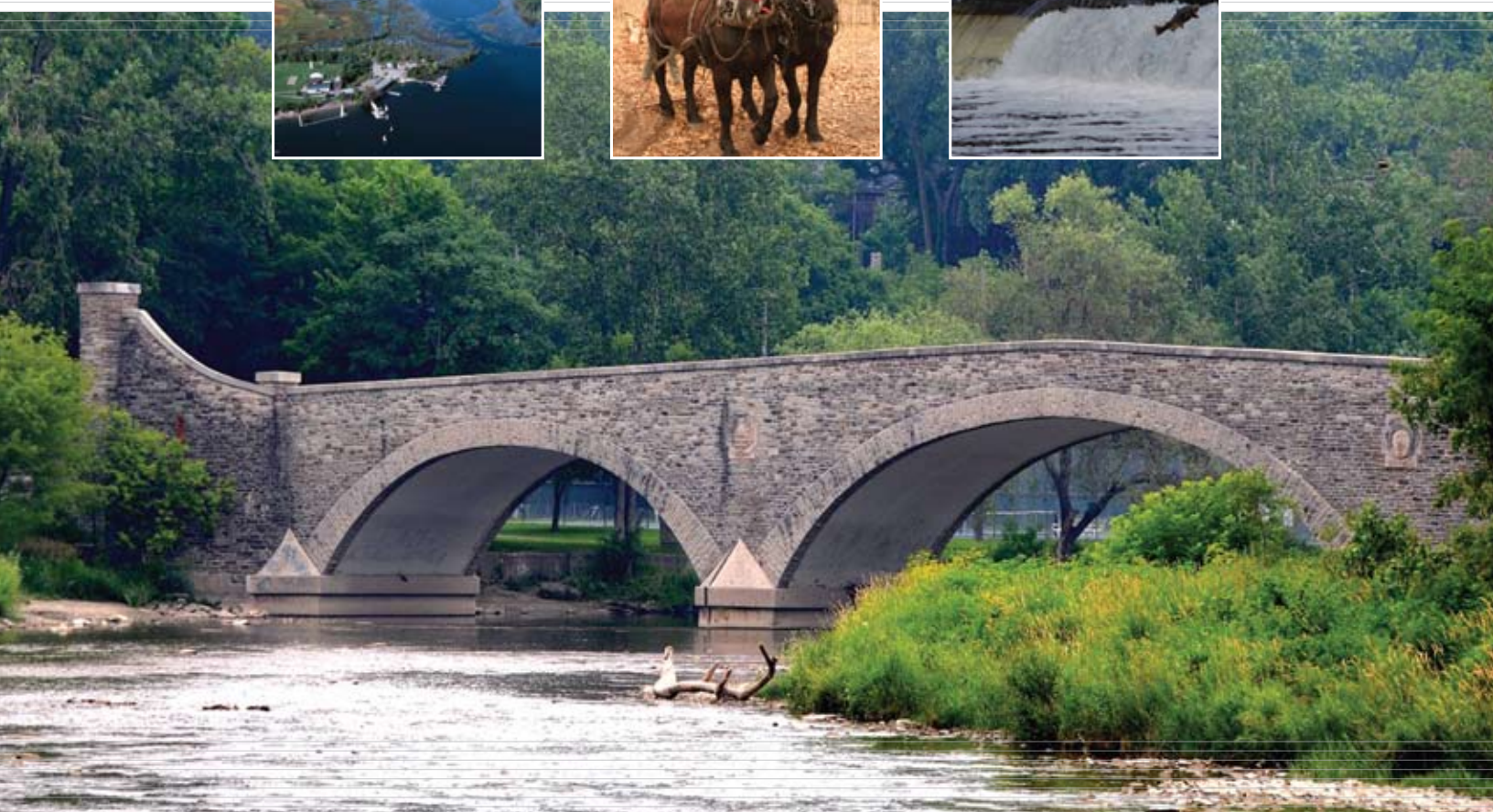
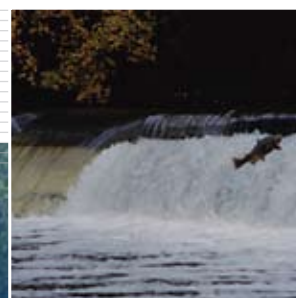
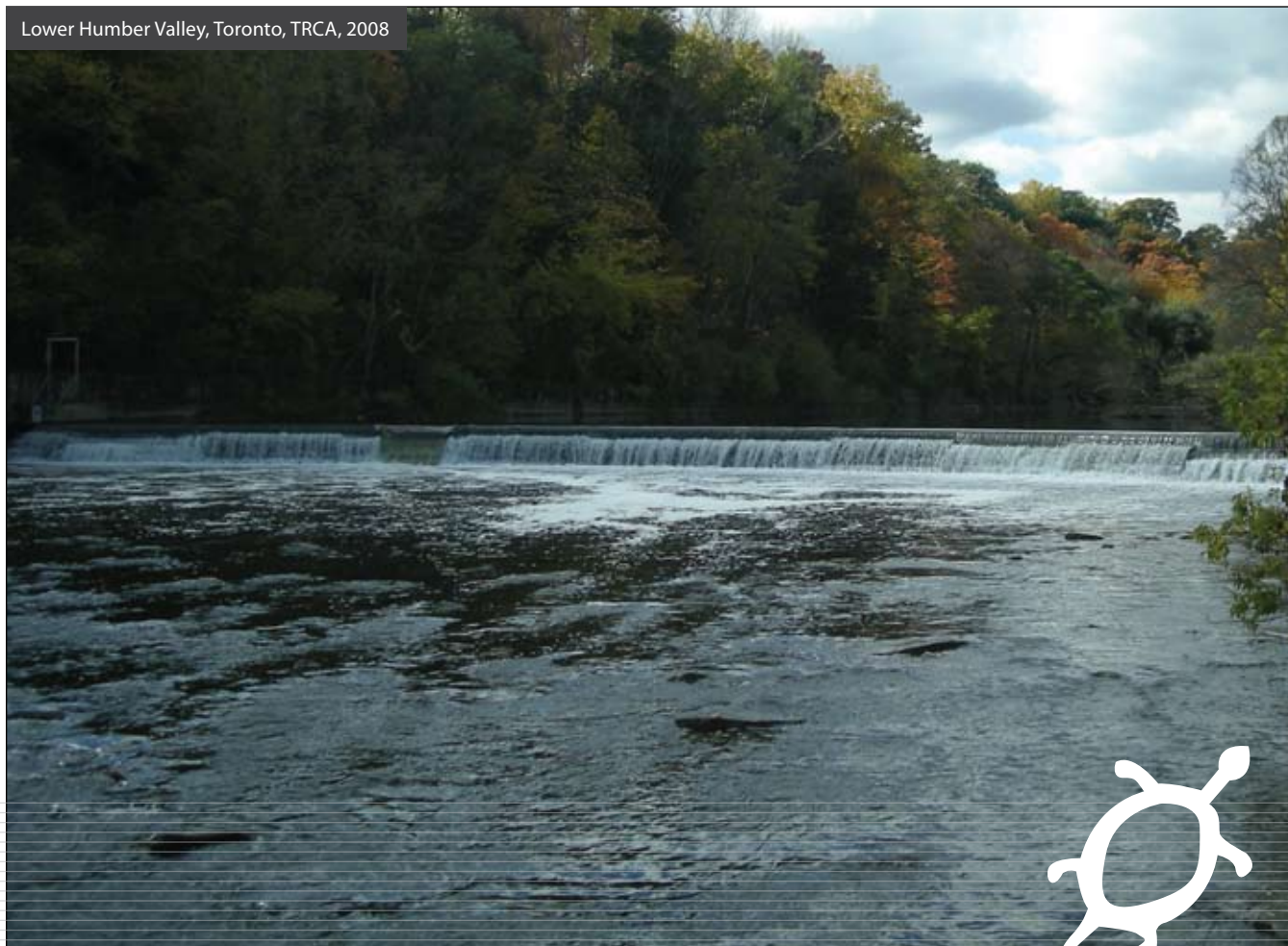


THE HUMBER RIVER: THE 10-YEAR MONITORING REPORT FOR THE CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM

October 2009





THE HUMBER CHALLENGE

Our challenge is to protect and enhance the Humber River watershed as a vital and healthy ecosystem where we live, work and play in harmony with the natural environment.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

To achieve a healthy watershed, we should:

- Increase awareness of the watershed's resources
- Protect the Humber River as a continuing source of clean water
- Celebrate, regenerate, and preserve our natural, historical and cultural heritage
- Increase community stewardship and take individual responsibility for the health of the Humber River
- Establish linkages and promote partnerships among communities
- Build a strong watershed economy based on ecological health, and
- Promote the watershed as a destination of choice for recreation and tourism

FRAGMENT: THE VALLEY

Like a sweet wine flowing from the glass,
the Humber of my boyhood years!

First the stretch of the river valley as I knew it best,
running south from Dundas Street to my beloved
stone marvel of the Old Mill Bridge,
a scant mile to the south, not forgetting to count
a quarter-mile jog to the east halfway down
to heighten the wonderment.

What force of ten million years' cunning erosion,
the relentless path of an awkward giant
carving out for himself great steps one by one
as he strides on and on, thirsty now
for a great cold draught of Lake Ontario water!
What sheer-climbing cliffs with the history of planet Earth
carved in each layer of shale reaching up a hundred feet
from the shining valley floor, the littered rocks of the river

Raymond Souster, *Riding the Long Black Horse*, 1993.

PREAMBLE

Canadian Heritage River System Charter:

*Canada's outstanding rivers will be nationally recognized and managed through the support and stewardship of local people and provincial, territorial and federal governments to ensure the long-term conservation of the rivers' natural, cultural and recreational values and integrity.*¹

The Canadian Heritage River System (CHRS) was jointly established by the federal, provincial and territorial governments across Canada in 1984. The purpose of its formation was to recognize outstanding Canadian rivers, and to ensure their appropriate management, to protect and enhance the heritage values of these rivers, for the long-term benefit and enjoyment of all Canadians. Nomination occurs through the Canadian Heritage River Board, which reviews nominated rivers and advises the appropriate Ministers as to the suitability for inclusion within the CHRS. When considering a nominated river, the Board determines the extent to which the “*Guidelines for Selection of Canadian Rivers*” are satisfied and considers both the river and its immediate watershed environment, which together capture the heritage values. In order to be designated, a river or section of a river, must be of outstanding significance in one or both of the following heritage values: natural heritage and/or human heritage.

