

The Grand River, Ontario



A Decade in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System: A Review of *The Grand Strategy* 1994-2004

Prepared for the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board
by Barbara J. Veale

Co-ordinated by
Grand River Conservation Authority
on behalf of the Province of Ontario

Cambridge, Ontario
May 2004



Grand River
Conservation Authority



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(front) **Wellington County Museum and Archives National Historic Site**, Township of Centre Wellington (Photo Credit: Grand River Conservation Authority)
West Montrose Covered Bridge, Township of Woolwich (Photo Credit: Elizabeth Bourque)
Canoeing the Grand River (Photo Credit: Don Thomas)
Caledonia Bow String Bridge, Haldimand County (Batik by Linda Risacher Copp; Photo Credit: Paul Kelly)
Dunnville Marshes, Haldimand County (Photo Credit: Elizabeth Bourque)

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Our Heritage Grand River

Congratulations! On what you've attained,
No one more deserved, than you my lady.
So regal and picturesque and self-contained.
From beginning to end, you capture many,
Your flow, your roar, always unchained.
Past hamlets, villages, towns and cities.

Congratulations! On your new title in life.
It can only get better, it's true.
No more jokes, like cut it with a knife.
It has to be the way it was,
Crystal clear, clean before all the strife.
You're a glorious vision to behold.

Congratulations! On the jobs you've created.
Ecological, historical and other
Project studies, much more anticipated.
You're still providing as time goes on.
Going strong not to be intimidated,
Your reign forever, for all time.

Congratulations! You're history nation-wide.
People will come from miles and miles.
To visit you and your luscious countryside.
Our very own Heritage River,
Through valleys and hillsides you will guide,
Old and new, on the grandest tour with you.

Debra Allan
June 18, 1994

Acknowledgements

A Decade in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System: A Review of The Grand Strategy was completed with the support and assistance of many partners. The Grand River Conservation Authority, on behalf of the Province of Ontario, coordinated this report. The Grand Strategy Heritage Working Group was responsible for overseeing the work.

Sincere appreciation is extended to all those who participated not only in the development of this report but who have taken an active role over the past ten years to ensure that the Grand is an ever better place in which to live, work, play and invest. These individuals, community groups, government agencies, schools and businesses are listed in Part Four of this report.

Of special note is the support received from The Governments of Canada and Ontario; Six Nations of the Grand River Territory and the municipal Mayors, Councils and staff.

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John Quinn, City of Brantford
Karen Richardson, Princeton Museum and Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead



Members of the Heritage Working Group and the Local Arrangements Committee for the Heritage Day Workshop celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River. Front Row: Valerie Spring, Barbara Veale, Anne Westaway Back Row: John Quinn, Gordon Nelson, Mark Pomponi, Les MacKinnon, Joan Jylanne, Marilyn Havelka, Jan Liggett and Helen Scutt-Wallis.

A Shared Vision for the Grand River Watershed

A Look From the Future, 2029

In February 1994, the Grand River was designated as a Canadian Heritage River. This event marked the beginning of a new era in cooperative watershed management. Through the ongoing collaborative efforts of individuals, community groups, businesses, landowners, educational institutions, municipalities and government agencies, *The Grand Strategy* has changed our attitudes, the way in which we interact with each other, and how we relate to our natural and human environments. The Grand River valley is now universally regarded as a prized and priceless asset, world renowned for its natural beauty, cultural diversity and economic prosperity. The river and its major tributaries, the Conestogo, Nith, Speed, and Eramosa Rivers are focal points and common bonds that link urban and rural communities from the headwaters to the mouth of the Grand River at Lake Erie.

Today, the rivers and streams are measurably cleaner than they were thirty-five years ago. Surface and groundwater areas are protected from encroachment and contamination. Surface and groundwater within the watershed provide sufficient potable water to support sustainable urban and rural growth. Fluctuating river flows are controlled to minimize flooding, drought and the impact of global warming.

Ideas, know-how, creativity and imagination drive the economies and prosperity of our communities making them financially robust and aesthetically pleasing. Pedestrian and bicycle trails make use of natural areas to link residential, commercial and industrial areas to river corridors. New residential subdivisions are compact, energy efficient and designed to harmonize with natural and cultural heritage features. Residents are knowledgeable about and widely support recycling and resource conservation programs. Public transportation is heavily used as a majority of watershed residents are employed locally. Downtown urban areas are vibrant retail, commercial and cultural centres which provide a hub for community activities. Industries have adopted new processes to eliminate harmful air emissions and waste by-products and to reduce energy and water consumption. New technical, service and film industries are attracted to the watershed as a preferred area in which to create, invest and entice potential employees.

Rural areas retain a pastoral quality and way of life. The cultural landscapes shaped by early aboriginal and European settlements are still evident. Innovative farming techniques, conservation measures and technological advances have increased agricultural productivity while reducing chemical

and organic runoff into local creeks and streams. Natural corridors and forests have rejuvenated and expanded. They are now connected throughout the rural countryside providing wildlife habitat, representative flora and fauna, vegetative buffers and renewable timber.

The Grand River is now considered a “world class” recreational fishing river. An ever growing number of residents and visitors enjoy a diversity of water sports such as canoeing, boating and swimming in various reaches of the river system and delight in camping and picnicking in our local conservation areas and parks each year. Hiking, cycling, and horseback riding along the extensive network of interconnecting trails attract increasing numbers of vacationers to the watershed.

Seasonal cultural events attract thousands of visitors each year. River festivals and heritage celebrations abound. The many historical sites, buildings, and museums are valued, conserved and interpreted. Stories and educational programs related to our heritage fascinate young and old alike. Growing numbers of writers, painters, photographers, naturalists, and others are drawn to the valley to find renewed inspiration and to enjoy the tranquility and peace the river offers. Watershed visitors are attracted by an aggressive tourism and accommodation industry that markets quality watershed experiences and respect for our heritage resources.

Coordinated by the Grand River Conservation Authority, *The Grand Strategy* continues to evolve through the active participation of an ever-growing number of stakeholders. Community-driven actions are widespread. Landowners and tenants are well informed and play a primary role in stewarding resources through best management practices on private lands. Youth and seniors are actively engaged in environmental educational programs and “hands on” projects. Watershed universities and community colleges, with their diverse campuses and research interests are active partners in finding innovative solutions to resource problems. Grand River watershed forums and workshops provide opportunities for researchers, groups, individuals, landowners, students and agencies to exchange information, discuss concerns and issues, evaluate actions, celebrate successes, confirm or set new watershed goals, pool limited resources, and determine priorities for individual and shared actions. An annual “State of the Watershed” report is prepared showing improved marks every year.

We are proud of our river. The commitments to action instilled in *The Grand Strategy* bestow a special legacy to present and future generations who live, work, play and invest in the Grand River valley.

The above description of the Grand River watershed represents the shared vision of participants in *The Grand Strategy, 2004*. It is built on the vision statement that was prepared in 1994 and revised in 1996 by Grand Strategy participants. It is written as a “State of the Grand River Watershed” address in the year 2029.

Glimpses of the Grand



A Decade in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System: A Review of *The Grand Strategy*

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A Decade in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System: A Review of *The Grand Strategy*

Executive Summary

In 1987, the Grand River Conservation Authority spearheaded a participatory process to have the Grand River and its major tributaries declared a Canadian Heritage River. This status was achieved in 1994, based on outstanding river-related human heritage and recreational values of national significance. The management plan tabled with the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board as part of the requirement for designation was called *The Grand Strategy*.

To maintain the Canadian Heritage River status, a Ten-Year Monitoring Report must be completed and tabled with the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board. The Ten-Year Monitoring Report for the Grand River is entitled *A Decade in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System: A Review of The Grand Strategy*. This report details dozens of improvements to human heritage and recreational values that have taken place since 1994.

For example:

- Many watershed landmarks have been preserved, cleaned up or restored including the Caledonia Mill, the Welland Canal Lock 27 at Port Maitland, the West Montrose Covered Bridge, the Freeport Bow-String Bridge in Kitchener, the Guelph Boat House, and the former Riverside Silk Mills in Cambridge which will become the new home of the University of Waterloo School of Architecture.
- Nine national historic sites, events or persons were either designated and/or plaqued.
- Recreational opportunities have been enhanced, with the development of dozens of kilometres of new riverside trails, construction of new river access points and portages and the opening of the Elora Gorge to tubing.
- Fishing and hunting opportunities have been expanded. Brown trout are stocked in the Grand River near Fergus and the Conestogo River. A management plan has been developed for the Dunnville Marsh.
- New festivals promote the river system and its heritage, including Cayuga Fest, the Paris Cobblestone Festival, the Waterloo-Wellington Children's Groundwater Festival, the Dandelion Festival and the Grand Opportunities Fly-Fishing Forum at Belwood Lake Conservation Area.

The report also notes some losses since 1994, including the demolition of the Eden Mills Bow String Bridge and the closing of the Seagram Museum in Waterloo.

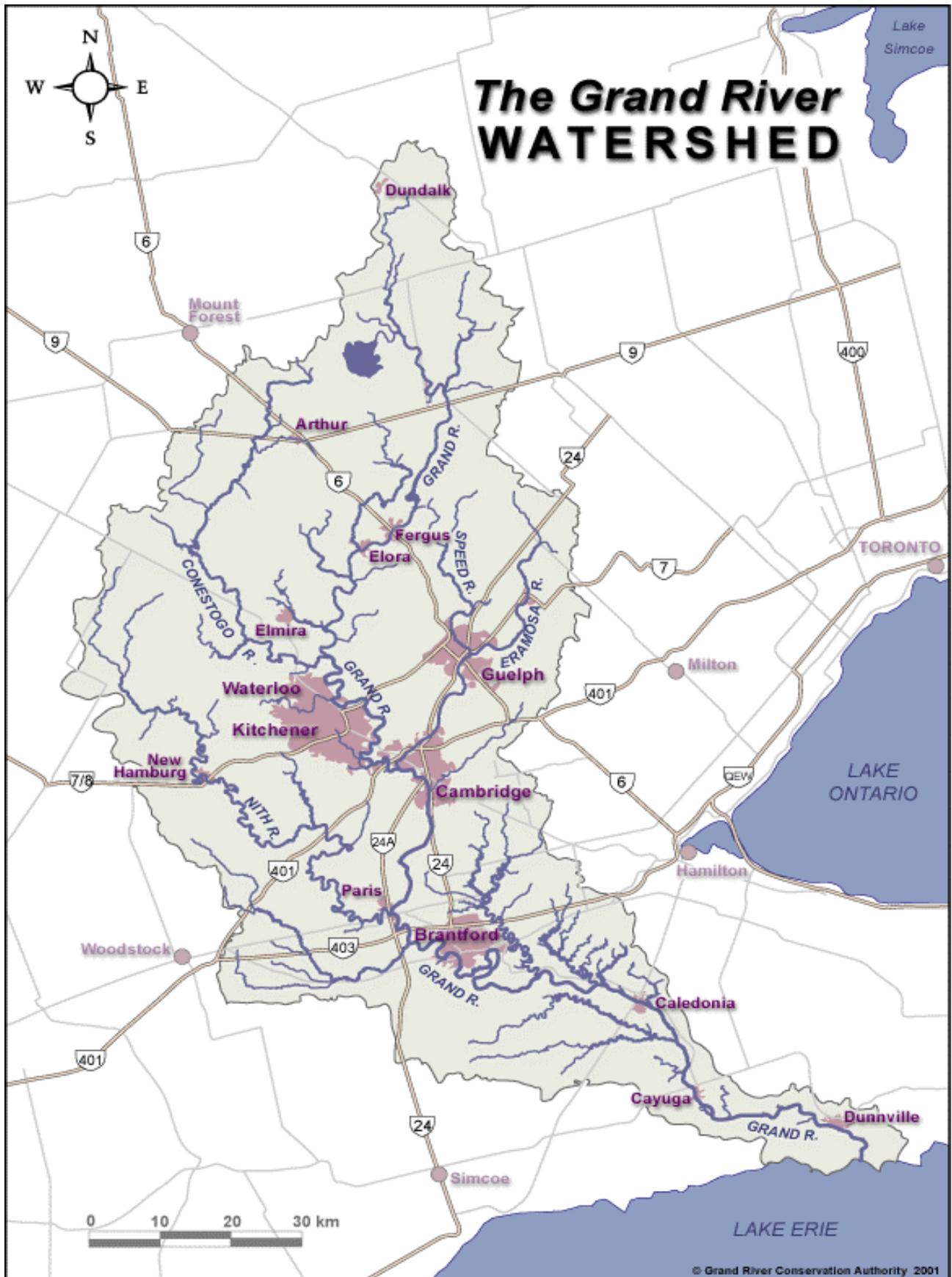
In addition to providing an assessment of the values for which the Grand River was declared a Canadian Heritage River, the Ten-Year Monitoring Report builds on *The Grand Strategy*, which embodied a new approach for managing watershed resources based on community involvement, cooperation, consensus and commitment. Conceived as a living, dynamic process, *The Grand Strategy* was founded on beliefs, values and principles that provide a framework for on-going actions that strengthen the knowledge, stewardship and enjoyment of the watershed's resources.

A Decade in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System: A Review of The Grand Strategy not only summarizes the actions which have been undertaken over the past ten years, it embodies the

on-going collaborative management approach that has resulted in so many accomplishments and successes. It has caused partners to collectively reflect on the past, to assess their actions and activities relative to the vision, values, goals and objectives contained in *The Grand Strategy* and to ponder the future. To set the context for this review, the vision for the Grand River watershed written in 1994 as a “State of the Watershed” address was revised.

While great strides have been taken to conserve and interpret the watershed’s important river-related human heritage and to increase recreational opportunities, much remains to be done. New and on-going threats and challenges exist. A revised set of primary actions has been developed by participants to provide a relevant framework within which collective or individual actions can be taken. The following primary actions build on those identified in 1994 but reflect the realities of 2004:

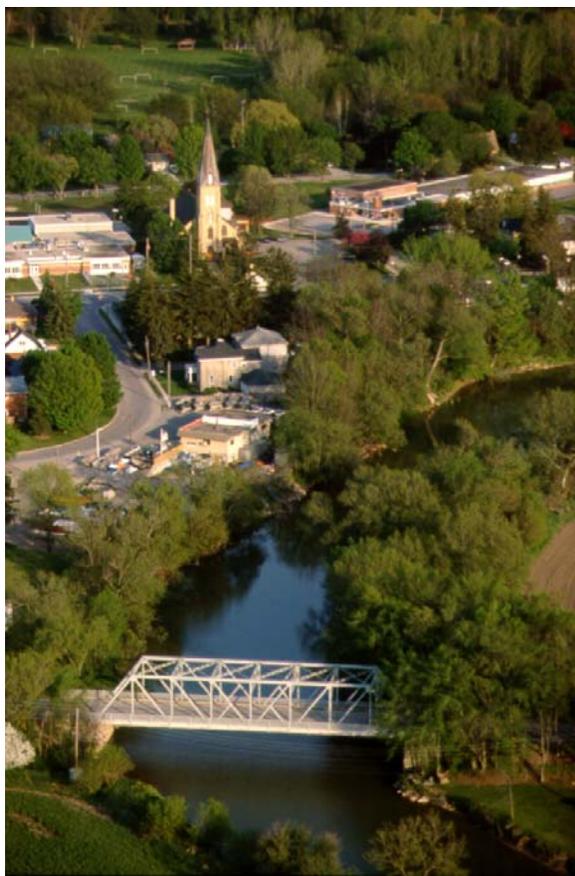
- Develop community-based watershed-wide strategies for shared research, planning, decision-making, implementation and monitoring of important human heritage and recreational values associated with the Heritage River designation. Explore innovative and effective techniques for public involvement (including youth and seniors).
- Encourage, recognize and support private and public stewardship in conserving and interpreting the watershed's natural and human heritage.
- Raise awareness about and celebration of the designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River through existing and new community events.
- Examine and evaluate the effectiveness of existing heritage and recreational resource management arrangements. Document success and failure, share findings and identify best management practices.
- Encourage the incorporation and integration of strong heritage policies and appropriate recreation and tourism development policies in pertinent policy and planning documents.
- Encourage research which can clearly demonstrate the economic and social benefits of our natural and human heritage resources.
- Encourage municipalities to develop special policies/plans to guide riverfront development. These policies and plans should be designed to resolve conflicting resource issues, to maintain/improve the quality of the experience, and to provide for infrastructure to accommodate increasing interest.
- Continue efforts to improve water quality and address new and emerging water quality issues.
- Emphasize the designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River in funding submissions to governments, foundations and organizations and in newspapers, magazines and research publications, wherever possible.
- Develop a code of ethics for recreational use in the Grand River watershed.
- Implement the Grand River Fisheries Management Plan.
- Explore the opportunity for promoting the Grand River as a “water trail”.
- Celebrate and build on successes.



Part One

Introduction

The Grand River is located in the heart of Southern Ontario. It provides the common thread that links natural and human heritage features and landscapes throughout the watershed. Its rich diversity of heritage resources illustrates key elements in the history and the development of Canada, many of which remain intact today. The river and its tributaries provide a broad range of excellent recreational opportunities.



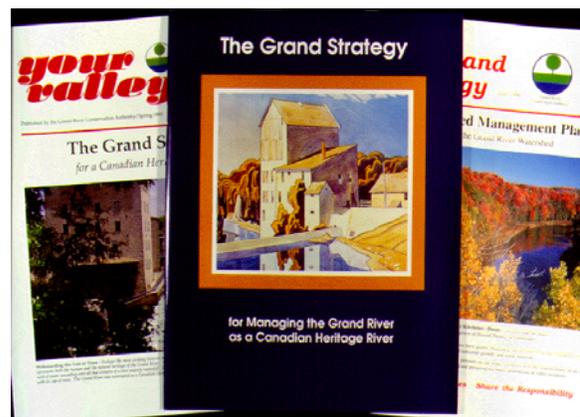
The Nith River through New Hamburg.

The designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River marked the beginning of a second generation of Canadian Heritage Rivers. Prior to 1990, almost all nominated rivers were either within protected areas or were short sections of larger rivers.

In contrast, the Grand River is located in one of the most densely populated parts of Canada where almost all lands are privately owned and managed within a complex multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional setting. The designation included the entire Grand River (290 km) and its four major tributaries, the Nith, Conestogo, Speed and Eramosa Rivers - a total of 627 km.

In 1987, the Grand River Conservation Authority spearheaded a participatory process to have the Grand River and its major tributaries declared a Canadian Heritage River. This coveted status was achieved for the Grand River and its major tributaries the Nith, Conestogo, Speed and Eramosa Rivers in 1994, based on a wide array of outstanding human heritage and recreation values.

The management plan that was tabled with the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board as part of the requirement for the designation was called *The Grand Strategy*. This document provided a collaborative framework for managing important values and for actions that strengthen the knowledge, stewardship and enjoyment of the heritage and recreational resources of the Grand River watershed. It was based on a common vision, beliefs, values and principles, and goals.



The Grand Strategy deviated from past management plans in that it provided a framework for an on-going, community-

based watershed approach sustained by consensus, co-operation and commitment. It set a new direction for the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board to accept other deserving rivers into the Canadian Heritage Rivers System in highly-settled areas of Canada where river management is complex and shared among all levels of government, First Nations, and non-government entities. *The Grand Strategy* was tabled with the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board in January 1994.

In September 1994, a commemorative plaque was unveiled. The Grand River Conservation Authority accepted the ongoing role of coordinator and custodian for *The Grand Strategy*.



Since 1994, *The Grand Strategy* has evolved into a shared management approach for integrated watershed management. *Grand Strategy* partners jointly identify critical resource issues, develop creative solutions, pool resources, implement actions, monitor results and evaluate progress on an ongoing basis. Partners include federal and provincial governments, watershed municipalities, First Nations, non-government groups and organizations, educational institutions and others (Appendix 1).

Purpose

In keeping with Canadian Heritage Rivers System requirements, the Ten-Year Monitoring Report for the Grand River provides an updated listing of the core values for which the river was designated. It highlights both positive and negative changes. An assessment of the changes to

the integrity of these values is also provided. This assessment was undertaken within the participatory structure created by *The Grand Strategy*, allowing participants to provide new information regarding the core values within the context of the frameworks for natural and human heritage (cultural) values recently approved by the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board.

The ten-year monitoring requirement also provided participants with the opportunity to revisit and reaffirm the vision, values and principles, and goals of *The Grand Strategy*, to celebrate successes and to identify additional actions required to further strengthen planning, management and decision-making around human heritage and recreation values in the Grand River watershed. By including these components in the Ten-Year Monitoring Report, the following outcomes should be realized:

- An ongoing, participatory process for community dialogue.
- An information base to support community decision-making and actions.
- New partnerships for developing, conserving and interpreting human and natural heritage and building new economic and social opportunities around sustainable cultural tourism and eco-tourism.
- Community support and commitment for undertaking identified actions.

These outcomes not only ensure that the Canadian Heritage Rivers status for the Grand River is retained but will create the following benefits:

- Improved conservation, interpretation and enjoyment of important human and natural heritage features and values.
- Increased economic and social benefits to communities, businesses, and cultural facilities within the watershed.
- Better appreciation for and understanding of the river's rich history.



- Increased pride in the Grand River.
- Inspiration for creative expression.
- Increased quality of life for all residents.

Evolution of The Grand Strategy

Under the umbrella of *The Grand Strategy*, the Grand River Conservation Authority works with its partners to address a wide array of existing and pending resource issues and to identify priorities for action.

Progress is documented and celebrated through monthly newsletters, special events and an annual Registry of Accomplishments and Commitments. Opportunities to directly participate in *The Grand Strategy* are offered through various working groups and public forums. The philosophy is that everyone who shares the resources of the Grand River watershed is encouraged to be part of a concerted and collective effort to address watershed issues.



GRCA Chairman accepts the Thiess Riverprize from Martin Albrecht, Thiess Managing Director and the Lord Mayor of Brisbane, Jim Soorley.

These accomplishments were recognized in September 2000, when the Grand River Conservation Authority was awarded the international Thiess Riverprize, the world's most prestigious award for excellence in river management in Brisbane, Australia. The Riverprize rewards demonstrated achievement in river management, innovation in science, technology, planning, management, policy or institutional arrangements; partnerships with stakeholders; and transparent and accountable planning, policy-making and reporting.



Grand River Conservation Authority

In the 1800s, the Grand River system provided transportation, water supply, and water power attracting settlement to the valley. Deforestation and urban settlement combined aggravate flood and drought conditions.

Resource problems were initially tackled jointly by all of the municipalities in the watershed through the formation of two conservation bodies, the Grand River Conservation Commission (1938) and the Grand Valley Conservation Authority (1946).

In 1966, the two agencies amalgamated to become the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA).

The GRCA is a corporate body established under the provincial Conservation Authorities Act to enable municipalities to jointly undertake water and natural resource management on a watershed basis.

The GRCA provides the means by which municipalities can work together, deal with cross-municipal issues and influence each other's activities for mutual benefit. In 2004, the GRCA had 26 members appointed by the watershed municipalities.

Member municipalities participate in the administration and operation of the GRCA through their appointed representatives and support it financially through general municipal levies and special levies for projects which directly benefit a municipality or group of municipalities. Resource management issues and needs throughout the watershed are identified at the local level and endorsed by the Authority membership.

Through partnerships with its member municipalities, government agencies, and non-government organizations, the GRCA delivers a wide range of resource programs related to watershed management, outdoor recreation and environmental education.



