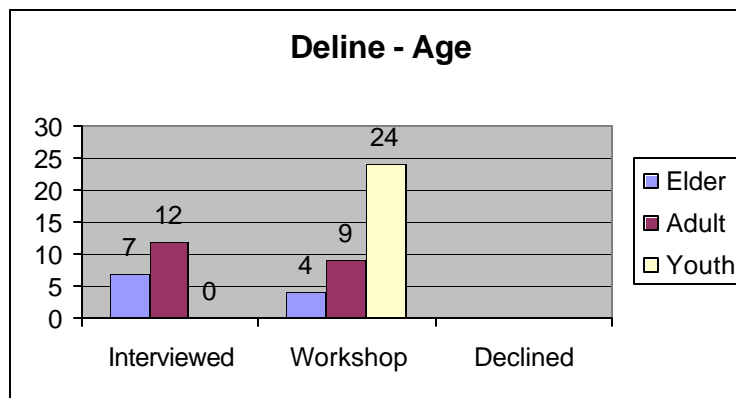
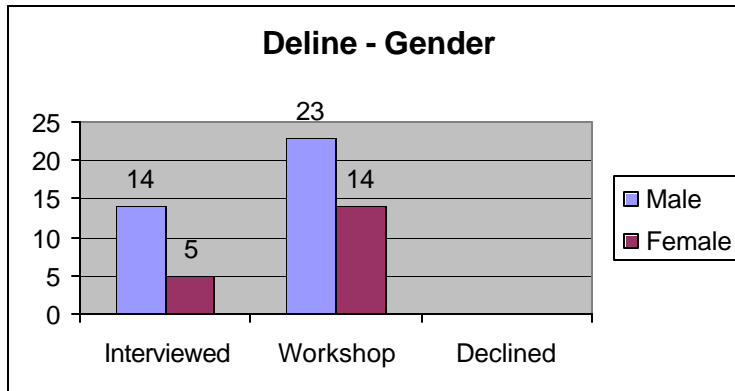
Survey Participants: Colville Lake



Total interview participants: 16
Total declined: 0

Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 3

Survey Participants: Deline

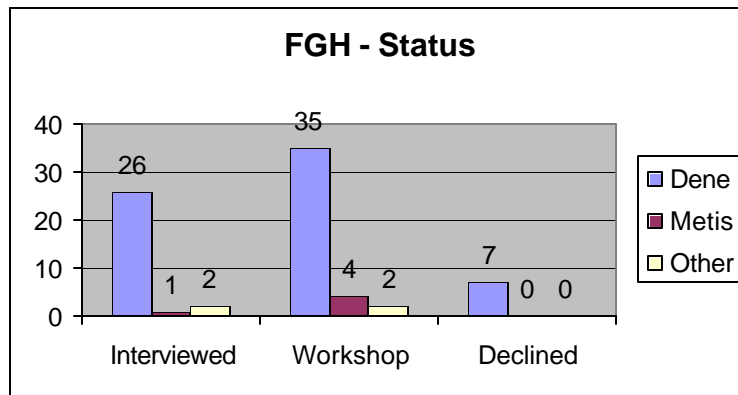
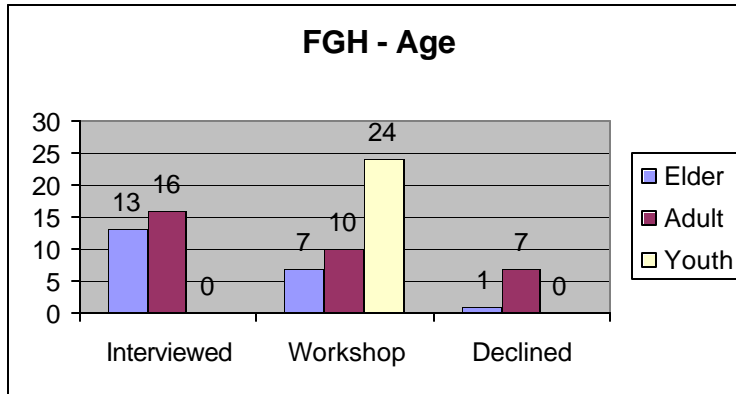
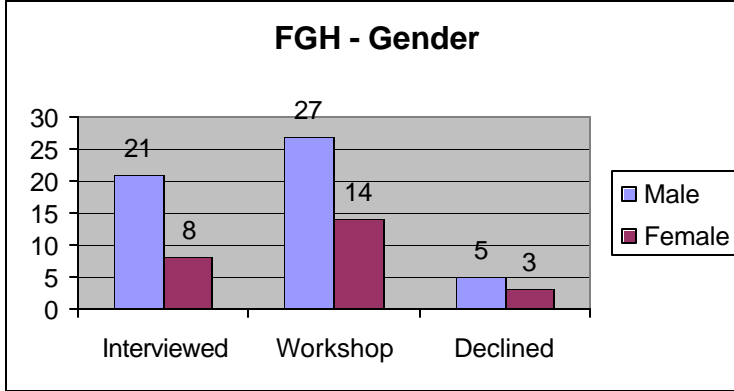


Total interview participants: 19
Total workshop participants: 37
Total declined: 0

*Note: For the purpose of data analysis, workshops with three participants or less were treated as interviews.

Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 3

Survey Participants: Fort Good Hope

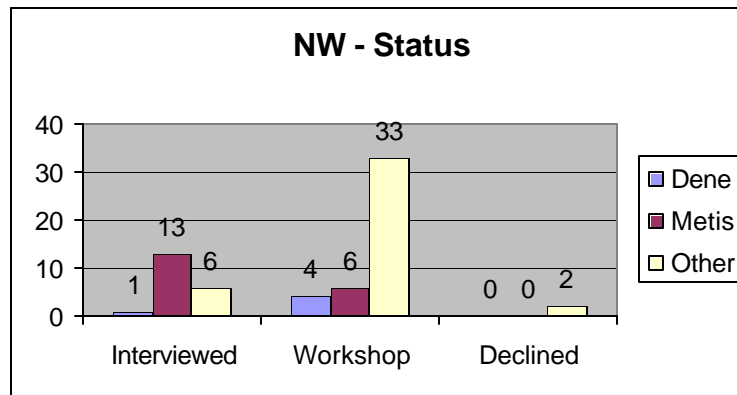
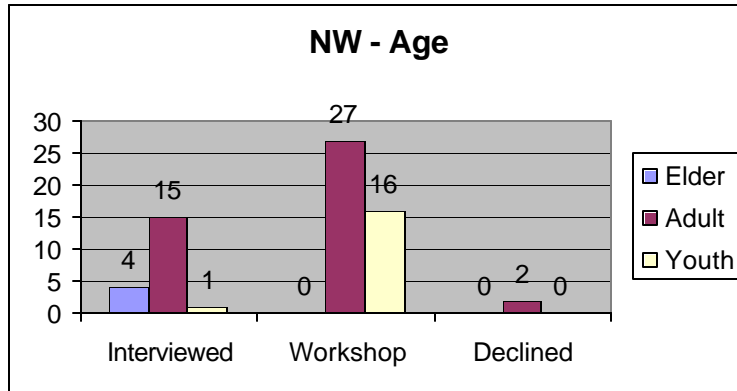
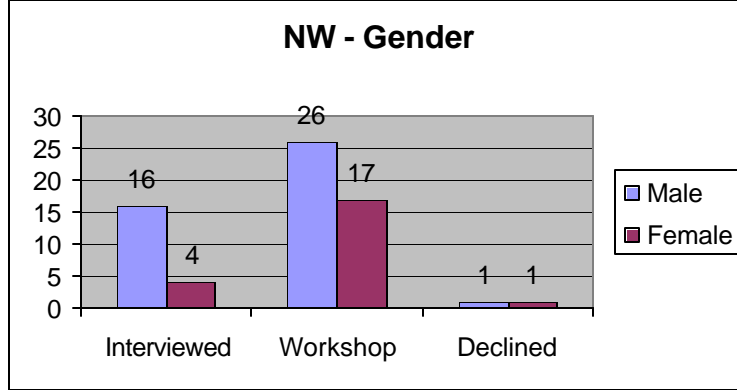


Total interview participants: 29
Total workshop participants: 41
Total declined: 8

*Note: For the purpose of data analysis, workshops with three participants or less were treated as interviews.

Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 3

Survey Participants: Norman Wells

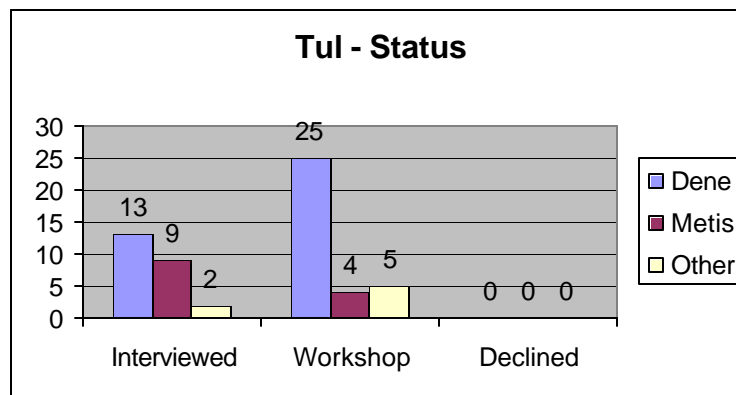
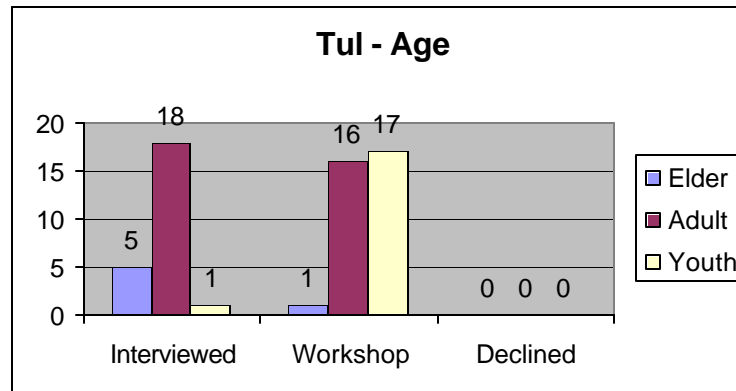
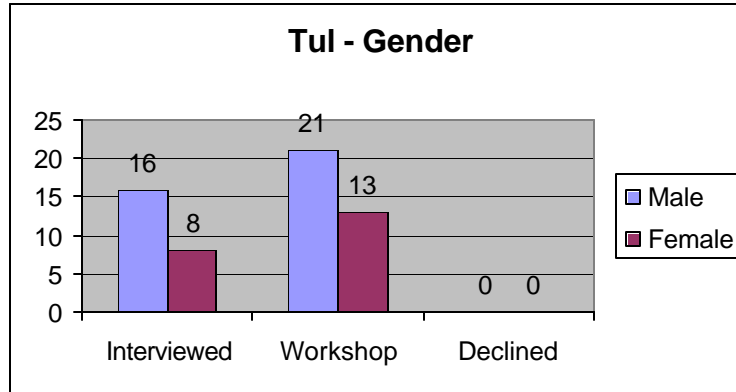


Total interview participants: 20
Total workshop participants: 43
Total declined: 2

*Note: For the purpose of data analysis, workshops with three participants or less were treated as interviews.

Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 3

Survey Participants: Tulita



Total interview participants: 24
Total workshop participants: 34
Total declined: 0

*Note: For the purpose of data analysis, workshops with three participants or less were treated as interviews.

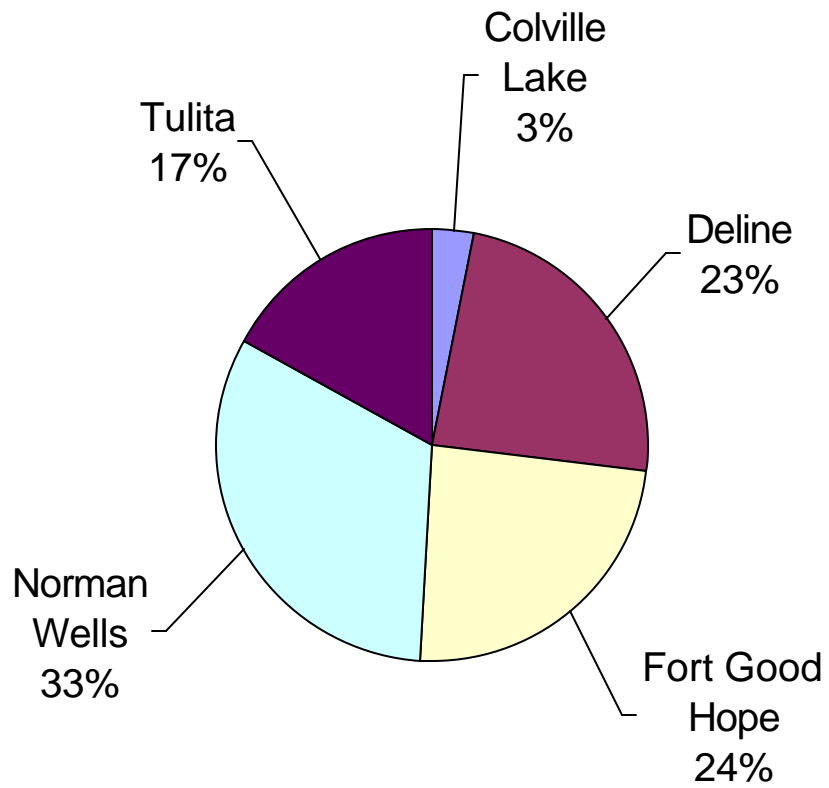
**Mapping Our Future Survey
Report on Community Interview and Workshops**