The responsibility for the collection and analysis of information to determine heritage value for nomination of the river rests with the provincial government within whose jurisdiction the river lies. The Humber River's nomination was brought to the CHRS Board by the Province of Ontario with the assistance of the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority MTRCA in 1997. Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority is now known as Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) following the amalgamation of metropolitan Toronto in 1997. The management strategy, prepared by the Humber Watershed Task Force, brought together three levels of government, community groups and the general public. This process guaranteed that the CHRS requirement for coordination of three levels of government and public support was satisfied. Designation was granted to the Humber River in 1999 based on its human heritage values.

From time to time, the Board will review designated Canadian Heritage Rivers to ensure that the rivers continue to merit inclusion in the CHRS. This report is a part of that review process and reflects the current conditions of the Humber River watershed 10-years hence designation.

¹ The Canadian Heritage River System Charter, April 22, 1997, EARTH DAY

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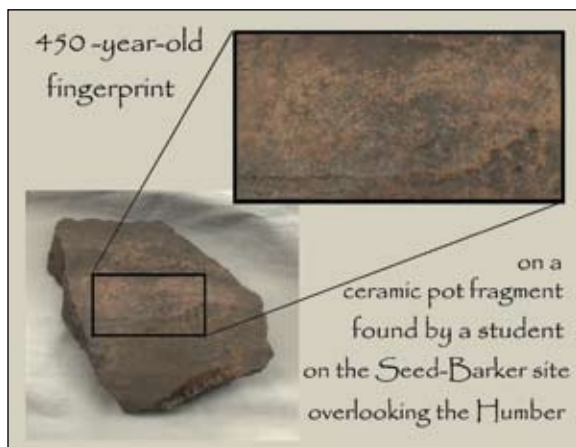
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IMAGES ALONG THE HUMBER



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1994, the MTRCA initiated a participatory process to pursue the designation of the Humber River as a Canadian Heritage River (CHR). An inventory of natural heritage, human heritage and recreation values was prepared (recreation was formally deemed a value by the CHRS Board but has since been omitted). Community support for this designation was also sought. Then a special Task Force, comprising of stakeholders from across the watershed, was established to develop a management strategy for the Humber River watershed. Over a year and a half, the Task Force worked to develop reports and strategy recommendations, which were combined to form *Legacy: A Strategy for a Healthy Humber River* (1997) and its companion volume, *A Call to Action - Implementing Legacy: A Strategy for a Healthy Humber* (1998). *Legacy* was submitted to the CHRS Board in 1997 as part of the requirement for designation.

In 1999, the Humber River was designated a CHR based on the outstanding river-related human heritage and recreational values of national significance. Although this designation applies specifically to the Main and East branches, annual monitoring and strategies are executed watershed-wide (including the Black Creek and the Lower and West branches, which are the remaining sub-watersheds not included in the designation).

To maintain the CHR status, a 10-Year Monitoring Report must be completed and submitted to the CHRS Board, in order to track the values of the designated CHR and to ensure that any changes are reflective of the designations intent.

The Humber River: The 10-Year Monitoring Report for the Canadian Heritage Rivers System provides a current assessment of the value, including improvements and losses for which the Humber River was declared a CHR. Further, this report provides a summary of the actions undertaken over the past 10 years and reflects new watershed management strategies and approaches for the Humber River that has led, and continues to lead to so many opportunities and successes.

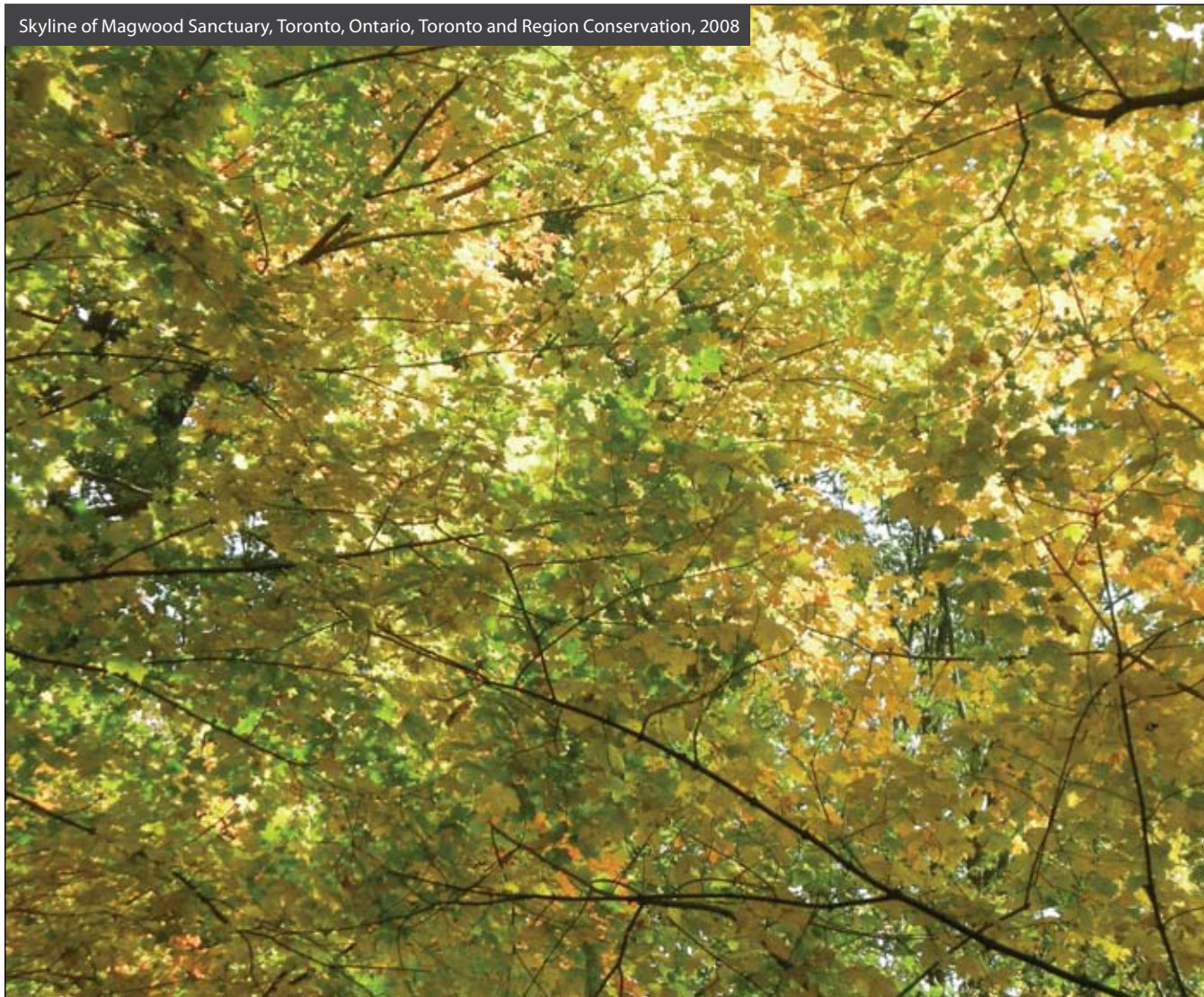
For example, some major successes since 1999 include:

- Archaeological investigations along the Humber watershed have intensified leading to a significant increase in the number of sites registered with the Ministry of Culture.
- Continuous research and documentation of landmarks and landscapes across the watershed has provided new and interesting information as to of the rich legacy of southern Ontario's history.
- Increased awareness of the importance of preservation of cultural heritage landmarks and landscapes as a result of the 2006 revision to the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Installation of interpretive markers by federal, provincial, municipal and local historical societies to commemorate and recognize significant cultural landmarks, sites, events and personas within the watershed.
- The diversification of the watershed's populace with immigrants from various countries around the world, which has reshaped the cultural tapestry of the Humber River watershed with the addition of new traditions and cultural celebrations.
- An increase in the number of theatres, community centres, interpretive trails, public art, monuments and cultural and religious venues that showcase the watershed's cultural diversity.

- Creation and initial implementation of the Toronto Historical Park: The Shared Path, Toronto's first heritage-themed park, in partnership with the City of Toronto, Heritage Toronto and La Société d'histoire de Toronto, to celebrate Toronto's early history through signage and public art in the Lower Humber Valley.
- Completion of the Terrestrial Natural Heritage System Strategy, which promotes natural heritage enhancement within targeted areas across the watershed.
- Introduction of TRCA's sustainable near-urban agricultural policy and operational procedures and guidelines as well as partnership development for urban agricultural practices on TRCA lands in the Humber watershed, which works to preserve the Humber's cultural landscapes.
- Completion of two Ontario Professional Planners/ Canadian Institute of Planners award winning Humber River Watershed Report Cards in 2000 and 2007.
- Significant increase in community stewardship programs across the Humber, promoting the Humber River as a Canadian Heritage River through education and outreach.
- Significant increase in natural heritage enhancement through reforestation, wetland creation and critical habitat construction.
- Completion of the updated Humber River Watershed Plan: Pathways to a Healthy Humber and the Humber River Watershed Implementation Guide, the addendum document, in 2008.
- Increased protection of watershed resources through the introduction of a suite of provincial legislation, including: Ontario Regulation 166/06, Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act and Plan, Greenbelt Act and Plan, Source Water Protection Act, the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, Species At Risk Act, The Ontario Endangered Species Act and the revised Niagara Escarpment Plan and Ontario Heritage Act.

In addition to the successes over the past 10 years, this report, regrettably, also addresses losses in the watershed's heritage landscape since 1999, which have occurred through a variety of means, and are reflective of the pressures and challenges facing the watershed, today and in the future.

Overall, the Humber watershed boasts many significant achievements over the past decade that greatly benefits the watershed's river-related human heritage and recreational opportunities. However, as an urban watershed, there are many persistent and new challenges unfolding across the watershed's landscape. In order to address these challenges, a re-strategizing of direction was ordered. While the guiding objectives and actions for the Humber River contained within *Legacy (1997)* still reflect the same vision for the Humber River, several new objectives have been added to reflect current science and watershed conditions. Combined, these help to set the context for this review.



Based on the research contained within the recently completed *Humber River Watershed Plan: Pathways to the Healthy Humber* (2008), and the *Humber River Watershed Plan Implementation Guide* (2008), the following seven objectives encompass the general framework within which current action items are placed:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Policy | 5. Operations and Maintenance |
| 2. Regeneration | 6. Enforcement |
| 3. Land Securement | 7. Monitoring |
| 4. Stewardship and Education | |

Building upon the general framework of these objectives for the Humber River watershed, the following set of actions has been developed by TRCA staff and stakeholders to set the future direction for the watershed:

- Expand the terrestrial natural heritage system: An expanded natural heritage system provides multiple benefits, including biodiversity and habitats, water balance maintenance and restoration, opportunities for nature-based recreation, improved quality of life, and greater resilience to urban growth and climate change.