Part Two

The Status of Core Values

Human Heritage Values

The Grand River valley boasts a wide diversity of heritage resources. Flowing through the heartland of Southern Ontario, the Grand River has been a defining symbol and bond, uniting each generation in a life experience that is unique. Today, valley residents enjoy a rich legacy of history, reflected through well-preserved evidence of the Aboriginal and European cultures that were drawn to the fertile valley of the Grand. Many of the valley's features and landscapes reflect the attitudes, values and effect of a wide variety of people. They tell the story of our past and are an integral part of the valley's social fabric.

In 1994, these values were captured by the following five themes:

- The watershed's cultural mosaic since the mid-nineteenth century.
- The strong association of Native Peoples with the watershed for thousands of years.
- The Grand River's industrial heritage.
- Human adaptation to fluctuating river flows.
- The many famous persons associated with the Grand River watershed.

The Canadian Heritage Rivers Board has adopted new national thematic frameworks since 1994. This report follows the structure provided by the 2nd Edition of [A Cultural Framework for Canadian Heritage Rivers](#) published in 2000.

The inventory of human heritage values for the Grand River watershed was updated in 2000 and categorized in 2003 using the new framework. It was discovered that the inventory is incomplete, especially as it relates to bridges, mills and cemeteries. It is also fairly limited regarding the specifics of early use of the river relating to river

harvesting; river transport; and riparian or river valley settlement.

A listing of the human heritage values according to the new framework is summarized in Appendix 2. As a result on ongoing discussions about human heritage, a definition has evolved through *The Grand Strategy* process.

Human Heritage is defined as tangible and intangible elements of society including artifacts; historical and archaeological structures and sites; architecture; transportation and settlement patterns; works of art; recorded folk tales; festivals; customs; traditions and values; and landscapes – components in the living context, which provide people with a sense of place, continuity and community.

Blank categories generally indicate where additional information is required. They do not infer that these values do not exist.

Changes to Human Heritage Values

Table 1 shows some the major changes that have occurred to human heritage values since 1994.

Over the past ten years, many of the Grand's significant river-related human heritage has been rejuvenated by sympathetic reconstruction and adaptive reuse. The actions and activities that have been carried out to improve human heritage values within the Grand River watershed have been shared among federal, provincial, and municipal governments. In addition, civic heritage groups and organizations and private landowners have played an important role in conserving and interpreting human heritage resources.

Wilfrid Laurier University (Laurier Brantford) and the University of Waterloo have played a vital role in restoring significant heritage buildings, increasing heritage awareness and breathing new economic life into the Brantford and Cambridge downtown cores.



Table 1 Major Changes to Human Heritage River Values Since 1994

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Resource Harvesting Theme		
Industrial Artifacts Project, Kitchener	This project was initiated in 1996 as part of the City of Kitchener's Culture Plan. The most visible element is the placement of unique pieces of antique machinery at selected sites within the community both indoors and outdoors.	
Doon Flax Mill Ruin 1853	In 1853, the Perine Brothers who came to Waterloo County from New York State founded the Doon Flax Mill. It was the first successful flax mill in Upper Canada. About 100 men worked in the mills. The mill was part of the Doon Twines and Flax Mill complex of buildings, the structures remaining are the storage shed, the office and general store, the employee's residence, the houses of the mill manager, and the mill owner. All structures are in the immediate neighbourhood. The ruin, the stone foundation wall of the Doon Flax Mill was excavated in 2000. This site is the first archaeological excavation displayed in the City of Kitchener. It is incorporated into the city's trail system.	
Sheave Tower, Cambridge (Blair) 1876	Built in 1876 to draw waterpower from Blair Creek, the site was earth bermed to direct water through a sluiceway in front of the tower and down an artificial channel or trough. Water drove a shaft and wheel that turned a cable stretching from the tower across the road to the mill. This site was purchased by Heritage Cambridge in 1994. Restoration was completed in 2000.	
Caledonia Mill, Caledonia 1850s	This frame mill, known as the Grand River Mills, is the only one remaining in the area. The mill was designed to process wheat into flour and is considered to be the best example of an operational mill left on the river. It was built in the early 1850s by James Little. In 1999, the Caledonia Old Mill Corporation (COMC) spearheaded restoration activities. Extensive work on the foundation was completed and the exterior was painted. Restoration activities are in progress.	
The Dunnville Electrical Light Company, Dunnville 1884		The first electrical power lights in Dunnville began operation when the Dunnville Electric Light Company was formed in 1884, one of the first in Ontario. The Company was able to take advantage of the abundant power supply from the dam and canal. This building was torn down in 1996. The local historical society has saved remnants of the building to be incorporated into a future commemorative cairn located at Hydro Park.
Water Transport Theme		
Port Maitland Range Light and Light House, Port Maitland 1846/1875	The Port Maitland Range Light and Lighthouse were established in 1846 and rebuilt in 1875 and mark the passageway from the Grand River to Lake Erie. Repairs to the pier and lighthouse were made in 2002-3. The roof was replaced, electrical service was rehabilitated, contaminated soil was removed from the basement and cleaning and painting of the exterior was undertaken.	



Table 1 (continued) Major Changes to Human Heritage River Values Since 1994

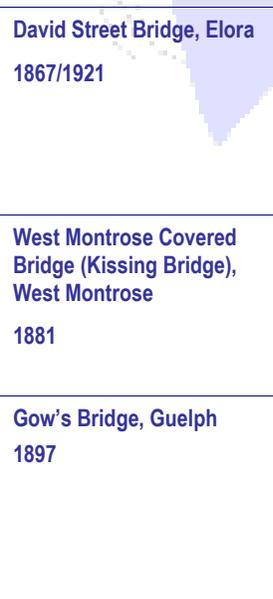
Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Water Transport Theme		
Welland Canal - Lock 27, Port Maitland 1840s	The first Welland Canal was built in the 1820's. Through the feeder canal, vessels could travel from the lower Grand River to the upper Grand River above the Dunnville Dam. With the building of the 32-lock second Welland Canal in 1842, the section between Stromness and Port Maitland was finally excavated and a stone lock- Lock 27, measuring 200 feet in length x 45 feet in width x 9 feet in height was built by John Brown. This lock was said to be one of the best on the Welland Canal and is one of the best-preserved remnants. A group of volunteers carried out a major clean-up of the lock in 2003.	
Riparian Settlement		
Glen Allan Bridge, Mapleton 1915		This unusual offset, camelback steel truss bridge and its reinforced concrete approach balustrade are deteriorating. At the time of construction, the names of the municipal officials, designer and builders were impressed into the reinforced concrete railings and are still clearly visible.
Eden Mills Bridge, Eden Mills 1913		In June 1998, the single-lane heritage Bowstring Bridge in Eden Mills was demolished and replaced with a two-lane bridge. After considerable community debate, the new bridge was designed with decorative arches that resemble the old bowstrings.
Victoria Street Bridge, Elora 1899		The Victoria Street Bridge is one of the oldest surviving steel bridges in Ontario. The present bridge was built over the falls and close to Islet Rock. It has been closed to both motorized and pedestrian traffic.
David Street Bridge, Elora 1867/1921	The first of six bridges in the same location over Irvine Creek was built in 1848 after the founding of Salem, just north of Elora. This was the first cantilever bridge in North America. The central stone pier was constructed in 1867. The first bridge on the pier was constructed in 1868. The current David Street bridge was built in 1921 as an open spandrel concrete bridge.	The David Street bridge is slated for replacement in 2004. The 1867 stone pier that supports the current structure will be preserved. Although it is not being saved to provide structural support, it is being preserved for its heritage value. The new bridge will be designed to be similar to the 1921 structure.
West Montrose Covered Bridge (Kissing Bridge), West Montrose 1881	The West Montrose bridge is a two-span covered bridge. In January 1998, the Regional Municipality of Waterloo accepted ownership of the bridge from the Province of Ontario. Restoration work was completed in 1998. The bridge retains its original form and is the last covered bridge in Ontario.	
Gow's Bridge, Guelph 1897	Gow's Bridge crosses the Speed River just downstream of Gordon Street. It is one of the few remaining stone bridges in Ontario and used a structure called "falsework" to temporarily support the arch during construction. It was designated as an important heritage feature by the City of Guelph in 1990 and restructured and repaired in 1997.	



Table 1 (continued) Major Changes to Human Heritage River Values Since 1994

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Riparian Settlement		
Covered Lattice Truss Bridge, Guelph 1992	The timber lattice frame covered pedestrian bridge across the Speed River was built by the Timber Framers Guild of America. It has historical design elements including the lattice trusses, which are a slightly evolved version of the Town Truss, patented by Ithiel Town in 1820 and successfully built hundreds of times since. It is located at the confluence of the Speed and Eramosa Rivers, and links the Eramosa River Trail and the Silvercreek Trail, at Gordon and Wellington Streets, downtown Guelph.	
Norwich Street Bridge, Guelph 1882	The Norwich Street Bridge was designated as a heritage structure by the City of Guelph in 1998.	Since 1998 the Norwich Street Bridge has been closed to vehicular traffic and now functions as a pedestrian link across the Speed River near the Goldie Mill Site and walking trails.
Neeve Street Bridge, Guelph 1920		Reconstruction of the Neeve Street Bridge in 1998 retained the arched design but added a coursed, rock-faced concrete block exterior which reflects the traditional stone masonry buildings nearby and also the arches of Gow's Bridge (1897) further downstream.
Gordon Street Bridge, Guelph 2001		The previous Gordon Street Bridge was built about 1935 and was a 40 metre-long, 4-span steel beam design with masonry abutments and piers. The present bridge was constructed using pre-cast concrete in four spans with basket arches. Even though the replacement bridge does not attempt to replicate the previous structure, the new Gordon Street Bridge reflects the graceful stone masonry arches of Gow's Bridge visible downstream. The new Gordon Street Bridge won the Precast Concrete - Material Development & Innovation Award at the 2001 Ontario Concrete Awards.
Stone Road Bridge, Guelph 1916	The Stone Road concrete bowstring bridge is listed in the province's Heritage Bridge Program and designated in 2003 as a heritage structure under the Ontario Heritage Act. Built in 1916 and previously known as McQuillan's Bridge, the Stone Road Bridge is an early and excellent example of concrete bowstring bridge construction by noted Fergus contractor Charles Mattaini. After an Environmental Assessment undertaken in 2000 for improvements to Stone Road East, the City of Guelph decided to reroute the existing road north and to keep the bridge as a pedestrian bridge for the municipal trail system.	
Haysville Bridge, Haysville 1930		This steel truss bridge in the village of Haysville was demolished and replaced with a wider, modern concrete deck bridge by the Township of Wilmot in 2000.



Table 1 (continued) Major Changes to Human Heritage River Values Since 1994

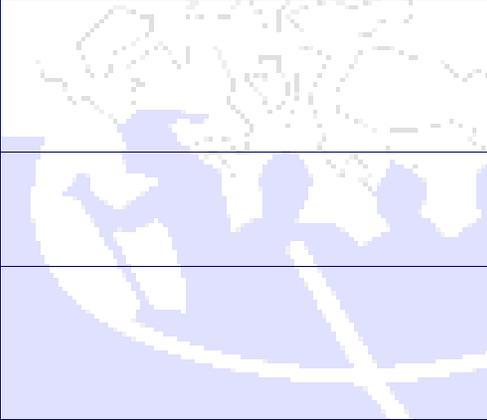
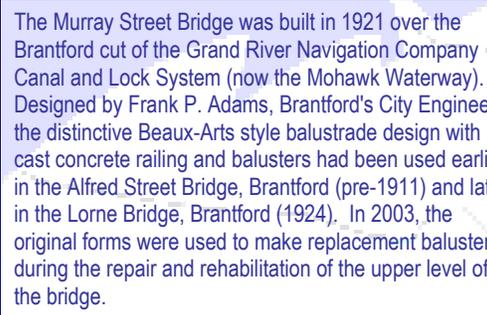
Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Riparian Settlement		
Freeport Bridge, Kitchener 1926/2003	Freeport Bridge is a seven span, concrete bowstring arch bridge located on King Street in Kitchener. Construction started in 1925 and took one year. The bridge was rehabilitated in 2003. The bridge deck, curbs, sidewalk, handrails and repairs to the concrete arches and hangers were authentically restored.	
Park Hill Road Bridge, Cambridge 1933/2002	This bridge, formerly known as the Queen Street Bridge, was the last of its kind in the region. It was designed by A. B. Crealock, a well-known Ontario bridge designer during the 1920s and 30s, and completed in 1933. The structure is one of the three bridges credited with contributing to the development of early Galt. The bridge was reconstructed and widened to four lanes in 2002 retaining much of the original appearance.	
King Street Bridge (Speed River and Millrace), Cambridge 1987 and 1923		The larger portion of this bridge was replaced in 1987 with a similar concrete design, although with a solid balustrade. The smaller bridge section spans the north millrace is still original and currently under consideration for repairs.
Black Bridge Road Bridge, Cambridge 1916		Black Bridge Road has been closed due to a railway overpass north of the Black Bridge Road Bridge.
Canning (South-East) Truss Bridge, Blandford-Blenheim n.d.		This steel truss bridge is now used only as a scenic pedestrian crossing over the Nith River just north of the Canning CNR Bridge. The steel truss bridge over the Nith River, within the Hamlet of Canning, was replaced by a steel beam deck bridge in 1999.
Murray Street Bridge, Brantford 1921	The Murray Street Bridge was built in 1921 over the Brantford cut of the Grand River Navigation Company Canal and Lock System (now the Mohawk Waterway). Designed by Frank P. Adams, Brantford's City Engineer, the distinctive Beaux-Arts style balustrade design with cast concrete railing and balusters had been used earlier in the Alfred Street Bridge, Brantford (pre-1911) and later in the Lorne Bridge, Brantford (1924). In 2003, the original forms were used to make replacement balusters during the repair and rehabilitation of the upper level of the bridge.	
Caledonia Bridge, Caledonia 1927		Caledonia Bridge is a nine span concrete bowstring arch bridge is the only one of its kind in Canada. It is currently deteriorating. Heavy trucks are not permitted to use the bridge.
Caledonia Grand Trunk Station c. 1908	In 1908, the Grand Trunk Railway constructed a new station to replace the former, smaller station that had been lost to fire. The Caledonia Station remained a busy spot until passenger service ended in 1957. In 1997, the station was refurbished and turned over to the Caledonia Grand Trunk Station Society formed as a not-for-profit corporation to oversee its continued restoration.	



Table 1 (continued) Major Changes to Human Heritage River Values Since 1994

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Culture and Recreation		
Wellington County Museum and Archives, Centre Wellington 1877	The Wellington County Museum and Archives attained status as a National Historic Site in 1995. Built of locally quarried limestone in 1877 as a House of Industry and Refuge, it provided shelter for the “deserving poor,” the aged and the homeless for almost a century. A national plaque was unveiled in 1998.	
Elora Centre for the Arts (Elora Public School), Centre Wellington 1856	The Elora Public School was built in 1856. Over the years, several additions and improvements were made. The three-storey structure built on the southwest corner in 1939 is believed to be the last stone building built in Elora. Several notable Canadians attended the school including John Connon, John Drew, Charles Kirk Clarke, Marion Roberts, David Boyle, and Charles Broley. The school was closed in 1996 but reopened in 2003 as the new home for the Elora Centre for the Arts. The Centre is currently in the process of restoring the building.	
The Boat House, Guelph c. 1930	This structure is Guelph’s last remaining boathouse. While it is thought to have been built circa 1930, the site has a long association with the river beginning in the mid-1870s. The Boathouse was restored and designated by the City in 1997. It is considered a significant heritage riverside feature at the gateway to the City’s core. Currently a tearoom and ice cream shop, it showcases displays depicting the history of Guelph.	
Castle Kilbride National Historic Site, Baden 1877	Castle Kilbride was built in Baden in 1877 by James Livingston and named after his birthplace in Scotland. Seen from the road it dominates its surroundings with clean Italianate design capped by a towering belvedere. The hand-painted artwork “tompe l’oeil” in the interior was restored in 1994. Castle Kilbride was designated as a National Historic Site in 1993 and plaqued in 1995.	
Abraham Erb Grist Mill, Waterloo	Built in 1998 as a tribute to Abraham Erb, one of Waterloo’s first settlers, the building is a representation of Erb’s first gristmill originally constructed in 1816. The wood used in the building was recycled from a circa 1840s farm shed.	
Seagram Museum, Waterloo Late nineteenth century		The Seagram Museum captured the growth of a community-based distillery into a multi-national industry. Closed in 1997, its 900-volume rare book collection and early archival collections were donated to the University of Waterloo. Wilfrid Laurier University received the prints, paintings, lithographs, and works on paper. Brock University obtained the wine-related library, artifacts, and historic wine bottles. The museum’s conservation laboratory equipment and supplies were donated to the Waterloo Regional Curatorial Centre. Many of the physical artifacts were given to the City of Waterloo and are housed at the Canadian Clay and Glass Gallery. The building now houses the Centre for International Governance Innovation, an international “think tank” for peaceful solutions.



Table 1 (continued) Major Changes to Human Heritage River Values Since 1994

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Culture and Recreation		
Rummelhardt School, Waterloo 1867	This schoolhouse was built in 1867. It is the only remaining stone schoolhouse in Waterloo. It was scheduled for demolition. In partnership with the City of Waterloo, the Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation and the Kitchener-Waterloo Bilingual School funds were designated for its restoration. The exterior work has been completed and work is in progress to finish the interior. This building will be available for community purposes.	
The Martin Farmstead, Waterloo c. 1856	The Martin Farmstead is a sixth generation Mennonite family farm located on 11.8 acres of land within the heart of RIM Park, Waterloo. In 2001, the farmstead was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act as being architecturally and historically significant. The farmhouse and associated outbuildings, kitchen garden and orchards are characteristic of Waterloo County Mennonite farming operations. The City of Waterloo purchased the property in 1999 and continues to explore all options for a long-term plan to preserve the site.	
Joseph Schneider Haus, Kitchener 1820	Joseph Schneider Haus was designated a National Historic Site in 1998 and plaqued in 2000. Located in the heart of Kitchener, it was restored and is a living museum to help local school children and visitors understand the culture of the early 19 th century and experience a part of the daily life of the Mennonite family who were pivotal in making Kitchener the centre of German culture in Ontario.	
McDougall Cottage, Cambridge 1858	McDougall Cottage was built c. 1858 on the banks of the Grand River from local limestone and colour-matched gray granite. It serves as an interpretive centre, showcasing distinctive architectural features, pocket-sized gardens and unique interior landscapes including spectacular c. 1906 hand-painted friezes and ceilings, fine hardwood floors, welcoming kitchen and glassed-in back porch. This site was opened to the public in 2002.	
University of Waterloo, School of Architecture, Cambridge 1920s	In 2001, the University of Waterloo announced a new facility for its School of Architecture. Slated for opening in fall 2004, it is located in the former Riverside Silk Mills. The long-time industrial building overlooks the Grand River. The school will include an exhibition gallery, lecture theatre, workshops, classrooms, and a design studio and offer an innovative example of adaptive reuse.	
Galt Fire Hall, Cambridge 1898	Built in 1897, this distinguished structure was designed by architect Frederick Mellish. It was taken out of service in 1980. In 2002, the City of Cambridge leased the building to a not-for-profit organization comprised largely of fire fighters and work began retrofitting and renovating it into the Cambridge Fire Museum and Education Centre. By 2004, the Centre housed a number of artifacts and was open to the public for special events.	



Table 1 (continued) Major Changes to Human Heritage River Values Since 1994

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Culture and Recreation		
Mill Race Park, Cambridge 1897	The ruins of the old Turnbull Woolen Mill (est. 1897) are located in Mill Race Park, Cambridge and is the location of the Canadian Heritage River plaque for the Grand River. In 2002, the park was upgraded with the addition of stairs leading to a river landing and the construction of stone stairs down the existing berm.	
Detweiler Meeting House, Roseville 1865	After 10 years of concerted effort, the restoration of the Detweiler Meetinghouse in Roseville near Kitchener was celebrated in a dedication ceremony in September 1999. This structure is purported to be the last remaining stone Mennonite meetinghouse in Ontario.	
Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead, St. George	Adelaide Hunter Hoodless, founder of the first Women's Institute, was born in this home in 1857. Purchased by the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada in 1959, the homestead has been restored and furnished in the period when Adelaide Hunter Hoodless lived there. It was designated as a National Historic Site in 1995.	
Bell Homestead, County of Brant 1870	It was at the Bell homestead in the summer of 1874 that Alexander Graham Bell conceived the principle of the telephone. The home was built in 1870 and is currently furnished as it was when the Bell Family lived there. Restoration of the Bell Homestead was carried out between 1994-97. Owned by the City of Brantford, it was declared a National Historic Site in 1996 and plaqued in 1997.	
St. Jude's Anglican Church, Brantford 1871	St. Jude's Anglican Church was built in 1871. In keeping with the nautical symbol of the patron St. Jude, the nave, especially the wooden ceiling, resembles the inverted hull of a ship. Paintings are executed in soft, natural tones, set in beautiful landscapes. They are framed by gothic arches, and interwoven with rambling vines. These works are historically important in Canada because they are a rare example of the influences of the "Arts and Crafts" movement, popular in Britain at the turn of the 20th century. The church was designated a National Historic Site in 1993 and plaqued in 1995.	
Kanata Village, Brantford 2000	Kanata is a recreated 17th century Iroquoian Village in Brantford. An interpretative centre includes a video session, educating the public about the life and history of the Six Nations before and after European colonization. The village includes a full longhouse complete with rows of bunks, fire pits on the floor, tools and products of an agricultural and hunting society within the palisade walls. Construction began in 1997 and the official opening took place in early 2000.	In 2003, the longhouse was burned to the ground. It has been reconstructed and will be open again to the public in 2004.
Laurier Brantford, 1999 1904 and 1880	Laurier Brantford opened its doors to students and to higher education in September 1999. The main campus building is the renovated 1904 Brantford Carnegie library, with its elegant dome and rotunda. Brantford's second Empire Style Post Office (1880) was renovated in 2003 to become Laurier's "Post House Student Residence".	



Table 1 (continued) Major Changes to Human Heritage River Values Since 1994

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Culture and Recreation		
Chiefswood National Historic Site, Ohsweken 1853	In 1998, Chiefswood National Historic Site, the family home of world-famous poet E. Pauline Johnson, reopened to the public after several years of restoration. In 2001 work was completed on a reconstruction of the summer kitchen.	
Rev. Peter Jones National Historic Plaque, New Credit 1802-1856	Rev. Peter Jones, one of the great bicultural figures in Canadian history, was designated as a "National Historic Person of Canada" in 1996 and honoured in 1997 with a national plaque located at the New Credit Reserve. He was the first person to make Ojibwa a written language.	
Ruthven Park National Historic Site, Cayuga 1845	Ruthven Park was declared a National Historic Site in 1995 and plaqued in 1998. Nestled along the Grand River near Cayuga, Ruthven mansion was built in 1845-47 by David Thompson, promoter of the Grand River Navigation Company. Conservation of the natural landscape and built heritage, directed by the Lower Grand River Land Trust Inc., has been ongoing since 1999.	
Jurisdictional Use		
Elora Drill Shed, Elora 1865	This Armoury was built of stone in 1865, and is said to be the only surviving stone Drill Shed built in Canada. The Drill Shed was built to train volunteers in preparation for the expected Fenian Raids. The building's location by the river was favoured by the townspeople and evolved into a popular place for meetings, concerts, theatre and parties. Currently, it is used as Elora's liquor store. It was designated a National Historic Site in 1989 and plaqued in 2002.	
Governor's House and Gaol, Kitchener 1878 and 1853	<p>These structures are the oldest remaining County of Waterloo buildings. They were closed in 1978 and fell into disrepair. Local heritage activists formed 'The Friends of Governor's House and Gaol' in 1988, and promoted the historical significance of these buildings and their potential for reuse. As a result of their efforts, the buildings presently house the Provincial Offences Court complex. The grand opening was in 2002.</p> <p>A former prison exercise yard is now the site of a beautiful walled garden and fountain that reflect the time period of the buildings. A founders' bench in the garden features the crests of area municipalities to symbolize the rich history of the county, and there is a history wall to provide visitors with a link to the past.</p>	
Shand Dam 1942	The Shand Dam Stilling Basin was improved in 1997 to meet modern design standards.	
Conestogo Dam 1958	The flood gates at Conestogo Dam were repaired in 2001-2002.	