**APPENDIX 4
Interview Pool Profile**

Interview Pool Profile

From 1996 Census Data – Statistics Canada

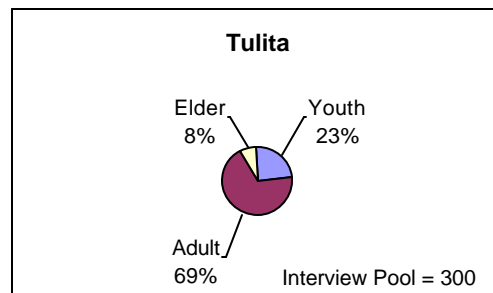
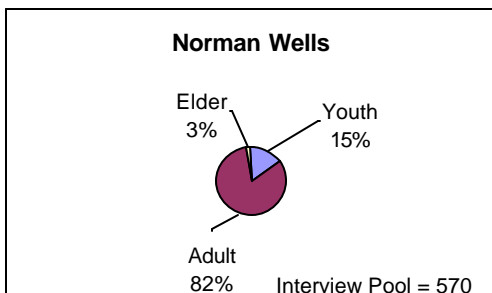
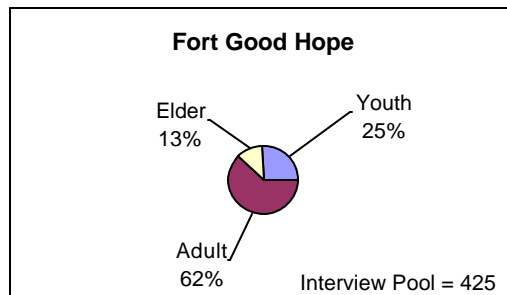
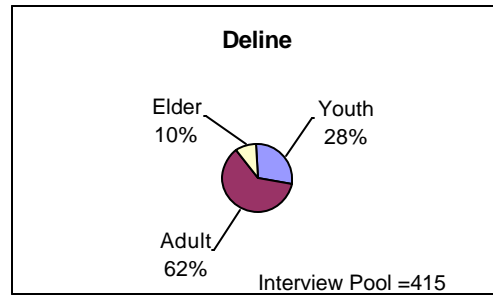
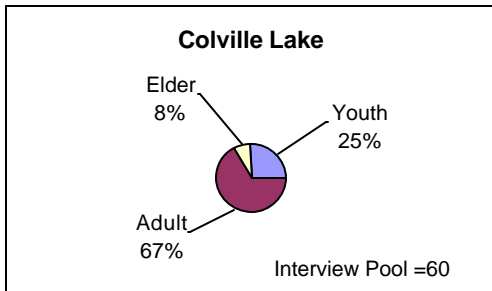
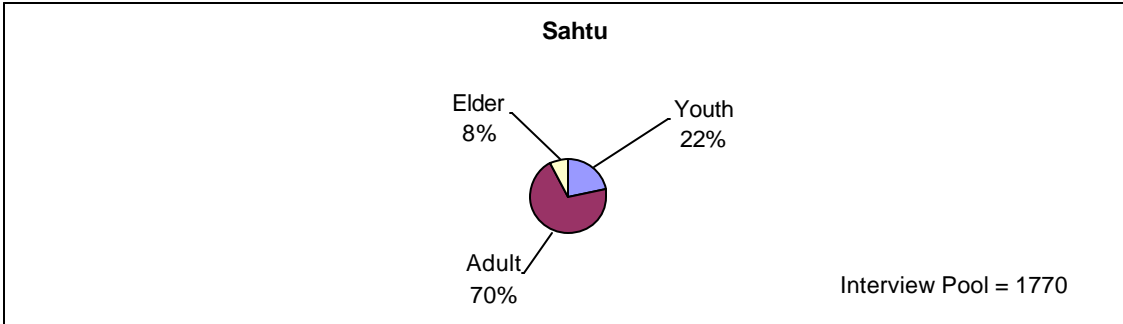
Interview Pool Per Community



Interview Pool = 1770

Sahtu Age Group Profile

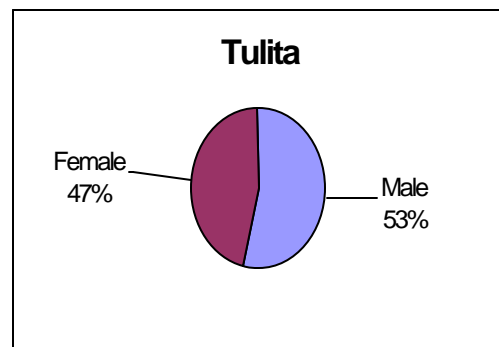
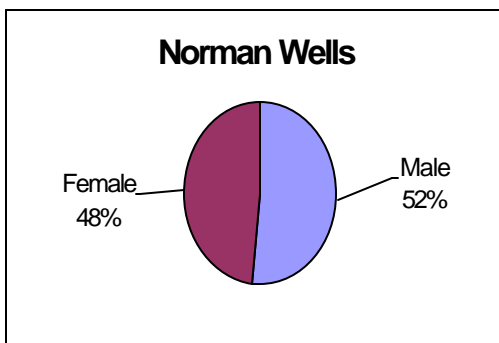
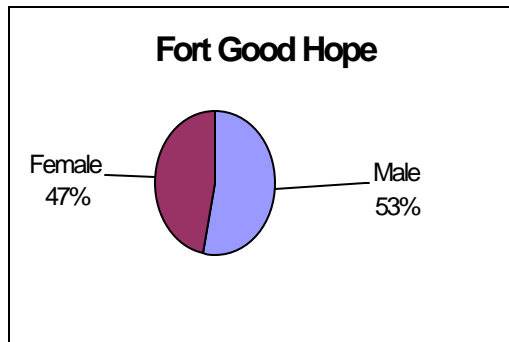
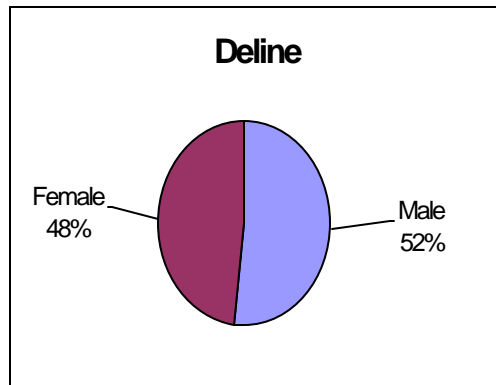
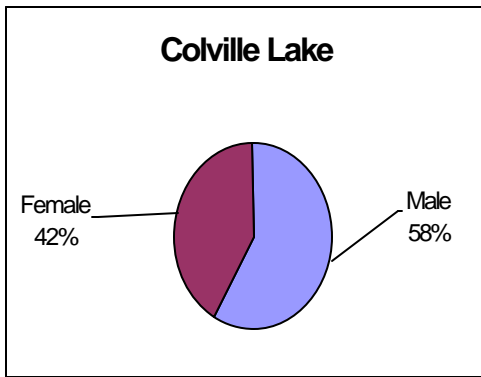
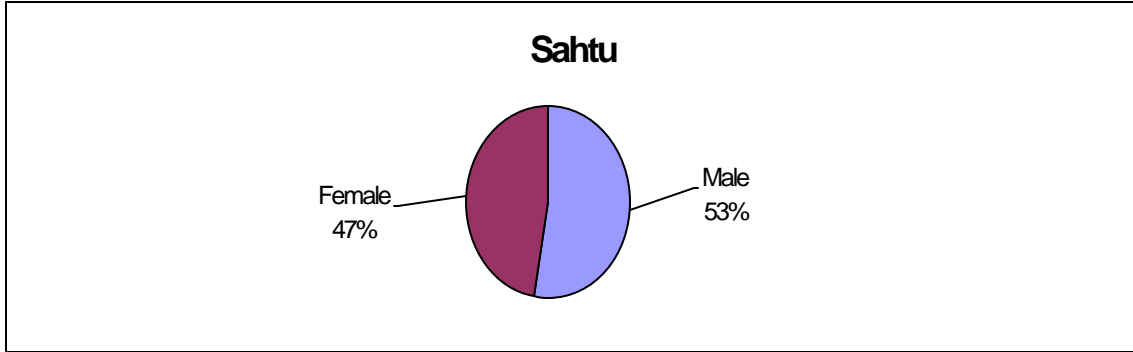
From 1996 Census Data – Statistics Canada



Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 4

Sahtu Gender Profile

From 1996 Census Data – Statistics Canada



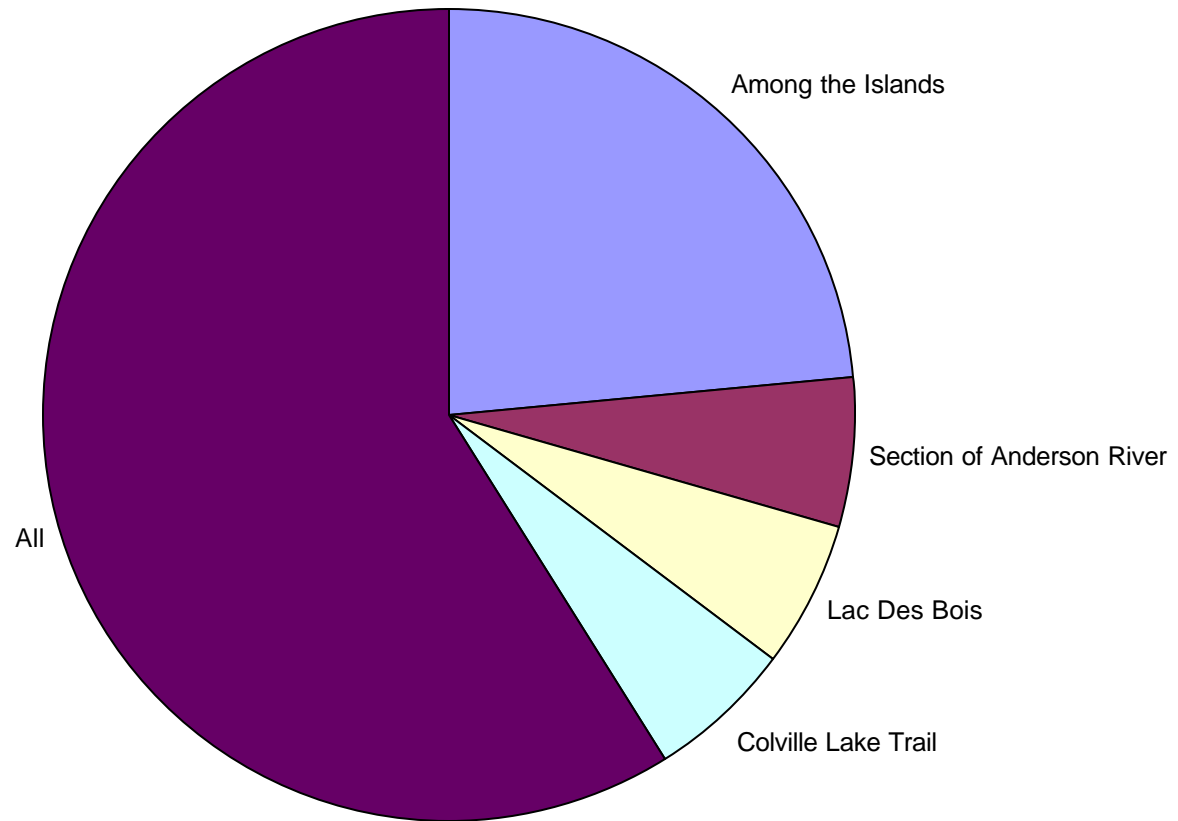
**Mapping Our Future Survey
Report on Community Interview and Workshops**