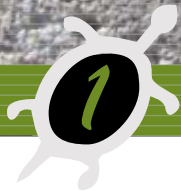
- Build sustainable communities: More sustainable approaches to urban form, infrastructure, transportation and resource use are proposed in order to contribute to increased environmental integrity and quality of life, and will be applied to new communities, as well as to the intensification or redevelopment of existing ones.
- Recognize the distinctive heritage of the Humber through an enhanced regional open space system: The Humber watershed has the basis for a significant, linked regional open space system including inter-regional trails, conservation areas, major municipal parks and cultural heritage features and landscapes.
- Promote greater collaboration between public and private sector partners: To improve nature-based recreation and cultural heritage destinations and experiences, and to facilitate better planning and management of the system.
- Pursue a collaborative and integrated approach with stakeholder development: This begins with increased awareness to ensure that watershed residents, businesses, developers and agencies understand the importance of the watershed, its water cycles, natural systems and cultural heritage. The coordinated efforts of government agencies and community leaders must be applied to plans and policies, permits and regulations, enforcement, infrastructure operations and maintenance, stewardship and regeneration programs, and education and awareness initiatives.
- Raise awareness about the Humber River as a Canadian Heritage River through community outreach, stewardship, education and media.
- Implement the Humber River Watershed Fisheries Management Plan, with support from the Ministry of Natural Resources.
- Encourage the documentation and designation of heritage structures in the Humber River watershed on TRCA property and within municipalities.
- Pursue floodplain management, stormwater management and water quality improvements throughout the Humber River watershed.
- Seek new partnership opportunities in near urban agriculture and sustainable neighbourhood activities.

In conclusion, upon review of the losses and successes that have occurred in the Humber River watershed, it is our opinion that the Humber has maintained and enhanced heritage values to warrant its continuation in the CHRS.

This report summarizes human heritage values as defined in the *CHRS Cultural Framework for Canadian Heritage Rivers*. (2nd edition, January 2000). In accordance with these new values, the following summary tables highlight values identified in the original 1999 nomination submission that have experienced either positive or negative influences, as well as new values, as of 1999 based on research available within the designated sub-watersheds only. Therefore the following summary tables, as referenced in Part 2 of this report are by no means reflective of the overall list of human heritage values with the Humber watershed. Please refer to Appendix A to review summaries of the comprehensive of net positive gains achieved over the past 10 years in the Humber watershed's cultural heritage.



PART



INTRODUCTION

The Humber River watershed is an extraordinary resource. Known throughout different periods of history as Kabechenong, Tkaronto, Tanuei, Toronto, St. John's Creek and the Humber River is centrally located within the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), spanning 903 square kilometres from its headwaters on the Niagara Escarpment and Oak Ridges Moraine, to the fertile plains, and marshes by the river mouth, on Lake Ontario. As the largest and only Canadian Heritage River in the GTA, the Humber River provides many natural, human heritage and recreational benefits to the people who live in it or come to visit.

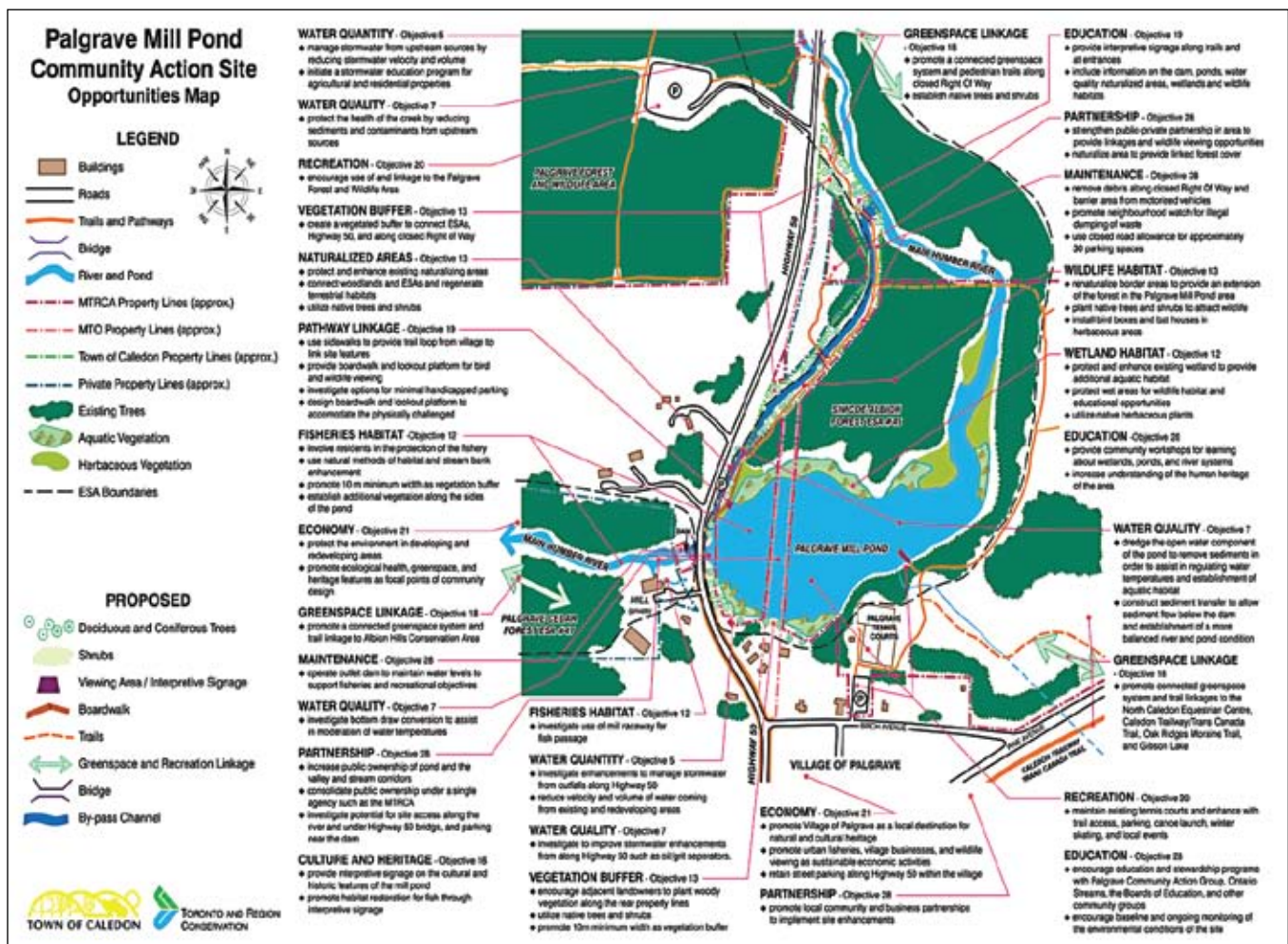
It is a source of drinking water drawn from wells or from Lake Ontario. Unpaved land absorbs rain and snowfall to replenish groundwater and streams and reduce the negative flooding and erosion. Healthy aquatic and terrestrial habitats support diverse communities of plants and animals. Agricultural lands provide local sources of food and green spaces provide recreation opportunities. A rich human heritage affords links to the past that enrich and inform our lives today. The natural beauty of the forests, meadows, farmlands, wetlands, rivers and creeks provide urban dwellers with solace, renewal and a rapport with nature.

Divided into five sub-watersheds: Main Humber River, Lower Humber River, East Humber River, West Humber River, and Black Creek; the Humber is located within the heart of one of the fastest growing regions in the country (Map 1).

In 1999, the Main and East branches of the Humber River were included in the prestigious league of Canadian Heritage Rivers, based on its unique human heritage and recreational values, and the contribution they made to the development of Canada.

The management plan, *Legacy: A Strategy for a Healthy Humber River* (1997) was submitted to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System Board to meet the criteria for designation. Rooted in a participatory planning processes, *Legacy* provided a framework for managing the values of the watershed based on the following four categories: Environment, Society, Economy and Getting it Done. Created in partnership with the Humber Watershed Task Force, which was a collective formed in 1995 consisting of watershed residents, community groups and elected representatives, it lead the charge on community-based watershed planning and management at the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. In order to outline the steps of implementation for *Legacy*, a companion document was also prepared, titled *A Call to Action - Implementing Legacy: A Strategy for a Healthy Humber* (1998). This companion document identified specific watershed locations wherein multiple watershed strategies could be achieved through a Community Action Site (CAS) planning process. Working from a bottom-up approach to community watershed change, the CAS process is now a widely recognized and supported form of environmental participatory planning in the GTA.

An example is provided below in **Figure 1: Palgrave Mill Pond Community Action Site** of a completed CAS in the Main Humber sub-watershed, wherein the watershed community was actively engaged with three levels of government to improve fish habitat, while maintaining the historic Palgrave Mill Pond, created in the 18th century for milling operations.