Table 2 Grand Actions Framework for Reporting Heritage Activities and Events



Site of the University of Waterloo's School of Architecture along the banks of the Grand River in historic Galt (Cambridge).

Key actions and activities that have been carried out by Grand Strategy partners are outlined in Appendix 3.

Each year, a Registry of Accomplishments and Commitments is compiled and published by the Grand River Conservation Authority. This Registry chronicles many of the actions, activities and events that have occurred throughout the watershed over the past ten years. Activities are categorized under several sections related to human heritage as described on Table 2.

In addition to improvements in the human heritage values, many efforts have been undertaken by a wide range of municipalities, community groups, educational institutions, government agencies, the Grand River Conservation Authority and others to increase heritage awareness and to celebrate successes through the arts, books and videos, educational programs, workshops and seminars, public events and festivals.

HERITAGE APPRECIATION: ACTION
Recognizing actions which conserve, restore, enhance and/or honour existing natural and cultural heritage sites.
HERITAGE APPRECIATION: ARTS
Recognizing artists whose work in the visual, performing, literary and/or folk arts is inspired by the cultural diversity and scenic beauty of the Grand River watershed.
HERITAGE APPRECIATION: EDUCATION
Recognizing educational materials, displays, events, venues, lectures, and/or forums which increase appreciation for and knowledge about the cultural and natural heritage of the Grand River watershed.
HERITAGE APPRECIATION: EVENT
Recognizing cultural and community events which celebrate local heritage and/or profile the designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River.
HERITAGE APPRECIATION: PLANNING
Recognizing planning initiatives which guide the development of federal, provincial and/or municipal heritage policies (conservation, enhancement and interpretation) and the review of plans under federal and provincial legislation or provide information or advice to decision-makers (studies undertaken independently from those that are government sponsored).
HERITAGE APPRECIATION: TOURISM
Recognizing actions that promote awareness and appreciation of cultural and natural attractions and that contribute to the economic growth of communities within the Grand River watershed.



Human Heritage Integrity Values

Human heritage or cultural integrity includes four elements. A general assessment of the condition of the human heritage resources will be addressed under each component.

- 1. The nominated area is of sufficient size and contains all or most of the key interrelated and interdependent elements to demonstrate the key aspects of the features, activities, or other phenomena which give the river its outstanding cultural value.*

In the case of the Grand River, the defined management area was the entire watershed, an area of about 6,800 km². This has remained unchanged.

Within the context of the watershed, the protection of human heritage resources has been strengthened significantly.

Since 1994, several municipalities within the watershed have amalgamated. There are now 37 municipalities (2 regional governments, 5 upper-tier counties, 3 single-tier counties, 6 cities, 3 towns and 18 townships) with a population of over 875,000.

Most municipalities have created Municipal Heritage Committees under the Ontario Heritage Act (formerly known as Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees). These committees assist municipal councils in making decisions on matters related to heritage.

A number of municipalities have recognized the designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River in their Official Plans and are taking strides to ensure that key heritage values are conserved and interpreted.

Four new Heritage Conservation Districts have been established including: Victoria Park Area, Kitchener; St. Mary's, Kitchener; Brock Avenue, Fergus; Blair Village, Cambridge. Several others are in the process of being put in place.

National recognition has been achieved for St. Jude's Anglican Church, Brantford; Ruthven Park, Cayuga; Bell Homestead, County of Brant; Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead, St. George; Castle Kilbride, Baden; Wellington County Museum and Archives, Centre Wellington; Reverend Peter Jones, New Credit Reserve; Joseph Schneider Haus, Kitchener and Elora Drill Shed, Centre Wellington.



Ruthven Park National Historic Site, Cayuga.

Many heritage structures have been purchased by private and public entities and refurbished through adaptive reuse or restored to retain their original function (i.e. heritage bridges).

There is broad recognition that cultural and natural heritage are inextricably linked and together support a unique sense of place. This recognition has prompted municipalities like Cambridge, Brantford, Centre Wellington and the Region of Waterloo to undertake studies to identify heritage assets and to recommend the best course of action to ensure their continued protection and reinstatement.

Many community groups, private organizations and individuals are accepting more responsibility for heritage planning, management and decision-making. They are also contributing to raising general awareness by offering educational programs, walking tours and hosting events.

A summary of actions and activities which have been carried out that strengthen the human heritage values of the watershed is provided in Appendix 3.



2. *The visual appearance of the nominated section of the river enables an appreciation of at least one of the periods of the river's historical importance.*

The Grand River best reflects early Aboriginal and European settlement, water extraction to power industry, and early water management themes. Over the past ten years, the central part of the watershed has experienced phenomenal growth. However, as a result of restrictions to building in floodplain areas, most of the river corridors have retained the same visual appearance as existed in 1994. Many of the river-related values have been protected, restored and interpretation provided through signage.



The Grand River south of Elora. Photo by Carl Hiebert.

3. *The key artifacts and sites comprising the values for which the river is nominated are unimpaired by impoundments and human land uses.*

In the Grand River watershed, impoundments and human uses reflect the heritage values for which the river was designated. Early dams and weirs used for waterpower and flood control are still intact throughout the river system.



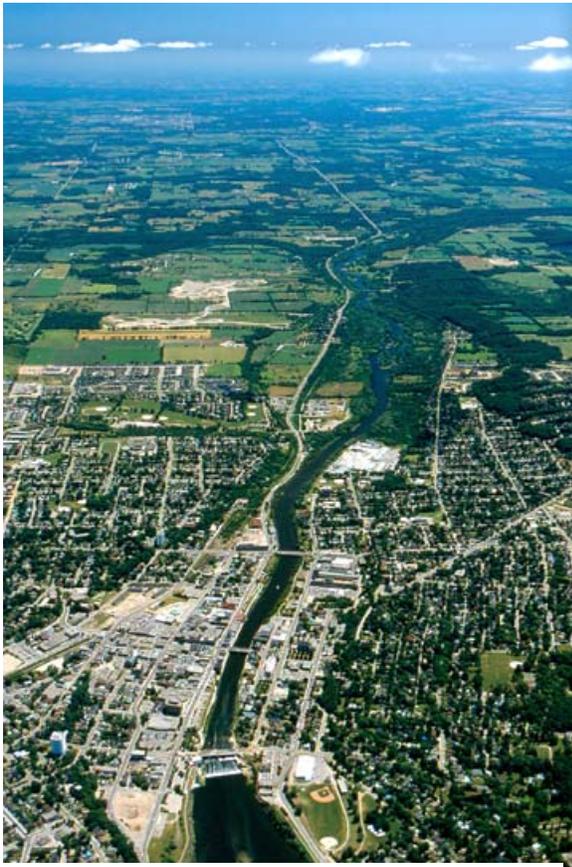
Elora Mill and Victoria Street Bridge in Elora illustrate the relationship of the river to early water power and transportation. The Victoria Street Bridge is deteriorating and is closed. Photo by C. Crockford.

4. *The water quality of the nominated section does not detract from the aesthetic appearance provided by its cultural values.*

There were times, in the past, when the demands on the river system exceeded its ability to cope. In the 1930s and 1940s the river was accurately described as an “open sewer,” especially in summer when flows were low and the Grand consisted mostly of the outflow from sewage treatment plants. Since then new and better sewage treatment plants have been installed. Farmers have adopted new techniques to lessen the impact of their operations on the environment. Changes in the design of storm sewer systems have reduced the impact of urban runoff. The construction of a network of dams and reservoirs, has allowed water to be added to the river during dry months to maintain minimum flows, and dilute pollutants. As a result, the river is cleaner than it was even twenty years ago.

Threats to Human Heritage Integrity Values

Despite a wide array of actions and activities to protect and restore human heritage values a number of threats do exist. Today, the Grand River watershed is one of the fastest growing areas in Canada, with anticipated growth of over 30% during the next 20 years.



A view of Cambridge looking downstream. Photo by Carl Hiebert.

In the face of sometimes overwhelming development pressures, municipalities sometimes forfeit heritage features when other land use or infrastructure considerations take precedence.

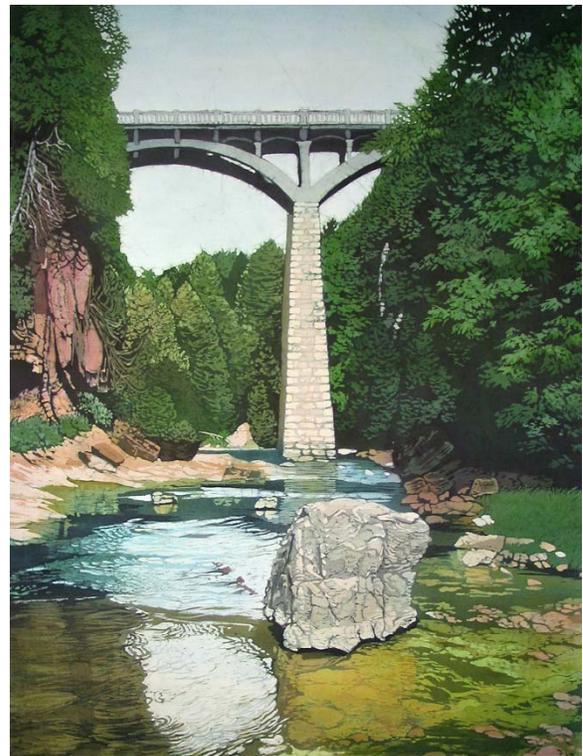
With governments reducing their financial support for heritage programs, community groups, private organizations and individuals are being called upon to accept more responsibility for heritage planning, management and decision-making. This

comes in the face of increasing insurance rates and safety requirements for heritage buildings.



This is one of the many bow string concrete bridges still remaining in the Grand River watershed. Photo by Carl Hiebert.

There is no agency or organization addressing upstream-downstream and cross-boundary heritage links along the river system. As a result, some of the human heritage values for which the river is nationally significant such as heritage bridges and industrial remnants are at risk because these linkages are not understood or recognized at the community level.



The David Street Bridge in Elora as seen through the eyes of artist Linda Risacher Copp. Photo by Paul Kelly.

Recreational Values

The Grand River watershed offers a variety of excellent recreational opportunities. It boasts many areas of natural beauty, wildlife habitat and scenic vistas. With the improvement of water quality and a growing interest in outdoor recreation, many people have discovered (or rediscovered) the Grand and its major tributaries.

In 1994, recreational values were categorized according to five themes:

- Water sports: canoeing, kayaking, sailing, power boating, water skiing and swimming.
- Nature/Scenic appreciation: picnicking, camping, and naturalist activities such as bird watching and photography.
- Fishing and hunting.
- Trails and Corridors: pedestrian and/or equestrian trails, scenic drives and/or cycling routes, and cross country skiing or snowmobiling trails.
- Human heritage appreciation: historic walking tours, historic buildings, and events and festivals.

Since there is no national framework for reporting on recreational values, the above themes will be used to report changes.

A listing of recreational values according to the five themes is summarized in Appendix 4.

Changes to Recreational Values

Over the past 10 years, there have been huge efforts to improve recreational opportunities associated with the Grand and its major tributaries. These efforts include improved or new access points and associated parking lots, signage and informative kiosks, river events, fisheries habitat rehabilitation, fish stocking, and trail development. Table 3 summarizes some of the significant changes and improvements completed since 1994.

The heritage river designation has dramatically increased general awareness of the Grand River as a recreational river. Since 1994, it has been featured in several national and provincial magazines and television documentaries.

Improved facilities and increased awareness of the river's recreational opportunities have resulted in more people fishing, kayaking, rafting, canoeing, tubing, boating, hiking, canoeing, and camping.



Kayaking through Elora Gorge. Photo by D. Thomas

Appendix 5 outlines the major actions and activities carried out by partners to improve recreational values since 1994.

Recreational resource opportunities are directly linked with the health of watershed resources (i.e. surface water quality, fish, wildlife, and vegetation; heritage sites and their condition; natural and cultural landscapes; and scenic vistas).

The Grand Actions Registry includes a host of actions, activities, and events that have not only improved recreational facilities associated with the river system but also that have enhanced watershed health and the environment. These combined activities have resulted in improved water quality and aquatic habitat, consistent river flows during dry periods, and improved aesthetics through activities like river clean-ups. These activities are listed according to the headings in Table 4.

Table 3 Major Changes to Recreational Heritage River Values Since 1994

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Recreation Theme Representations		
Water Sports Theme		
Elora Gorge Tubing	The Grand River Conservation Authority started offering tubing at the Elora Gorge Conservation Area in 1997. Safety controls are strictly enforced.	
River Access – Region of Waterloo	New or improved access points for canoes and kayaks have been developed in conjunction with the Walter Bean Grand River Trail throughout the Region of Waterloo. These include the Moyer's Landing (Bean-Ormston Park), Schneider Park at Freeport, Peter Hallman Family Trailway, J.A. Pollock Trailway, Bingemans, Kaufman Flats and Kiwanis Park.	
RIM Park Canoe Landing, Waterloo	A new canoe landing has been established at RIM Park.	
Riverside Park Dam Portage, Cambridge		In 2001, this portage was closed by the City of Cambridge because of safety and liability concerns.
Paris Portage	In 1997, the Town of Paris and partners built a canoe portage around the Paris Dam, a staircase leading from the river's edge to a wooden walkway and an open green space and canoe pick-up area. The portage improves access to the river and provides a scenic vantage point to enjoy the beauty of the Grand River.	
Brant Park Boat Launch	In 2002 a new canoe access point was built in Brant Conservation Area. The Ministry of Natural Resources funded the construction of the parking lot and ramp. It is one of three access points for the Exceptional Waters Reach of the Grand between Paris and Brantford.	
Trails and Corridors Theme		
Elora Cataract Trailway, Centre Wellington	The 47 km Elora Cataract Trailway was formerly the Credit Valley Railway and was converted to a trail starting in 1993. The trail begins on the outskirts of Elora and ends at the Forks of the Credit Provincial Park. The trail is co-owned by the Grand River and Credit Valley Conservation Authorities and managed by them in cooperation with the Elora Cataract Trailway Association. The trail was registered as an official section of the Trans Canada Trail system in September of 1996.	
Rockwood Memorial Trail, Rockwood Conservation Area	This 3 km trail was constructed in 1999. The trail directs hikers to improved pathways thereby promoting regeneration of the natural forest cover and protection of the unique glacial pothole formations. Two new lookout points and signs explain the geological history.	
Alf Hales Memorial Trail & Overlook, Guelph	The Alf Hales Memorial Trail and Overlook, which opened in July 2000, winds along the banks of the Speed River from MacDonell Street to Eramosa Road as part of the Downtown Trail. The Overlook offers a view onto the Speed River. The multi-use trail was officially registered as a section of the Trans Canada Trail in 2000. This trail was funded by donations from The Grand River Foundation.	



Table 3 (continued) Major Changes to Recreational Heritage River Values Since 1994

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Recreation Theme Representations		
Trails and Corridors Theme		
Kissing Bridge Trail, County of Wellington Region of Waterloo	The Kissing Bridge Trail is a section of abandoned Canadian Pacific Railway right-of-way between Guelph and Goderich. The Province of Ontario purchased the right-of-way in 1990. It was leased by the Region of Waterloo and the County of Wellington. Sections of the trail are stewarded by community groups. Pedestrian bridges have been installed across Hopewell and Cox Creeks. The 11 km sections in the County of Wellington and the 16.3 km section in the Region of Waterloo were registered as a part of the Trans Canada Trail in 2000.	
Walter Bean Grand River Trail, Region of Waterloo	The Walter Bean Grand River Trail is a proposed 73.5 km hiking and biking trail that will parallel the Grand River between Woolwich Township and North Dumfries. There will be 19 different access points many of which will offer parking, washrooms, picnic areas, and a canoe launch. The trail will intersect with the Trans Canada Trail in Cambridge and converge with the Kissing Bridge Trail north of West Montrose. As of spring 2004, the trail was about 70 per cent finished and is being completed in phases.	
Health Valley Trail, St. Jacobs	The 2 km Health Valley Trail - St. Jacobs Millrace Trail winds along the bank of the millrace to a dam on the Conestogo River. The trail is maintained by the Conestogo-Winterbourne Optimists.	
Iron Horse Trail, Kitchener-Waterloo	Opened in 1997, the 5 km Iron Horse Trail runs along a portion of abandoned right-of-way through Kitchener-Waterloo. The Iron Horse Trail was registered as a section of the Trans Canada Trail in September 1998.	
Laurel Trail, Waterloo	Laurel Trail, a 6.5 km linear trail, connects Uptown Waterloo to Laurel Creek Conservation. Laurel Trail became officially registered as a section of the Trans Canada Trail in September of 1998.	
Woolwich Trans Canada Trail	This 14 km trail meanders on and off-road from the boundary of the City of Waterloo through the St. Jacob's Farmers Market and village to the Conestogo River. It then veers west to connect to the Wellesley section of the Trans Canada Trail. It was registered as part of the Trans Canada Trail in 2000.	
Wellesley Trans Canada Trail	This 6.9 km on-road trail connects the Woolwich Trans Canada Trail to the Kissing Bridge Trail. It was registered as part of the Trans Canada Trail in 2000.	
Doreen Thomas Trail, Waterloo	The one km Doreen Thomas Trail follows the southern shoreline of the Laurel Creek Reservoir. The trail was opened in 1998 and connects with the Trans Canada Trail system.	
Schneider Creek Trail	This 14.8 km trail runs along lower Schneider Creek in the City of Kitchener. It was registered as part of the Trans Canada Trail in 2000.	



Table 3 (continued) Major Changes to Recreational Heritage River Values Since 1994

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Recreation Theme Representations		
Trails and Corridors Theme		
Cambridge Trails, Cambridge	Cambridge Trails is a 45 km system of trails within the City of Cambridge. Construction started in 1993. Over half of the trails are along the Grand and Speed Rivers.	
Cambridge to Paris Rail-Trail	The 18 km Cambridge to Paris Rail-Trail was opened in 1994 and is owned and maintained by the Grand River Conservation Authority. It follows the abandoned roadbed of the old Lake Erie & Northern Railway through the Carolinian Grand River Forest. The trail was registered as a part of the Trans Canada Trail system in September 1996.	
S.C. Johnson Trail	The 10 km S.C. Johnson Trail runs between Paris and Brantford. The trail connects with the Paris to Cambridge Rail-Trail in Paris and the Gordon Glaves Memorial Pathway through Brantford. Opened in 1998, the trail is the final link in a continuous trail from Cambridge to Hamilton. The S.C. Johnson Trail follows the abandoned Lake Erie & Northern Railway roadbed. It was registered as a part of the Trans Canada Trail in February 1999.	
Northwest Pedestrian Bridge, Brantford	In 2000, a 1,000 foot pedestrian bridge, the longest of its kind in Ontario was built in partnership with the City of Brantford and Six Nations of the Grand River. The bridge connects Brantford trails across the Grand River.	
Gordon Glaves Memorial Trail, Brantford	Brantford's trail system began more than twenty years ago. Many of the first pathways were developed on the flat surfaces of the dikes built to protect the city from floods. In 1993, the entire pathway system was named after the late Gordon C. Glaves, a prominent community volunteer. The pathway has been extended in phases and is now more than 40 km long. Most sections of the trail parallel the Grand River as it meanders through Brantford. 12.6 km on the east side of the river form part of the Trans Canada Trail registered in 2000.	
Brantford to Hamilton Rail-Trail	The 32 km Brantford to Hamilton Rail-Trail was opened in 1996. It was Ontario's first fully-developed, entirely off-road, interurban hiking and bicycling trail. The trail was registered as part of the Trans Canada Trail in September 1996.	
Rotary Riverside Trail, Caledonia	The Rotary Riverside Trail is a partially completed trail that follows the Grand River from Caledonia to York. When completed the trail will be 6 km. The trail is maintained by the local Rotary Club. The Riverside Trail was officially registered as part of the Trans Canada Trail in 2000.	
Ramsey Walkway, Caledonia	Ramsey Walkway follows along the banks of the Grand River in Caledonia between the Caledonia Mill and bowstring bridge. It was completed in 2001.	
Dave & Jamie Patterson Riverwalk, Caledonia	Running along the Grand River southeast of the bowstring bridge in Caledonia, this river walkway was completed in 2001.	



Table 3 (continued) Major Changes to Recreational Heritage River Values Since 1994

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Recreation Theme Representations		
Trails and Corridors Theme		
Grand River Scenic Parkway	The Grand River Scenic Parkway was inaugurated in June 1999. It follows existing roads along the Grand River and extends through Six Nations lands and Haldimand County to the mouth of the Grand River. Signs incorporating the Canadian Heritage Rivers logo in have been installed along the parkway.	
Fishing and Hunting Theme		
Luther Marsh	In 2001, Luther Marsh at the headwaters of the Grand River was designated as an Important Bird Area of national significance for both the large number of birds that concentrate during migration and for threatened species which nest within the wetlands at Luther Marsh. In addition, an Eco-Development Strategy was initiated for Luther Marsh to explore the promotion of the area as a major natural attraction taking into account the environmental sensitivities of the area.	
Conestogo River	After an Environmental Study that included water quality and biological research to determine the feasibility of introducing brown trout into the Conestogo River, 120 adult fish were stocked into the river in 2003. This marked the start of a 5-year stocking program by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resource.	
Grand River Tailwater	Since 1989, brown trout have been stocked in the Tailwater area downstream from the Shand Dam in hopes of creating a self sustaining trout population. In 1993, "Catch and Release" trout fishing regulations were put into effect by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources for sections of the Grand River between Shand Dam and Inverhaugh. These regulations were extended in selected stretches to West Montrose in 2000.	
Access Point Upgrades & Signage – Centre Wellington	In 2000, the Friends of the Grand River installed large fishing and river access signs featuring the Canadian Heritage River logo at nine locations along the river in the Fergus-Elora area. Fifteen public access points have been developed since 1994. Friends of the Grand River developed eight of these.	
Mill Creek Rehabilitation	In 1997, the Friends of Mill Creek were formed to assist, facilitate and work with partners on education, rehabilitation, restoration, and stabilization of projects on Mill Creek. In 2003, the Friends launched a Mill Creek Rangers program for young conservationists.	
Access Points Upgrades - Bean Park, Paris Cockshutt Bridge, Brantford	As part of the Exceptional Waters program, the access points at Bean Park in Paris and Cockshutt Bridge in Brantford were scheduled for upgrades. In 2003, the Cockshutt Bridge location was graded and paved to provide safer and easier access with funding from the Brant Waterways Foundation and S C Johnson & Son. The roadway and parking lot in Bean Park will receive upgrades in early 2004 as part of a three-year plan for improvements.	