**APPENDIX 5
Part 1: Significant Sites by Community**

Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 5-CL

Part 1: Significant sites in

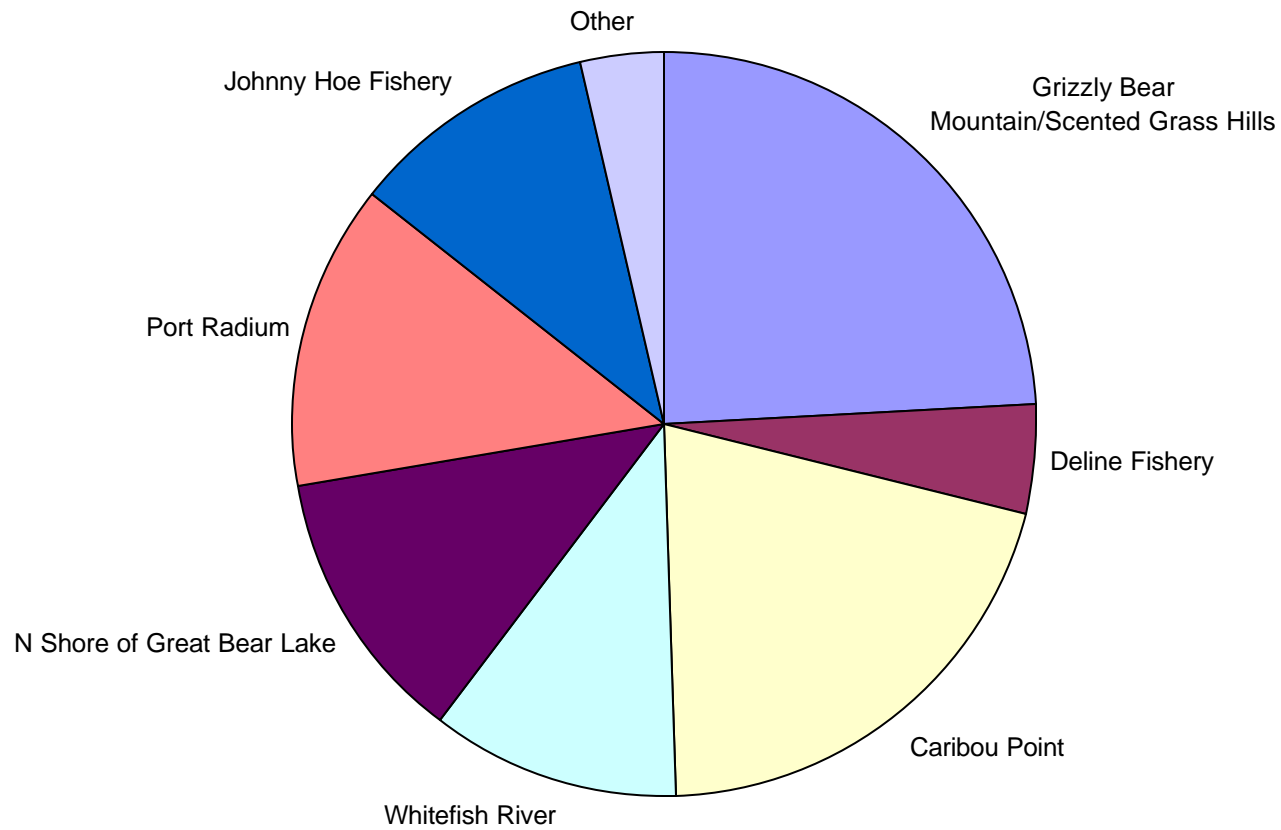
Colville Lake



Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 5-D

Part 1: Significant sites in

Deline

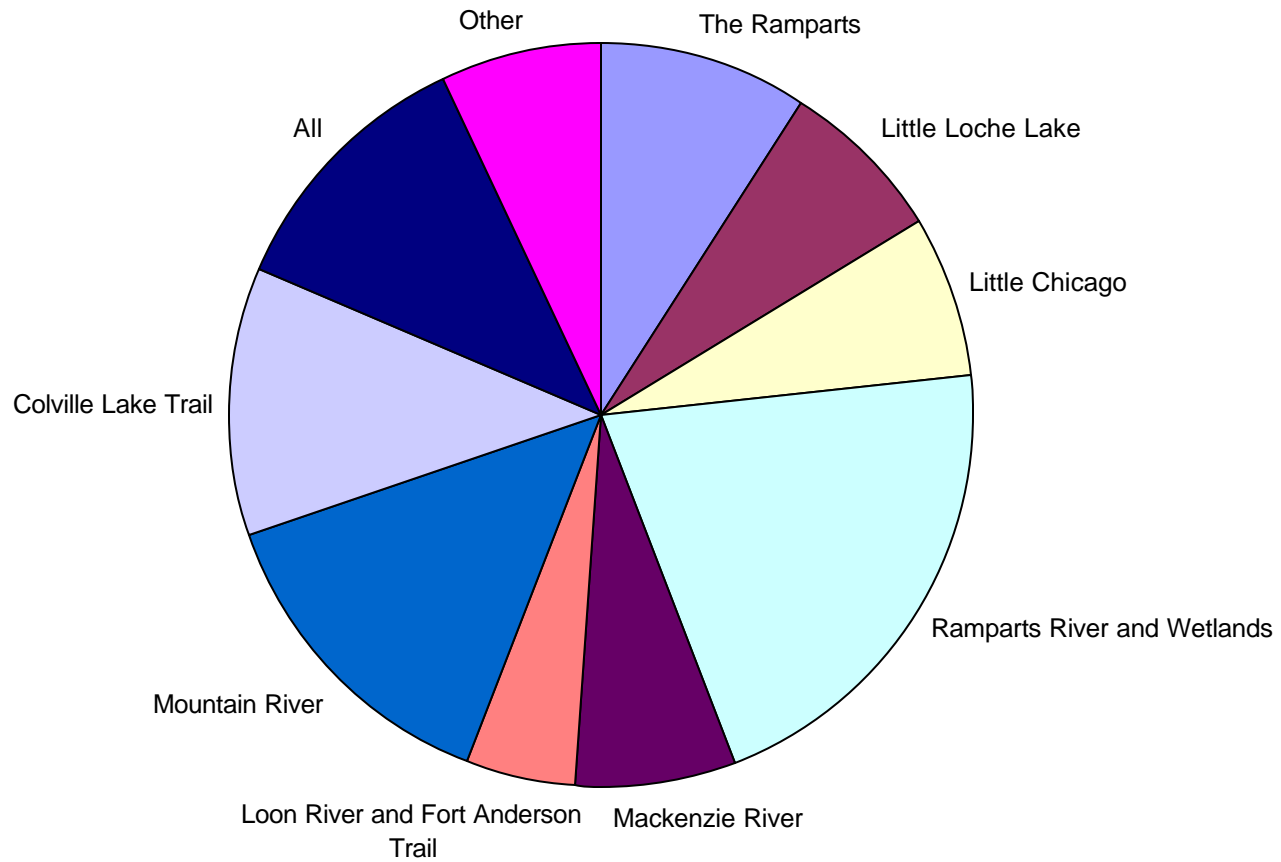


Other:
Fort Confidence
Willow Lake
All

Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 5-FGH

Part 1: Significant sites in

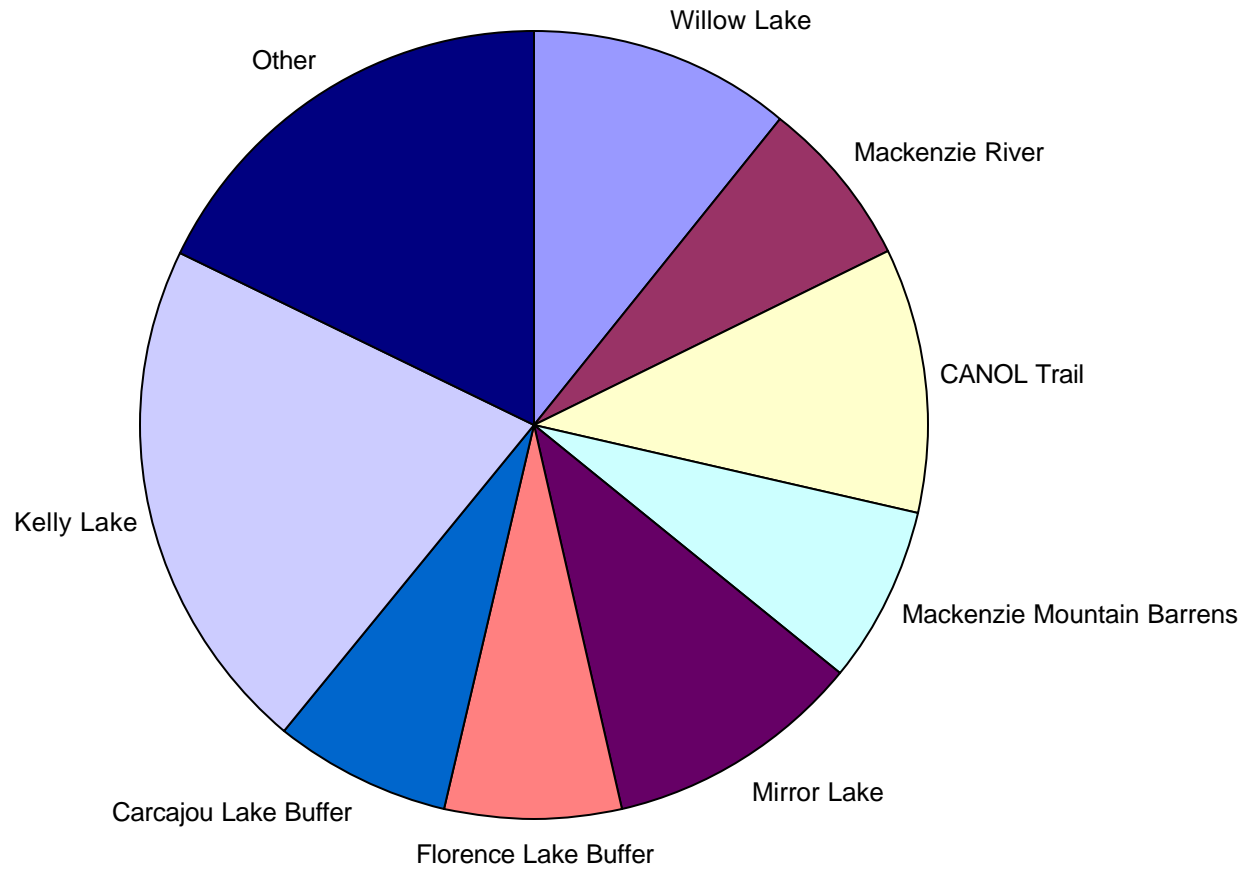
Fort Good Hope



Other:
Yamoga Rock
Colville Lake
Florence Lake

Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 5-NW

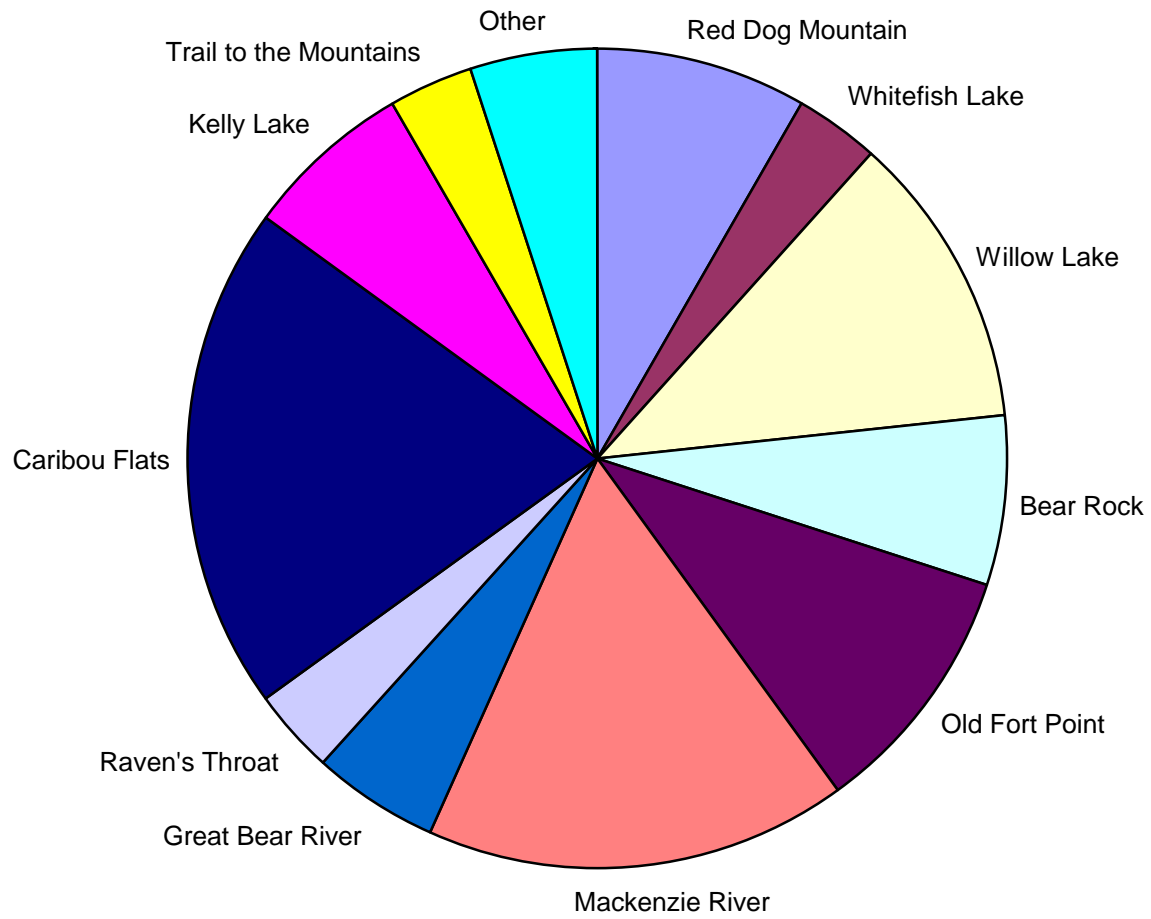
Part 1: Significant sites in
Norman Wells



Other:
Port Radium
Bear Rock
Old Fort Point
Tuitye Hotsprings
All

Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 5-T

Part 1: Significant sites in
Tulita



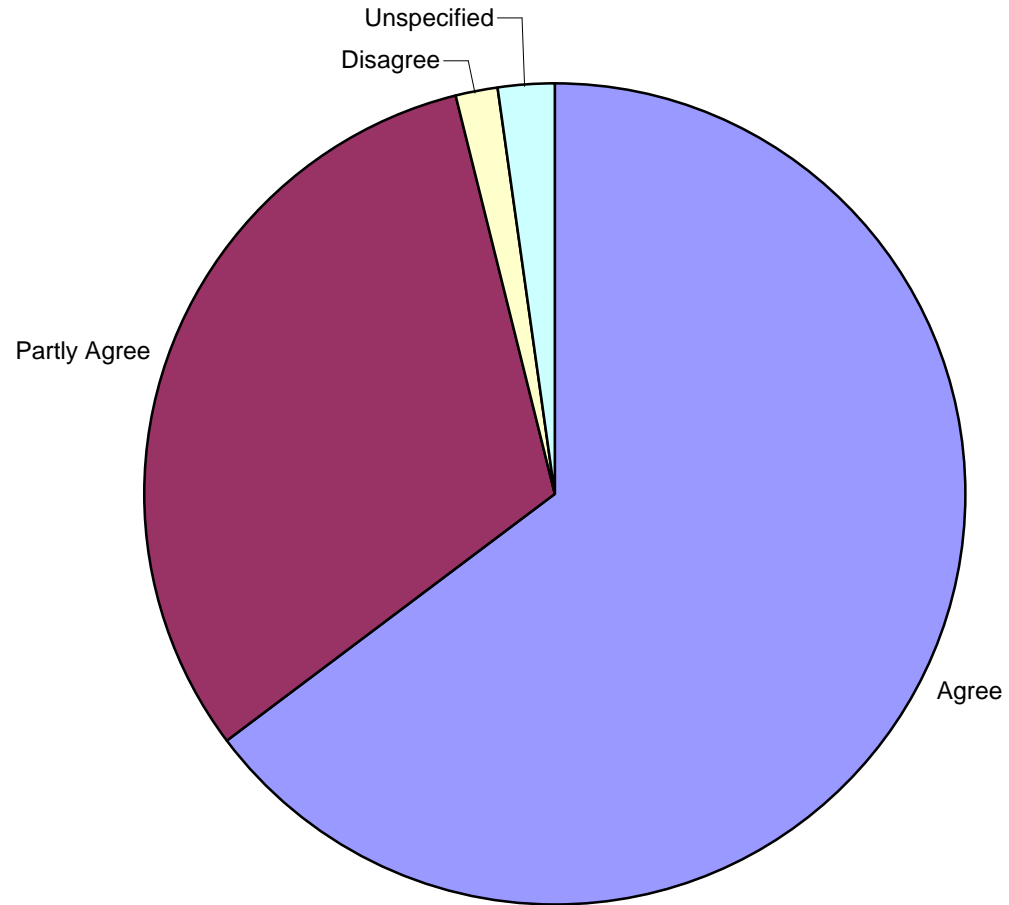
Other:
Loche Lake
Mahony Lake Massacre Site
All