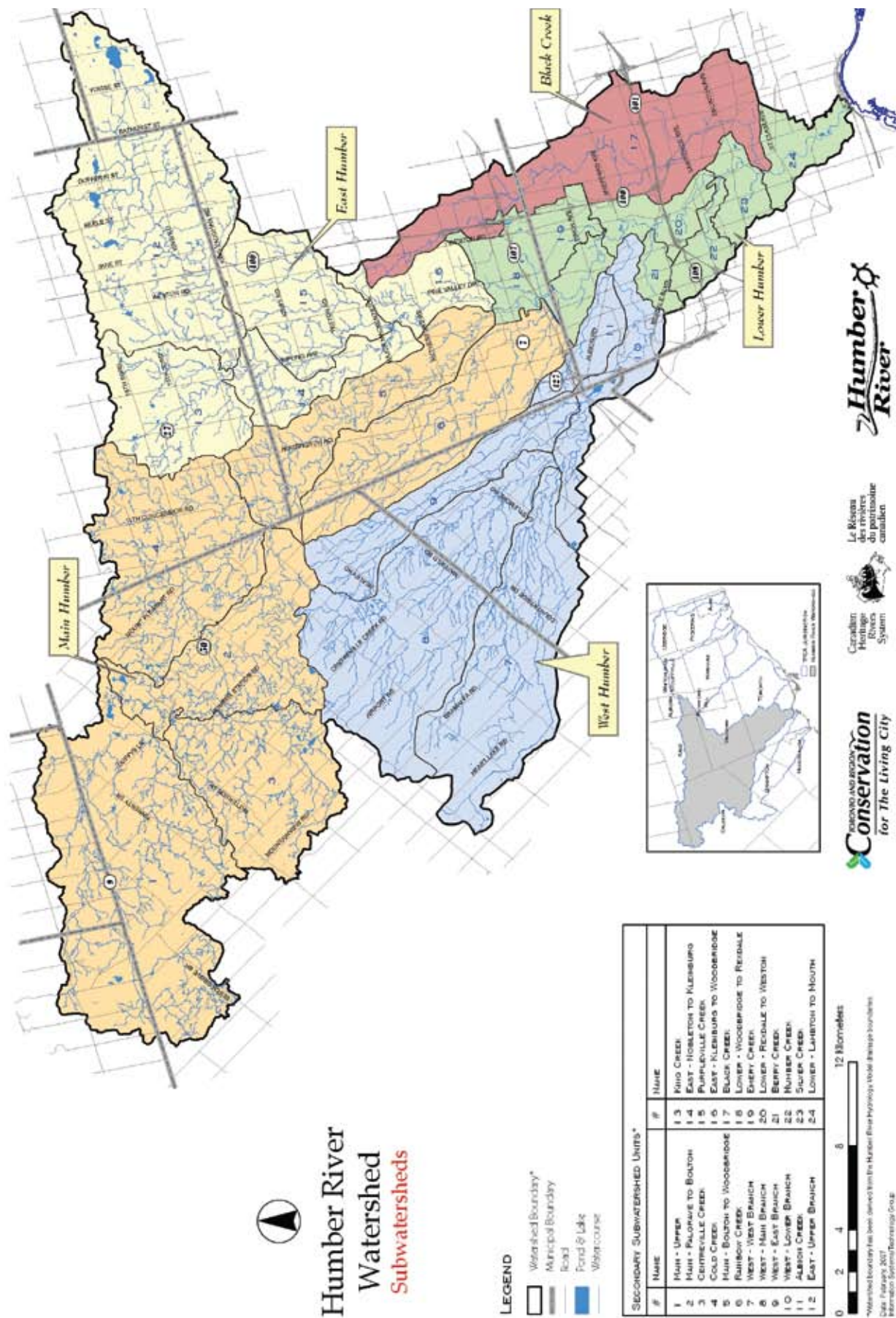
All of the eight CAS' outlined in *Call to Action* have been fully implemented and continue to be monitored and built upon through TRCA and community-based activities. Additionally, many new CAS have been initiated.

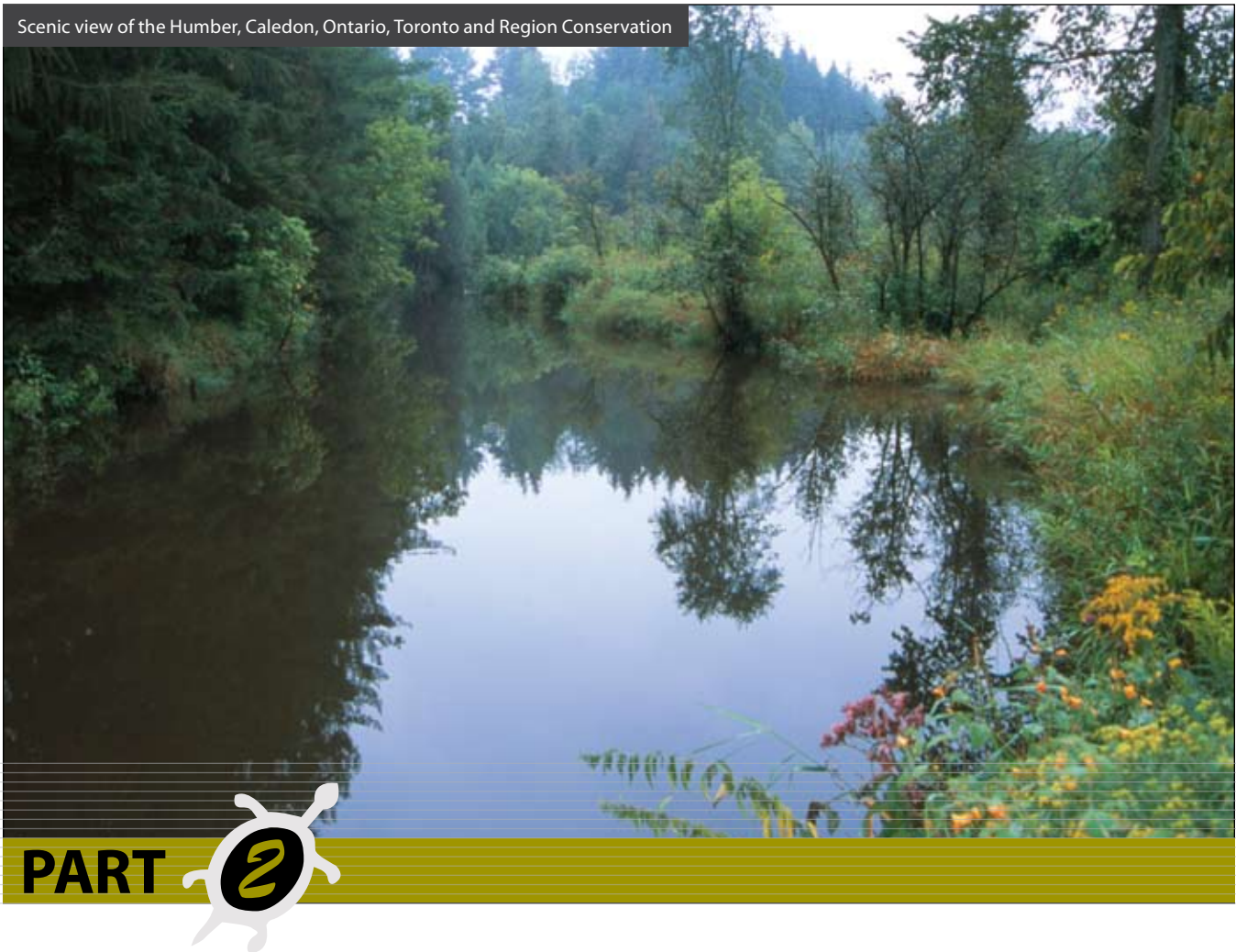
As of 2008, *Legacy* has been updated with the newly completed *Humber River Watershed Plan: Pathways to a Healthy Humber* and its addendum document, *The Humber River Watershed Implementation Plan*, which combined provide a series of objectives, recommendations and actions based on current watershed science and management directives, as referenced earlier.

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive update of the core values of designation for the Main and East branches of the Humber River. As watersheds are naturally dynamic features, there are multiple changes that occur on a regular basis, some as a result of natural ecosystem processes and some, as a result of anthropomorphic processes. This report highlights both influences, whether positive or negative and thereafter provides an assessment of the integrity of the core values.

Map 1: Humber River Watershed – Subwatersheds, TRCA 2008





STATUS OF CORE VALUES

SUMMARY OF HUMAN HERITAGE VALUES

As stated in the CHRS Cultural Framework for Canadian Heritage Rivers (2nd Edition, January 2000) the definition of human heritage value is considered inter-changeable with cultural resource value and is defined as:

A human heritage value is a human work, or a place that gives evidence of human activity or has spiritual or cultural meaning, and that has been determined, by any agency that has appropriate jurisdiction, to be of historic value. In situ physical evidence of remote and intangible things such as travel accounts, stories, songs, traditions, beliefs and information may also be considered as human heritage values.

In order to provide further clarification to the classification of human heritage values and to offer a consistent vocabulary and standardized approach and methodology to the cultural dimensions of Canadian heritage rivers, a comprehensive framework of defined human heritage values has been provided by the CHRS. While all Canadian heritage rivers are considered cultural resources themselves, the following themes and sub-themes are provided to assist with classification for tracking and reporting purposes:

Table 1: Human Heritage Themes, Sub-themes and associated Definitions, CHRS

THEME	SUB-THEME	DEFINITION
1: Resource Harvesting	1.1 Fishing	Aboriginal prehistoric fishing and historic domestic fishing; commercial fishing; collection of shellfish
	1.2 Shoreline Resource Harvesting	Trapping of fur bearing animals; collection of aquatic plants; hunting of birds and land animals; mines and quarries
	1.3 Extraction of Water	Direct drive power generation; human consumption; agricultural extraction; industrial extraction
2: Water Transport	2.1 Commercial Transportation	Prehistoric trade, historic human powered freight; powered commercial freight; surface bulk transportation
	2.2 Transportation Services	Fur trading posts; navigational improvements; shipyard facilities for loading and provisioning passengers
	2.3 Exploration and Surveying	French explorers; British explorers; migration and settlement
3: Riparian Settlement	3.1 Siting of Dwellings	Seasonal campsites; homestead or farm; permanent riverside dwellings; dispersed dwellings
	3.2 River-based Communities	Permanent Aboriginal settlements; fortification-based communities; river industry-based communities; river crossing-based communities
	3.3 River-influenced Transportation	Ford; ferries; road bridges; rail bridges; river-influenced roads and railways
4: Culture & Recreation	4.1 Spiritual Associations	Sacred or spiritual sites; ritual and ceremonial structures and sites; Aboriginal and European burial places
	4.2 Cultural Expression	Riverside museums, art galleries; culturally associated sites; river-based cultural landscapes; architectural responses to river locations
	4.3 Early Recreation	Recreational boating routes; angling; land-based touring; organized recreation facilities and clubs
5: Jurisdictional Uses	5.1 Conflict & Military Associations	Conflicts with Aboriginal and other European powers; military expeditions
	5.2 Boundaries	International borders; inter-provincial and inter-territorial boundaries; historic land use boundaries; trans-boundary rivers
	5.3 Environmental Regulation	Flood control; improvements to water management improvements in aquatic ecosystems; regulation of river access and use

These themes have been designed to be equally important and shall be accounted for as such within the context of this report, wherever possible.

CHANGES TO HUMAN HERITAGE VALUES

The following table is a summary of the above-referenced themes and sub-themes for Main and East branches of the Humber River watershed, with a comparative analysis of changes whether positive or negative occurring over the last decade for values identified in 1999 and new values discovered hence.