Table 3 (continued) Major Changes to Recreational Heritage River Values Since 1994

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Recreation Theme Representations		
Fishing and Hunting Theme		
Access Point Signage, Southern Grand	Nine new access point signs featuring the Canadian Heritage Rivers logo were installed in 2003 along the southern Grand and the access point in Cayuga was improved.	
Exceptional Waters Program	The Grand River between Paris and Brantford is developing into a high quality fishery. An Exceptional Waters Program, a community based initiative, is underway to identify management options for improving fish habitat to create outstanding angling experiences and other river based recreational opportunities, while at the same time promoting sustainability. The Exceptional Waters program was identified as a Best Bet option in the Grand River Fisheries Management Plan, completed in 1998 after a major study of river habitat. "Catch and Release" regulations were put into place in a stretch between Hwy. 2 and the Pedestrian Bridge in 2003.	
D'Aubigny Creek Rehabilitation	In 1991 The OMNR and GRCA initiated stream improvements. Science students at Pauline Johnson Collegiate spend several days each year monitoring and rehabilitating D'Aubigny Creek. The project is ongoing and being challenged by major development in the area. The goal is to retain D'Aubigny as a valued community resource. The MNR Stewardship Rangers have assisted the program by doing low water studies in the summer.	
Whiteman's Creek	Whiteman's Creek, a cold water stream, was designated as a sanctuary. No fishing is allowed between October 1 st and the last Friday in April.	
Wheel Chair Fishing Access	A new fishing platform accessible to wheelchairs was installed at the Caledonia Dam.	
Dunnville Fishway	One of the largest fishladders in North America is located in Dunnville, approximately 8 km upstream of the river mouth. It is one of the few that is specifically designed for walleye. The ladder allows walleye and other species access to spawning areas above the Dunnville Dam all the way to Caledonia.	
Dunnville Marshes	In 1993, the Nature Conservancy of Canada donated approximately 900 acres of marsh near the mouth of the Grand River to the Grand River Conservation Authority. A management plan was developed in collaboration with the funding partners. The marsh is a Provincially Significant Wetland containing plants such as, black cohosh and virginia cowslip and birds such as, red-shouldered hawk, black tern, black-crowned night heron, and marsh wren. The marshes provide important spawning and rearing sites for fish. It is also a stopover for migratory waterfowl. The main activities which occur around this marsh include fishing, wildlife viewing, and waterfowl hunting in specified areas	



Table 3 (continued) Major Changes to Recreational Heritage River Values Since 1994

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Recreation Theme Representations		
Nature Appreciation Theme		
Homer Watson Park, Kitchener		Signs of overuse are apparent at the lookout site.
Cruickston Charitable Research Reserve, Cambridge	Acquired in 2002, the Cruickston Charitable Research Reserve is one of the most remarkable properties in Canada, located on the northern edge of the Carolinian forest. Its 913 acres comprise a diversity of beautiful landscapes including old forests, dramatic limestone cliffs and ancient treed drives. The goal is to create a self-sustaining model of preservation, conservation and enhancement techniques which stimulate a general awareness and understanding of the unique natural heritage.	
Murray Overlook, near Glen Morris	The Murray Overlook offers a spectacular view of the Grand River. The lookout is located near Glen Morris on the Cambridge to Paris Rail-Trail, 15.9 km from the trail head in Cambridge.	
Heritage Appreciation Theme		
Cayuga Fest, Cayuga	The first annual Cayuga Fest was held in July 2002 along the banks of the Grand River in Cayuga. While the majority of events were based in the Village Green, the Grand River was focus for the popular War Canoe Demonstrations. These included educational canoeing sessions on the river prior to the event and during Cayuga Fest and canoeing competitions. This festival is now an annual event.	
Cobblestone Festival, Paris	Begun in 1999, the Cobblestone Festival celebrates the unique cobblestone architecture found in Paris and is an annual event that also showcases the works of local artists in the Paris area. Every year the festival has a theme that focuses on the heritage and/or historical aspects of the Paris area.	
Grand Opportunities Fly-Fishing Forum	Begun in 1994, this annual forum features various activities to help people learn more about fly-fishing and river stewardship. It is held at Belwood Lake Conservation Area and is hosted by the Grand River Conservation Authority and the Friends of the Grand River.	
Waterloo-Wellington Children's Groundwater Festival	The Children's Groundwater Festival is a co-operative effort between the Region of Waterloo, the City of Guelph, the GRCA, local businesses, schools, and others. It is a week long festival that raises environmental awareness in an educational and fun setting, for over 4,000 students from the Region of Waterloo and Wellington County. This event is held at Doon Heritage Crossroads.	
Dandelion Festival, Waterloo	Established in 1998, the Dandelion Festival is a family celebration of biodiversity in "your own backyard." Held annually in May, it is volunteer-run by citizens concerned about the unnecessary use of pesticides.	



Table 4 Grand Actions Framework for Reporting Recreational and Environmental Activities and Actions

RECREATION: EDUCATION
Recognizing educational materials, displays, events, venues, lectures, and/or forums that highlight the natural and cultural recreational opportunities in the Grand River watershed.
RECREATION: EVENT
Recognizing community events that highlight the natural and cultural recreational opportunities in the Grand River watershed.
RECREATION: IMPROVEMENT
Recognizing actions which restore, maintain, enhance and/or utilize more fully the existing natural and cultural heritage sites and features for recreation within the Grand River watershed.
RECREATION: INSTRUCTION
Recognizing individuals, groups and institutions who provide instruction to improve the skills and increase the safety of recreational users in the Grand River watershed.
RECREATION: TOURISM
Recognizing actions that promote awareness, appreciation and responsible use of cultural and natural resources for recreation and that contribute to the economic growth of communities within the Grand River watershed.
WATERSHED IMPROVEMENT: ACTION
Recognizing “hands-on” actions that restore or enhance the natural resources of the Grand River watershed.
WATERSHED IMPROVEMENT: ADVOCACY
Recognizing efforts to influence decision-makers in governments, businesses, and institutions to undertake actions to improve watershed health, increase heritage appreciation or support the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River.
WATERSHED IMPROVEMENT: EDUCATION
Recognizing educational manuals, displays, events, venues, and/or workshops which increase knowledge about how to undertake “hands-on” activities for improving the resources of the Grand River watershed.
WATERSHED IMPROVEMENT: EVENT
Recognizing community events which celebrate the actions of individuals, groups, businesses, institutions, governments and others that result in improving watershed health.
WATERSHED IMPROVEMENT: PLANNING
Recognizing efforts planning studies which guide the development of federal, provincial and municipal natural resource policies and the review of plans under federal or provincial legislation <u>or</u> provide information or advice to decision-makers (studies undertaken independently from those that are government sponsored).
WATERSHED IMPROVEMENT: RESEARCH
Recognizing efforts to gather information, carry out research, and develop models which will help in understanding the functions and interrelationships of watershed resources and in determining the impacts of land use change and management practices.



Recreational Integrity Values

Recreational integrity encompasses three aspects. A general assessment of the Grand's recreational values is provided under each component.

- 1. The river possesses water of a quality suitable for contact recreational activities including those for which it is nominated.*

The water quality at conservation area beaches is monitored throughout the summer months to ensure that the water is safe for swimming. The water quality is generally good enough in all areas where public access is allowed. Occasionally, during hot dry spells particularly toward the end of summer, some beaches and swimming areas are posted to warn of a potential health risk. A summary of water quality in the river is outlined in Appendix 6. In certain short sections, aquatic vascular plants may pose problems to some kinds of boating but not canoeing.



Enjoying the water at Pinehurst Lake Conservation Area near Paris.
Photo by D. Schultz.

- 2. The river's visual appearance is capable of providing river travellers with a continuous natural experience or a combined natural and cultural experience without significant interruption by modern human intrusions.*

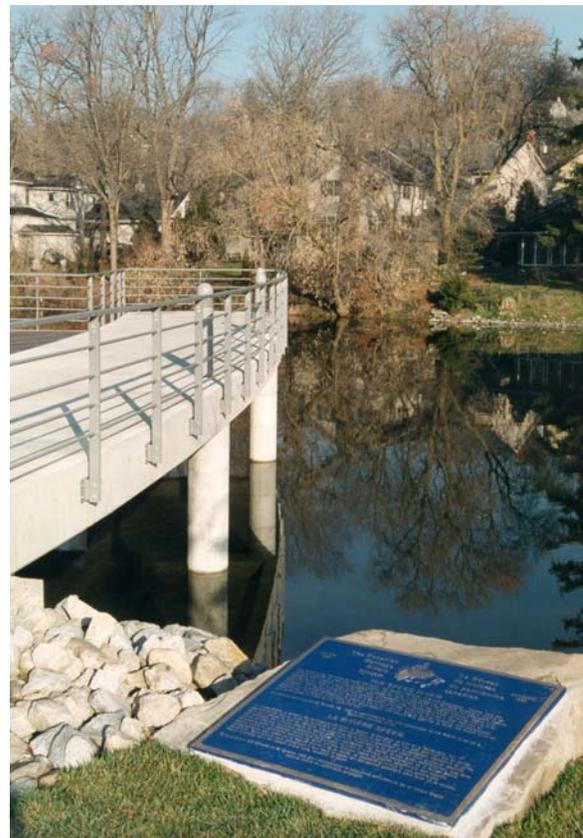
The Grand River provides a natural experience in locations such as Luther Marsh, Elora Gorge, Rockwood Conservation Area, Grand River Carolinian

Forest between Cambridge and Paris, and the Dunnville Marshes at the mouth of the river.



Wylde Lake near Luther Marsh at the headwaters of the Grand River.

In other stretches the experience is a combined natural and cultural experience. The cultural experience is enhanced by informative signage at many access points to the river. Two CHRS plaques have been erected on the banks of the Grand River at Mill Race Park and on the banks of the Speed River at River Run Centre in Guelph.



Canadian Heritage Rivers Plaque for the Speed River erected on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the designation in 1999.

3. *The river is capable of supporting increased recreational uses without significant loss of or impact on its natural, cultural or aesthetic values.*

There is potential beyond the current use to:

- Improve the fisheries by stocking, habitat rehabilitation, and water quality improvement projects.
- Expand and link trail networks, both urban and rural, for both passive single and shared use.
- Enlarge and improve campgrounds and picnic areas and to develop new facilities.
- Increase river/reservoir use for water sports (e.g. canoeing, kayaking, tubing, boating/sailing, water skiing, swimming).
- Provide additional opportunities for naturalist and heritage pursuits (e.g. walking tours, bird watching, painting, photography).
- Expand or develop new infrastructure to accommodate watershed visitors and recreation users.
- Develop scenic driving and cycling routes.
- Celebrate the river through events like riverfests, fishing derbies etc.
- Educate users and visitors.

In their reply to a survey that was circulated to angling groups in 2003-2004, some respondents expressed concern that over-fishing and lack of accessible access points with enough parking between the Shand Dam and West Montrose has detracted from the quality of their fishing experience.



Fly-fishing in the central Grand River.

Most respondents indicated that they felt most other reaches of the river and its tributaries were under fished. Trail users generally felt that the trails were not overused.

The growing recreational use of the river and its associated natural and cultural resources brings recognition and enjoyment as well as opportunities for small business development and increased tourist dollars.

Threats to Recreational Integrity Values

Increased recreational use in the watershed has led to some conflicts between adjacent land uses and between competing recreational uses. For example, residents who live beside trails are concerned about the loss of privacy and the possibility of vandalism and break-ins. Increased urban and rural development has affected a few scenic vistas, cut off access to the river corridor, threatened water quality and reduced the quality of the outdoor recreational experience.

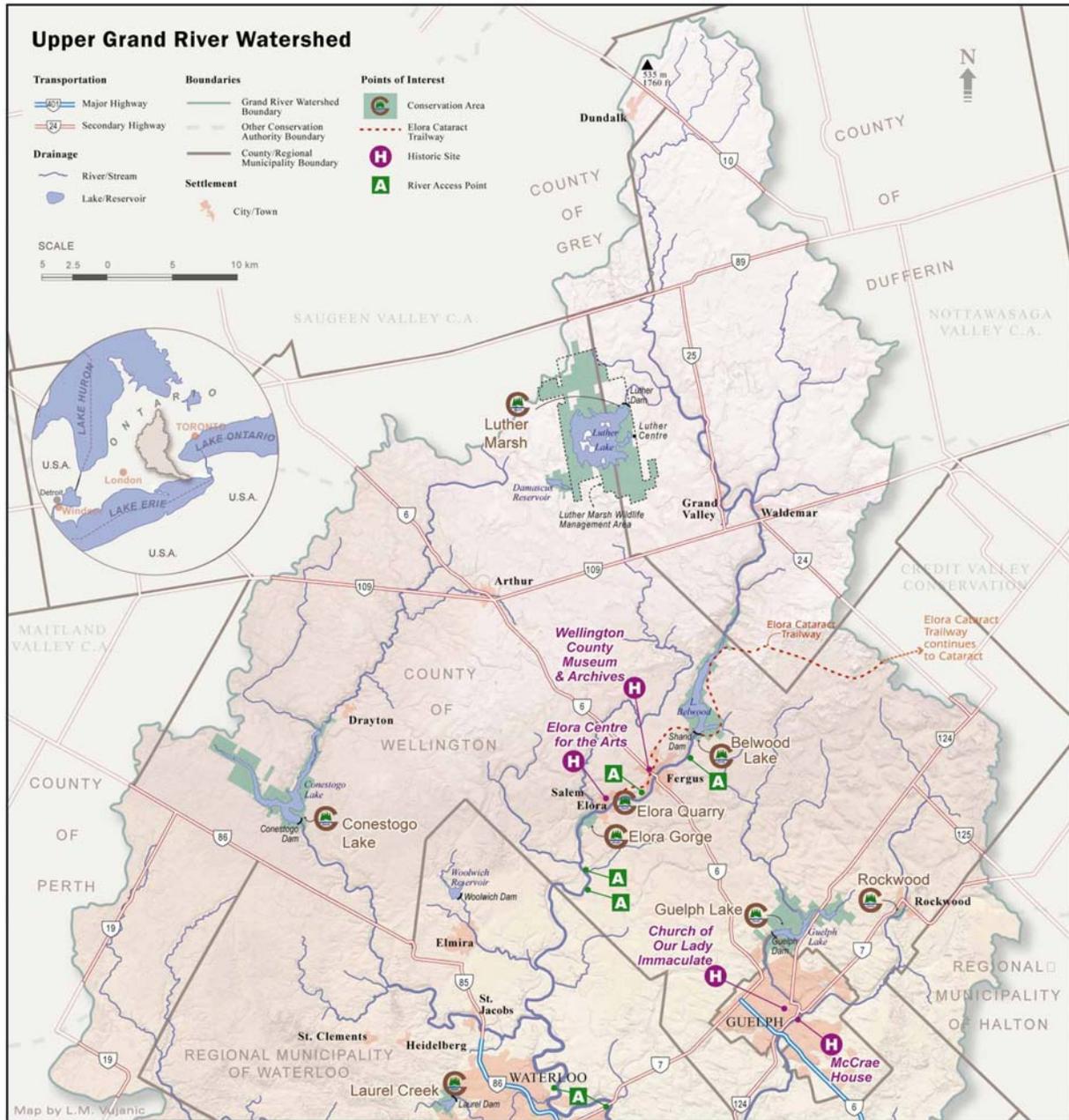
Concern has been expressed about careless littering of riverbank trails, access points, and river reaches in many of the more heavily used areas.

Anglers have observed people not respecting the existing “catch and release” regulations and other use restrictions (i.e. mountain bikes on trails in fragile areas).

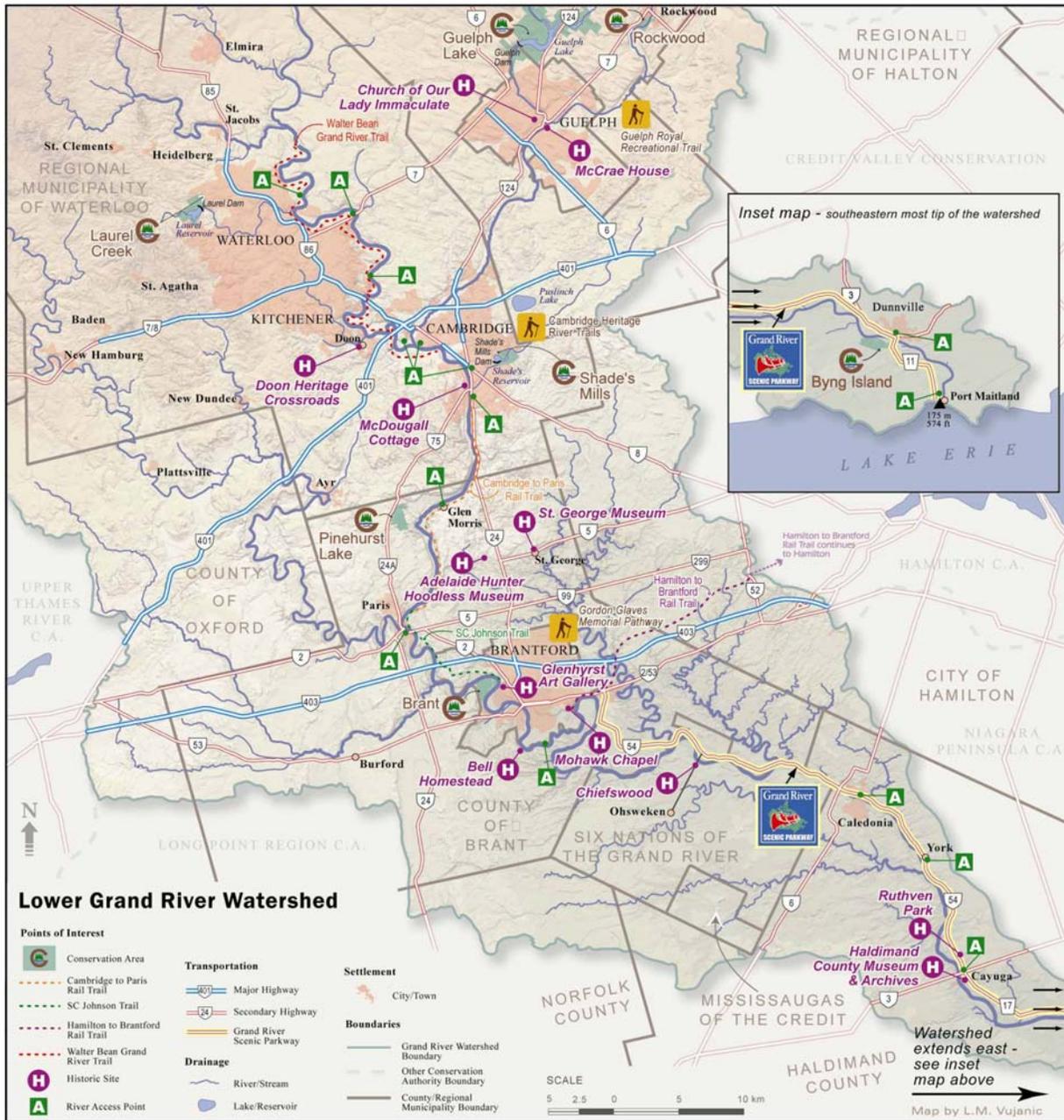
In some cases, the development or enhancement of recreational opportunities affects the natural resource base or may raise safety issues. For instance, in Kitchener, the development of a proposed public trail along the river is being debated because of concerns about protecting the nearby bald eagle habitat. Increasingly, different recreational uses compete for the same stretch of river. Fly-fishing competes with kayaking, particularly through the Elora Gorge. New golf courses along the banks of the river negatively impact riparian habitat.



Some Heritage and Recreational Sites in the Upper Grand River Watershed



Some Heritage and Recreational Sites in the Lower Grand River Watershed



Part Three

The Grand Strategy – Successes and Next Steps

Grand Inspirations & Celebrations

In addition to the improvements noted to the important human heritage and recreational values within the Grand River watershed, many actions have been undertaken to increase awareness of the rich history, excellent recreational opportunities and the natural beauty of the watershed.

This is evident by the number of books, workshops and forums, magazine and newspaper articles, art shows and awards that have been inspired by the river and its resources. Some of these are noted in Appendix 7.

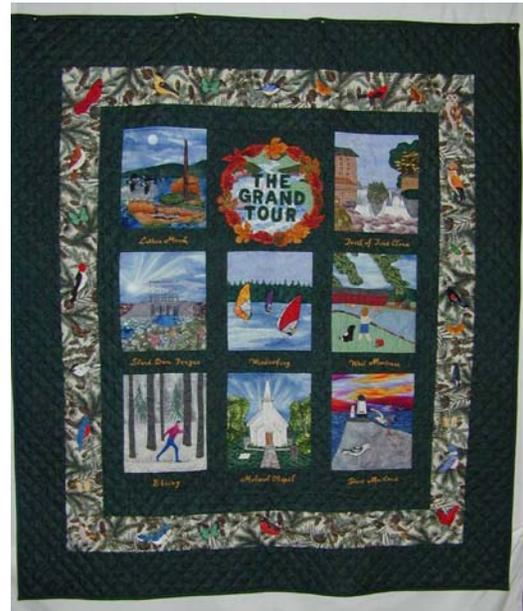


Sycamores Brant Park was one of 30 landscape batiks by Linda Risacher Copp that were part of a traveling exhibition called A Year On the Grand.

The Waterloo County & Area Quilt Festival promotes the art and heritage of quilting. This annual event is held throughout the heavily populated central watershed. It is one of the top 50 festivals in Ontario, and the largest quilt festival in Canada.

The increased profile of and pride in the Grand River were the impetus for the Festival to select a theme celebrating the

river. In 2002, watershed residents were invited to enter quilts interpreting the life, geography or heritage resources of the Grand River watershed. The Grand River Conservation Authority provided the venue for "The Grand River Quilt Celebration" sponsored jointly by the Waterloo County & Area Quilt Festival. It was evident from the time, effort and design of the 15 quilts entered in the display that the river is seen as an important asset in watershed communities.



One of the entries for "The Grand River Quilt Celebration.

The Heritage Working Group was formed in 1995 following the designation. The group is comprised of representatives from municipal heritage organizations, museums, community groups, universities, the Ontario Ministry of Culture, Parks Canada and the Grand River Conservation Authority.

Each year since 1998, the Heritage Working Group has hosted a highly successful Heritage Day Workshop. The purpose of the workshop is to provide a forum for people to discuss opportunities to improve heritage planning, management and decision-making, to raise heritage awareness and appreciation, and to celebrate the designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River.



Town Crier David McKee announcing the opening of the 7th Annual Heritage Day Workshop and Celebration in February 2004. About 225 people attended.

The designation also spawned interest in promoting the Grand River as a tourist destination. In 1996, the original idea of linking communities for tourism marketing was given a real boost when a group of marketing organization representatives from the watershed attended a Media Marketplace in Montreal where travel writers and reporters interacted with the representatives and described experiences they found interesting to write about. A strong eco-tourism theme was evident. Those who attended the Marketplace could see the Grand River as the common focus that would unite communities and provide a strong marketing opportunity.

In 1997, the Grand River Country brand was established and a Committee composed of municipal/county tourism organizations was formed. Its goal was to increase resident and non-resident appreciation for, and enjoyment of Grand River Watershed

experiences, resulting in enhanced economic benefits to profit and non-profit watershed partners, while being sensitive to environmental and cultural impacts. The concept was unveiled with their highly successful exhibit at the Montreal Marketplace the following year. In response, Grand River Country developed an award-winning brochure entitled *"Journey the Grand ... Travel Routes Along the Grand River – A Canadian Heritage River"* now in its third edition. A dedicated tourism web site www.grandrivercountry.com encourages travel to this region of Southern Ontario. The Grand River Country model is being used to establish co-operative tourism marketing alliances in other parts of Ontario and Alberta.



The river has become a focal point for many municipalities who have adopted the river theme as part of their corporate logos and a key aspect in promoting the community for tourism and economic development. The County of Brant is *"Simply Grand"* while Haldimand County offers *"A Grand Experience"*.