**Mapping Our Future Survey
Report on Community Interview and Workshops**

**APPENDIX 6
Part 1: General Agreement Level**

Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 6

Part 1: General Agreement Level



**Mapping Our Future Survey
Report on Community Interview and Workshops**

**APPENDIX 7
Part 1: Significant Site Recommendations**

**Mapping Our Future Survey:
Appendix 7**

Part 1: Significant Site Recommendations

Site #	English Name	Dene Name	Feedback
1	The Ramparts	Fee Yee	Agree (2) Partly Agree (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand boundary of site.
2	2a) Grizzly Bear Mountain 2b) Scented Grass Hills	Saoyúé and Æhdacho	Agree (17) Partly Agree (3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> surface and subsurface protection.
3	Red Dog Mountain	Tâî Dehdele Dîdlô	Agree (3) Partly Agree (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "there should be signs indicating Red Dog so that all people, including visitors, can pay respect by shooting a gun, giving tobacco, matches, shells, etc"
4	Deline Fishery	Délinê	Agree (8)
6	Bull Caribou Lake	Beshode Tué	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site is labelled incorrectly on the map.
7	Among the Islands	Dutá	Agree (3) Partly Agree(1)
9	Whitefish Lake	Lugéwa Tue	Partly Agree (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "all kinds of fish in this lake" [should have] surface and sub-surface protection.
10	Little Loche Lake	Nôfee Kôselee	Agree (3) 1 Partly Agree (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> beautiful lake, good beach; should be totally protected.
11	Little Chicago	Shígágó	Agree (3)
12	Section of the Anderson River	T'agan	Partly Agree (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gravesites.
13	Lac Des Bois	Tashín Tué	Agree (1)
14	Ramparts River and Wetlands	Tsodehnîline and Tuyát'ah	Agree (4) Partly Agree (5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand boundary of this site ensure future consultation with people. protect water quality, keep developers out.
16	Yamoga Rock	Yamôga Fee	Partly Agree (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand site boundary.

**Mapping Our Future Survey:
Appendix 7**

Part 1: Significant Site Recommendations

18	Caribou Point	Edâîîla	Agree (14) Partly Agree (3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface and subsurface protection.
19	Whitefish River	Etírato	Agree (7) Partly Agree (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface and subsurface protection.
20	North Shore of Great Bear Lake	Neregah	Agree (8) Partly Agree (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface and subsurface protection.
21	Port Radium	Sômba K'e	Agree (9) Partly Agree (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface and subsurface protection. Disagree (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • resources are too important to restrict this area.
23	Fort Confidence	T'echo Cho Deh T'a Tâ'aa	Agree (1)
24	Johnny Hoe Fishery	Turilî	Agree (7) Partly Agree (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface and subsurface protection.
25	Willow Lake	K'áálô Tué	Agree (10) Partly Agree (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protection should be implemented immediately.
26	Bear Rock	Kwetîníæda	Agree (4)
27	Old Fort Point	Nachapda	Agree (4) Partly Agree (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface and subsurface protection. • There should be restrictions on hunting for moose certain times of year.
28	Mahony Lake Massacre Site	Tuwí Tué	Agree (1)
29	Mackenzie River	Deh Cho	Agree (4) Partly Agree (10) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface and subsurface protection. • development should be restricted to preserve animal habitat. • banks of Mackenzie are moose feeding grounds. Disagree (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access too important to restrict exploration and development.
30	Great Bear River	Sahtu Deh	Partly Agree (3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface and subsurface protection. • concern about pollution of main water source.
35	CANOL Heritage Trail		Agree (1) Partly Agree (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface protection. • "built-in flexibility to allow claimant groups to change in the future". • clean up site, make safer for hikers.

**Mapping Our Future Survey:
Appendix 7**

Part 1: Significant Site Recommendations

36	Tuitye Hotsprings		Partly Agree (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clean up site, make safer for hikers.
39	Colville Lake		Agree (1)
41	Mackenzie Mountain Barrens		Agree (1) Partly Agree (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface and subsurface protection [of] sensitive ecosystem.
43	Caribou Flats		Agree (1) Partly Agree (10) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface and subsurface protection; keep it clean. • no more development. • limit big game hunting. • should be monitored from outsiders coming in to hunt. • no camping/recreation, as it chases caribou away. • Dene/Metis should be allowed to use for special harvesting. • site is used for community caribou hunt every fall. • should be designated a historical site or park. • Protection right away, no more damage done to the area.
44	Mirror Lake		Agree (1) Partly Agree (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface protection. • surface and subsurface protection.
45	Florence Lake-Buffer		Agree (1) Partly Agree (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [this area has] potential for economic use. • expand site boundary to include Doris Lake. • group trapping area.
47	Carcajou Lake-Buffer		Partly Agree (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface and subsurface protection, for tourism and cultural reasons.
48	Kelly Lake		Agree (5) Partly Agree (4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface and subsurface protection. • development should happen for business opportunities. • name should be changed to Lennie Lake. Disagree (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "people should be able to have cottages on the lake; right now there are too many squatters".
49	Loon River and the Fort Anderson Trail	Sihonilîne Æehtene	Agree (1) Partly Agree (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • important route, gravesite at Rory Lake. • good hunting, lots of wildlife, should be respected.
50	Mountain River	Fææfa Nilîne	Agree (4) Partly Agree (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expand site boundary. • No development, exploration. This river is used for hunting, wood.
51	Colville lake Trail	K'abamî Tué Eht'ene	Agree (6)

**Mapping Our Future Survey:
Appendix 7**

Part 1: Significant Site Recommendations

53	Trail to the Mountains	Shiht 'a Got 'ine Eht 'ene	<p>Agree (1) Partly Agree (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface and subsurface protection. • maintain trails as historic sites.
	All		<p>Agree (17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • since all the people that travel, trap and hunt on these areas picked out the sites, [respondent] agrees with all of them. • "I agree with recommendations made on all those important areas, for that is where the caribou, fish, birds, big game and traditional historical sites are". <p>Disagree (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no areas [should be] restricted.

**Mapping Our Future Survey
Report on Community Interview and Workshops**

**APPENDIX 8
Part 1: New Sites and Recommendations**

Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 8

Part 1: New Site Recommendations

Survey/Map#	Site name	Dene name	Comments
T-269.3		Shut 'a Got 'ine	Surface and subsurface protection; corridors included for both Keele and Red Stone River; not enough protection/restriction is being done in this area.
FGH-101.1		Gahyefé	My grandfather's land
FGH-101.3		Ne yê lç Tue	My cabin. Fishing, all furbearing wildlife.
FGH-97.1		Ūjai Jái Tue	We keep telling developers to keep away from this area, but they go there anyway; for example, shortcut seismic over Joe Orlias' trapline
D-62.3		Da Ho Shá	Logs for housing, fishing, moose, caribou, small game, burial sites.
CL-52.1		Sah Dene Wégahe	
FGH-106.1		Betseme tue	Cabin, fish, moose, ducks, burial grounds.
FGH-106.2		Kógoyá, gonené	Similar to the Ramparts district
D-64.6		Yihuá Gone	Trapping, fishing area.
T-254.28	20 Mile Island		not on overlay
FGH-102.3	Airport Creek		My father's cabin.
D-65.2	Area between N.		Historical/archaeological values; same recommendations as for Caribou Pt.
D-65.1	Area east of Hornby Bay		Close monitoring of exploration and mining; [we] don't want it to turn into a mess like Terra Mines.
FGH-95.2	Aubrey Lake	T'usho	Burial grounds, caribou and moose, fishing, trapping, good timber for housing. There are all the necessary requirements there.
FGH-99.4	Aubrey Lake	Tusho	Old time stories; prehistoric dinosaurs there. Fish spawning area, lots of moose and caribou there. People stay there and trap in the winter. Burial grounds.
CL-51.2	Aubrey Lake	Tue Shó	Good fish lake. Lots of gravesites, cabins around this lake.

Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 8

Part 1: New Site Recommendations

CL-54.1	Aubrey Lake	Tue Sho	Cabins, grave sites around the lake. Aubrey Creek is a good fishing area.
FGH-105.3	Aubrey Lake		Spawning ground; [should be] protected
FGH-254.1	Aubrey Lake to FGH Trail		Traditional trail, from narrows of lake to FGH; packs were so heavy, the trail sank down. Trail should be marked, along with historical information.
T-261.1	Bennet Field		Surface and subsurface protection; protect everything; families from Tulita live there seasonally; trapping may come [back?] and it is an excellent place for game, berries, etc.
T-254.24	Bennet Field		not drawn on overlay
T-254.3	Birch Island		
T-254.8	Bluefish Creek		
FGH-94.2	Bluefish Creek		Good fishing area, good camping spot.
NW-267.2	Bracket River		Lots of coney, may be a spawning area for this fish.
FGH-204.1	Bull Caribou Trail	Beshode Tue	Heritage route.
NW-262.1	Burial ground		Surface and subsurface protection; huge burial ground, dating to a tuberculosis epidemic when huge numbers perished.
FGH-105.1	Burnt Lake / Trout Lake		Fishing lake, burial grounds, historical trails, moose, ducks. No contamination of land and lakes.
NW-255.6	Carcajou Falls		Scenic.
FGH-251.3	Carcajou River		Good moose hunting grounds, better than Mountain R. Should be protected.
FGH-103.8	Carcajou River		Used extensively for hunting, wood. Should be identified for protection.
FGH-98.3	Carcajou River / Mountain		We hunt for sheep in this area; found an old campsite there; story about a man who lived there who hunted barefoot, used a bow that booms.
T-254.21	Caribou corral		Surface protection; rutting area

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D-58.3	Caribou feeding		Grazing lands, hunting area.
FGH-104.3	Caribou feeding		Caribou feeding grounds
T-264.2	Caribou Flats area		Extend boundary to ensure least effects of seismic activity; surface and subsurface protection; main source of Tulita's traditional foods
FGH-103.3	Caribou hills		Caribou, burial grounds.
T-254.16	Caribou salt lick		Surface and subsurface protection.
T-254.2	Charles Creek		
FGH-202.1	Chick Lake	De laho Tue	Good fishing (sucker, jackfish), good trapping area (beaver, marten, mink), cabin. Development should be restricted
FGH-96.3	Clan area	Dehogá Got'ine	Clan area of Shaes, Kellys, Edgis, Pierrots, Charneys
NW-255.13	Clement Lake		Whitefish.
T-254.27	Clement Lake		not on overlay
CL-51.1	Colville Lake	Kabami Tue	Lots of wildlife around this lake, good fish, grave site.
FGH-253.2	Colville Lake Trail		In the summer, the people took a different route than present one.
NW-267.3	Community Island		A public camp area; shelter remains there for anyone to use.
NW-255.14	Coppermine Trail		Traditional trail to Coppermine.
T-276.2	Doctor Lake		Surface and subsurface protection, should be implemented right away; excellent fish lake.
NW-261.1	Donally River		High sulfur content, strong smell; potential for subsurface thermal energy, along the fault line (?); surface and subsurface protection.
FGH-201.1	Doris Lake / Florence Lake		[My] father used to trap there; [it should be] group trapping zone.

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NW-255.2	Drum Lake		Spring and fall hunting for caribou.
T-250.6	Drum Lake		Family cabins located there; should be restricted, surf/subsurf.
T-254.14	Drum Lake		Hunting ground; mountain caribou.
NW-267.4	East of Jackfish Lake, Hammer		Excellent fossil beds, coral reefs; a source of dolomite for carving.
NW-256.1	Ekwi Hot Springs		Subsurface withdrawal; spectacular hot springs; from "Hot Springs of Western Canada"
D-70.3	Extended North Shore		Caribou hunting grounds.
D-70.4	Fat Island	Ega Duwe	Fat caribou there. Every year after the ice goes we race over there to hunt. There are always lots of caribou there.
D-64.1	Fat Island	Ek 'a Du	Good hunting place for fat caribou.
NW-251.2	Fish lake		Surface protection; trout, whitefish, jackfish etc.
NW-263.2	Fish lakes		Lots of moose and caribou. Surface and subsurface protection, especially of ridge area.
FGH-95.4	Fish lakes	Lugé Tue	Burial grounds, fishing, trapping, hunting (caribou and moose), good timber for housing.
T-275.2	Fish lakes (3 small)		Surface and subsurface protection; implement right away
D-62.1	Five fish lakes	Ba Tah Æeya	Trapping, traditional campsites, burial sites.
D-64.3	Flaky Rocks	Kwedé Kwí	Year round whitefish fishing.
FGH-254.5	Flat Lake area	Tudawekale Tue area	Moose, beaver, fish; traditional trails.
FGH-254.7	Fort Good Hope to Tulita		
FGH-104.1	Fossil (Lake?) and Ramparts		Food and spiritual [values]. A good feeling of family (unity) at Fossil Lake; spiritual connections at the Ramparts

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FGH-99.6	Fossil Lake	Feme Tue	Traditional camping grounds, moose, beaver, muskrat, migratory birds, fire wood, nesting grounds.
FGH-102.2	Fossil Lake		
T-270.2	Gabe Horassi's camp to Tate		Surface and subsurface protection; Gabe Horassi's family used this area, so did his ancestors; we'd like to see this area protected, esp animals, fish and trail
D-64.2	Ghost Point	Ewilô	Protection for whitefish, trout.
FGH-96.2	Gillis River	Kādadét 'o	Charlie Edgi wants to build cabin there, as he was born and raised there.
D-64.5	Good Hope Bay		Historical campsite, traditional trail head to Shalee Tue, Tashin Tue, barrenlands; trout year round; moose, trapping.
D-68.4	Good water	Tú nazq	People get drinking water there; good for curing physical and spiritual illness
FGH-105.4	Grandview area		Fred Sorenson's lease area; protect the burial area.
FGH-251.2	Gravesite		Agnes Edgi's mom or dad; should be marked.
D-51	Great Bear Lake		
D-52	Great Bear Lake		People should be told of where exploration is proposed, so they can be a part of deciding where it should take place.
D-62.5	Great Bear Lake area		Traditional fish and fish spawning locations; cabins, burial sites, caribou migration route
D-69.1	Great Bear Lake area		My ancestors survived off this lake and the land around it - I don't want our traditional way of life to be destroyed; keep water and land clean.
D-55.1	Great Bear Lake area		Five important things: land, water, air, people, wildlife; subsurface withdrawal.
D-67.1	Great Bear Lake area ?		The whole lake area has to be protected, for there is fish and caribou and we have to keep it.
FGH-98.7	Hareskin River	Xaitsä Nîline	Research history; protect fish and wildlife resources; include Rabbitskin R to Loche Lake.
FGH-106.4	Hareskin River		Hunting, travelling, spring hunt, fishing, moose, caribou.