Table 2: Assessment of Improvements and Changes to Human Heritage Values 1999-2009

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 1: Resource Harvesting		
Bolton Mill; Bolton (Town of Caledon) --> 1845-1968	For 123 years the Bolton Mill prospered. Its construction in 1845 by James C. Bolton was a huge undertaking: a race-bank had to be constructed to carry the water from the Mill pond to the mill. In 1855, James C. Bolton sold the mill to Edward Lawson, who added a steam bakery to the saw-mill near the site of the old flour mill. In 1912, the Village of Bolton experienced one of its severe floods and the mill dam at Mill Street was seriously damaged. A new dam was built 200 yards further downstream, where its remains can still be seen. This created a larger area above the dam for water storage. The piers in the middle of the dam were replaced about 1944. The mill was demolished in 1968 and Humberlea Road was built over part of the site. In order to highlight the significance of the mill to the community, a park was constructed in the former mill location, called Bolton Mills Park. In 2001, this park area became a Community Action Site out of the Humber River watershed plan, <i>Legacy: A Strategy for a Healthy Humber</i> . Since then, many community-based activities have taken place that celebrate the Humber.	
Glasgow Woolen and Saw Mills; Bolton (Town of Caledon) --> 1855	During the early 1850's, James MacIntosh managed the dam and mill between Glasgow Road and the Humber River to produce wool and felt for blankets. While, the original dam was destroyed, traces of subsequent dams can still be seen at the river, with remaining small sections of the building foundation blending into the reforested area. In 2001, in order to highlight this cultural heritage feature, the Humber Valley Heritage Trail was redirected to pass through this area. To facilitate the trail construction, a pedestrian bridge and interpretative signage were added as part of the Humber Valley Heritage Trail development by the Bolton Community Action Site Group and the Albion-Bolton Historical Society.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 1: Resource Harvesting		
Hayhoe Flour Mill; Woodbridge (Vaughan) --> circa.1828		Destroyed by fire on July 2, 2008, this physical remnant of Woodbridge industrial heritage, in the former hamlet of Pine Grove, is now gone. While this mill may not be one of the best-known historical structures in the Greater Toronto Area, the Hayhoe facility had been churning out flour since 1828 and, until that fateful day, it was one of the oldest mills still operating in Canada.
McFalls Dam; Bolton (Town of Caledon) --> circa. early 1900s	The McFalls Dam was constructed to operate the Bolton Mill, as indicated above. In order to improve fish passage and highlight the historical significance of the site, McFalls Dam remains were modified to provide fish passage and a look-out exhibit, which includes historical photographs, installed on the south side of the river. Furthermore, a bronze plaque was installed at the former dam site telling the history of the area, in early 2000. Additionally, in the Bolton Mills Park, wetland and riparian naturalization as well as trail construction were implemented over a series of years between 2006-2009. All of this work was done in partnership with the Bolton Community Action Site Group, TRCA and the Town of Caledon.	
Millwood Mill, also known as Fisher's Mill (registered site AjGv-62); Toronto -->1835, 1848	Thomas Fisher built a 2-storey wooden grist mill on the west bank of the Humber in 1835 which succumbed to fire in 1847. In 1848, its 5-storey replacement was constructed measuring 40 feet by 48 feet. A period photograph from 1870 was published in "Merchant Millers of the Humber Valley," published in 1985. Millwood Mill was purchased in 1880 by George Smith of Lambton Mills and converted it to steam power operation and renamed it Lambton Woollen Mill. Fisher's Mill was destroyed by fire circa 1900. Traces of the ruins may still be seen along 'Old Mill Trail'. Fisher's Mill was registered as an archaeological site in 2008. In addition to the ruins, the mill race, the spill way, and the tail race, including a filled stone arch at its river end, are all clearly evident to the south of Old Dundas Street in Home Smith Park.	Concern over looting river stones from the mill ruins has prompted the designation of this mill site under Section IV of the Ontario Heritage Act to afford it protection from further vandalism.

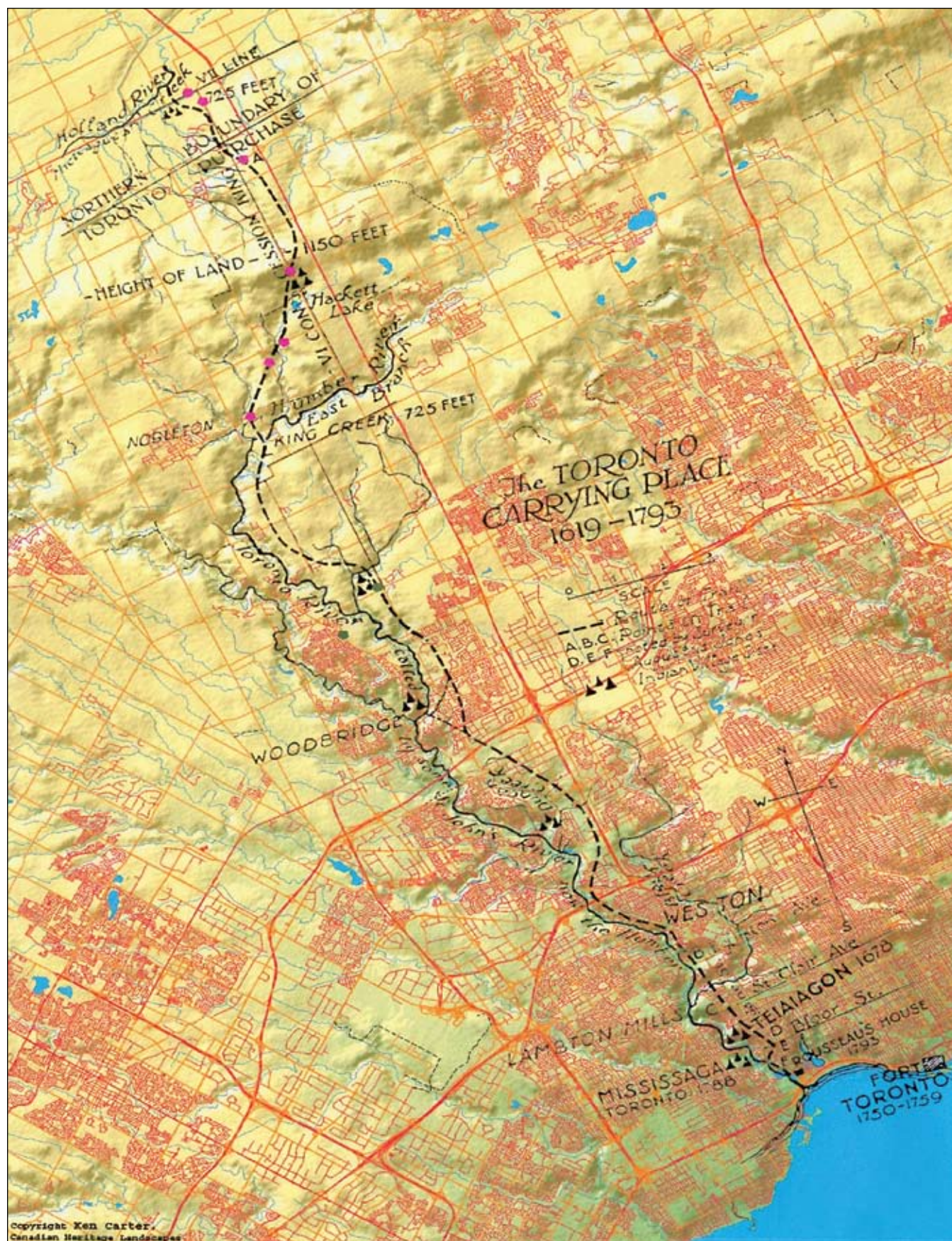
Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 1: Resource Harvesting		
The Old Mill Inn and Spa (Designated structure); Toronto -->first mill,1793	The King's Mill was constructed on the west bank of the Lower Humber River in 1793 to process lumber for the proposed town of York (later Toronto) in close proximity to the Old Mill Inn and Spa site. Therefore, Kings Mill can be classified as Toronto's first industrial building. A series of fires forced the mill to be rebuilt three times. The Old Mill has been successfully transformed many times in its long existence with materials from the original Kings Mill, as a Tea Garden in 1914, a restaurant in 1973 and a flower shop in 1980. After many years of planning, the Inn opened in 2001 featuring 60 rooms and suites. The familiar name "The Old Mill" had now evolved to reflect this latest addition – "THE OLD MILL INN." As their motto states: "VALLIS HUMBRIA ANGLIAE PARS ANGLIA PROCUL - in the valley of the Humber, a bit of England far from England." The beautiful setting and charming atmosphere pays homage to the British style milling influence on this place.	The latest conversion to incorporate an inn demolished the actual mill ruins during the construction process. The river stones were used in constructing the façade of the new inn and spa on or about the same location of the mill ruins.
Palgrave Mills, Palgrave -- > circa. 1850s	Milling operations date back to the 1850s when the mill dam was built on the Humber River to provide water power for a saw mill located within the heart of the community of Palgrave. In the 1890s the depleted lumber in the area closed the mill. In 1892 a flour and grist mill were built on the same site and were in operation until about 1968, when the miller retired. The history of the area was highlighted in 2003 with the installation of a Canadian Heritage Rivers System bronze plaque, telling the early milling history of the area.	The mill race was adapted to provide fish passage around the dam.
Saw Mill Earthworks (registered site ALGv-261); Township of King	The near invisible remnants of this mid-nineteenth century saw mill are one of the newest mill ruins to be confirmed archaeologically within the Humber watershed. It was found during an archaeological assessment for a residential subdivision plan in 2008. Remnants of the head and tail races are visible along the south bank of the East Humber just north of the Township of King Museum property to the west of King City. The location of the mill itself is defined by a rectangular 1-metre deep depression measuring 18 metres by 10 metres in size. The dam and gate area were destroyed in the 20th century in order to drain the mill pond. The Town and the TRCA, in partnership with the Township of King Museum, hope to create public attention to the discovery of this site, through the possible creation of an outdoor museum. Details remain pending.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 1: Resource Harvesting		
Weston's River Stone Architecture; Toronto -->1940s-1950s	The Weston Heritage Conservation District was designated by the City of Toronto in 2007. The most significant landscape feature identified within the Weston Heritage Conservation District are the river stone walls constructed in the 1940's and '50's from brown limestone taken from the Humber River. The Humber limestone walls are found on five streets throughout the District, and the same stone has been used to build the cenotaph structure in Memorial Park and the walls and other structures in Lions Park. With the goal of protecting Weston's built cultural heritage, these unique river-related landscape features will now be afforded protection and conservation under the Ontario Heritage Act.	