With the growing appreciation of the Grand River as a significant fishery resource; rising public interest in water quality and the environment; and a need for the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, with provincial responsibility for fisheries management, to revise several area management plans; a Fisheries Working Group was set up under *The Grand Strategy* in 1995.

This group, co-chaired by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Grand River Conservation Authority focused their efforts on how angling interests and expectations can be fulfilled throughout the Grand River system.

With considerable public input *The Grand River Fisheries Management Plan* (GRFMP) was completed in November 1998. This fisheries plan is acknowledged as a model for other watersheds in Ontario and is being looked at federally as to its application on a national scale. The plan provides solid guidelines for fisheries management, rehabilitation projects and non-point pollution control.



The Province of Ontario recognized the work of the Grand River Fisheries Management Implementation Team for their ability to work with numerous groups sharing interests in the Grand River ecosystem and its renowned brown trout population by selecting them for an Amethyst Award.

In 1999, the Grand River celebrated its fifth anniversary as a Canadian Heritage River. The spectacular River Run Centre, on the banks of the Speed River, provided the venue. Over 350 people from across the watershed witnessed the signing of a partnership agreement between the Grand River Conservation Authority and the Fraser

Basin Council. This partnership agreement marked the formal twinning of two Canadian Heritage Rivers – the Fraser and the Grand.

This occasion was also used to honour the Speed River as a Canadian Heritage River with the unveiling of its own plaque.



Official signing of the Partnership Agreement between the Grand River Conservation Authority and the Fraser Basin Council.

New festivals promote the river system and its heritage, including Cayuga Fest, the Paris Cobblestone Festival, the Waterloo-Wellington Children's Groundwater Festival, Dandelion Festival and the Grand Opportunities Fly-Fishing Forum at Belwood Lake Conservation Area.



Waterloo-Wellington Children's Groundwater Festival offers "hands on" education about water.

Public Involvement

In addition to providing an assessment of the human heritage and recreational values for which the Grand River was declared a Canadian Heritage River, the preparation of the Ten-Year Monitoring Report offered an opportunity for *Grand Strategy* partners to:

- Reflect on the positive and negative changes over the past ten years.
- Revisit and reaffirm the vision, values and principles, goals, challenges, and opportunities embraced by *The Grand Strategy*.
- Recommend collaborative actions to strengthen planning, management and decision-making capacities about important human heritage and recreational values in the Grand River watershed for the future.

During 2003, a broad range of public participation and input was sought in this regard. Comments from municipalities and community groups were solicited and an open invitation to complete a brief opinion survey was extended through the Grand River Conservation Authority's website and Grand Actions newsletter.

At total 125 surveys returned from people with various interests as noted in Table 5.

Table 5 Survey Response

Interest	Number of Surveys Returned
General	8
Anglers	30
Paddlers	37
Trail Users	34
Tourism Organizations	3
Human Heritage Groups	13
Total	125

In addition, 8 public forums were held in communities throughout the watershed in June.

The public forums were held in the following locations within the Grand River watershed:

- Six Nations Haldimand County
- Cambridge Grand Valley
- Guelph Centre Wellington
- Brantford Kitchener

About 75 people attended the open houses.

In September 2003, two focus group sessions were held with representatives from municipalities, heritage institutions and groups and river recreation providers and users. These sessions were specifically geared toward exchanging information regarding actions and accomplishments, identifying challenges and opportunities around protecting and promoting human heritage and recreational values and identifying actions that should be undertaken over the next 10 years.

These comments provide the basis for the revised vision, challenges and opportunities and action items contained in this report.

The long-term goals embraced by *The Grand Strategy* in 1994 were still considered appropriate by participants. These goals were:

- To strengthen, through shared responsibility, the knowledge, stewardship and enjoyment of the heritage and recreational resources of the Grand River watershed.
- To improve the well-being of all life in the Grand River watershed.

While these central goals were seen as still relevant, participants noted that there is a need to develop more specific goals and targets so that progress can be measured more accurately.



Challenges

In 1994, participants in *The Grand Strategy* identified a number of watershed issues relating to the protection and management of important human heritage and recreational features, values and landscapes in the watershed. These issues were reviewed and redefined. Participants felt strongly that the following challenges should be addressed in 2004:

Resource Challenges

- Identifying and eliminating existing and new sources of land, air and surface and groundwater pollution.
- Dissuading residents and visitors from littering along rivers and trails.
- Increasing overall awareness of significant human heritage and recreational features and landscapes.
- Convincing residents, decision-makers, and lending institutions and that natural and human heritage features and landscapes are valuable assets that improve community economies and the quality of life.
- Persuading insurance companies to make coverage available and affordable to owners of heritage structures (including replacement costs to replicate the original structure) and to non-government civic groups who maintain recreational infrastructure such as trails.
- Attaining sufficient financial and human resources for research, education, enforcement, protection and restoration.
- Promoting cultural and eco-tourism without degrading or destroying human heritage and recreational values.
- Acquiring additional public access to the river where appropriate.
- Collecting, managing and sharing resource information and user data.

Governance Challenges

- Adopting common values, principles and goals to guide the identification, evaluation, planning, management, and monitoring of heritage and recreational resources.
- Building co-operation, collaboration and consensus among those whose decisions and actions influence human heritage and recreational values.
- Recognizing and addressing Native Peoples' issues and encouraging their participation in developing, updating and implementing *The Grand Strategy*.
- Attaining public sector resources and political will and leadership to help protect and conserve heritage values.
- Managing growth and development to protect and enhance natural and human heritage values.
- Breaking down barriers which dissuade municipalities, landowners and developers from adaptively reusing or restoring heritage buildings and structures.
- Communicating the nature, scope and availability of various heritage programs to the public.
- Making cultural attractions and recreational opportunities accessible and affordable to all residents and visitors.
- Nurturing a strong volunteer sector which is currently in decline.
- Strengthening and enforcing relevant legislation and regulations.
- Finding effective conflict resolution mechanisms.
- Retaining the interest and support of partners and the general public in building and implementing *The Grand Strategy*.



Opportunities

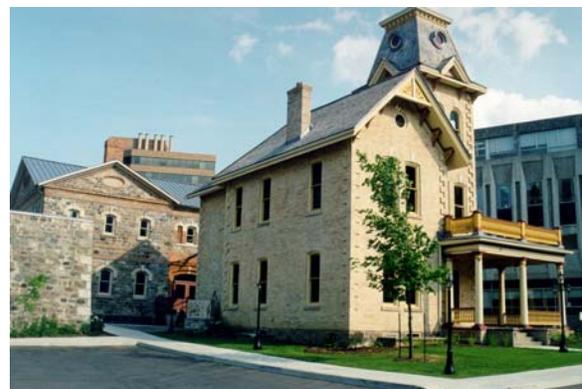
Since 1994, many accomplishments have been achieved, either singly or collectively. Many of these activities are described and recognized in the annual Grand Actions Registry of Accomplishments and Commitments.

Continuing and new opportunities exist for:

- Creating new partnerships for pooling resources and implementing activities that protect, enhance and educate people about important human heritage and recreational values within the site, landscape and watershed contexts.
- Strengthening policies, regulations and legislation that guide decisions about the protection and/or restoration of natural and human heritage values.
- Providing additional financial incentives for the protection or enhancement of natural and human heritage values.
- Enforcing existing rules and regulations when infractions occur.
- Acquiring additional lands along the river corridors for public access in appropriate areas and improving existing access points for people of all ages and abilities.
- Protecting the river corridors, riparian vegetation, and scenic viewsheds from development that would negatively impact the natural and human heritage values and detract from the outdoor recreational experience.
- Identifying and publicizing additional historical and geographical connections among human heritage features and landscapes which tell the story of the history of the river.
- Increasing the knowledge and understanding of ecological functions and interconnections through focused research programs.
- Developing new educational and interpretive programs for watershed

residents and visitors of all ages which focus on the heritage of the Grand River watershed.

- Promoting combined human heritage and eco-tourism opportunities emphasizing Grand River experiences.
- Instilling a “code of ethics” around the use of natural and human heritage resources.
- Increasing awareness, appreciation and understanding of different cultures within the watershed, including First Nations.
- Establishing a common knowledge base for sharing research and information, particularly using new technologies.
- Drawing visitors, increasing tourism and development potential, and creating related jobs in the growing human heritage and eco-tourism sectors.
- Attracting existing and future investments in heritage and recreational resources, especially in historic downtown cores.
- Promoting adaptive reuse of historic buildings and structures.
- Providing an ongoing process for stakeholders to participate in building and implementing *The Grand Strategy*.
- Acknowledging and celebrating successes to heighten community pride and awareness.



The Governor's House and Gaol is now the home of the Provincial Offences Court in Kitchener.



A Strong Foundation

In 1994, *The Grand Strategy* identified three guidelines for action:

- Acknowledge, promote and strengthen existing partnerships and programs which recognize, protect, and enhance heritage and recreational resources.
- Encourage the development and funding of new partnerships and programs where knowledge, stewardship and/or enjoyment need to be strengthened for heritage and recreational resources.
- Provide ongoing opportunities for all stakeholders to endorse and participate voluntarily in *The Grand Strategy*.

The Grand Strategy went on to say that success would be dependent on the following:

- The willingness of all contributors to adopt the values contained in *The Grand Strategy*.
- The commitment by all contributors to carry out specific actions based on the primary actions outline in *The Grand Strategy*.
- A common understanding that *The Grand Strategy* is a continuing process which will produce new "editions" over time.
- Ongoing opportunities for all stakeholders to endorse and contribute voluntarily to *The Grand Strategy* as it evolves and matures.
- The willingness of individuals, groups, businesses, institutions, municipalities, governments and agencies to work together in building *The Grand Strategy* based on community driven initiatives.

Over the past ten years, phenomenal successes have been achieved. *The Grand Strategy* set the stage for collaborative and

individual efforts to improve the health and heritage of the watershed.

The philosophy is that everyone who shares the resources of the Grand River watershed is encouraged to be part of a concerted and collective effort to address watershed issues. The motto "**Share the Resources – Share the Responsibility**" has been adopted and is noted on Grand Strategy publications as a constant reminder.

The sheer scale and scope of the Grand River watershed and the complexity of its resource issues and human interactions make it a continuous challenge to develop, conserve and interpret human and natural heritage and build new economic and social opportunities around sustainable cultural tourism and eco-tourism.

Continued success will be achieved by utilizing existing organizations and their respective resources, working together as a team toward common goals.



"May the memory of those who saw these waters pass in days gone by remind us of the legacy they will hold for those who come after us."

*Town Crier
David McKee
On the occasion of the 5th Anniversary
Celebration of the Grand River as a Canadian
Heritage River*

Future Actions

In 1994, several primary or broad actions were identified. It was identified that a coordinating mechanism was necessary to be the “engine” to drive the process.

The Grand River Conservation Authority has assumed the role of coordinator and custodian of *The Grand Strategy*.

Despite great success, there is still much to do. Partnership building is critical to our continued success. The biggest challenge is to nurture this process of collaborative research, planning, education, action and monitoring among the myriad of partners. Over the years, there has been a significant turnover in staff at partner agencies, municipalities, and other groups. Other watershed issues such as source protection demand time, resources and attention.

The primary actions identified in 1994 continue to provide a relevant framework within which collective or individual actions can be taken. The following actions identified by participants built on those identified in 1994:

- Develop community-based watershed-wide strategies for shared research, planning, decision-making, implementation and monitoring of important human heritage and recreational values associated with the Heritage River designation. Explore innovative and effective techniques for public involvement (including youth and seniors).
- Encourage, recognize and support private and public stewardship in conserving and interpreting the watershed's natural and human heritage.
- Raise awareness about and celebration of the designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River through existing and new community events.
- Examine and evaluate the effectiveness of existing heritage and recreational resource management arrangements. Document success and failure, share findings and identify best management practices.
- Encourage the incorporation and integration of strong heritage policies and appropriate recreation and tourism development policies in pertinent policy and planning documents.
- Encourage research which can clearly demonstrate the economic and social benefits of our natural and human heritage resources.
- Encourage municipalities to develop special policies/plans to guide riverfront development. These policies and plans should be designed to resolve conflicting resource issues, to maintain/improve the quality of the experience, and to provide for infrastructure to accommodate increasing interest.
- Continue efforts to improve water quality and address new and emerging water quality issues.
- Emphasize the designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River in funding submissions to governments, foundations and organizations and in newspapers, magazines and research publications, wherever possible.
- Develop a code of ethics for recreational use in the Grand River watershed.
- Implement the Grand River Fisheries Management Plan.
- Explore the opportunity for promoting the Grand River as a “water trail”.
- Celebrate and build on successes.



Part Four

Supporting Information

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Grand Actions Registry Contributors 1994-2002

10,000 Trees Project
125th Anniversary Celebrations - Ontario Agricultural College, University of Guelph
125th Anniversary of the Birth of Colonel John McCrae
125th Anniversary of the Birth of William Lyon MacKenzie King
150th Anniversary - Township of Wilmot
175th Anniversary - City of Guelph
2002 Bikeday - Cycle Safety Task Force - Subcommittee of the City of Brantford Parks and Recreation
20th Faith Beavers, Cubs, Scouts, Venturers and Rovers
22nd Brant Venturers & Rovers
7 Generations Network

A Grand Celebration - 5th Anniversary of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River
A Grand Decision - Pennsylvania German Folklore Society of Ontario - Waterloo Chapter
A.P.T. (Assuring Protection for Tomorrow's Environment)
Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead - Homestead Committee
Adventure Paddling Inc.
Adventures on the Grand
Ale Trail
Allan, Debra
Alma Public School - Township of Centre Wellington
Amethyst Awards - Province of Ontario
Anchor House - Ray of Hope Inc.
AOC Canada Inc.
Apple Harvest Festival
Archer, Joan
Arlington Hotel
Art Jam
Art Works!
Arthur Park Committee
Art-in-Guelph Gallery
Arts in Guelph
Arts, Heritage and Culture Master Plan - Regional Municipality of Waterloo
Atlas to the Eco-Regions of the Grand River Watershed
Ayr Business Improvement Association
Ayr Paris Band

B&W Heat Treating Corp.
Balesdent, Kevin
Barber, Stephanie Marie
Bauman, Sharon
Beckett-Glaves Memorial Forests - Beckett-Glaves Family Funeral Centre
Bell Homestead National Historic Site
Bennett, Bill
Berlin Circle Arts and Letters Club
Blair Bechtel and Bauman Creek Subwatershed Study
Blue Heron Rafting
Blue Springs Scout Reserve - Scouts Canada
Bolton, Wilma
Boys' and Girls' Club of Brantford
Brant Agri-Business Opportunities Association
Brant Community Futures Development Corporation
Brant Community Strategic Plan
Brant County Cattlemen's Association
Brant County Environment Group
Brant County Millennium Grow Green Project
Brant Haldimand Norfolk Catholic District School Board
Brant Historical Society/Brant County Museum and Archives
Brant Rod and Gun Club
Brant Waterways Foundation



Grand Actions Registry Contributors 1994-2002 (continued)

Brantford Collegiate Institute
Brantford Heritage Committee
Brantford Jaycees
Brantford Riverfest
Brantford's Raging Grannies
Braun's Cycling Club
Bridge, Wayne - A Year on the Grand
Brubacher Farm
Burford Heritage and Tourism Committee
Burford Township Historical Society
Burtch Correctional Centre - Community Work Program
Butterfly Learning Centre

Caledonia Agricultural Society
Caledonia Lions Club
Caledonia Regional Chamber of Commerce
Caledonia Regional Chamber of Commerce - Canada Day in Caledonia
Caledonia Regional Chamber of Commerce - Special Projects Group
Callan, Kevin - Gone Canoeing: Weekend Wilderness Adventures in Southern Ontario
Cambridge City Green Strategy - Appreciation Night
Cambridge City Green Strategy - Subcommittee of Cambridge Environmental Advisory Committee (CEAC)
Cambridge Environmental Advisory Committee (CEAC)
Cambridge Groundwater Guardian - Subcommittee of Cambridge Environmental Advisory Committee (CEAC)
Cambridge LACAC
Cambridge Memorial Hospital
Cambridge Multicultural Centre
Cambridge Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee
Cambridge Natural Heritage Trust Fund
Cambridge Riverbank Development Committee
Cambridge Riverfest
Cambridge Sculpture Garden - Galt Horticultural Society
Cambridge Tourism
Cambridge Trails Advisory Committee - City of Cambridge
Camelot Carriage
Camp Kummoniwannago - St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church
Canada Trust Friends of the Environment Foundation - Brantford Chapter
Canada Trust Friends of the Environment Foundation - Cambridge Chapter
Canada Trust Friends of the Environment Foundation - Dunnville Chapter
Canada Trust Friends of the Environment Foundation - Elmira Chapter
Canada Trust Friends of the Environment Foundation - Fergus Chapter
Canada Trust Friends of the Environment Foundation - Guelph Chapter
Canada Trust Friends of the Environment Foundation - Kitchener Chapter
Canada Trust Friends of the Environment Foundation - New Hamburg Chapter
Canada Trust Friends of the Environment Foundation - Orangeville Chapter
Canada Trust Friends of the Environment Foundation - Waterloo Chapter
Canadian Chestnut Council
Canadian Federation of University Women - City of Guelph
Canadian General-Tower Ltd.
Canadian Geographic - Heritage Rivers Across Canada
Canadian Heritage Rivers Board
Canadian Living Magazine - "A GRAND Place to Visit: Going Places with Canadian Living"
Canadian Organization for the Preservation and Protection of Environmental Resources Trust (COPPER TRUST)
Canadian Peregrine Foundation
Canadian Wildflower Society
Caring for Your Piece of Haldimand Conference - Haldimand Stewardship Council/Habitat Haldimand
Castle Kilbride National Historic Site
Cayuga Fest 2002
Celebrate Brantford
Centennial Community Clean-Up Project - Centennial Collegiate & Vocational Institute



Grand Actions Registry Contributors 1994-2002 (continued)

Centre Wellington Chamber of Commerce
CH2M HILL Canada Limited
Chiefswood National Historic Site
Children's Aid Society of Brant
Chrismar Mapping
Citizens' Advisory Committee on Air Quality - Waterloo Region (CACAQ)
Citizens For Renewable Energy (CFRE)
Citizenship Pathways, Kitchener
City of Brantford - Parks and Recreation Department
City of Brantford - Planning and Building Services Department
City of Brantford - Prairie Enhancement and Stewardship Program
City of Brantford Homecoming 2000
City of Brantford/Six Nations Council - Northwest Pedestrian Bridge
City of Brantford/Six Nations Council - Relay 2000
City of Cambridge - Galt City Centre River Integration Study
City of Cambridge - Hespeler Village River Activation Master Plan
City of Cambridge - Legacy Cambridge
City of Cambridge - Official Plan
City of Cambridge - Trail Development
City of Cambridge - Transportation and Public Works Department
City of Guelph - Environmental Services Department, Waterworks Division
City of Guelph - John Galt Park
City of Guelph - Millennium Time Capsule Time Line Water Line
City of Guelph - Planning and Building Services
City of Guelph - Recreation and Parks Department
City of Guelph - Trans Canada Trail
City of Guelph - Works Department
City of Guelph River Systems Advisory Committee - Fisheries Management Plan for the Speed and Eramosa Rivers
City of Hamilton - Planning and Development Department
City of Kitchener - Community Services Department - Walter Bean Grand River Trail Construction
City of Kitchener - Parks and Recreation
City of Kitchener - Planning and Development
City of Waterloo
City of Waterloo - Community Trails and Bikeways
City of Waterloo - Development Services
City of Waterloo - Environmental Land Acquisition and Maintenance Policy
City of Waterloo - Parkland Naturalization and Rehabilitation
City of Waterloo - Partners in Parks Program
City of Waterloo - RIM Park Environmental Initiatives
City of Waterloo - Silver Lake Rehabilitation Project
City of Waterloo - Urban Forestry Initiatives
City of Waterloo - Watershed Improvements
CKCO-TV/Grand River Conservation Authority
Cobblestone Festival - Friends of Paris Culture and Hamilton Place Conservatory
Committee of the Pioneer (Presbyterian) Cemetery
Community Heritage Organization Conference
Conestogo Golf and Country Club
Conestogo Winterbourne Optimist Club
Cook Homes Ltd.
Cook, Patti
Coronation Public School - Cambridge
Council of Outdoor Educators of Ontario
County of Brant - Community Services
County of Brant - Planning Department
County of Brant Heritage Committee
County of Oxford/Township of Norwich - Community and Strategic Planning
County of Wellington
County of Wellington - Engineering Services Department
County of Wellington - Planning and Land Division



Grand Actions Registry Contributors 1994-2002 (continued)

Courtland Engineering Consultants Inc.

Cox Creek Cellars Inc.

Creditville Concerned Citizens

Crieff Hills Community Retreat and Conference Centre

Crompton Co./Cie (formerly Uniroyal Chemical Ltd.)

Cruickston Charitable Research Reserve (CCRR)

Cycle Ontario Experience

DANA Brake Parts Canada Inc. - Guelph

Dance Environmental Inc.

Dandelion Festival

Davison, Bruce

Detweiler Meetinghouse Inc.

Devine, Larry - Sternwheel Productions

Dobbie, Mayda

Docker, John Thornley

Doon Heritage Crossroads - Regional Municipality of Waterloo

Dow, Marjorie

Downtown Fergus Business Improvement Association

Drown, Chad

Dryden, Smith and Head Planning Consultants Ltd.

Ducks Unlimited Canada

Dufferin Aggregates - Aberfoyle & Mill Creek Operations

Dufferin County Museum and Archives

Dufferin Environmental Concerns Committee (DECC)

Dunnville Agricultural Fair - Dunnville Agricultural Society

Dunnville Bioregion Association for Community Planning Inc.

Dunnville District Heritage Association

Dunnville Horticultural Society

Dunnville Lions Club

Earth Day - City of Kitchener Environmental Committee

Earthwise Clean Power - Cambridge and North Dumfries Hydro Inc.

Eastep Farms Ltd.

Eden Mills Millpond Conservation Association Inc.

Edgewood Camp and Conference Centre

Edinburgh Square Heritage & Cultural Centre

Elmira Maple Syrup Festival

Elora Arts Council

Elora Cataract Trailway Association (ECTA)

Elora Centre for Environmental Excellence

Elora Festival

Elora Trout Festival

Environment Canada - National Water Research Institute

Environment Canada - Water Services Division

Environment Hazards Team for the Great Lakes

Environmental Business Source Inc.

Environmental Management Resource Centre for Business (EMRBC) Inc.

Environmental Sustainability Awards

Enviro-Stewards Inc.