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T-254.11	Harry's Island		
NW-255.8	Hay Hook		Summer caribou aggregation area.
FGH-103.2	Hills	sû she, shê de léré,	Names describe various hills; one of caribou, one of marten. According to legend, from the top of one you see two porcupines leaning toward each other.
NW-255.4	Horton Lake		Treeline interface; caribou, muskox, wolf wolverine, community hunting area.
FGH-102.1	Horton Lake		
FGH-104.6	Horton Lake Area		Caribou fence, birch bark canoe. Don't disrupt it, don't touch; just look, respect it and leave it as it is.
FGH-103.7	Hume River		River used extensively for hunting, wood; should be identified for protection.
FGH-98.2	Hume River area / Fish lake	Lgedlo Tue (fish lake)	Protect water quality, keep developers out of this area.
FGH-104.4	Island Lake	Bekédu ne le Tue	It is a transition zone. The barrier is on a little muskeg on this side of a cool water lake.
D-53.3	Johnny Hoe River Area		Trapping area for most people of Deline; surface and subsurface protection.
D-70.1	Karkajee River		My grandfather's burial ground.
NW-255.3	Katherine Creek		Long-term study for Dall sheep
T-268.2	Keele River		Surface and subsurface protection; same as site 1; all rivers draining into Mackenzie should have some kind of protection.
T-264.1	Keele River		Corridor of surface and subsurface protection; if there is an oil spill, it will affect the Keele/Mackenzie Rivers; oil companies already in the areas.
T-262.2	Keele River		
T-250.3	Keele River		Same as Mackenzie River.
T-254.17	Keele River		Caribou migration area

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D-58.2	Keele River		Travel, hunting, a traditional cultural activity; fresh watershed into the Mackenzie, possible sustainable tourism opportunities.
T-269.1	Keller Lake		Surface and subsurface protection; clean up broken equipment left from commercial fishing in 78/79
T-266.1	Kelly Lake heritage trail		Surface and subsurface protection; trail has not been identified, people of Tulita would like to see a trail made so people can hike; can be used for cultural programs.
NW-255.11	Lac a Jacques		Fish lake.
CL-51.3	Lac Belot	Neline Tue	Cabins, good fishing and furbearer hunting area.
FGH-204.3	Lac Belot		Good fishing area, cabin.
T-276.1	Lennie Lake		Surface and subsurface protection, asap; change name from Kelly to Lennie Lake; it is one lake, and name is an old police name, who is deceased [whereas] I'm still alive and I've lived
D-58.1	Lennie Lake		Fishing, trapping, historic and cultural value.
T-254.25	Lennie Lake		not on overlay
T-268.3	Little Bear River		Surface and subsurface protection; good moose area; people used to come through here, via historical trails, to Ft Norman.
T-250.2	Little Bear River		unsure of exact location; [recommendations?] same as Mackenzie River.
T-254.9	Little Bear River		
T-269.2	Little Beaver Creek		Surface and subsurface protection; lots of beaver in creek and lake area.
FGH-107.4	Little Chicago area		Fish, furbearing species, ducks - it is the place for ducks. Burial grounds, an historic site.
NW-253.2	Little Doctor		Surface and subsurface protection; lots of caribou and moose, trapping area.
T-262.1	Little Smith		Surface and subsurface protection in that area; I'd like to see development as well.
T-254.10	Little Smith Creek		Moose and caribou.

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FGH-251.1	Loche Lake		Good fishing, gravesites. A beautiful place to camp
FGH-106.3	Loche Lake	Nôfee Kôdê Tue	Fishing, moose, caribou, trapping, beaver, muskrat.
NW-255.1	Loche River		Fish (coney), waterfowl.
NW-262.3	Loon River		Surface and subsurface protection.
T-276.3	Loucheaux Lake		Surface and subsurface protection; good multi-use area, moose, caribou, musk-ox
T-268.5	Lymnea Springs area		Surface and subsurface protection; extend boundary to include existing trails, camps, etc.; spring hunt, small and big game.
NW-255.10	Mackenzie Mountain		Expand site boundary.
NW-255.12	Mahony Lake		Fishing.
FGH-98.6	Manuel Lake area	Luge Ho Tue	Protect water quality, ensure conservation of fish; best tasting fish in the region; my grandfather's trapping area.
FGH-107.1	Manuel Lake Area		Burial grounds, moose, caribou, fish.
FGH-95.3	Massacre Lake	Dendîghô Tue	There are burial grounds on both Whitefish Lake and this one - there are about 30 people buried there [on the outlet?]. Fishing, trapping and hunting.
FGH-97.2	Massacre Lake / Fire Carriers	Déndíghô Tue, Shêtao	Keep away from this Orlias trapping area; my dad is buried there.
NW-260.1	Maunoir Ridge		Muskox winter on top of these ridges; surface and subsurface protection.
D-68.2	McVicar Arm	Turilî area	Fishing, moose, beaver; good for spring hunt
D-66.1	Mek'erezo family hunting		Fish, moose, caribou, burial sites, timber, fishing lodge.
T-253.2	Menacho/Lennie family area		Family use area; protect it, consult the people before developing. Trapping, hunting (moose and caribou), fishing.
FGH-94.1	Miller's Point		Good for spring hunt; Wilfred Jackson's cabin - 30 miles downstream from FGH.

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Part 1: New Site Recommendations

NW-263.4	Moon Lake		Surface and subsurface protection and fish; caribou and fish.
NW-251.1	Moon Lake		Surface protection, specifically for small number of woodland caribou; research to determine amount of fish.
FGH-98.1	Moose Lake	îts'emî gohsel	Expands boundary of Ramparts wetlands district; protect water quality, keep developers out of this area.
FGH-105.2	Moose Lake / Marion Lake		Similar to previous (FGH-105.1).
T-254.19	Moosehorn River		Caribou migration area, heavily used.
T-268.4	Mountain Dene Trail	Shutá Got'ine	Surface and subsurface protection; extend boundary to include important rivers, trails and sacred sites; include large and small lakes; fishing and hunting area.
T-273.1	Mountain Dene Trail to	Shut'a Got'ine	Surface and subsurface protection, because of mineral springs, historic sites, trails, burial sites, special creeks; recommend for National Park
NW-255.9	No fish lake (?)		Closest fishing area for NW.
NW-255.7	O'Grady Lakes		Dolly Varten wetland complex.
T-254.1	O'Grady Lakes		Surface protection; caribou calving grounds
NW-262.2	Oscar Creek		Surface and subsurface protection.
NW-251.4	Oscar Creek		Surface and subsurface protection; jackfish, grayling, pickerel, loche.
NW-251.3	Oscar Lake		Surface and subsurface protection; consideration of beaver, rat, waterfowl and jackfish; berries; old dwellings, archeological research should be done.
NW-252.1	Oscar Lake		Surface protection; trapping area.
D-70.5	Outpost area		Year round whitefish fishing.
NW-255.16	Palmer Lake		Highest density of Dall sheep in this area.
FGH-96.1	Pierrot Creek	Behsele Nilíné	Jim Pierrot's cabin used to be there, burned down; Fred Sorenson's logging lease about a mile down river, Grandview; need more oral history research.

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FGH-104.5	Pierrot Creek Area		It's a spiritual place.
T-254.15	Plane Lake		Surface protection; winter and summer area; rutting [?] grounds.
FGH-98.4	Pointed Hood Lake	Ts'ach'illi Tue	Expand boundary for Ramparts to include this lake.
T-254.26	Police Island		not on overlay
T-270.1	Police Island to Tate Lake		Surface and subsurface along this trail and in Tate Lake; traditional trail used by Gabe Horassi's family; historical site for the Mountain Dene
FGH-94.3	Rabbit-skin River		Swimming pool, spring hunt.
T-273.3	Raven Throat River		Surface and subsurface protection; to be part of park is recommended; get with it as soon as you can.
T-268.1	Red Stone River		Surface and subsurface protection; a corridor like M. River should be included; this area has historical sites to the Mountain Dene; include salt links for animals.
D-58.5	Red Stone River		Because it feeds into the Mackenzie River; historical value, possible sustainable tourism opportunities.
T-250.4	Redstone River		Same as Mackenzie River
T-254.18	Redstone River		Waterfall along the river could be important for tourism; Canadian Heritage River; caribou migration area.
NW-263.5	Ridge		Surface and subsurface protection; moose calving ground and habitat, as well as caribou.
FGH-200.1	Rory Lake		Graveyard, should be protected
FGH-99.2	Rory Lake	Roy Æé Tue	Good fish lake. People stay there and trap in the winter. An historical lake, old time stories about it. Moose, caribou.
FGH-200.2	Round Lake		old timers' graveyard; about 6 people starved to death.
FGH-250.1	Round Lake	îch'ine Tue	Sky burial area, big starvation thereâ should be protected as a heritage site.
FGH-99.3	Round Lake	Tchén jah Tue	Old time stories, traditional road, burial grounds. Fish lake, moose and cariou.

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D-60.2	Russell Bay	Tsiê	Lots of cabins, summer gathering; same as Deline fishery.
T-254.23	Rutting area		Surface protection; caribou rutting area.
NW-253.3	Sam McRae (Lake?)		surface and subsurface protection; beautiful cliffs / scenery. Moose, caribou, fish and trapping area.
NW-255.5	Sam McRae Lake		Fish (trout, pickerel, pike).
FGH-202.3	Sam Mcrae Lake		Good trapping area, lots of fish; development [should be] be restricted.
D-68.1	Sawmill Bay	Ewñ Ahda (Ghost)	Burial sites, fish, traditional hunting grounds
T-254.29	Seagull Island		not on overlay
NW-251.5	Shale Lake		Surface and subsurface protection; two rivers flow by it, Mountain and ?; mineral-rich, a lot of exploration; they need to be more careful.
T-254.22	Sheep area	Tlezen	
T-254.13	Sheep Mountain		Unsure of exact location; important hunting area
T-254.20	Sheep salt lick		Surface and subsurface protection.
T-250.1	Shell Strip		Clean up garbage left behind.
T-275.1	Shut'a Got'ine Park	Shut'a Got'ine	Make extension of all Mountain Dene land into a National Park; implement right away, there's already exploration and I would like to see no further damage.
T-254.12	Simmons camp		Unsure of exact location; surf/subsurf protection; sheep salt lick
NW-256.2	sinkhole		Between NW and Tulita; protect for tourism and curiosity about the water in it.
D-68.3	Smith Arm	Etñ Natq	Trapping, fishing in summer, caribou, moose; spring hunting up Whitefish River
D-64.4	South End Keith Arm	Dárali area	Caribou feeding area, since about four or five years ago.

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D-70.2	South end of Keith Arm		Caribou feeding grounds.
D-53.1	Spiritual Point	Ewílo	Protect the many historical sites, hunting/trapping/fishing areas; surface and subsurface restrictions.
T-273.4	Stewart/Tate Lake		Surface and subsurface protection; to be part of a national park asap.
T-275.3	Stewart/Tate Lake		Surface and subsurface protection; implement PAS now, to protect against further exploration and development
T-270.4	Stewart/Tate Lake		Surface and subsurface protection; already exploration going on-should be closely monitored, no further development.
T-250.5	Stewart/Tate Lake		Sensitive area; cabin at S end of Stewart; important family area for hunting, trapping, fishing; surface and subsurface protection.
T-277.1	Stewart/Tate Lake area		Surface and subsurface protection as soon as possible, because of seismic activity already there; I would like to see no more damage to land and water.
T-254.4	Stewart/Tate Lakes		Surface protection; family use area.
T-273.2	Stink River	Twitya	Surface and subsurface protection.
NW-265.1	Sucker Lake / Sucker Creek		Surface and subsurface protection; history, a traditional hunting and fishing area for the people of Tulita. People from NW originated from there; sensitive traditional area for the
T-270.3	Summer trail from Old Fort		Surface and subsurface protection; about an 8 hour walk; still being used.
FGH-253.1	Tadek Lake		Charlie Gully's cabins there
FGH-95.1	Tchendferi Lake / Tadek	Peshahréjah é Tue	Trapping, hunting big game [like] moose and caribou, beaver, muskrat and fishing; the lake has nearly all fish on it. It is also a burial ground.
D-60.1	Terra Mine		Same as Port Radium, a lot of people worked there.
NW-263.1	Three Day Lake		Surface and subsurface protection; that's where we hunt, [allows] subsistence living
FGH-104.2	Traditional crossing		Historical.
D-58.4	Traditional trail		Great historical importance.