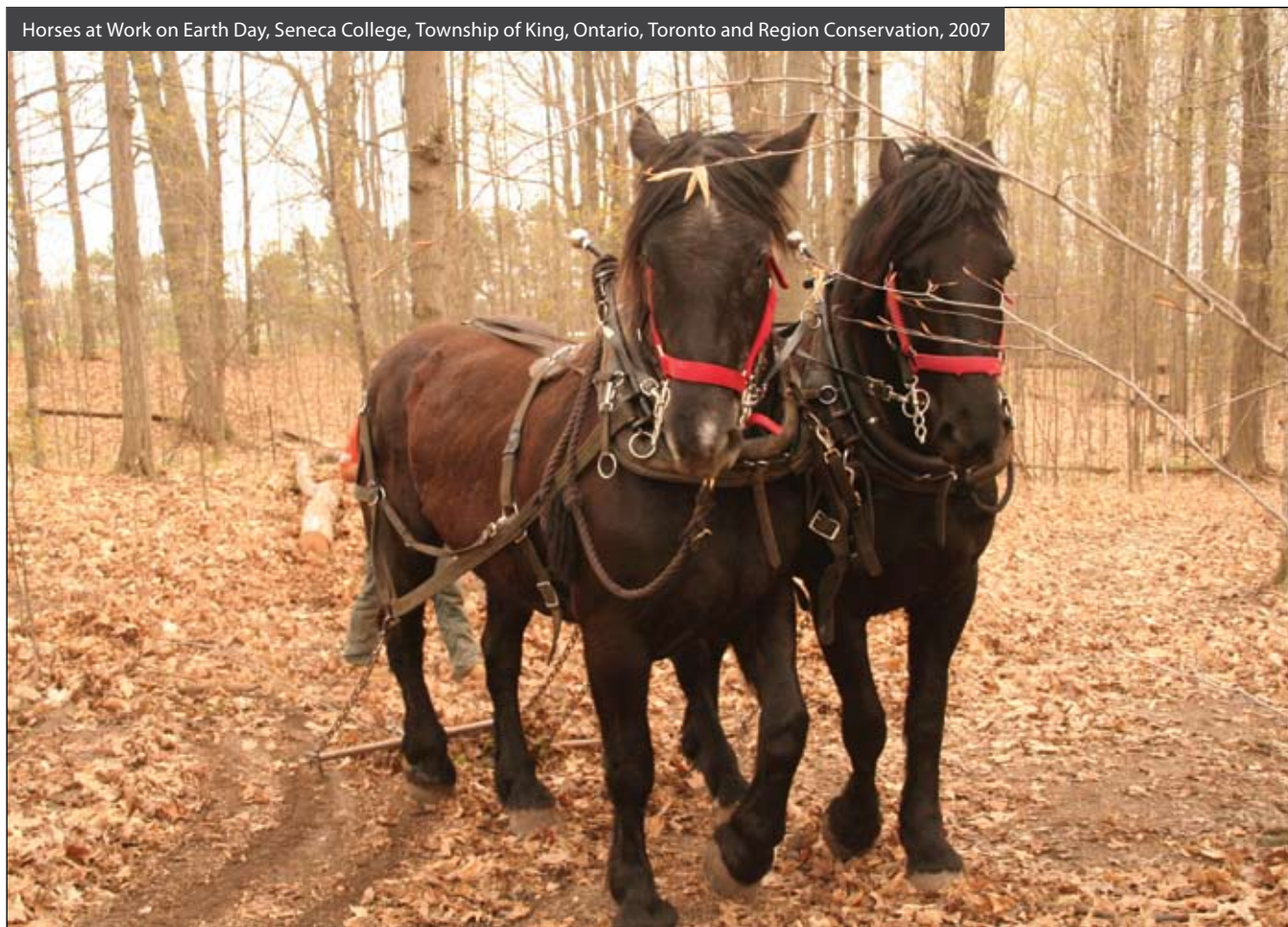
Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 2: Water Transport		
Duck's Wharf; Toronto -->pre-1878		This wharf was established slightly west of the Humber River mouth and is clearly illustrated on the Miles' Atlas map of 1878. Traces of this wharf have either been obliterated or deeply buried due to the construction activities of the late 1920's/early 1930's connected with the former Palace Pier Amusement Park (which was later redeveloped).
King's Mill Park; Toronto -->1793	King's Mill Park is located on the west bank of the Humber River approximately 2 kilometres upstream from the mouth. It was the site of the King's Mill and Reserve, established by Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe in 1793 as Etobicoke's first industry, initially focused on preparing masts for the King's fleet. In 1821, Thomas Fisher leased the King's Mill, just below the Old Mill site. He built his home "Milton" across from the Old Mill thirteen years later. Fisher operated the mill until 1835 when he sold it to his friend and associate William Gamble; he then moved upstream to the Village of Lambton Mills. Gamble expanded the property and mill operations considerably. Unfortunately, the mill was burned beyond repair in 1847. The ruins at the Old Mill were actually remnants of a structure built on the same site by Gamble after the 1847 fire using the same millstream and tailrace. In 2008, the history of King's Mill Park has been incorporated into the City's Discovery Walk for the Lower Humber, and will be featured among the interpretive sites within the Toronto Historical Park project through an interpretative node construction, signage and naturalization.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 2: Water Transport		
The Toronto Carrying Place Trail; Toronto, Vaughan, Township of King --> c.10,000BC (Map 6)	<p>Also referred to as the 'Humber Portage,' this major route in Ontario was the first linkage from Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe and the northern Great Lakes. The name is derived from the Mohawk term 'toron-ten,' which has been translated as "the place where the trees grow over the water," possibly in reference to a narrow spot on the Humber that could have been crossed by a fallen tree 'bridge.' For the early Euro-Canadian explorers and the later settlers, this trail served as an important route for the transport of goods. In Toronto, the trail ran up the eastern bank of the Humber River splitting at Woodbridge, with one fork crossing the east branch of the Humber. From there the trail continued up the west side of the river to the vicinity of Kleinburg where it re-crossed the river. The other fork stayed on the east side of the river and angled cross-country to King Creek, joining the other fork before crossing the river near Nobleton, some 50 kilometres north of Lake Ontario.</p> <p>The Carrying Place was relied upon for travel to points north from York (Toronto) until Lieutenant Simcoe had Yonge Street surveyed and opened by the Queen's Rangers. Thus, after 1793, the use of the Trail decreased, although its general route was chosen for a proposed ship channel to link Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay through Lake Simcoe. Proposed by local businessman Rowland Burr in 1857, the canal was designed to be four metres deep and thirty-seven metres wide, with sixty-four double locks. Although the project was later advanced by various groups such as the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal Company and the Georgian Bay Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company, it was never completed.</p> <p>The long lifespan and integral significance of the Carrying Place to the Humber residents through the millennia is the central theme of the new Toronto Historical Park, now in its final planning stages. Today there are several interpretive markers, erected by the Ontario Heritage Trust, at selected points which identify the approximate route and is one of the central features of the new Toronto Historical Park.</p>	

Map 2: The Toronto Carrying Place 1619 - 1793



Horses at Work on Earth Day, Seneca College, Township of King, Ontario, Toronto and Region Conservation, 2007



Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 3: Riparian Settlement		
<p>The Guardhouse-Goodfellow House (Designated structure); Bolton (Town of Caledon) -->c1876</p>	<p>This large brick house, seen directly across the river from the site of Bolton's first mill, is of historic interest for several reasons. It was built around 1876 by one of Bolton's first wealthy and politically active citizens, John Guardhouse. The property on which the house sits was once owned by George Bolton and the house is directly linked to Bolton's milling past. The house is a good example of Ontario Gothic architecture which features bay windows and decorative work. Bricks from this house came from local clay at the brickworks located nearby at the end of David Street. This was the first house in Bolton with running water and electricity, a by-product of the mill. The first three owners of the house were mill owners: Guardhouse Goodfellows and then three generations of McFalls. In recent years, the present owners bought the home from the Goodfellow estate and it is maintained in good condition today.</p>	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 3: Riparian Settlement		
Hall Site (registered site AIGw-68); Township of King -->1850s to 1910s	Prior to the construction of a new bypass road on the eastern townline of Bolton, on a sliver of conservation lands, this 19th century cabin site was thoroughly excavated and documented in 2003. Fuelled by the knowledge of the former landowner who recalled seeing fieldstone foundations in this location as a child, the site indeed contained the foundations of the cabin plus a nearby stone-lined well. The cabin had stood in the floodplain facing the Humber at a distance of only 75 metres. The vestiges of this agrarian home now include an artifact collection of more than 30,000 domestic mid-19th century items and a small collection of Pre-Contact stone projectile points, detailed maps of the remaining structural elements, and consolidated archival research. Due to the cabin's location directly within the path of the new road, many of the foundation stones were donated and relocated to assist with the restoration of the historic Tollkeeper's Cottage on Davenport Road in Toronto.	
Township of King: Evaluation of Archaeological Potential in the Township of King -->2009	TRCA completed a study for the Township of King in 2009, which identifies the potential for archaeological sites and cultural heritage landscapes in the Township, and recommends future steps to enhance proactive documentation and protection of these resources. The results of the study show a great potential to encounter archaeological sites and areas of cultural significance, particularly within the corridor of natural kettle lakes in the headwaters of the East Humber River, along the crest of the Oak Ridges Moraine, and areas on or adjacent to the ancient Carrying Place and other indigenous trails that crossed through the Township. Several areas face development in the near future which will transform the character of this rural municipality. This change may pose potential risks to the unidentified cultural resources and several recommendations are proposed to identify, record, and protect these resources. The first of these recommendations is being initiated during the summer of 2009 with strong community support and personal involvement, namely a systematic assessment of cultivated fields to look for previously unregistered archaeological sites, focused on areas adjacent to the Carrying Place Trail route.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 3: Riparian Settlement		
Registered Archaeological Sites; Toronto, Vaughan, Brampton, Caledon, Richmond Hill -->c.10,000BC to AD1900	During the past 10 years, more than 300 new archaeological sites in the Humber watershed have been registered with the Ministry of Culture, bringing the known site total to more than 500. The majority of these sites are located within 200 metres of the Humber and the watershed's springs and ponds. In recent years, archaeological modelling of potential sites demonstrates that there are likely hundreds more sites yet to be found and studied. On TRCA land, archaeological investigations are conducted ahead of habitat enhancement and infrastructure projects. Research conducted from TRCA assessments informs decisions about best practices relating to site protection, artifact and document collections, and enables interpretive opportunities for descendant peoples, which will enrich our knowledge and social fabric for current and future watershed residents. Furthermore, in recent years TRCA staff has been collaborating with First Nations representatives to ensure that they have more active participation in the process of site investigation and land acquisition.	The intensification of archaeological investigations within the watershed is a consequence of the urban development and infrastructure works such as road widening projects, which has various watershed impacts.
Riverside Drive; Toronto	The approximate route of the Toronto Carrying Place Trail north from the mouth of the river to Bloor Street is celebrated as an integral part of a 'Discovery Walk' on Riverside Drive, along which stands of 150 large centuries-old oak trees. The trees have been municipally proclaimed as the "Tuhbenahneequay Ancient Grove" after the daughter of a chief of the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation, in approximately 2003.	