Equitable Life of Canada

Eramosa Eden Retreat Centre

Everybody's Theatre Company

Explore Magazine - "Over the Watershed: Celebrating Ten Years of Canada's Heritage Rivers"

Family and Friends Project - Karen Earle

Fast Water - Fast Friends - Pine Tree Native Centre of Brant

Fergus Fall Fair

Fergus Pipe Band



Grand Actions Registry Contributors 1994-2002 (continued)

Fergus Scottish Festival and Highland Games
Festival Country Travel Association
Fitzpatrick, Bill and Friends
Fletcher, Rachel and Jenny Winter
Floraview Farms
Fly Fishing the Grand River: the angler's vest pocket guide
Forestfest - Cambridge Memorial Hospital Foundation
Fresh Ayr Festival - Ayr Business Improvement Association
Friends of Carroll Creek
Friends of Dumfries Park - Dumfries Conservation Area
Friends of Eden Mills Inc.
Friends of Mill Creek - Mill Creek Rehabilitation Working Group
Friends of the Governor's House & Gaol
Friends of the Grand River
Friends of World Heritage Grassroots
From the Ground Up Forum - Waterloo Region Healthy Communities Coalition

Galt Camera Club
Galt Horticultural Society
Geography Teacher's Symposium
Gerber, Robena, Mildred Ruper and Miriam Norman Zettel Nithburg...and Memories
Gilbert MacIntyre & Son Funeral Home Ltd.
Glass Guild of Guelph - Illuminations of Guelph: In Celebration of Guelph's 175th Anniversary
Glenhyrst Art Gallery of Brant
Glew, Frank - Environmental Consultant
Globe Studios
Good Earth Productions Inc.
Good, Reg
Graffiti Busters
Grand Actions Registry - A Registry of Accomplishments and Commitments
Grand Celtic Pipe Band Inc.
Grand Concert and Celebration: 1st Anniversary of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River
Grand Discovery - High on Life, The Alcohol and Drug Recovery Association of Ontario
Grand Erie District School Board
Grand Experiences
Grand Guides Co-op
Grand River Anglers
Grand River Bass Derby - Optimist Club of Stanley Park (Kitchener)
Grand River Beekeeper's Association
Grand River Canoe Company
Grand River Champion of Champions Pow Wow - Tourism Six Nations
Grand River Clean-up
Grand River Clean-up - Wilfrid Laurier University (Brantford) Environmental Group
Grand River Conservation Authority - Apps' Mill Nature Centre
Grand River Conservation Authority - Aquatic Resources
Grand River Conservation Authority - Beaver Creek Demonstration
Grand River Conservation Authority - Burford Tree Nursery
Grand River Conservation Authority - Clean Up Rural Beaches (CURB)
Grand River Conservation Authority - Community Outreach
Grand River Conservation Authority - Conservation Action Centre
Grand River Conservation Authority - Conservation Areas
Grand River Conservation Authority - Eramosa River-Blue Springs Creek Linear Corridor Initiative
Grand River Conservation Authority - Fairlake Mobile Nature Centre
Grand River Conservation Authority - Fishing Camps
Grand River Conservation Authority - Forest Management
Grand River Conservation Authority - Guelph Lake Nature Centre
Grand River Conservation Authority - Information Services
Grand River Conservation Authority - Joint Agricultural Soil and Water Conservation Program
Grand River Conservation Authority - Lackenbauer Fishing Camps



Grand Actions Registry Contributors 1994-2002 (continued)

Grand River Conservation Authority - Laurel Creek Nature Centre
Grand River Conservation Authority - Natural Area and Wildlife Management
Grand River Conservation Authority - Nature Centres
Grand River Conservation Authority - Property Management and Business Development
Grand River Conservation Authority - Rails-To-Trails
Grand River Conservation Authority - Resource Management Planning
Grand River Conservation Authority - Shade's Mills Nature Centre
Grand River Conservation Authority - Taquanyah Nature Centre
Grand River Conservation Authority - Thiess Riverprize
Grand River Conservation Authority - Tree Planting
Grand River Conservation Authority - Water Management Activities
Grand River Conservation Authority - Watershed Awards
Grand River Conservation Foundation (GRCF)
Grand River Country Committee
Grand River Dinner Cruises
Grand River Heritage Bed and Breakfast Association
Grand River Heritage Dinner & Reception
Grand River Heritage Mines Society
Grand River Heritage Quilt Project
Grand River Scenic Parkway
Grand River Troutfitters Ltd.
Grand River Watch Program
Grand River Watershed Plan for Purple Loosestrife
Grand River Watershed Water Forum
Grand Valley Trails Association
Green Valley Bicycle Adventures
Greening of Brant Committee
Greenspaces for Wellington
Grey Bruce Clean Water Festival
Grey County Forest Stewardship Network
Grey County Woodlot Association
Ground Water Alert
GROUP (Get Rid of Urban Pesticides)
Guelph 2000
Guelph and District Multicultural Centre
Guelph and District Multicultural Centre - No Racism Here! Program
Guelph Arts Council
Guelph Arts Council Heritage Awards
Guelph Community Boating Club
Guelph Environment Network
Guelph Field Naturalists
Guelph Hiking Trail Club (GHTC)
Guelph Historical Society
Guelph Jazz Festival
Guelph LACAC
Guelph Museums - Guelph Civic Museum and McCrae House/City of Guelph
Guelph Residents' Environmental Handbook - City of Guelph Environmental Advisory Committee
Guelph Roundtable on the Environmental and Economy
Guelph Visitor and Convention Services
Guelph Water Management Group/University of Guelph
Haartman, Bill
Habitat for Humanity Waterloo Region Inc. - Habitat Restore
Habitat Haldimand Inc.
Haldimand Association for the Developmentally Challenged
Haldimand County Museum and Archives (HCMA)
Haldimand Heritage LACAC
Haldimand Junior Farmers
Haldimand Norfolk Cycling Advisory Committee
Haldimand Stewardship Council - formerly Haldimand and Area Community Stewardship Program



Grand Actions Registry Contributors 1994-2002 (continued)

Haldimand-Norfolk Museum and Archives
Haldimand-Norfolk Community Senior Support Services
Halton County Radial Railway - Ontario Electric Railway Historical Association
Halton-Peel Woodlands and Wildlife Stewardship
Hamilton-Wentworth Green Venture
Hamilton-Wentworth Stewardship Council (HWSC)
Hannell, Chris
Harrington and Hoyle Ltd. - Moffat Creek Improvements Project
Headwaters Coalition
Heritage Cambridge
Heritage Centre Wellington
Heritage Fergus
Heritage Guelph
Heritage Haldimand
Heritage Halton Hills
Heritage Kitchener
Heritage Mount Pleasant
Heritage Planning Advisory Committee - Regional Municipality of Waterloo
Heritage Resources Centre - University of Waterloo
Heritage River Canoe & Kayak Company
Heritage Wilmot
Herring, Barry and Lynda
Higgins, Robert
Hill, Nicholas - Heritage Architect and Planner
Hillside Community Festival of Guelph
Historic Site and Monuments Board of Canada
Hoad, Philip
Hogeveen, Paul - Explore the Outdoors in Dufferin County
Holiday in the Heartland Magazine - "The Mighty Grand"
Home Depot Waterloo Green Team
Homer Watson House and Gallery
Horne, Arthur and Neighbours
Horseback Adventures Inc.
Hunsberger, Ken
Huntsman Corporation Canada Inc.
Immigrant Settlement and Counselling Services of Brant

In Love with Elora
Inman Road Women's Institute
International Plowing Match and Farm Machinery Show - The Ontario Plowmen's Association

J. Steckle Heritage Homestead
Jackson, John
Jacob, Katherine
Jim and Kelly Watt's Fly Fishing Video
Johnson, Susan Strachan
Joseph Schneider Haus Museum and Gallery

Kanata
Kelly, Paul - A Year on the Grand
Kissing Bridge Trailway - County of Wellington/Regional Municipality of Waterloo
Kitchener Citizen's Beautification Committee
Kitchener Public Library - Pioneer Park Community Library/Grand River (Doon-Blair) Women's Institute
Kitchener Waterloo Field Naturalists
Kitchener's Tri-Centre Team for Senior Centres
Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest
Kollman, George
Konkle, Mike and Mary
Krug Inc.



Grand Actions Registry Contributors 1994-2002 (continued)

Kuntz Electroplating Inc.
K-W Cycling Club

Lackner Woods Public School - Kitchener
Lamble, David, Tim Blast and Stew Crane
Land Stewardship Network of Dufferin and South Simcoe
Lang, Margaret R. (Peggy)
Langs Farm Village Association
Laurel Creek Citizens Committee
Leclair, Christine
Lister, Murray
Litch, Stan
Living With Nature in West Side Waterloo
Lower Grand River Land Trust Inc.
Lower Grand River Land Trust Inc. - Action Plan 2020
Lower Grand River Land Trust Inc. - Watershed Stewardship Program

Macdonald Stewart Art Centre
Maclean, Melissa and Keith Wilson - In Our Midst: Stories from the Waterloo County Jail
Map & Tour Guide Southern Grand River Country
Mark Peterson and Associates - Landscape Architect
Martiniuk, Gerry - Cambridge MPP
Mary Johnston Public School - Carolinian Forest Habitat Restoration Project
Maxtech Manufacturing Inc.
McCullough, Geraldine
McDougall Cottage
McKay Family
McKinnon, James and Betty
McLaughlin, Dr. Kenneth and Kritel Fleuren - Hespeler: Portrait of an Ontario Town
McMullen, Bob
McNeil Consumer Healthcare
Mennonite Historical Society of Ontario
Mill Creek Community Liaison Team
Mill Creek Subwatershed Plan
Mill Race Festival of Traditional Folk Music
Morgan Environmental
Muir, Gary
Music at Speedside
Myrtleville House Museum

Nature Conservancy of Canada - Ontario Region
New Hamburg Independent - Heritage Edition
Niagara & Mid-Western Ontario Travel Association
Nichol, David
Noel, Lynn - "Voyages: Canada's Heritage Rivers"
Norfolk Historical Society - Eva Brook Donly Museum and Norfolk County Archives
Norfolklore Fair
North Dumfries LACAC
North Easthope History Committee
North Erie Shore Historical Society - Wilson MacDonald Memorial School Museum
North Wellington Senior Council - North Wellington Calendar
Norwell Environmental Group

Oasis in the Centre - Oasis in the Centre Committee
Oasis in the Centre - Oasis in the Centre Committee - Friends of the Oasis
Old Salts Senior Canoe Club
On the Grand Bed and Breakfast
Onondaga Farms
Ontario Barn Owl Recovery Project



Grand Actions Registry Contributors 1994-2002 (continued)

Ontario Farm and Country Accommodations
Ontario Genealogical Society - Brant County Branch
Ontario Heritage Foundation
Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resource - Brown Trout Project
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources - Community Fisheries Involvement Program
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources - Community Wildlife Involvement Program
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources - Exceptional Waters Program Pilot Agreement
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources - Fish and Wildlife Guardian Program
Ontario Out-of-Doors Magazine - "The GRAND Old Lady Awakens"
Ontario Parks Association Conference 2000 - "People and Parks Online"
Ontario Public Interest Research Group (OPIRG) - Guelph Branch
Ontario Recreational Canoeing Association (ORCA)
Ontario Stewardship
Ontario Streams
Ontario Trails Council
Ontario Tree Atlas Project
Optimist Club of Kitchener-Waterloo

PADDLESKILLS Canoeing Instruction
Paris Heritage LACAC
Peel Township History Project
Petersburg Water Committee
Phillips Engineering Ltd.
Pioneer Wildlife Refuge
Planning and Engineering Initiatives Ltd.
Plaque Dedication Ceremony Commemorating the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River
Plummer, Ryan
Project 2000
Puslinch Heritage Committee
Puslinch Historical Society
Puslinch Lake Conservation Association
Puslinch Sesquicentennial/Millennium Committee

Quaile, Deborah

Raymond Industrial Equipment Ltd.
Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk
Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth
Regional Municipality of Waterloo
Regional Municipality of Waterloo - Forest Management Plan
Regional Municipality of Waterloo - Planning and Culture
Regional Municipality of Waterloo - Regional Official Policies Plan Amendment to Protect Municipal Groundwater Supplies
Regional Municipality of Waterloo - Waste Management Centre
Regional Municipality of Waterloo - Water Services Division - Water Efficiency
Regional Municipality of Waterloo - Water Services Division/Water Resources Protection Section
Residential Energy Efficiency Program (REEP)
Richmond, Robert
Risacher Copp, Linda - A Year on the Grand
River Gallery
River Rendezvous
Roadside Heritage Trees Society
Rockwell Automation Canada Inc.
Roots and Shoots Erin - Erin Public School
Rotary Club of Brantford/Rotary Club of Brantford - Sunrise
Rotary Club of Caledonia - Rotary Riverside Trail
Rotary Club of Cambridge Galt



Grand Actions Registry Contributors 1994-2002 (continued)

Royal City Bowmen

Ruthven Park National Historic Site - Lower Grand River Land Trust Inc.

Salter, Samantha

SAMPAA/PFRO IV Conference 2000

Sanderson, Dr. Marie

SC Johnson and Son Limited

Schneider Corporation

SchoolNet Digital Collections Website

Schreiter-Sandrock Memorial Grove - Schreiter-Sandrock Funeral Home and Chapel

Scott, Paul

Scoutrees - Scouts Canada/Wellington Area

Six Nations Eco-Centre

Six Nations of the Grand River

Society for the Preservation of Old Mills (SPOOM)

Sonneck House

Southern Ontario Tourism Organization (SOTO) - Grand River Country

Speed River Clean Up Day - Hespeler Healthy Community Coalition

Speed River Land Trust

St. Mary's General Hospital - Kitchener, Ontario

St. Patrick's Separate School - Project Greenscape

Stauch, Warren

Stewart, Don - Memories of Paris, Volume 2

Stubbington, Ken and Anna

Sunfish Lake Association

Sunoco Earth Day 2002

Sunrise Equestrian and Recreation Centre for the Disabled

Sunshine Montessori School

Sustainability Manual - Advisory Committee

Swanson, Michael

Sweet Grass Gardens

Swim the Grand - Fairview Mennonite Home

Tamarack

TD Friends of the Environment Foundation - Brantford Chapter

TD Friends of the Environment Foundation - Cambridge Chapter

TD Friends of the Environment Foundation - Greater Fergus Elora Chapter

TD Friends of the Environment Foundation - Guelph Chapter

TD Friends of the Environment Foundation - Kitchener Waterloo Chapter

TD Friends of the Environment Foundation - Niagara South Chapter

TD Friends of the Environment Foundation - Orangeville Chapter

The Ancient Mariners Canoe Club

The Arboretum - University of Guelph

The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario - North Waterloo Branch

The Artist Six

The Beautiful Brantford Committee

The Conservation Lands of Ontario

The Copper Trust

The Galt Sportsmens Club

The Grand River Quilt Collection - Waterloo County & Area Quilt Festival

The Grand River Sachem - Millennium Keepsake Pullout Edition

The Grand River Valley Heritage Magazine

The Grand Strategy - Brant Rural Water Quality Program/City of Brantford/County of Brant

The Grand Strategy - Grand River Fisheries Management Plan

The Grand Strategy - Grand River Watershed Management Plan

The Grand Strategy - Grand River Watershed Rural Water Quality Program

The Grand Strategy - Heritage Day Workshop and Celebration

The Grand Strategy - Hydrology and Groundwater Working Group

The Grand Strategy - Joint Working Group Meeting



Grand Actions Registry Contributors 1994-2002 (continued)

The Grand Strategy - Waterloo Rural Water Quality Program
The Grand Strategy - Watershed Forest Plan
The Grand Strategy - Wellington Rural Water Quality Program/Healthy Waters
The Grand View: Juried Art Exhibition - Waterloo Community Arts Centre
The Great Nith River Expedition
The Halton North Peel Naturalist Club
The Lions Club of Elmira
The People's Car Co-operative
THE RIVERLANDS ASSOCIATION
The Seagram Museum
The Spirit Valley Experience
The Usual Press
The Water Network
The Waterdown-East Flamborough Heritage Society
The Waterloo Farm Festival/Waterloo Federation of Agriculture
The Waterloo Inn
The West Montrose Covered Bridge - Regional Municipality of Waterloo
The Ancient Mariners Canoe Club - Reflections on the Grand
Thomas, Don
Three Bridges Public School - St. Jacobs
Tim Horton Onondaga Farm
Torrance Creek Subwatershed Study
Totten Sims Hubicki Associates
Tourism Trends for Beyond 2000 Conference - Brant Tourism Coordinating Committee/Brantford Charity Casino
Town & Country Tours
Town of Paris
Township of Puslinch
Township of Wellesley
Toyota Motor Manufacturing Canada Inc.
Traces Screen Printing Ltd.
Trails Discovery Guide - Community Heart Health Network
Trans Canada Trail - Relay 2000
Tread Lightly! Canada
Trees for Guelph
Trees for Peel
Trim Trends Canada Inc.
Trinity Village Community Garden - Trinity Village Care Centre

United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada - Grand River Branch
University of Guelph - Department of Agricultural Economics and Business
University of Waterloo - School of Architecture
University of Waterloo Eco-Research Project
Upper Grand District School Board
Upstream! - Elora Centre for Environmental Excellence

Victoria Park Historical Committee
Victoria Terrace Public School - Fergus
Volunteer Action Centre - KW & Area - Community Project Day

Wall-Custance Memorial Forest - Wall-Custance Funeral Home and Chapel Ltd.
Walter Bean Grand River Community Trails Foundation - The Walter Bean Grand River Trail
Wandering Canadians Inc.
Water Trail Workshop - North American Water Trails Inc.
Waterloo Catholic District School Board
Waterloo Communities in Bloom
Waterloo County & Area Quilt Festival
Waterloo County Board of Education
Waterloo Historical Society
Waterloo Region District School Board
Waterloo Region District School Board - Youth Services Canada Environmental Partnerships Project



Grand Actions Registry Contributors 1994-2002 (continued)

Waterloo Regional Arts Council
Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation (WRHF)
Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation Awards
Waterloo Regional Library - Ayr Branch
Waterloo Regional Library - Bloomingdale Branch
Waterloo Rod and Gun Club
Waterloo Stewardship Network
Waterloo Township Through Two Centuries - Waterloo Historical Society
Waterloo Wellington Children's Groundwater Festival
Waterloo-Wellington Canoe Club (WWCC)
Waterloo-Wellington Wildflower Society
WATgreen - University of Waterloo
Watson's Dam and Pond
Well Aware - Elora Centre for Environmental Excellence
Wellesley Apple Butter and Cheese Festival
Wellesley Trails Association
Wellhauser, David
Wellington Catholic District School Board
Wellington County Historical Society
Wellington County Museum and Archives
Wellington County Stewardship Council
Wellington Federation of Agriculture
Wellington Society for the Countryside
Wecast Industries Inc. - Brantford Casting
Westvale Public School - Waterloo
Wetland Habitat Fund
Wild Birds Unlimited
Wilderness Trail Blazers - Dunnville Secondary School
Wilfrid Laurier University - Co-operative Education Program
Wilfrid Laurier University Department of Geography and Environmental Studies
William Ross Macdonald Foundation
Wills, Don
Wilmot LACAC
Wilson, William
Winds in the Woods
Wings of Paradise Butterfly Conservatory
Woodland Cultural Centre
Woodside National Historic Site of Canada
Woolwich Healthy Communities - Clean Waterways Group
Woolwich Healthy Communities - Sustainable Communities Group
Woolwich Healthy Communities - Woolwich Trails Group
Woolwich Historical Foundation
World Wide Opportunities for Women (WWOW)

York Grand River Historical Society
Youth Services Canada City Green Scene



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Appendix 1 Major Accomplishments of Grand Strategy Partners Since 1994

Focus on Watershed Issues and Background Report on the State of the Watershed – prepared with input from partners, this report summarizes of the current state of the Grand River watershed, and the vision, goals and management principles for *The Grand Strategy*. The report was prepared to identify the range of resource issues, the interconnectedness of these issues and what needs to be done to deal with them.

Watershed Report – prepared with input from partners, this report reports on the status of water quality, water quantity and land resources. It was launched as an annual publication in September 2003.

Grand River Fisheries Management Plan – a community-based, cooperative undertaking between the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and the GRCA with community partners, including Six Nations, angling groups and universities. This plan provides solid guidelines for fisheries management, rehabilitation projects and non-point pollution control.

Watershed Forest Plan – a community-based, cooperative undertaking that establishes a set of targets for the watershed community to work toward in achieving a sustainable watershed forest (both urban and rural) for the future.

Rural Water Quality Program – a source water protection program that provides financial and technical assistance to rural landowners to undertake best management practices that will improve and protect surface water and groundwater. Watershed municipalities and other levels of government have committed almost \$5 million towards implementation. The program is delivered throughout the watershed by the GRCA.

Grand River Water Quality Model - a dynamic model to predict the impact of sewage treatment plants, urban storm water runoff, and diffuse sources of pollution for the central Grand River, updated by the GRCA with participation and funding from watershed municipalities.

Water Budget Plan – a study to estimate the quantity of surface and groundwater resources within the watershed, to assess how much is being used and to estimate the amount of water remaining using computer models, funded by MNR and MOE and undertaken by the GRCA.

Grand River Regional Groundwater Study – a study to characterize the watershed's groundwater setting including information on the ground and bedrock surface, overburden and sand and gravel thickness, water table, potential groundwater discharge areas, aquifers and areas vulnerable to contamination.

Community Forums – a series of very well-attended public forums for open discussion about various watershed resource topics and issues, hosted by *Grand Strategy* partners. These forums include the annual Water Forum and the Heritage Day Workshop and Celebration.