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FGH-254.3	trail around Aubrey Lake		see previous
FGH-254.2	trail fo Aubrey Lake		see previous entry
FGH-254.4	trail from Rabbitskin to		see previous
D-62.4	trapping area		Good trapping area
T-254.6	Trout Lake		
T-254.5	Tulita camp		
T-253.1	Tulita district		Follow district lines; the community needs to have a say about what development occurs in the Tulita district.
FGH-101.2	Tunago Lake	Rah go tle Tue	My cabin. Also fishing, trapping, moose, caribou, beaver, muskrat, marten, mink, fox, etc.
FGH-204.2	Tunago Lake		[My] grandfather's gravesite and father's cabin [are] there. Good fishing area, good furbearers.
FGH-103.1	Tunago Lake area		caribou feeding area
NW-253.1	Turton Lake		Surface and subsurface protection; recreation and scenery, trapping area, moose and caribou
FGH-202.2	Turton Lake	Tuweline Tue	Good trapping and fishing area, development should be restricted.
NW-263.3	Twin Lakes		Surface and subsurface protection; moose, caribou in the area.
D-53.2	Two Island Point	Awak 'ædúz	Spiritual area: if you want children, find a child's footprint, put a willow bow and arrow under a willow; for a girl, leave sinew and hide.
NW-262.4	Vermillion Creek.		Moose.
CL-50.1	White Muskeg Lake	T'soga Tue	Cabins, burial site, good hunting and trapping area.
CL-52.2	Whitefish Lake	Lugeya Tue	Two cabins, good fish and furbearers.

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Part 1: New Site Recommendations

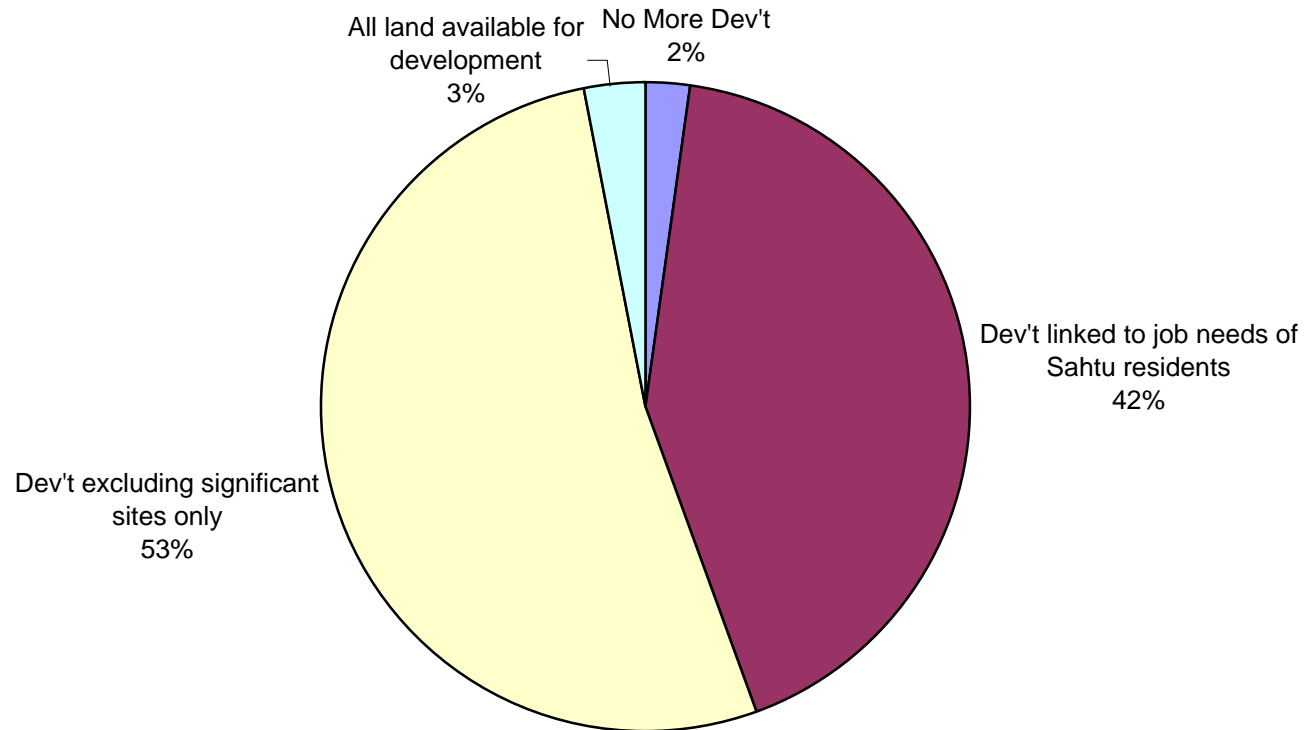
D-59.1	Whitefish River area	Etírato	Burial sites, historical fish hook site at Trophy Lodge; moose, caribou; good for trapping beaver, muskrat.
NW-267.1	Wild mint area		Not familiar with the name, [but] I've prospected this area for minerals.
D-62.2	Willow Lake area		Wetland; caribou, small game.
T-254.7	Windy Island		
FGH-96.4	Yalta Lake	Rádagho Túé	Edward Kelly's has cabin there, so did Charlie's parents; Agnes and Charlie have sisters buried there.
FGH-98.5	Yamoga Rock	Fee Yee	expand boundary

**Mapping Our Future Survey
Report on Community Interview and Workshops**

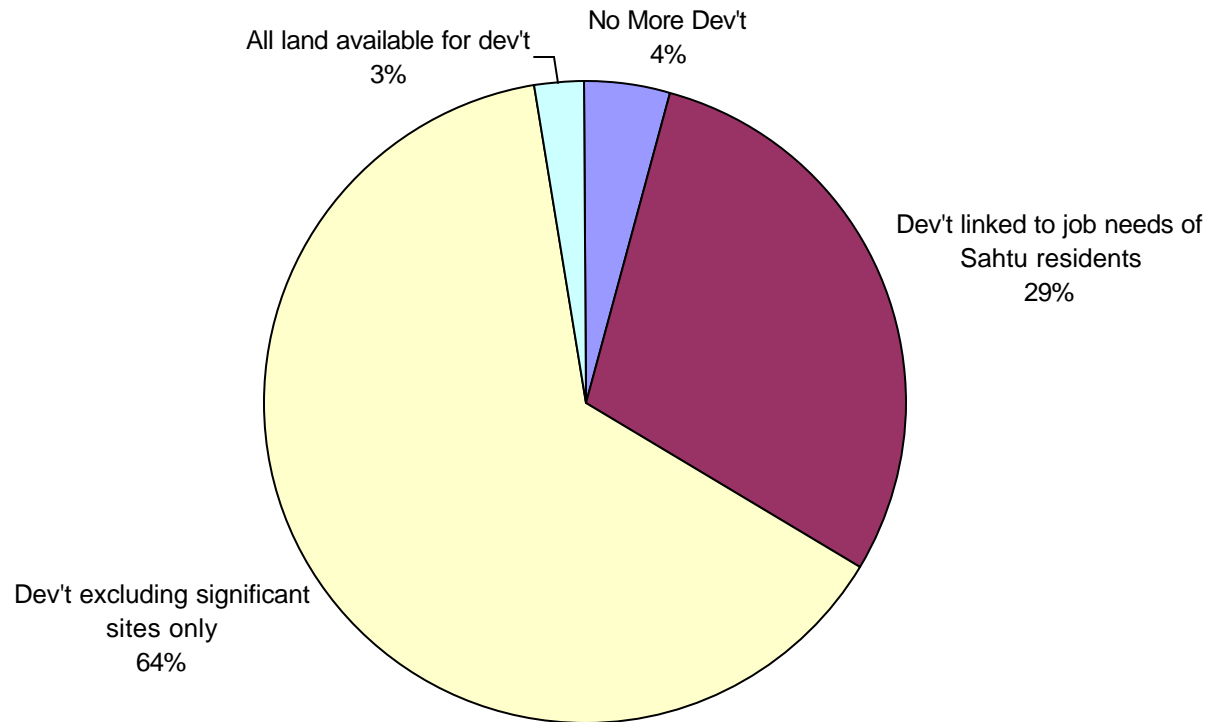
**APPENDIX 9
Part 2: Development in the Sahtu**

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Part 2: What is an appropriate level of development in the Sahtu?



Part 2: What is an appropriate level of development in the Sahtu?



**Mapping Our Future Survey
Report on Community Interview and Workshops**

**APPENDIX 10
Part 2: Selected Comments**

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Part 2: Selected Comments

- ***Importance of community consultation and local involvement in development activities***

Long time ago there was no oil company around here, and just a few years ago they started coming around here. They never let us know if they find oil or gas because I'm sure we [should be] the ones to know, so I feel like they do everything behind closed doors. (CL)

We don't want exploration to ruin the land. We've never been consulted about all this exploration. One day on my trapline I woke up and saw a cat right outside my tent! I think they went over some of my traps. They don't tell you when they find oil either. (D)

Outfitters shouldn't be in our special areas. We don't have any control over our land. Developers are doing things out on the land that we don't even know about. We need more enforcement. We need to have good monitors to make sure companies don't leave garbage on the land.

Around Aubrey Lake narrows, we were working in exploration, they sent us away all of a sudden – when we came back there were pipes sticking out of the ground. They find oil & gas, but they don't tell us. We should benefit from development - jobs and royalties, including seismic. (FGH)

The oil companies used to run over our traps long time ago but now they talk with people, so they don't go around our cabins any more. That time we didn't know who to go to because our traps were all destroyed and nothing was done. (CL)

Even if we say that oil companies should not go on the significant sites, they still go on that area. (CL)

As long as I remember the oil companies were always in this area. It's good to have all the lands restricted because some of us don't know what is happening out there. I'm happy there's people like you doing these surveys, just to get the input of what people think is important to them. (D)

No one has ever asked me for information about the land before, even though I have a lot of knowledge. You have to speak about what you know. But you can't say anything if no one asks you. So I'm glad to be able to work with you in land use planning. I know from experience that what my father taught me is the truth. A lot of people talk about things that they don't know anything about. (D)

Oil companies should have to ask people for permission to drill anywhere on the land. I believe that the activities of the oil exploration would disrupt the wildlife. Also they might destroy a whole lot of trees for nothing. We should get benefits from oil companies whenever they do discover something. (FGH)

My main concern is that our people will be hired for work, not outsiders. (D)

Development should be closely monitored, especially oil companies, both in their exploration plan and in their employment practices, in order to monitor local job opportunities. (NW)

Only so much development can happen at one time in the region – the number of companies involved in projects should be limited. If jobs available exceed human resources in the Sahtu, we'd need to import people. This is happening in Inuvik and people here don't want that to happen. (FGH)

It's really good that you SLUPB are doing this survey. [It] gives everyone a chance at [saying] what their ideas are. These sites should be restricted. (CL)

[I would] like to see development, but limited to what the bands and land areas say they can do. Keep out of protected areas. They should compensate the people if they do interfere with areas of significance. (NW)

The whole land should be protected and if development has to happen then they need to consult with us. The government shouldn't just give out licenses and permits. If the people are consulted and if they say yes, then they can develop. All the land could be available for development, as long as they consult with the people. (T)

People selected areas for protection, so there shouldn't be any further development in those significant sites. There needs to be an attitude of respect to our elders, and people's choices. (T)

Why do we have leaders? They should inform us. It seems the government has the power. We know our country better than the white man, when we say don't touch significant sites, [leave them] totally alone. Jobs are important, but should include people of the Sahtu first. (T)

Some of the [people from] Colville Lake who have their cabin right where development is going to occur didn't hear about the decisions made by their leaders until someone talked about it on the bush radio. In the past we would tell people about our concerns – they would write it down on paper, and probably throw it away. Mahsi (Thank-you) for this work that you're doing on our behalf. (FGH)

Land use planning is not just an outcome – It is also a process that should involve ongoing consultation with stakeholders. The existing requirements for consultation should be enhanced. (FGH)

- ***Environmental / Conservation / Cultural Concerns***

The oil companies are really working with our people so we know all that's happening on the land. The only thing is this year there are hardly any caribou calves and the caribou never showed up on Colville Lake. They usually go on Colville Lake the beginning of March but there's nothing yet. (CL)

All these lakes around Colville Lake are trapping areas and there's lots of wildlife so they should be all protected. Long time ago they used to visit the Eskimos from Coppermine. They used to travel on the Anderson River to Coppermine and exchange

things with the Dene people. We used to walk on the Dene trail from Colville Lake to Fort Good Hope every summer. There's lots of trappers that have cabins all around the big lakes; and there's grave sites all over these places. I hear stories from Elders but I'm not sure where. Maybe the elders will tell you. (CL)

All the sites are important, there's lots of wildlife all over these areas and lots of grave sites and the land is so beautiful. That's why I don't want it to be destroyed. There's so much good plants on the land you could use for medicine. (CL)

[There has been] too much damage already on the land. I like the world just like it is today. Wildlife – marten and caribou – for some reason they won't cross a cutline right away; they go a long way before they cross it. They must have destroyed thousands of animals' habitats. I only trapped on a cutline for one year. Since then I always cut my own trail – it's easier than travelling through the new growth on cutlines. (D)

Most of the jobs on the land are for men anyway. I'd like to see as much protection as possible. Destroy as little land and wildlife as possible. (D)

Ehtseo Ayha said we know that development is going to happen, but we should protect the land for as long as possible – protect the hunting, fishing and trapping areas. [There should be] limited and slow growth to development. (D)

People raise cattle, pigs, and chicken. But we are not like that. So I want Dene in charge of development, for this is our land. The land is our food. The seismic lines have caused the wildlife to be scarce. I think it's by the fumes. (FGH)

We can't just let all the land go, some of it has to be preserved, or our children will be just like stray pups, with no future. I have to think of my grand children. (FGH)

The oil companies should observe that no chemicals go to fish lakes, and very strict monitoring of the land, and respect our traditional burial grounds. (FGH)

Develop to meet the needs of the people, but never, never disturb the significant sites. Develop the land so it will provide for the people, as it has since the Dene people first came to this area. Always respect the land; it is the life giver. (FGH)

Keep our land clean and [ensure that there are] no oil spills there. There's too much wildlife on our land. The oil companies chase all the wildlife away. I don't even think that the oil companies care about the land, they are out there to get oil and gas off our land. They are just tearing and abusing our trees and plants. The reason I say no more development is because there's so much garbage left behind by oil companies. This is why lots of wildlife are in poor health. (FGH)

We are going to live our traditional way of life; if any foreigners come, they'll have to abide by our rules. (FGH)

If there's any more development - it's affecting our caribou population. There are enough seismic lines already. (NW)

There's too much oil and gas exploration at once. The impact could be bad. The significant sites should be protected. This should be a priority. When they put the land out for nomination, these areas should be withdrawn (not available for nomination). (NW)

There is supposed to be environmental protection, but how well do they do it? (T)

I'd like to see development, yet I don't want to see the Stewart/Tate Lake area affected by development. Leave significant sites alone, other areas not selected may be developed.