Lower Humber River Valley, Toronto, Toronto and Region Conservation, 2008



Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 3: Riparian Settlement		
Teiaiaagon & Baby Point, City of Toronto --> 1660-1687, 1816	<p>During the latter half of the 17th century, the large fortified Seneca/Mohawk village known as Teiaiaagon was situated atop the tableland plateau overlooking the Lower Humber. The name, which means 'it crosses the stream,' likely refers to a relatively narrow section of river in the floodplain just upstream of the village where a felled tree enabled passage across to the west bank. Based on archaeological investigations and oral tradition, this village was quite sizeable, inhabited by as many as 5,000 people. In 1687, the village was destroyed by the forces of Denonville, Governor of New France from 1685 to 1689. Following this significant event, Anishinaabe (Mississauga) and French trade began to flourish in the region shortly after the Great Peace of Montreal of 1701.</p> <p>In 1720, the French erected a fortification close to Teiaiaagon and were able to engage in the fur trade in this area. In 1816, James Bâby (pronounced bau-bee) from Detroit acquired the land now called Baby Point and established orchards on the former site of Teiaiaagon. Later, Baby Point was acquired by the government for a military fortress and army barracks, but then was sold to Robert Home Smith who began developing the Baby Point subdivision in 1912. In 1949, at the south-west corner of Baby Point Road and Baby Point Crescent, a plaque was erected to tell the Bâby story which briefly mentions Teiaiaagon itself. Baby Point is one of the few archaeologically sensitive areas protected by heightened municipal planning policies within the City of Toronto, as undisturbed pockets within this early residential area continue to demonstrate evidence of the First Nations presence here. This area has been identified as part of a future Heritage Conservation Area, within the City of Toronto, based on the recently initiated Toronto Archaeological Master Plan.</p>	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 3: Riparian Settlement		
Village of Kleinburg, Kleinburg-Nashville Heritage Conservation District; Vaughan -->1848, 2003	In 1848, this picturesque village was founded by John Kline. It is a special country setting overlooking the Humber River. The west branch of the East Humber river meanders along Highway #27, working slowly to carve the land. From Islington Avenue the river valley falls away on either side leaving a high, open plateau with splendid views. Today this village stands as a proud symbol of Ontario's rich history as many of the historic structures have been retained, now home to many businesses, including galleries, boutiques, home decor, book and gift shops, and the McMichael Canadian Art Collection known as the 'spiritual home of the Group of Seven'. In November 2000, the Council for the City of Vaughan approved a By-Law to study the Kleinburg-Nashville area as a potential Heritage Conservation District under the revised terms of Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act. This area which encompasses a unique collection of 19th and early 20th century buildings, streets and open spaces was officially declared a Heritage Conservation District in 2003.	
Village of Swansea; Toronto	This residential community is bounded by the Humber River to the west, Bloor Street to the north, High Park to the east and Lake Ontario to the south. Before the arrival of the Europeans, this area was occupied by First Peoples; its proximity to the Humber Marshes made this area ideal for riverine harvesting of fish, waterfowl, and other resources. The area is believed to have been named by John Worthington, a native of Wales in the United Kingdom, as he was fascinated by the similarity of the site to Swansea in his native land. This community is made up of diverse natural and human-made features. High Park (the largest park in the City of Toronto), the Marshes, Windmere United Church, and Morningside High Park Church are examples which illustrate the rich heritage of this area. Swansea is also known for its ties to internationally renowned historical figure Lucy Maud Montgomery, author of the "Anne of Green Gables" series, who wrote her final three novels from 1936 to 1939 in the Village of Swansea. She lived on Riverside Drive from 1935 until her death in 1942. Over the past few years, several heritage walks are held throughout the community, highlighting the unique cultural heritage of the area, by the active Swansea Historical Society, which formed in 1985.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 3: Riparian Settlement		
Village of Weston, Weston Heritage Conservation District; Toronto -->1815	<p>Located along the ancient Toronto Carrying Place Trail, this area is reported to have been settled by Euro-Canadians circa 1790. The first mill here was built to saw timber in 1806 and was situated on the west side of the river just north of the modern-day St. Philip's Bridge. In 1815, James Farr, a prominent local mill owner, named the growing settlement "Weston" after his birthplace, Weston, Hertfordshire, England. The village initially developed along both sides of the river until a disastrous flood in 1850 destroyed the west bank settlement. The Town of Weston grew, and over the 19th century became an important industrial centre for the Toronto area. The building architecture within the Weston Heritage Conservation District ranges significantly in style and age, including buildings that were constructed as early as the 1850's to as recently as 2000. The most significant landscape feature identified by the HCD Board are the river stone walls constructed in the 1940's and '50's from brown limestone taken from the Humber River. The Humber limestone walls are found on five streets throughout the District, and the same stone has been used to build the cenotaph structure in Memorial Park and walls and other structures in Lions Park. Phase One of the HCD plan was passed in 2007 and, in 2009, work is underway to expand the footprint of the District. Weston's special identity is described in relation to the community's varied architecture, mature trees, river stone walls and the Humber River.</p>	The demolition of several heritage homes primarily located on Church Street for the construction of modern semi-detached dwellings in 2003 triggered the establishment of the Weston Heritage Conservation District Board, a subcommittee of the Weston Historical Society.
Village of Woodbridge, Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District Study; Vaughan -->1837-2007	<p>The Humber River provided a ready-made transportation system which attracted people to settle this area, repeatedly through the millennia, as evidenced by numerous Pre-Contact archaeological sites, the largest and latest of which was the 15th/16th century Mackenzie-Woodbridge village site, overlooking the floodplain atop the high valley wall to the east of the river, which was home to more than 1,000 people (a population greater than the Historic period village achieved until after World War II). At the beginning of its Historic period settlement, the Humber provided the power source necessary for economic growth and in a short while the village became the commercial centre of an excellent farming area. Known as "Burwick" from about 1837 after its founder, miller Rowland Burr, the village was renamed in 1855 when it required a unique name in order to establish its post office.</p> <p>In 2007 the City of Vaughan financed a Heritage Conservation District Study for the historic Woodbridge Core, a study area well endowed with built heritage and a significant inventory of cultural heritage landscape. This HCD study is undergoing public consultation in 2009.</p>	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 3: Riparian Settlement		
Woodbridge Cluster of Woodland Period Villages on the East Humber; Woodbridge, Kleinburg (Vaughan) -->15th and 16th centuries	The Woodbridge Cluster was not the only dense concentration of Late Woodland Period villages, found along the Humber, but it was the largest, notable as a large grouping of communities situated in strategic spots along the Carrying Place Trail. The first of these village sites was noted in the 1890's in the Annual Archaeological Reports for Ontario and the most recent discovery of a Woodbridge Cluster village dates to within the past five years. Several of these villages, or portions thereof, remain protected from the effects of modern urban sprawl as they are located on public lands that are managed by the local municipality, the TRCA or the Province through the Ontario Heritage Trust. The Seed-Barker site, one of the Woodbridge Cluster villages, was occupied by upwards of 1,500 people from about AD 1520 to 1570. In early 2000, this culturally significant site served as the outdoor classroom for archaeological field schools including the Boyd Field School, York University-TRCA Field School, Trent University Field School and Ontario Archaeological Society Field School. Participants excavated more than 2,600 m2 of the site revealing seven complete longhouses, elements of 13 other structures, and recovered more than one million artifacts. Seed-Barker is one of the very few sites excavated entirely by hand.	The Seed-Barker site was officially closed to educational programming in 2005 so that the remaining artifacts and cultural features will be undisturbed into the future. Although the long-term protection of the remainder of the site is a positive aspiration, the loss of the opportunity to have students participate is felt by the educators of the field schools knowing that so many young Canadian eyes have been opened to the rich First Nations heritage of the watershed and have been humbled by their role in documenting this tangible link to the past.

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 3: Riparian Settlement - Bridges		
High-level Dundas Street Bridge; Toronto --> 1929	The high-level Dundas Street Bridge was built in Toronto in 1929, after a series of other bridges failed in the same location over a period of 100 years. The Minister of Highways for Ontario, George Stewart Henry was there for the opening of the bridge, who was formally Reeve of York Township. The bridge opened on June 3rd 1929 with a procession of floats and a parade. Currently, the Dundas Street Bridge is being refurbished by the City of Toronto, in order to widen it and to provide a bicycle lane. The heritage design is being maintained through the reconstruction and the addition of Canadian Heritage Rivers' plaques will be added to the bridge railing at a newly constructed viewing platform that looks over the Lower Humber River and the Toronto Historical Park. It was previously redone once prior, around 1960, following Hurricane Hazel, when the deck and side walls were reinforced.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 3: Riparian Settlement - Bridges		
Humber River Pedestrian Bridge; Toronto --> 1994	Located at the mouth of the Humber River, the 139-metre pedestrian bridge connects several trails along a scenic waterfront park, is a sparkling new addition to Toronto's waterfront, installed in 1994. The bridge was erected on land and launched over the Humber River by Dominion Bridge, Inc., arriving at the site in separate pieces; the steel arches were welded together on the river bank and equipped with cross-bracing, hangers and cross-beams. Designation of this bridge as a heritage bridge under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> is being pursued by the Toronto Preservation Board at the City of Toronto. It was formally listed as a bridge to received full heritage designation status in late 2008. The Humber River Pedestrian Bridge is widely considered a landmark site on Toronto's waterfront as a result of its architectural beauty and significance to the Waterfront Trail.	
McEwen Bowstring Bridge; --> 1923 Old Major MacKenzie/ Hwy 27 Bowstring Bridge; --> 1914 and Langstaff/ Islington Ave Bowstring Bridge; Vaughan --> 1920s (est.)	McEwen concrete Bowstring Bridge is located on Kirby Road east of Huntington Road in Vaughan. It was built in 1923 and is located on an unused portion of roadway. The concrete Bowstring Bridge located on Old Major Mackenzie Drive in Vaughan just to the west of Hwy 27 and to the north of the recently realigned Major Mackenzie Drive. It was built in 1914 and is still in limited use. The concrete Bowstring Bridge located just to the north of Langstaff Road just to the East of Islington Ave. The bridge is no longer in use and would date from the 1920s. All three bridges are connected to each other along the City of Vaughan's Pedestrian Master Trail plan. All of the following bridges will be assessed by City staff and will be incorporated into the Humber River Bridge Inventory, which will recommend heritage designation.	
Old Mill Bridge; Toronto --> 1837/1916	Located in Toronto this bridge has been designated a historic site under the Ontario Heritage Act. According to one report, the first bridge was erected at this spot in 1837. In 1916, the present, picturesque stone bridge was erected. It is a combination of cement clad steel and Tover-Bottom stone arches, and a humped deck sheltered by thick solid side walls. It is a central feature to the Lower Humber area and offers a picturesque view of the river, for visitors in the area to enjoy. It was built from a design prepared by a well known Consulting Engineer named Frank Barber. Barbers extensive use of concrete in designing the bridge was a major departure from the traditional method of constructing what appears to be, for all intents and purposes, a typical stone arched bridge. This bridge will be referenced in the Humber River Bridge Inventory as an example of one of the few designated bridges in the watershed. Furthermore, it is incorporated into the Toronto Historical Park, which will be launched in late 2009.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 3: Riparian Settlement - Bridges		
Sneath Road Bridge; Bolton (Town of Caledon) --> circa. 1920	Located in Bolton this is a rare, pony, steel truss bridge and the last unaltered bridge of its kind in the Humber watershed. It was the site of a skirmish during the 1837 Rebellion of Upper Canada. It is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act and is currently being assessed as a potential pedestrian bridge by the Town of Caledon and community groups. The bridge will be incorporated into the Humber River Bridge Inventory as an example of a designated bridge in the watershed. Further, it is the intent of community groups in the area to highlight the site with historical signage and maps.	The Sneath Bridge was under consideration by the Town of Caledon to be removed and demolished in early 2009. However, community concerned may have prevented reconsideration of the removal and maintaining the bridge as a pedestrian bridge instead. However, the final conclusion of the proposal is pending.
Weston CN Rail Bridge; Toronto --> 1856		Built and designed by Sir Casimir Gzowski in 1856, it was one of the highest and longest bridges on the Grand Trunk Railway system. Originally the bridge decking was wood but it is believed the superstructure was replaced with steel in circa 1890. The supporting piers were constructed of brick on stone foundations, but in 1910 they were encased in concrete. Currently, there are discussions to widen the rail line to accommodate the proposed airport link to the downtown core on behalf of Metrolinx. The community and Metrolinx are discussing how this can be accommodated without compromising the integrity of the heritage structure, through the Environmental Assessment process, although it is widely anticipated that major alteration will occur.