Appendix 2 Human Heritage Values in the Grand River Watershed – 2004

Theme	Subtheme	Element	Values
Resource Harvesting			
	Fishing		
		Aboriginal prehistoric fishing	
		Historic domestic fishing and processing	
		Commercial fishing equipment	
		Collection of shellfish	
	Shoreline Resource Harvesting		
		Trapping of fur-bearing animals	
		Collection of aquatic plants	
		Hunting of birds and land animals	
		Mines and quarries in bed or banks of river	North Cayuga Gypsum Mine; Paris Gypsum Mine
	Extraction of Water		
		Direct drive power generation	Elora Mill/Drimmie Mill; Hortop's Mill (Rockwood); Wilson's Mill (Oatmeal Mill; Monkland Mills; Walkey's Mill); Harris Woollen Mill; Hortop's Mill/ Eden Mills; Hortop's Mill (Everton); Birge Mill (Wheeler's Mill); Phoenix Mill; Snider Flour Mill / Mill Race Boutiques; Aberfoyle Mill & Mill Pond; Dickson Mill; Park Hill Dam; Doon Flax Mill; Goldie Mill; Ferrie Mill; Galt Woollen Factory; Glen Morris Old Stone Mill (German Mill); Penman Mill - Marco Sales; Slingsby Mill; Grand River Mills (Caledonia Mill); Monarch Knitting Mills; Watson's Dam; Jedburgh Dam; the Goldie Family and the Village of Greenfield; Watson Manufacturing Company; App's Mill.
		Human consumption	Lion Brewery and Museum; Seagram Buildings.
		Agricultural extraction	
		Industrial extraction	Sheave Tower; St. Jacobs Mill Race; Watts Powerhouse; The Dunnville Electrical Light Company.
Water Transport			
	Commercial Transportation		
		Prehistoric trade	
		Historic human powered freight	
		Powered commercial freight	
		Surface bulk transportation	



Appendix 2 Human Heritage Values in the Grand River Watershed – 2004 (continued)

Theme	Subtheme	Element	Values
Water Transport			
	Transportation Services		
		Fur trade posts	
		Navigational improvements	William Hamilton Merritt; Grand River Navigational Company; Feeder Canal; Dunnville Dam; Mohawk Island Lighthouse; Mohawk Canal; Caledonia Dam, Dunnville Pier.
		Shipyards	Customs House.
		Facilities for loading/provisioning passengers	Halton County Radial Railway Museum The 'Priory'/ Canada Company Headquarters; Benjamin's Restaurant and Inn; Old Red Lion Inn; Waterloo Train Station.
	Exploration and Surveying		
		French exploration	Father Jean de Brébeuf and Father D'Aillon; Francois Dollier de Casson, Étienne Brulé and Rene Brehaut de Gallinée.
		British exploration	Talbot Trail; Huron Road.
		Migration and settlement	
		Surveying expeditions	Augustus Jones
Riparian Settlement			
	Siting of Dwellings		
		Shoreline seasonal dwellings	A small number of Paleo-Indian sites have been found and excavated in the southern watershed, yielding small fluted stone points called Clovis points.
		Riverside homesteads and farms	Doon Heritage Crossroads; J. Steckle Heritage Homestead; Heritage House; The Ziegler House; Abraham Erb's House; Settlement of Puslinch; Honourable George Brown; The Nelles Settlement.
		Permanent riverside dwellings sited by river	Evidence of Woodland Cultures are found in the Brantford area upstream to Waterloo; Founding of Milverton; Edward Bristow; Wellesley Township Hall, Founder of Elora; Charles Allan House; La Guayra Settlers; Bishop Benjamin Eby; Young Settlers; The Nelles Settlement; Wolverton Hall; The Asa Woverton House; Tisdale House.
		Dispersed dwellings in settlement patterns	Founders of Fergus; Founding of Guelph; John Galt; Settlement of Puslinch; The first Amish Settlement; Hiram "King" Capron.
	River-based Communities		
		Permanent shoreline Aboriginal settlements	Middleport Site National Historic Site, Walker Site National Historic Site; Mohawk Village; Six Nations Council House; The Six Nations; Haldimand Grant.
		Fortification-based communities	

Appendix 2 Human Heritage Values in the Grand River Watershed – 2004 (continued)

Theme	Subtheme	Element	Values
Riparian Settlement			
	River-based Communities		
		River industry-based communities	Founding of Arthur; Walsler Furniture Factory; The Kiddie Kar Factory; Wilson's Mill (Oatmeal Mill; Monkland Mills; Walkey's Mill); Harris Woollen Mill; Hortop's Mill/ Eden Mills; Hortop's Mill (Everton); Birge Mill (Wheeler's Mill); Allan's Mill; Old Boat House; Settlement of St. Jacob's; Martin's Blacksmith Shop; Doon Flax and Twine Mills; Arrow Shirt Factory; Seagram Buildings; Abraham Erb's Grist Mill; Old Button Factory; Founding of New Hamburg; Founders of Galt; Founder of Preston; Turnbull Woollen Mill; Mill Race Park; Goldie Mill; Ferrie Mill; Galt Woollen Factory; Colonel Thomas Horner; Apps' Mill; Watson's Dam; Grand River Mills (Caledonia Mill); Slingby Mill; Monarch Knitting Mills; Jedburgh Dam; Glenfield Mill; The Goldie Family and the Village of Greenfield; Watson Manufacturing Company Ltd.; The Founding of Dunnville; Duncombe's Rising.
		River crossing-based communities	Founding of Brantford; Port Maitland; Six Nations Council House.
	River-influenced Transportation		
		Ferries and fords	Brant's Ford, Ohsweken Ferry Crossing
		Road bridges	Victoria Street Bridge; Elora Gorge Bridge; David Street Bridge; Eden Mills Bridge/ Bow String Bridge Covered Lattice Truss Bridge; Gow's Bridge; Mennonite Buggy Bridge; West Montrose Covered Bridge; Freeport Bridge; Bridgeport Bridge; Hartman Bridge; Main Street Bridge; Mill Creek Bridge; Park Hill Road Bridge; Black Bridge Road Bridge; Lorne Bridge; Caledonia Bridge; Heffernan Street Footbridge; Glen Allan Bridge; Black Bridge; Nith River Bridge; Metcalf Street Bridge; Princess Elizabeth Bridge; Wellesley Bridge No.6; Stroy's Bridge; Nithvale Bridge; Elora Gorge Bridge; Stone Road Bridge; Neeve Street Bridge; Norwich Street Bridge; Conestogo Bridge; Murray Street Bridge; Seneca Bridge; Blandford-Blenheim Bridge #20; Blandford-Blenheim Bridge #21; Blandford-Blenheim Bridge #24; Blandford-Blenheim Bridge #25; Blandford-Blenheim Bridge #39; Silver Bridge; Lot 10 Bridge; Chambers Bridge; Bridge Street Bridge; Holland Mills Road Bridge; Oxford-Waterloo Road Bridge; Piper Street Steel Truss; Bosworth Bridge; Blair Stone Arch; King Street Bridge (Speed River and Millrace); Blatchford Bridge; Winterbourne Bridge; McNabb's Bridge; Canning (South-East) Truss Bridge; Gordon Street Bridge; Centre Wellington Bridge; Centre Wellington Bridge 19-P; Centre Wellington Bridge 1-P; Centre Wellington Bridge 20-P; Centre Wellington Bridge 21-WG; Centre Wellington Bridge 24-WG (Gibson Bridge); Centre Wellington Bridge 25-WG (Atkinson Bridge); Centre Wellington Bridge 27-WG; Centre Wellington Bridge 29-WG; Centre Wellington Bridge 3-E (Shiloh Bridge); Centre Wellington Bridge 4-WG; Centre Wellington Bridge 6-N; Centre Wellington Bridge 9-N.



Appendix 2 Human Heritage Values in the Grand River Watershed – 2004 (continued)

Theme	Subtheme	Element	Values
Riparian Settlement			
	River-Influenced Transportation		
		Rail bridges	Paris Railway Bridge; Great Western Railway Bridge (piers); Brantford Grand Trunk Railway Bridge; Canning CNR Bridge; Railway CPR Viaduct Guelph; CPR Speed River Bridge, Guelph; George Street Underpass; Cambridge Grand River Viaduct; Water Street Underpass;
		River-influenced roads and railways	Waterloo Train Station; Lake Erie & Northern Railway Line Wellington; Grey & Bruce Railway Company; Credit Valley Railway; Halton County Radial Railway Museum.
Culture and Recreation			
	Spiritual Associations		
		Sacred or spiritual sites	
		Ritual or ceremonial structures and sites	St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Fergus; Martin Meeting House; The Evangelical United Brethren; Detweiler's Meetinghouse; St. Paul's Her Majesty's Royal Chapel; Grand River Mission; Our Lady of Immaculate Conception National Historic Site.
		Aboriginal burial places	Over 2,500 archeological sites exist in the Grand River watershed, many of them burial sites.
		European burial places	John Galt Memorial; Snider Memorial; Pioneer Memorial Tower / Waterloo Pioneers.
	Cultural Expressions		
		Riverside museums; art galleries; commemorative structures	Wellington County Museum & Archives; David Boyle; Halton County Radial Railway Museum; Ruthven Park National Historic Site; Myrtleville House Museum; Alexander Graham Bell; Bell Memorial; Guelph Civic Museum; Guelph Public Library; Guelph City Hall; Maple Syrup Museum; William Wilfred Campbell; Archibald McKellar MacMechan; Joseph E. Schneider Haus Museum and Gallery; Homer Watson House and Gallery; Pioneer Memorial Tower/Waterloo Pioneers; Joseph Emm Seagram; Abraham Erb; University of Waterloo; Brubacher House Museum; University of Waterloo Museum of Games and Archives; University of St. Jerome's College; Sir Adam Beck's Birthplace; Otto Julius Klotz; Honourable James Young; Sergeant Frederick Hobson; Tassie's School/ Galt Collegiate Institute; William J. Wintemberg; Seagram Buildings; Doon Heritage Crossroads; Lion Brewery and Museum; Mill Race Park; Invention of the Telephone; Bell Homestead National Historic Site; Brant County Museum; Glenhyrst Art Gallery; Kanata; Chiefswood National Historic Site; Haldimand Norfolk Museum & Archives; Lawren Harris; Robert Whale; Joseph Brant; Captain John Brant; E. Pauline Johnson; Six Nations Memorial Park; New Credit Reserve and Mission.



Appendix 2 Human Heritage Values in the Grand River Watershed – 2004 (continued)

Theme	Subtheme	Element	Values
Culture and Recreation			
	Cultural Expressions		
		Culturally associated sites	James Morrison; Charles Clarke; A. J. Casson; Millowner's House; St. John's Anglican Church; James Jerome Hill; Edward Johnson; Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae; McCrae House; John McLean; Ontario Agricultural College; Ontario Veterinary School; Macdonald Stewart Art Centre; University of Guelph; St. Jacobs Schoolhouse; Jakobstettel Guest House; Woodside National Historic Site; William Lyon Mackenzie King; Homer Ransford Watson; The Sonneck House; Peter Etril Snyder; Wilfrid Laurier University; First School House; Kuntz-Labatt's House; Galt Post Office; Cambridge Arts Theatre; John Galt; Bishop Benjamin Eby Adelaide Hunter Hoodless; Robert White's Boot and Shoe Store; Brant County Court House; Joseph Brant Monument; The Royal Canadian College of Organists; Ontario School for the Blind; Victoria Park Square Monument; Castle Kilbride National Historic Site; Mohawk Institute; Woodland Cultural Centre; Honourable Harry Corwin Nixon; Honourable George Brown; Honourable Arthur Sturgis Hardy; Sara Jeannette Duncan; Former Galt Post Office National Historic Site.
		River-based cultural landscapes	Luther Country; Conestogo Country; Guelph Country; Waterloo-Paris Country; Brantford Country; Six Nations Country; Caledonia-Cayuga Country.
		Architectural responses to river locations	Rockwood Academy; Charles Allan House Henry Langley; Joseph Connolly; Wellington County Court House; Architecture in St. Jacobs; Galt City Hall Cobblestone Architecture; Paris Plains Church; St. James Anglican Church; Levi Boughton; Wynarden House; Smith House; St. Jude's Anglican Church; St. Paul's Her Majesty's Royal Chapel
	Early Recreation		
		Recreational boating	
		Angling	
		Land-based touring	
		Organized river recreation facilities/clubs	Guelph Boat House, Fergus Curling Club; Guelph Curling Club
Jurisdictional Use			
	Conflict and Military Associations		
		Aboriginal internecine conflict	
		Aboriginal/European conflict	
		European internecine conflict	The Battle of Malcolm's Mills; Duncombe's Uprising; Port Maitland



Appendix 2 Human Heritage Values in the Grand River Watershed – 2004 (continued)

Theme	Subtheme	Element	Values
Jurisdictional Use			
	Conflict and Military Associations		
		Military expeditions	Elora Drill Shed/The Armoury; The Grand River Naval Depot; Port Maitland
	Boundaries		
		International borders	
		Interprovincial and inter-territorial boundaries	
		Land use/cultural boundaries	
		Transboundary rivers	
	Environmental Regulation		
		Flood control	<p>The Grand River Conservation Commission was formed by provincial legislation in 1932. The Grand Valley Conservation Authority was formed in 1948. Members represented 69 municipalities within the watershed.</p> <p>To avoid duplication, it was agreed that the mandate of the Grand Valley Conservation Authority would apply to conservation works other than those carried out by the Grand River Conservation Commission.</p> <p>Some of these projects included: reforestation on public & private lands; land acquisition of ecologically fragile lands, wetlands, source areas and valley lands; erosion and flood control (small dams, dyking, dredging, channel alterations); community stewardship programs (advice to rural landowners about conservation practices i.e. contour plowing, buffer strips, hedgerows, etc.); outdoor recreation areas (development of a number of parks for camping, swimming, & picnicking).</p> <p>These activities were guided by a watershed-wide management plan undertaken in 1954 called "The Grand River Conservation Report - Hydraulics".</p> <p>Luther Dam; Damascus Reservoir; Shand Dam; Conestogo Dam; Woolwich Reservoir Cambridge Living Levee; Shade's Mill Dam.</p> <p>Conservation Authority regulations to prevent dumping of fill in floodplains were passed by the Province in 1962. Fill, Construction and Alterations to Waterways Regulation (1972) administered by the Grand River Conservation Authority.</p>
		Improvements in water management	See above.
		Improvements in aquatic ecosystem management	See above.
		Regulation of river access and use	See above.



Appendix 3 Actions and Activities Undertaken to Strengthen Human Heritage Values Since 1994

Grand Strategy Partner	Roles and Responsibilities	Actions (Examples)
Grand River Conservation Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that partners are aware of the status of the Grand River and its tributaries as a Canadian Heritage River and the basis for which it was accepted into the Canadian Heritage Rivers System Promoting heritage appreciation and celebration of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River Reporting annually to the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board on the status of nationally significant heritage resources Providing resources to publish the Grand Actions Newsletter and the Grand Actions Registry. Providing administrative and financial support to the Heritage Working Group of The Grand Strategy 	<p>The GRCA publishes Grand Actions newsletters and an annual Registry of Accomplishments and Commitments.</p> <p>The GRCA chairs the Heritage Working Group.</p>
<p>Heritage Working Group</p> <p>Representation: Grand River Conservation Authority, Ministry of Culture, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo, Cambridge Municipal Heritage Committee, Brantford Heritage Committee, Parks Canada, Wilfrid Laurier University – Brantford Campus, Heritage Cambridge, Ruthven National Historic Site, Woodside National Historic Site, Princeton Museum and other heritage interests.</p>	<p>The Heritage Working Group adopted the following mission:</p> <p>“To act as a catalyst for increasing the involvement and commitment of government/non-government agencies, businesses/corporations, property owners, citizens, education and media resulting in greater appreciation, protection, enhancement, promotion, coordination, celebration and management of the human heritage resources in the Grand River watershed.”</p> <p>The Heritage Working Group meets monthly to plan and implement joint activities geared toward assisting watershed communities to build their capacity to plan, manage and make decisions about heritage.</p>	<p>The Heritage Working Group hosts an annual Heritage Day Workshop and Celebration.</p>
Department of Canadian Heritage	<p>The Department of Canadian Heritage commemorates heritage features/values of national significance. Usually a plaque commemorates persons, places and events. In some cases, a cost-sharing agreement to restore and protect the site is put in place.</p>	<p><u>New Commemorative Plaques:</u></p> <p>St. Jude’s Anglican Church, 1995 Ruthven Park, 1998 Bell Homestead, 1997 Castle Kilbride, 1995 Wellington County Museum and Archives, 1998 Reverend Peter Jones, 1997 Joseph Schneider Haus, 2000 Elora Drill Shed, 2002</p>
Environment Canada	<p>The Canadian Heritage Rivers Board is supported by a Secretariat funded by the Department of the Environment.</p>	<p>The Secretariat provides guidance and profile for the Grand’s designation.</p>



Appendix 3 Actions and Activities Undertaken to Strengthen Human Heritage Values Since 1994 (continued)

Grand Strategy Partner	Roles and Responsibilities	Actions (Examples)
Ontario Ministry of Culture	The Ontario Ministry of Culture is responsible for developing and coordinating heritage policies and programs in Ontario under the Ontario Heritage Act.	The Ministry of Culture made changes <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> in 2002. These changes strengthen the legislation and allow municipalities to designate property and acquire heritage easements on property of "cultural heritage value or interest" (replacing "historic or architectural value or interest") to reflect the broader meaning of heritage and allows municipal heritage committees to advise council on all cultural heritage matters, not just buildings and districts (e.g. archaeological sites, cultural landscapes)
Ontario Heritage Foundation	The Ontario Heritage Foundation is a provincial agency supported by the Ministry of Culture. It administers the Provincial Historical Plaquing Program. This program commemorates people, places, events and structures of importance in Ontario's history.	
Watershed Municipalities	<p>Municipalities play a primary role in heritage protection. Through municipal official plans, municipalities can develop policies which protect heritage features and values. Municipalities can also create Municipal Heritage Committees under the Ontario Heritage Act. These committees report to municipal councils and provide advice on matters relating to the legal designation and conservation of properties of historical or architectural value.</p> <p>Municipal Heritage Committees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Brant City of Brantford City of Cambridge Township of Centre Wellington City of Guelph Township of Guelph-Eramosa Haldimand County Town of Halton Hills City of Hamilton City of Kitchener Township of North Dumfries Township of Puslinch City of Waterloo Township of Wellesley Township of Wilmot 	<p><u>New Ownership:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castle Kilbride - Township of Wilmot West Montrose Covered Bridge - Region of Waterloo Governor's House and Gaol - Region of Waterloo McDougall Cottage, Cambridge - Region of Waterloo <p><u>Studies and Plans:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master Plan for Arts, Culture and Heritage- Region of Waterloo Archaeological Inventory - City of Guelph Brantford Cultural Inventory - City of Brantford <p><u>New Heritage Districts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victoria Park Area, Kitchener - 1997 St. Mary's, Kitchener - 2002 Brock Avenue, Fergus- 1998 Blair Village, Cambridge - 2002
Six Nations of the Grand River		Restoration of Chiefswood National Historic Site in Ohsweken.



Appendix 3 Actions and Activities Undertaken to Strengthen Human Heritage Values Since 1994 (continued)

Grand Strategy Partner	Roles and Responsibilities	Actions (Examples)
Local Heritage Groups and Organizations	Local Civic Groups also play an important role in providing information on the historical value of features/values, raising community heritage appreciation, raising funds for the operation and maintenance of heritage attractions and encouraging decision-makers to consider the protection of valuable sites in making land use decisions.	The Lower Grand River Land Trust manages and maintains Ruthven Park National Historic Site in Cayuga. Heritage Cambridge owns and manages Sheave Tower. Kanata Village is run by Pine Tree Native Centre.
Universities	Universities within the Grand River watershed including the University of Waterloo, Wilfrid Laurier University and the University of Guelph as well as Conestoga College play an important role in the technical training, research, and outreach regarding the watershed heritage. Wilfrid Laurier University and the University of Waterloo are looking to expand their campuses through the adaptive reuse of historic buildings.	The Heritage Resources Centre at the University of Waterloo is a leader providing research and extension services regarding heritage matters in the community and at the national and international levels. A Landscape Guide for the Grand River Watershed was published in 2003. Wilfrid Laurier University (Laurier Brantford) and the University of Waterloo have played a vital role in restoring significant heritage buildings in downtown Brantford and Cambridge.
Elementary and Secondary Schools	Elementary and Secondary Schools across the watershed also help to raise awareness about the importance of the Grand River and its associated resources.	All school boards across the watershed have included the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River in their Grade 4 curriculum.



Appendix 4 Recreational Values in the Grand River Watershed – 2004

Theme	Element	Values
Water Sports		
	Canoeing, Kayaking, Sailing, Tubing, Power Boating, Water Skiing, Swimming	Snyder Flats; Summer Place Trailer Resort; Grand River Marshes/Dunnville Marshes; Eramosa River Valley/Blue Springs Creek Wetland Complex; La Fortune Park; Wolf's Landing Campground; Rock Point Provincial Park; Conestogo Lake Conservation Area; Green Acre Park Campground; Bingeman's Park; Belwood Lake Conservation Area; Guelph Lake Conservation Area; Elora Gorge Conservation Area; Elora Quarry Conservation Area; Luther Marsh Conservation Area
Trails and Corridors		
	Pedestrian/Equestrian Trails, Scenic Drives, Cycling Routes, Cross-Country Skiing Trails, Snowmobiling Trails	Cambridge to Paris Rail-Trail; S.C. Johnson Trail; Brantford to Hamilton Rail-Trail; Gordon Glaves Memorial Pathway System; Rotary Riverside Trail; Ramsey Walkway; Grand Valley Trail; Royal Recreation Trail; The Speed River Trail; The CNR Spurline Trail; The Downtown Trail; The Eramosa River Trail; Silvercreek Trail; Hanlon Creek Trail; Chicopee Hills Conservation Area; Kitchener Walking and Biking Trails; Iron Horse Trail; Laurel Trail; City of Waterloo Walking and Biking Trails ; Doreen Thomas Trail; Cambridge Heritage River Trail; Mill Run Trail; Linear Trail; Blair Trail; Grand Trunk Trail; Cambridge to Paris Rail-Trail; Luther Trails; Elora Cataract Trailway; Guelph Radial Line Trail; Living Levee Trail; Kissing Bridge Trail; Guelph Radial Line Trail; Alf Hales Memorial Trail and Overlook; Health Valley Trail - St. Jacobs Millrace; Avon Trail; Starkey Hill Interpretive Trail; Walter Bean Grand River Community Trail; Snyder Flats; The Arboretum - University of Guelph; Heritage Park; Sudden Tract; F. W. R. Dickson Wilderness Area; Laurel Creek Conservation Area; Riverbluffs Park; Woolwich Reservoir; Guelph Lake Conservation Area ; Elora Gorge Conservation Area; Rockwood Conservation Area; Pinehurst Lake Conservation Area; Brant Conservation Area; Shade's Mill Conservation Area; Conestogo Lake Conservation Area; Green Acre Park Campground; Bingeman's Park; Belwood Lake Conservation Area; Grand River Scenic Parkway; Starkey Hill Interpretive Trail
Fishing and Hunting		
	Fishing and Hunting	Grand River Marshes/Dunnville Marshes; La Fortune Park; Wolf's Landing Campground; Rock Point Provincial Park; Conestogo Lake Conservation Area; Green Acre Park Campground; Bingeman's Park; Belwood Lake Conservation Area; Eramosa River Valley/ Blue Springs Creek Wetland Complex; Guelph Lake Conservation Area; Elora Gorge Conservation Area; Rockwood Conservation Area; Pinehurst Lake Conservation Area; Brant Conservation Area; Shade's Mill Conservation Area



Appendix 4 Recreational Values in the Grand River Watershed – 2004 (continued)

Theme	Element	Values
Nature Appreciation		
	Picnicking, Camping, Bird Watching, Photography	Spottiswood Lake; Bannister Lake; St. George Camp Ground; Murray Overlook; Apps' Mill Nature Centre; Mohawk Island National Wildlife Area; Kortright Waterfowl Park; Laurel Creek Nature Centre; Homer Watson Scenic Lookout; Luther Marsh Wildlife Management Area; Lover's Leap Scenic Lookout; Grand River Marshes/Dunnville Marshes; Eramosa River Valley/Blue Springs Creek Wetland Complex; Grand River Scenic Parkway; The Arboretum; University of Guelph; Heritage Park; Grand River Forest; Sudden Tract; F. W. R. Dickson Wilderness Area; Emerald Lake Recreation Area (Water Park and Trailer Resort); Homer Watson Park (Cressman's Woods); Guelph Radial Line Trail; Alf Hales Memorial Trail and Overlook; Health Valley Trail - St. Jacobs Millrace; Avon Trail; Starkey Hill Interpretive Trail
Human Heritage Appreciation		
	Events and Festivals, Historic Walking Tours	Guelph Spring Festival; Guelph Walking Tours; Elmira Maple Syrup Festival; Wellesley Apple Butter and Cheese Festival; Oktoberfest; The Grand River Bass Derby; Waterloo St. Jacobs Railway; Cambridge Grand Riverfest; Cambridge Highland Games; Mill Race Festival of Traditional Folk Music; Springtime in Paris; Brantford's Riverfest; "Champion of Champions" Pow Wow; Six Nations Fall Fair and Pow Wow; Dunnville Mudcat Festival; Dunnville Historic Walking Tour; Paris Cobblestone Festival; Cayuga Fest; Grand Opportunities Fly-Fishing Forum; Waterloo-Wellington Children's Groundwater Festival



Appendix 5 Actions and Activities to Improve River-Related Recreation in Grand River Watershed