I don't want the animal habitats to be destroyed in any way. Oil companies and developers must be careful about drainage into lakes and rivers, because it may/will affect fish. (T)

- ***The benefits of development***

Our youth will need jobs. We need advice from our elders about development. (D)

I agree with development for the job opportunities it provides, however [it should] not [occur] in significant sites. (D)

There's a mistaken belief that only industry can provide us with jobs – we have many other underdeveloped cultural resources. (FGH)

At present, people don't trap anymore. So development from oil and gas and minerals is needed. How else could they survive? (FGH)

The lands should be open to all development. In Alberta all lands are open for development, that's why they have so much money; they are rich down there. So people up here could be rich off their land. A lot of young and old people could get jobs. The people have to know that if there's no development, then there's no work and no money. (FGH)

The damage has already been done; the seismic lines have already been cut. The younger generation is going to need work – they don't know anything about bush. The price of fur goes up and down. The country is all burnt, [so] we can't travel on the land. (FGH)

Seismic lines benefit the animals and the people, [for] example on the new cut lines, there's fresh vegetation so animals go to feed on it. For the people the cut lines make it easier for people to travel on. It makes it easier for people and animals to travel on. Fresh burnt areas are good areas as well. (T)

I'd like to see development because people need jobs in the Sahtu, and it's also good for the economy. (NW)

What would we do without development? (T)

If the oil and gas is there, why not use it? I'd like to see development. I disagree that the unemployment rate is below the Canadian standard. People are just too lazy. (T)

We need jobs – people don't live off the land and our youth don't even know how to survive off the land. Times are changing – we have to move ahead with development. Now they are talking about a highway. There will be more development going on, so we have to plan to work along with them. Kids are[n't] interested in trapping any more; new skills and education are being implemented. (T)

Development brings money, which brings power. (T)

- ***Finding a balance***

I don't mind if the oil companies work around here as long as they respect the significant site because these areas are important to us people. (CL)

We need jobs – I have a son right now who is unemployed because there are not enough jobs. We need as many jobs, and benefits from development, as possible. But we need to protect the lake because it feeds us; as --- used to say, this lake is our warehouse. (D)

[There should be] half development, half conservation in the future. We'll need the jobs. (D)

We can't refuse development, we have to think of our children in the future. (D)

There are many people that hunt and trap. Maybe a percentage of profits from development should go toward supporting traditional activities. (FGH)

Why don't you use the term 'sustainable development' instead of restricted development? I believe that we can have sustainable development, because it's congruent with other uses. (NW)

We definitely need jobs – we can have a balance. We must have some protection for the lakes and rivers, making sure there are no spills. In other words, monitor carefully. This is very important – one monitor for the Dene and one for the oil companies. (T)

[It] depends on the scope of development. I'd like to see some development as long as the land is restored to the way it was. (D)

I'd like to see development yet I would like not to have infringement on the lands that are significant to the Dene people. The traditional/spiritual areas are important to the people so I believe that these areas should be protected. Yet, I would like to see development for economic reasons. (NW)

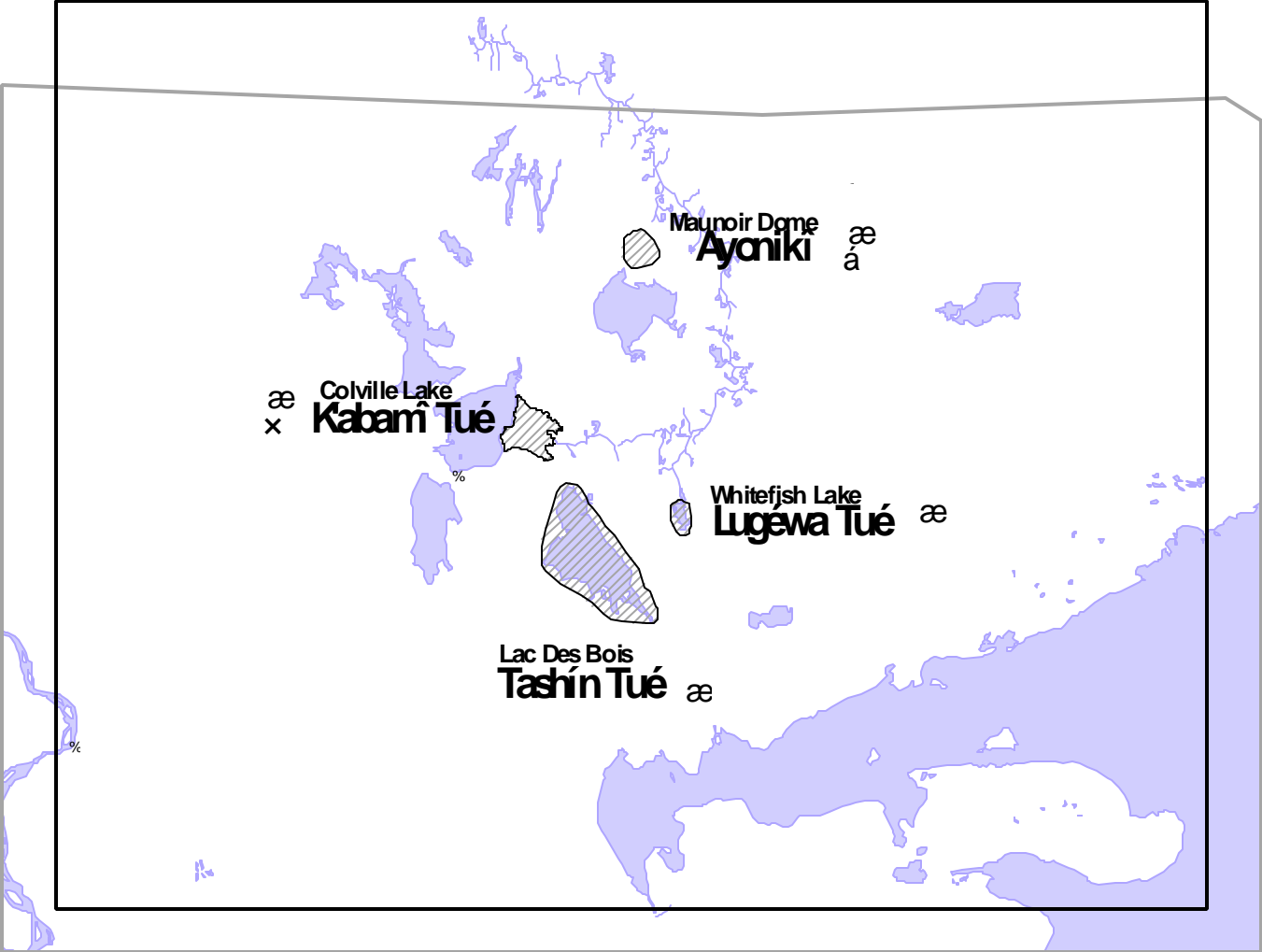
There has to be a balance. People have to decide what is important and then make a decision. (NW)

I'd like to see a balance of employment, yet I'd like to see the special areas, the people's choices, kept untouched. (T)



**Mapping Our Future Survey
Report on Community Interview and Workshops**

**APPENDIX 11
Part 3: Multi-Use Areas**

Part Three: Multi-use Areas - Colville Lake

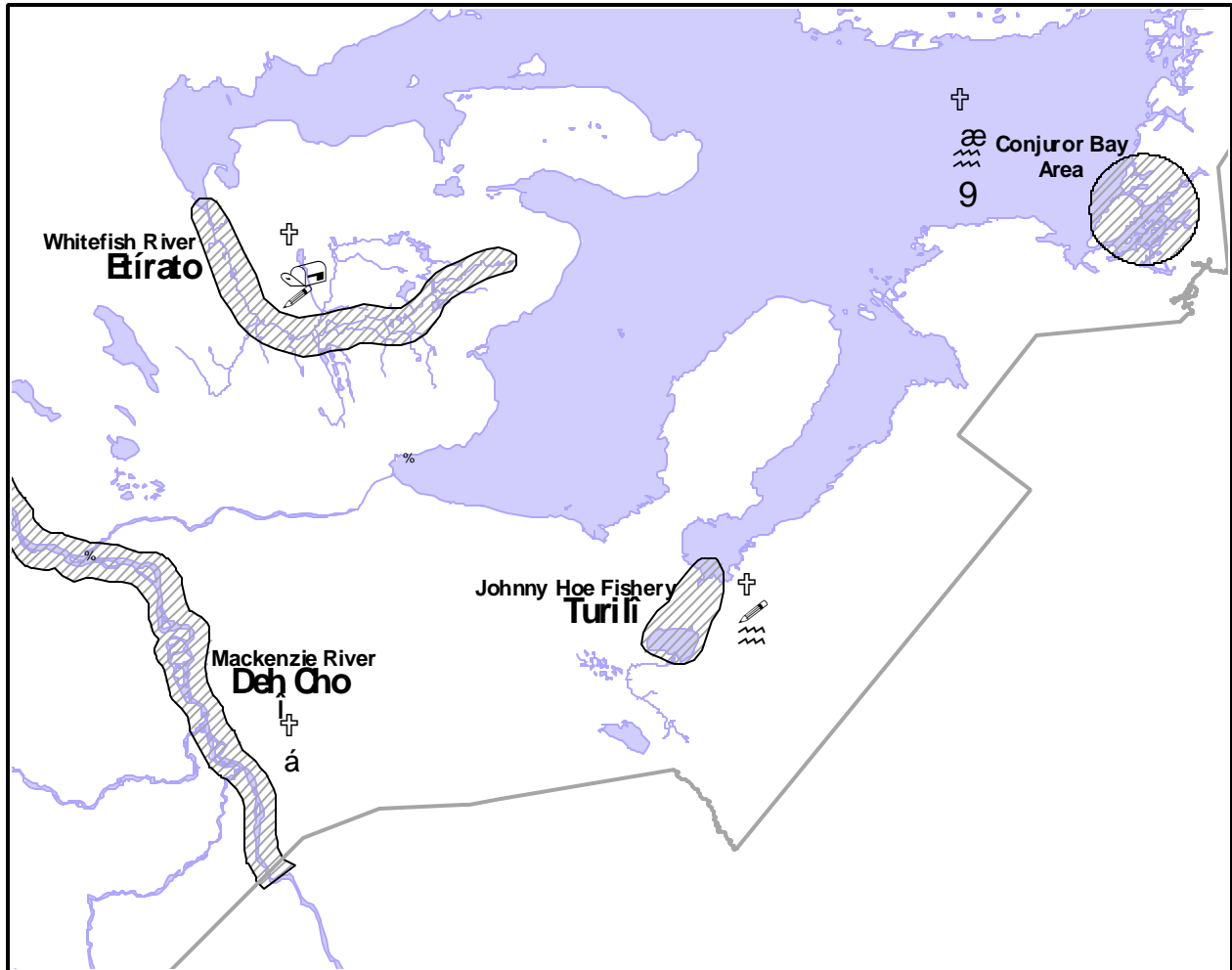


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









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|---|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
|  | Sahtu Boundary | Fish | \$ Economic |
|  | Significant Sites | Migratory Birds | 2 Trees |
| % | Communities | Furbearers | Î Travel |
| | | Big Game | ï Recreation |
| Scale: 1:2,000,000 | | æ Burial/Other Historic | E Plants |
| Printed: May 22, 2001 | | x Camping | 9 Water |
| Sahtu Land Use Planning Board | | Small Game | á Cultural |

Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 11-D

Part Three: Multi-use Areas - Deline



LEGEND

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|-----------------------|---|------------|
|  | Sahtu Boundary |  | Fish |  | Economic |
|  | Significant Sites |  | Migratory Birds |  | Trees |
|  | Communities |  | Furbearers |  | Travel |
| | |  | Big Game |  | Recreation |
| | |  | Burial/Other Historic |  | Plants |
| | |  | Camping |  | Water |
| | |  | Small Game |  | Cultural |

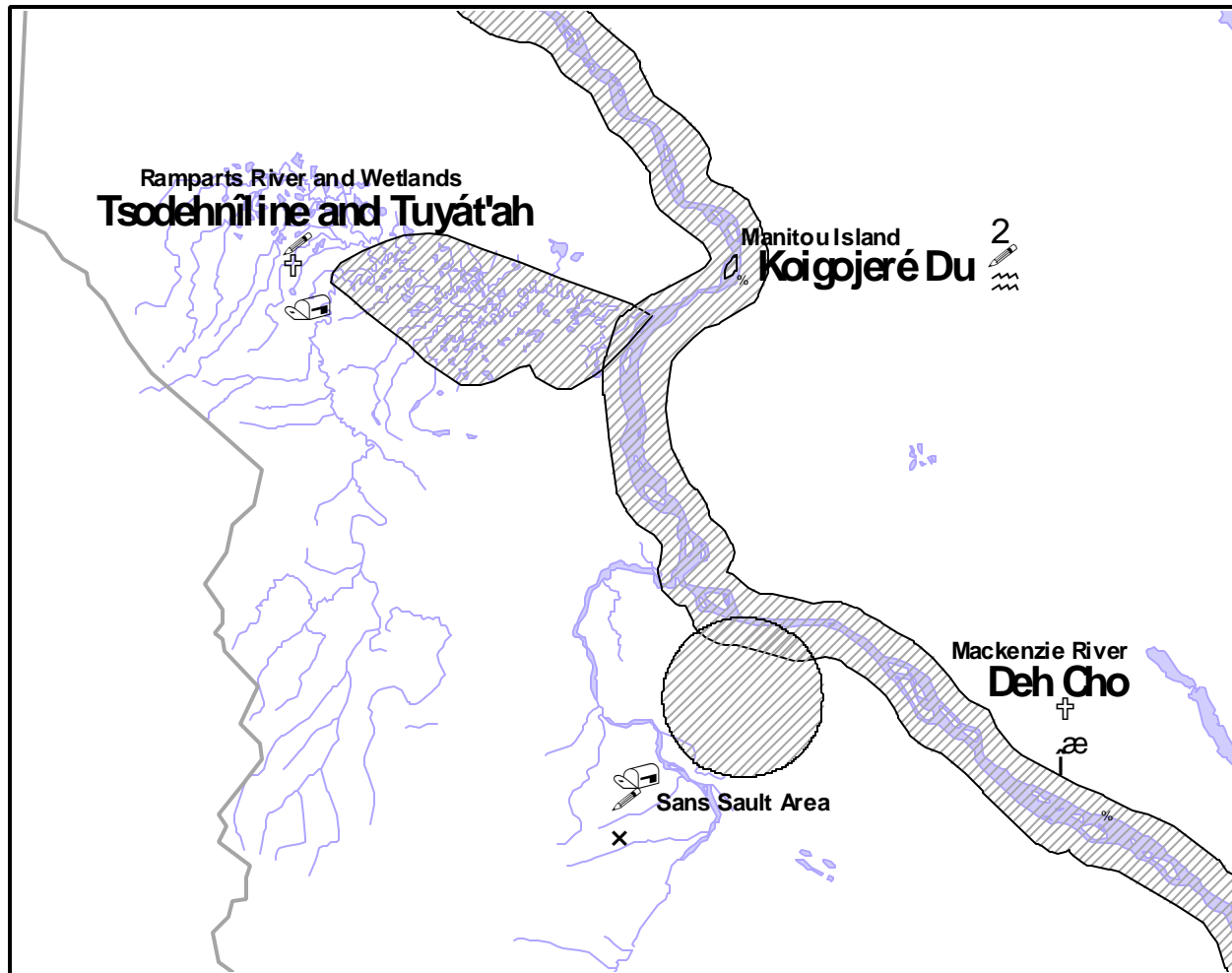
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Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 11-FGH