Grand Strategy Partner	Roles and Responsibilities	Actions (Examples)												
<p>Grand River Conservation Authority</p>	<p>The Grand River Conservation Authority owns and operates twelve active conservation areas throughout the Grand River watershed from Luther Marsh to Lake Erie including:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Belwood Lake</td> <td>Elora Quarry</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laurel Creek</td> <td>Pinehurst Lake</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Luther Marsh</td> <td>Rockwood</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shade's Mills/Dumfries</td> <td>Brant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guelph Lake</td> <td>Conestogo/Woolwich</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elora Gorge</td> <td>Byng Island</td> </tr> </table> <p>Conservation Areas offer a wide range of activities including cross-country skiing, camping, hiking, picnicking, swimming, fishing, hiking, and water sports.</p> <p>Attendance figures for 2002 indicate that over 1,800,000 people used these facilities. Conservation Areas offer over 2,700 campsites, a third of which are serviced with hydro and water.</p>	Belwood Lake	Elora Quarry	Laurel Creek	Pinehurst Lake	Luther Marsh	Rockwood	Shade's Mills/Dumfries	Brant	Guelph Lake	Conestogo/Woolwich	Elora Gorge	Byng Island	<p>Through donations to the Grand River Conservation Foundation, the Grand River Conservation acquired several abandoned rail lines for conversion to multi-purpose recreational trails. These include: Elora to Cataract Rail Trail; Cambridge to Paris-Trail, Elora Cataract; Brantford to Hamilton Rail-Trail, and S.C. Johnson Trail. These trails are now part of the Trans Canada Trail. The GRCA also upgraded the trails at Rockwood Conservation Area.</p> <p>The GRCA undertakes annual maintenance on the trails.</p> <p>The GRCA recently upgraded the water systems in the Conservation Areas to meet new provincial regulations.</p> <p>Since 1994, many campsites have been rehabilitated with tent pads to promote regeneration of vegetation.</p> <p>Water pumps were installed at park beaches to improve water quality for recreationists.</p> <p>Boat ramps were extended and new boat ramps were installed at Belwood and Conestogo Lakes. A wheelchair accessible fishing dock was installed at Shade's Mills Conservation Area.</p>
Belwood Lake	Elora Quarry													
Laurel Creek	Pinehurst Lake													
Luther Marsh	Rockwood													
Shade's Mills/Dumfries	Brant													
Guelph Lake	Conestogo/Woolwich													
Elora Gorge	Byng Island													
<p>Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)</p>		<p>DFO regulates the harvesting of fish, protects fish habitat, prevents pollution of fishery waters, and ensures safe human use of fish. DFO is an active member on the Grand River Fisheries Implementation Committee.</p>												
<p>Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources</p>		<p>A five year project was initiated in the spring of 1999 by the Lake Erie Management Unit (MNR) in support of the Eastern Basin Walleye Stock Identification Program.</p> <p>MNR biologists accompanied baitfish harvesters to establish and assess the impacts of baitfish harvesting on fish communities.</p> <p>Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources is an active member of the Grand River Fisheries Implementation Committee.</p>												
<p>Watershed Municipalities</p>	<p>Municipalities play a key role in providing recreation for watershed residents. Typically, these facilities have focused on creating infrastructure such as soccer fields, baseball diamonds, and arenas and developing green space and public parks.</p>	<p>Recently, watershed municipalities have become actively involved in developing trails and creating trail linkages within their communities, many linked directly to the Trans Canada Trail.</p>												



Appendix 5 Actions and Activities to Improve River-Related Recreation in Grand River Watershed Since 1994 (continued)

Grand Strategy Partner	Roles and Responsibilities	Actions (Examples)
<p>Grand River Fisheries Management Implementation Committee. This group, co-chaired by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Grand River Conservation Authority with representatives from government agencies, Six Nations and non-government groups.</p>	<p>With considerable public input <i>The Grand River Fisheries Management Plan (GRFMP)</i> was completed in November 1998 with input from Trout Unlimited, Friends of the Grand River, Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters, Ontario Steelheaders, Caledonia Bait and Tackle, Izaak Walton Fly Fisher's Club, Ontario Streams, Ministry of Natural Resources, Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, University of Waterloo, and the Grand River Conservation Authority. The Management Plan identified 42 "Best Bets" for improving Grand River Fisheries. The Implementation committee has promoted projects since that time in support of the plan.</p>	<p>The Grand River Tailwater Plan, downstream of Belwood Reservoir, was completed in draft form.</p> <p>Field surveys were initiated to record occurrences and habitat of the Threatened Eastern Sand Darter in the Grand River.</p> <p>Fisheries inventories and habitat assessments were conducted on Fairchild, Rosendale, Cedar, Canagagigue, Elora, Bloomingdale Creeks, and the Conestogo River to determine the need for Habitat Rehabilitation Plans.</p> <p>Eco Action 2000, supported rehabilitation projects carried out on sections of Gilbert Creek, Kenny Creek and Thompson Creek.</p> <p>Additional stockings within the watershed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5,000 young of the year (YOY) brown trout from the Brant Rod and Gun Club hatchery; ▪ 15,000 walleye fry released into the lower Grand River by the Dunnville District Hunters and Anglers; ▪ 2,000 yearling brown trout released in Mill Creek at Soper Park in Cambridge. <p>The Municipal Drain Classification project was undertaken.</p> <p>The Exceptional Waters Program (Paris to Brantford) developed a management approach and special fishing regulations for this reach of the river. An agreement was reached to voluntarily modify catch limits and seasonal cutbacks as part of the Lake Erie Restoration Plan.</p> <p>A large river research project upstream and downstream of "partitioning points" i.e. Parkhill Dam (Cambridge), Penman's Dam (Paris), Wilke's Dam (Brantford).</p> <p>Conservation Limits signage to encourage reduced catch limits at local reservoirs and access points have been put in place.</p> <p>The signage for Devil's Creek rehabilitation project undertaken in 1999 has been completed and erected.</p>
<p>Watershed Municipalities</p>	<p>Municipalities play a key role in providing recreation for watershed residents. Typically, these facilities have focused on creating infrastructure such as soccer fields, baseball diamonds, and arenas and developing green space and public parks.</p>	<p>Recently, watershed municipalities have become actively involved in developing trails and creating trail linkages within their communities, many linked directly to the Trans Canada Trail.</p>
<p>Six Nations of the Grand River</p>		<p>Six Nations Eco-Centre is an active member of the Grand River Fisheries Implementation Plan.</p>



Appendix 5 Actions and Activities to Improve River-Related Recreation in Grand River Watershed Since 1994 (continued)

Grand Strategy Partner	Roles and Responsibilities	Actions (Examples)
Local Recreation Groups and Organizations	Local Community Groups play an important role promoting, creating and maintaining outdoor	<p>Groups like the Grand Valley Trail Association, Guelph Hiking Trail Club, Elora Cataract Trailway Association, Woolwich Trails Group, Walter Bean Grand River Trail Inc., have been active in raising funds to develop community trails. Members also spend countless hours maintaining trails. Local service clubs also take an active role in trail development recreation opportunities and maintenance.</p> <p>Rehabilitation efforts on D'Aubigny, Landon, Torrance, Mill, Whitemans, Laurel and Devil's Creeks were accomplished through community efforts.</p> <p>Friends of the Grand River with assistance from the GRCA and MNR, stocked 20,000 brown trout between the Shand Dam and West Montrose.</p> <p>Community volunteers often organize events and festivals and local walking tours. River clean-ups and rehabilitation work throughout the watershed are supported by hunting and angling groups, canoe clubs and others such as Friends of the Grand River, Waterloo Wellington Canoe Club, The Ancient Mariners and Brant Rod and Gun Club.</p>
Private Operators	Private Operators such as campground owners and canoe and kayak outfitters are also active in promoting, providing and managing outdoor recreation opportunities.	



Appendix 6 Water Quality in the Grand River

The Grand River Conservation Authority and the provincial Ministry of Environment maintain a network of 28 water-sampling sites on the rivers and creeks of the Grand River system. A Water Quality Index adopted by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment was used to rate general water quality in relation to nutrient content.

Using the index based on information gathered between 1999 and 2002, the headwaters of the Grand and its tributaries are rated “good”. As the waters move downstream, taking in rural and urban runoff and the outflow from sewage treatment plants, the water quality declines into the “fair” category. As it passes by the major cities, water quality falls into the “poor” category because of the presence of high levels of phosphorus and nitrogen and the frequency that water quality targets are missed.

Recent upgrades to sewage treatment plants in Guelph and Elmira, along with others planned for Waterloo Region, should address the high nutrient concentrates found in some of these areas.

Several river stretches also show low levels of dissolved oxygen, which can have a serious impact on many aquatic organisms, particularly fish. The Grand River Conservation Authority continuously monitors dissolved oxygen levels at seven locations in the watershed. Some occurrences of low dissolved oxygen levels take place in the central Grand on very hot summers and during periods of low stream flow and high stream temperatures. When river flows are higher and temperatures are cooler, there were few instances of low dissolved oxygen levels.

A healthy river will support many different types of organisms, from small insects to prize-winning game fish. According to survey carried out between 1999-2001, the impact of pollution on aquatic insects is moderate.

Anglers and fish experts have seen a dramatic improvement in the number and range of high quality sport fish in the past 20 years. A study of the Grand River in 1967 reported no smallmouth bass upstream of Brantford. Today, they have re-colonized the central Grand River, between Brantford and West Montrose, suggesting significant improvements in water quality. The same is true of the world-class brown trout fishery that has been established in the Fergus-West Montrose area.

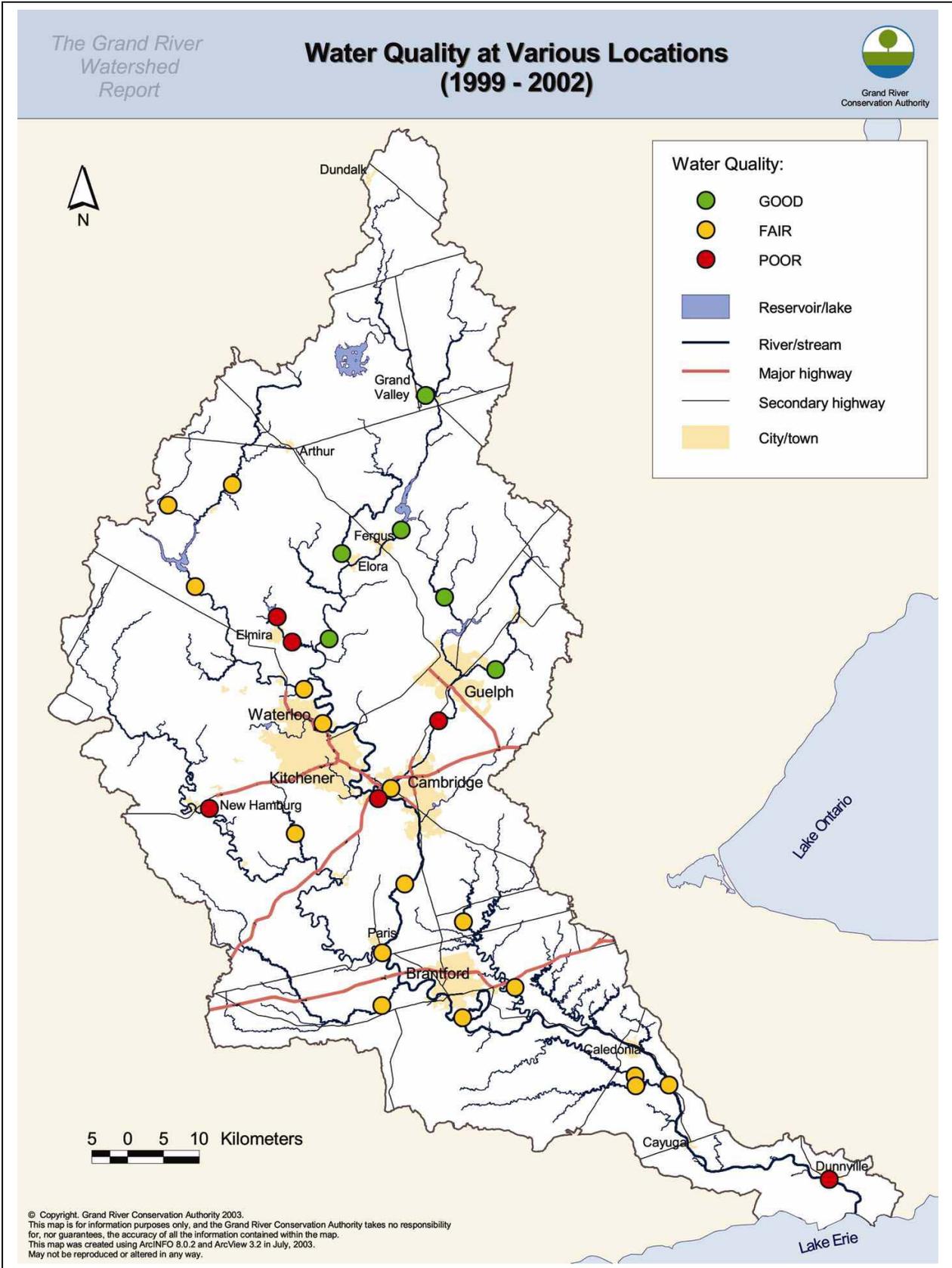
In addition, pike and smallmouth bass are doing well in Belwood, Conestogo and Guelph lakes. They are also finding homes in the upper Grand River headwaters in Wellington and Dufferin counties. An emerging rainbow trout population in the southern Grand, in Haldimand and Brant counties, also points to better water quality.

There is still some question about the suitability of some stretches of the river as a habitat for higher quality fish. The southern Grand, near Dunnville and Port Maitland should be a prime place for walleye, but populations are not as high as would be expected.

The rebirth of the fishery is just one sign of the rebirth of the river itself. The Grand has come a long way since it was dismissed as an “open sewer” but faced with the prospect of high population growth and more intensive farming, it will be a constant job to stay on top of the water quality issues facing the Grand River watershed.



Water Quality at Various Locations (1999 - 2002)



Appendix 7 Increasing Heritage Awareness and Promoting the Grand River 1994-2004

Increasing Heritage Awareness

General Publications:

Grand Actions Newsletters
The Grand - Newspaper Tabloid Insert
Grand Actions Registry of Accomplishments and Commitments
Internet Website – www.grandriver.ca

History Books:

Waterloo Township through Two Centuries by Elizabeth Bloomfield
Victoria Park 100 Years of a Park and its People by rych mills
Waterloo County – An Illustrated History by Geoffrey Hayes
Significant Lives – Profiles of the Women of Brant County by University Women’s Club, Brantford
The Grand River Navigation Company by Bruce Emerson Hill
Fergus: A Scottish Town by Birthright by Pat M. Mestern
Family and Local History Sources: Wellington County Museum and Archives by Wellington County Museum and Archives
Caledonia: Along the Grand River by Barbara Martindale
Villages of the Grand: a nostalgic journey along a Canadian heritage river by Robert Higgins
Concordia Club 125 Anniversary 1873-1998 by Concordia Club
Dufferin Headwaters by Margaret Dickson, Mary Johnston and Helen Koepke
A. R. Kaufman: A Man for his Time by Melissa Elliot
Kitchener: An Illustrated History by John English and Kenneth McLaughlin
Reminiscings of Mennonite Life in Waterloo County: Reflections on the Journey from the Old Order Mennonite World to Modern Times by Mary Ann Horst
Mennonite Immigration to Waterloo County: The Moyer Journal by Lee Sherry and Gordon Ambrose
Castle Kilbride: The Jewel of Wilmot Township by Paul Knowles
The Homes of Home: North Easthope Township, 1827-1997
100 Years of the Ayr News and Ayr by James W. Schmidt
Detweiler’s Meeting House: A History of the Mennonites near Roseville, Ontario by Reginald E. Good
Hespeler: Portrait of an Ontario Town by Dr. Kenneth McLaughlin and Kristel Fleuren
Puslinch Profiles 1850-2000 by Puslinch Historical Society
The Broadhorn: King of the River, Rivers Help Create Wild Stories, and Excerpts from the Life and Times of Absalom Shade by Larry Devine
Nithburg...and Memories by Robena Gerber, Mildred Rupert and Miriam Norman Zettel
Brantford: A City’s Century by Gary Muir
Grand River Naval Depot by John Thornley Docker
Memories of Paris by Don Stewart
Guelph: A People’s Heritage 1827-2002 by Hilary Stead
History of Guelph 1827-1927 by Leo A. Johnson
The History of Puslinch Lake by Anna Jackson
Remembering Glen Christie by Paul Langan
Women of Waterloo County by Ruth Russell

Environmental Handbooks:

Guelph Residents’ Environmental Handbook – City of Guelph Environmental Advisory Committee

Art, Poetry & Photography:

Oasis in the Centre – Sculpture - Wilmot Township Millennium Project
Reflections on the Grand poetry by Leslie Gordon Fisher published by The Ancient Mariners Canoe Club
A Year on the Grand – Travelling Art Exhibition by Linda Risacher Copp
Grand River Reflections – by John de Visser published by The Grand River Foundation
The Twelve Stone Churches of Old Eramosa by Gail Root, Rosalyn Insley and Susan Strachan Johnson



Appendix 7 Increasing Heritage Awareness and Promoting the Grand River 1994-2004 (continued)

Increasing Heritage Awareness

Art, Poetry & Photography (continued):

The Grand River: An Aerial Journey by Carl Hiebert published by the Grand River Conservation Foundation

The Landscapes of Homer Watson: A Particular Time and Place by Darlene Kerr

Illuminations of Guelph: In Celebration of Guelph's 175 Anniversary by the Glass Guild of Guelph

The Grand River Quilt Collection sponsored by the Waterloo County and Area Quilt Festival.

The Grand View: Juried Art Exhibition sponsored by the Waterloo Community Arts Centre

Millennium Time Capsule Time Line Water Line by John McEwen sponsored by the City of Guelph

Reflection Garden by Wendy Shearer sponsored by Canadian Federation of University Women and the City of Guelph

Waterloo County Goal Garden by Wendy Shearer sponsored by the Friends of the Governor's House and Gaol

New Festivals:

Cobblestone Festival, Paris

Cayuga Fest, Cayuga

Dandelion Festival, Waterloo

Waterloo-Wellington Children's Groundwater Festival, Waterloo

Ongoing Forums:

Grand River Watershed Water Forum, September

Heritage Day Workshop and Celebration, February

Grand Opportunities Fly-Fishing Forum, June

Celebrations & Awards:

Plaque Dedication Ceremony Commemorating the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River

Grand Celebration and Concert – First Anniversary of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River

A Grand Celebration – Fifth Anniversary of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River

International Thiess Riverprize – Grand River Conservation Authority in Brisbane, Australia for excellence in river management.

Provincial Economic Development of Ontario Award, 1997 - Grand River Country

Economic Developers Association of Canada Award, 1998; Best tourism brochure - Grand River Country

Red Fisher Conservation Award, March 2001 - Grand River Conservation Authority -- This prominent national award honours "the most remarkable conservation achievement by an individuals or organization in 2000" and recognizes the many programs undertaken by the Grand River Conservation Authority and its member municipalities that have resulted in improved water quality and fisheries in the Grand River.

National Historic Sites and Monuments:

St. Jude's Anglican Church, Designated 1993; Plaqued 1995

Ruthven Park, Designated 1995; Plaqued 1998

Bell Homestead, Designated 1996; Plaqued 1997

Castle Kilbride, Designated 1993; Plaqued 1995

Wellington County Museum and Archives, 1995; Plaqued in 1998

Reverend Peter Jones, Designated 1996; Plaqued 1997

Joseph Schneider Haus, Designated 1998; Plaqued 2000

Elora Drill Shed, Designated 1989, Plaqued 2002

Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead, Designated 1995

Appendix 7 Increasing Heritage Awareness and Promoting the Grand River 1994-2004 (continued)

Promoting the Grand River

Grand River Country Marketing Alliance:

Grand River Country at www.grandrivercountry.com www.grandrivercountry.ca
Grand River Country Media FAM Tours – annually from 1997 to 2002
Full-colour article - 4 pages with images in CarGuide Magazine 2002
Article in Travel Handbook – Eastern Canada
Grand River Country Profile Signs (three) on Highways 401 and 403
Grand River Country as exhibitor at the Ottawa Travel & Vacation Show 2003
Fishing the North Grand and Fishing the South Grand – two TV episodes with Canadian Sportfishing Inc. (Italo Bignan) 2003 and 2004
Grand River Country North and Grand River Country South – two TV episodes with the Great Outdoorsman showcasing heritage, recreation, hiking, biking, canoeing - 2004
Series of commercials and promotions on CKCO-CTV 2003 and 2004

Videos:

The Grand River Adventure - GRCA & CKCO TV
The Grand: The Story of a River - CBC TV
A Year on the Grand - Paul Kelly
A Grand Decision - Pennsylvania German Folklore Society of Ontario – Waterloo Chapter
Ontario Canada's Grand River Trout - Jim and Kelly Watt

Recreation Books:

Canoeing on the Grand River: A Canoeing Guide to Ontario's Historic Grand River by Grand River Conservation Authority
Fly Fishing the Grand River: the angler's vest pocket guide by Ian Martin and Jane Rutherford
Grand Footpaths: A Guide to 20 Favourite Hiking Trails in Brant County by Gwen Howlett
44 Country Trails by Katherine Jacob
Grand River Country Trails by Katherine Jacob
Fishing Grand River Country by Liz Leedham and Jim Reid
Gone Canoeing: Weekend Wilderness Adventures in Southern Ontario by Kevin Callan
More Of Canada's Best Canoe Routes by Alister Thomas

Tour Guide Books & Maps:

Your Guide to Grand River Country – Chrismar Mapping
A Day in the Country Tour Guidebook: Fergus, Elora, Millbank, Elmira, Conestoga, St. Jacobs, St. Agatha, New Hamburg by Donna M.G. Carpenter
A Day by the Nith River: Waterloo Historical Society Tour Guides by Margaret Dickson, Mary Johnston and Helen Koepke
Elora Gorge: A Visitor's Guide by Ken Hewitt
The Huron Road: Waterloo Historical Society Tour Guides by Margaret Dickson, Mary Johnston and Helen Koepke
Grand River Country – Journey the Grand
Your Guide to Grand River Country – Chrismar Mapping
Your Guide to Cambridge, Ontario, Canada – Chrismar Mapping
The Southern Grand River Valley
Voyages – Canada's Heritage Rivers edited by Lynn Noel
The Grand River Watershed: A Heritage Landscape Guide by J.G. Nelson, J. Porter, C. Farassoglou, S. Gardiner, C. Guthrie, C. Beck and C. Lemieux.
Trails Discovery Guide – Community Heart Health Network

Tour Guide Books & Maps:

Explore the Outdoors in Dufferin County by Paul Hogeveen



Appendix 7 Increasing Heritage Awareness and Promoting the Grand River 1994-2004 (continued)

Promoting the Grand River

Magazines:

Explore; Canadian Geographic, Fly Fisherman, Ontario Out-of-Doors, Grand River Valley Heritage Magazine

CD ROM:

Rivers of Canada

Audio CD:

Tamarack on the Grand: The Story of a River – Tamarack
The River Grand – Nonie Crete
A Year on the Grand – Wayne Bridge

TV:

ESPN TV – ½ hour show – The Grand River (features fly fishing) (airdate 12/13/97)
CTV (and other networks) – Bob Izumi – Real Fishing
Good Earth Productions Inc. – Great Canadian Rivers series on the Discovery Channel

Miscellaneous:

Canadian Heritage Rivers Calendar
Via Rail 1996 Schedule (Front Cover)
Schoolnet Website – Grand River Project
The Grand River A Canadian Heritage River: An Action Curriculum Model – Level Transition Years –
Waterloo County Board of Education; Waterloo Region Roman Catholic School Board
Wandershed Wanders – curriculum guide and resource kit for Grade 4
That Chickodee Feeling by Frank Glew
Grand River Scenic Parkway Signage for the Southern Grand River
Swim the Grand – Fairview Mennonite Home
Trans Canada Trail Relay 2000
North Wellington Calendar – North Wellington Seniors Council

*(back) **An Aerial View of the West Montrose Covered Bridge***
(Photo Credit: Carl Hiebert)