Part Three: Multi-use Areas - Fort Good Hope



LEGEND

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|-----------------------|---|------------|
|  | Sahtu Boundary |  | Fish |  | Economic |
|  | Significant Sites |  | Migratory Birds |  | Trees |
|  | Communities |  | Furbearers |  | Travel |
| | |  | Big Game |  | Recreation |
| | |  | Burial/Other Historic |  | Plants |
| | |  | Camping |  | Water |
| | |  | Small Game |  | Cultural |

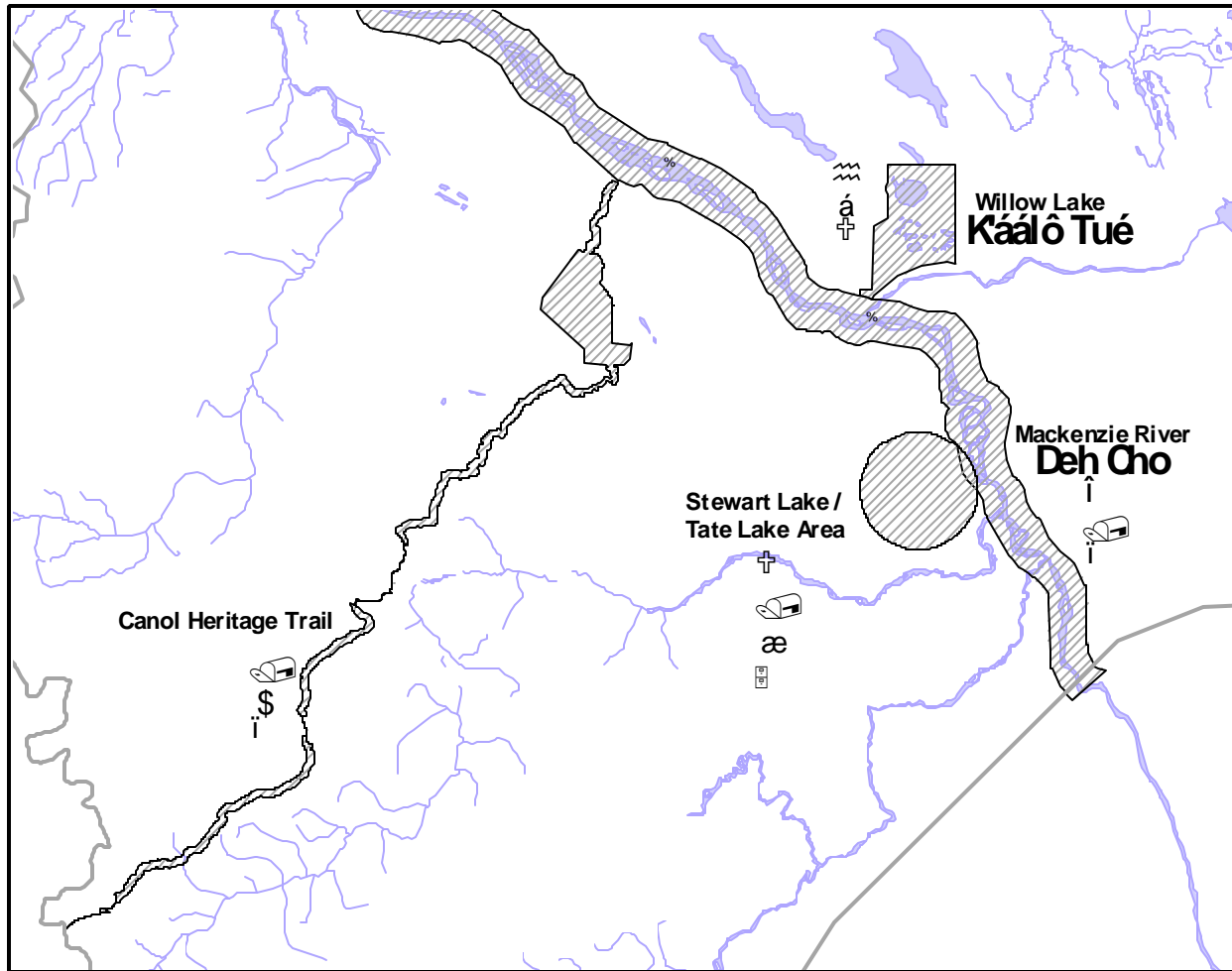
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











Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 11-NW

Part Three: Multi-use Areas - Norman Wells



LEGEND

	Sahtu Boundary		Fish		Economic
	Significant Sites		Migratory Birds		Trees
	Communities		Furbearers		Travel
			Big Game		Recreation
			Burial/Other Historic		Plants
			Camping		Water
			Small Game		Cultural

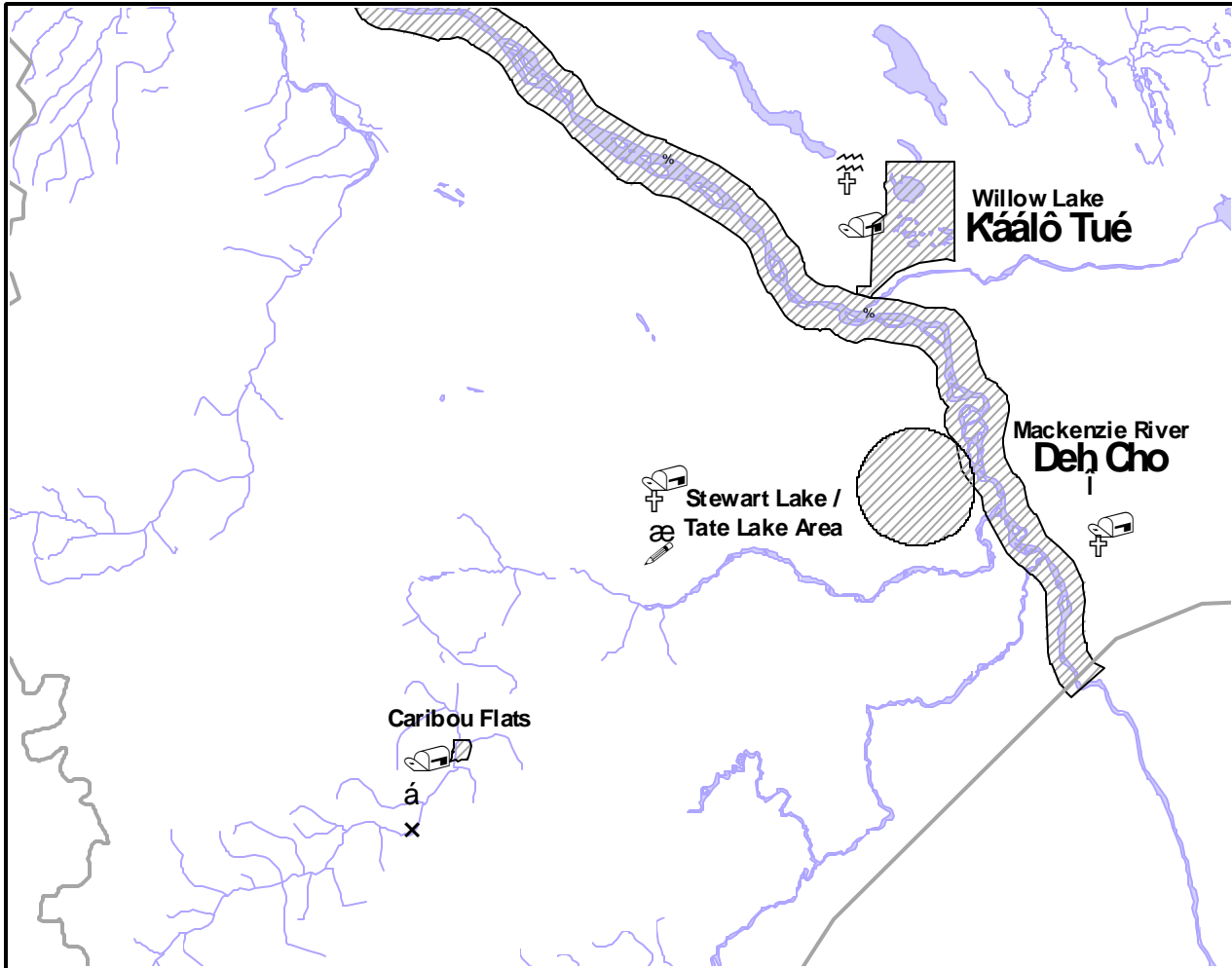
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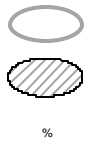
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Mapping Our Future Survey: Appendix 11-T

Part Three: Multi-use Areas - Tulita



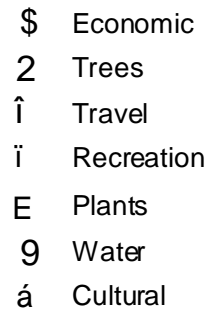
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Sahtu Boundary
 Significant Sites
 Communities



Fish
 Migratory Birds
 Furbearers
 Big Game
 Burial/Other Historic
 Camping
 Small Game



Economic
 Trees
 Travel
 Recreation
 Plants
 Water
 Cultural

Scale: 1:2,000,000

Printed: May 22, 2001
 Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

**Mapping Our Future Survey
Report on Community Interview and Workshops**

**APPENDIX 12
Part 1: Significant Site Recommendations, Workshops**

**Mapping our Future Survey:
Appendix 12**

Part 1 – Workshops: Significant Site Recommendations

Site #	English Name	Dene name	Feedback
1	The Ramparts	Fee Yee	Unspecified
2	Grizzly Bear Mountain / Scented Grass Hills	Saoyúé and Æhdacho	Agree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specific mention of Cloud Bay.
10	Little Loche Lake	Nôfee Kôselee	Unspecified
11	Little Chicago	Shígágó	Unspecified
14	Ramparts River and Wetlands	Tsodehnîline and Tuyát'ah	Agree, Partly Agree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whole area should be well-protected.
18	Caribou Point	Edâîîla	Agree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [should be] protected • heritage and cultural value for Sathu Dene.
19	Whitefish River	Etírato	Agree
20	N Shore of Great Bear Lake	Neregah	Unspecified
21	Port Radium	Sômba K'e	Agree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • their grandfathers worked there.
22	Tuktut Nogait Park Extension		Agree, Partly Agree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • site boundary should be expanded
24	Johnny Hoe Fishery	Turilî	Agree
25	Willow Lake	K'áálô Tué	Agree

**Mapping our Future Survey:
Appendix 12**

Part 1 – Workshops: Significant Site Recommendations

26	Bear Rock	Kwetîniîæda	Agree, Partly Agree, Disagree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> more recommendations, because the town needs more tourists.
29	Mackenzie River	Deh Cho	Agree, Partly Agree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> limit non-renewable resource use. more consultation with people. unsure of impact, need more information to better understand. need to understand what Historic Site and Heritage River mean. more protection needed. no development on any islands. more work [should be] done to identify ecologically significant sites, ie. nesting/staging areas for birds, salt licks for sheep and caribou. Disagree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> because of impact on non-traditional harvesters.
30	Great Bear River	Sahtu Deh	Unspecified
34	Nahanni National Park Extension		Agree, Partly Agree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> extend site boundary. Disagree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [restrictions on this site] affects the outfitters.
35	CANOL Heritage Trail		Agree, Partly Agree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> should have subsurface rights. limit truck, ATV traffic. should have surface / subsurface protection. question of financial responsibility for area in municipal borders.
43	Caribou Flats		Agree, Partly Agree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> surface /subsurface protection. make it a National Park. keep as historic site. No development. ban tourists, control outfitters.
45	Florence Lake Buffer		Agree, Partly Agree, Unspecified.
48	Kelly Lake		Agree, Partly Agree, Disagree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> subsurface protection. subsurface restriction only. tourism. more clarification as recreational.

**Mapping our Future Survey:
Appendix 12**

Part 1 – Workshops: Significant Site Recommendations

49	Loon River and Fort Anderson Trail	Sihonilîne Æehtene	Agree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identification of burial sites. • participant has cabins on this trail.
51	Colville Lake Trail	K' abamî Tué Eht ' ene	Partly Agree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trail used to take a different route. • other trails branch off the main one, these should be marked.
53	Trail to the Mountains	Shiht ' a Got ' ine Eht ' ene	
	All		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally agree with map. • don't trap all the beaver. • trails and historical landmarks should be posted with signs, dene name and information about site. • probably many relics along traditional trails.