First Nations Hoop Dancer, Seneca College, Township of King, Ontario, Toronto and Region Conservation, 2007



Arrowhead, Artifact, Toronto and Region Conservation



Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 4: Culture and Recreation		
Aboriginal Burial Places	The First Peoples travelled, gathered resources and settled throughout the Humber watershed from the end of the last Ice Age to the Colonial Period, leaving many burial places. Discovered burial places must continue to remain protected and respected as the ultimate signs of ancestral territories for modern Aboriginal people. In one circumstance, fragments of human bone were noted by archaeologists in 2007 on a TRCA-managed Ontario Heritage Trust property within the Woodbridge Cluster of Late Woodland villages. The ossuary site and its immediate surroundings have now been excluded from further agricultural uses and discussions with representatives of the descendants regarding the long-term protection of this site are on-going.	
The Augustinian Monastery; Township of King --> c.1912	Also known as the Mary Lake Monastery or Mary Lake Shrine, it is an excellent example of a Cultural Heritage Landscape in the headwaters of the Humber River. This complex, which is comprised of several significant historic structures within its 400 hectare campus, serves as the chief foundation home of the Augustinians in Canada, and continues as a well known spiritual centre and retreat for the Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto. Records indicate that the barn, which was constructed of brick with a fieldstone foundation, the Monastery, the Manager's house, and the magnificent entranceway gates, were constructed circa 1912, as part of the farm and summer home of Sir Henry Pellatt and his wife Lady Mary Pellatt. The split field stone used to construct the early buildings was mined from the Mary Lake property. Today these structures have been Designated, and form part of a spiritual connection on this rural property. In 1999, a school was built on the property by the monastic order, St. Thomas of Villanova College.	
Bronze Statues; Woodbridge (Vaughan) -->2005	In 2005, two larger-than-life bronze statues were unveiled at Saint Jean de Brebeuf Community Park in Woodbridge at the intersection of Islington Avenue and Major Mackenzie Drive near the route of the Carrying Place Trail. Local artist Antonio Caruso has captured the time in the Early Contact period when the French missionaries were dependent upon connections they had made with the local people, such as the man represented with Jean de Brebeuf at the site, who answered to the name Joseph Chihoatenhwa upon his conversion to Christianity.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 4: Culture and Recreation		
Cedar Mains Farm: A Forgotten Landscape 2008	Directed by Mark Magro and produced by Cristien Rapp, this historical documentary details the history of an abandoned parcel of farmland in the area of Highway 50 and Old Church Road north of Bolton, on the Main Humber. The film examines the intricate nature of heritage preservation in Canada, questioning why this complex, which is filled with interesting cultural history and natural features, has experienced disinterest that has led to the demise of many of the buildings.	The home (built circa 1900) stables, and other out buildings were demolished by TRCA due to safety concerns associated with fire, vandalism and structural instability in 2008. Although a variety of interesting structural elements have been retained for inclusion in future site interpretation initiatives.
Discovery Walks: Humber River, Old Mill and Marshes; Toronto -->1999	The self-guided Discovery Walk of the Lower Humber, complete with an interpretive signage, brochures and maps, was produced by the City of Toronto in 1999. This route in the Lower Humber highlights the cultural and natural heritage of the area, enabling participants to experience the river alongside the vast marshes and from above on the Old Mill Bridge. This designated arched stone bridge has been standing here since 1916, having survived the ravages of Hurricane Hazel in 1954, in a spot that has been an established river crossing since 1837. This Walk not only celebrates the presence of the ancient Toronto Carrying Place Trail and the significance that this route played in the Pre-Contact settlements along the Humber, but also marks the vicinity of French Period trading forts and merchant's cabin, in 1749 and 1790, respectively. In recent years, the Discovery Walk system is being redesigned in partnership with the City of Toronto, the TRCA, La Société d'histoire de Toronto and Heritage Toronto, as part of the Toronto Historical Park. The redesign will focus on the Toronto Historical Park themes and is expected to be launched in 2010.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 4: Culture and Recreation		
Discovery Walks: Lambton House Hotel and Lower Humber River; Toronto -->2000	<p>This Discovery Walk was put in place by the City of Toronto and TRCA for the Canada Millennium Partnership Program. Starting from the restored Lambton House (originally the Lambton House Hotel) on Old Dundas Street, this Walk winds through historic neighbourhoods to Étienne Brûlé Park and, from that point near the Old Mill Bridge, a stroll up either side of the Humber River northbound will complete the circuit. Étienne Brûlé Park is home to the Canadian Heritage River plaque, placed here following the designation ceremony in 1999. A side path of this Walk on the west bank winds past a commemoration to the destructive forces of Hurricane Hazel in 1954, and one on the east side of the river climbs up to the tableland of the Bâby Point residential area which was built upon the site of the 17th century village of Teiaiaagon. Humbercrest Boulevard is purported to trace the path of the ancient Carrying Place route. As referenced above, the Discovery Walk system is being redesigned in partnership with the City of Toronto, the TRCA, La Société d'histoire de Toronto and Heritage Toronto, starting with the Lower Humber Valley. The redesign will focus on the Toronto Historical Park themes and is expected to be launched at the 10th Anniversary Celebration in September 2009 at Étienne Brûlé Park.</p>	
Eaton Hall (Seneca College of Applied Arts & Technology, King Campus); Township of King -->1937	<p>This former rural residence built for Lady Flora McCrae Eaton as a grand French chateau currently functions as an inn and conference centre. Listed as a significant heritage structure by the Township of King, Eaton Hall overlooks Lake Jonda (or Lake Seneca) so named after Lady Eaton's son John David. The architecture and ambiance of Eaton Hall attracts filmmakers of movies and television. Other structures original to the estate include the Villa Fiori guest house and a stone gazebo. The property is now in the hands of Seneca College which has inherited an impressive array of natural and cultural heritage features, including an Archaic period archaeological site that provides evidence of people's activities several thousand years ago on the banks of the small lake that would have been teaming with migratory waterfowl and other essential resources. The site was identified in 2006 and protected from the habitat enhancement activities which triggered the archaeological assessment. The site interpretation is being shared with Seneca College students to raise their awareness of past peoples in this culturally significant headwaters area.</p>	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 4: Culture and Recreation		
Glasgow: A Hamlet on the Humber River, 2004	A booklet written by Heather Ghey Broadbent, long-time Humber resident and former Town of Caledon Heritage Officer was produced by the Bolton Community Action Site Committee through an Ontario Trillium Foundation grant. This local initiative celebrates Glasgow (so named by its early 19th century Scottish inhabitants), the former industrial (19th century mills) and later recreational (early 20th century skiing and millpond swimming and skating) hamlet that was situated within a natural bend of the Humber River, and ultimately became absorbed by its larger adjacent neighbour, Bolton. Particularly hard hit by Hurricane Hazel in 1954, much of the Glasgow area was targeted for the 1959 Flood Control Plan and became public lands. Trillium Foundation support and local efforts enabled a 30 metre footbridge to be installed over the river and the Humber Valley Heritage Trail Association to complete a large section of main trail through this 'ghost' hamlet in 2003. Along with the booklet in 2004 came the installation of the Glasgow commemorative heritage panel in a kiosk at the Trailhead. The Glasgow booklet also informs its readership of the Humber's Canadian Heritage River status.	
Hazel, Documentary video, 2004	Released in 2004, Veteran WRAL News anchor Charlie Gaddy revisits that infamous day with those who survived the storm and those who keep a watchful eye on the skies today.	
Hazel's Legacy, Documentary video, 2004	Hazel's Legacy, a hurricane that changed our landscape forever explores the path Hazel took and the devastation it had on our communities. The 30 minute documentary examines how our knowledge of hurricanes and their impact has evolved and subsequently the initiatives that have been taken since Hazel to lessen the impacts of future extreme weather events. Weather statistics show that a hurricane the size of Hazel will likely happen again. This timely film explores the importance of communities being prepared. It captivates viewers with personal accounts that have never been publicly recorded before. The film includes interviews with famed Canadians, Pierre Berton and Betty Kennedy and excerpts from the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Canadian Hurricane Centre, Toronto and Region Conservation.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 4: Culture and Recreation		
The Humber River Bridge Inventory, (estimated completion in 2009)	Initiated in late 2007, at the request of the Heritage Sub-Committee of the Humber Watershed Alliance, the Humber River Bridge Inventory has inventoried all road and rail crossings over the Humber Watershed through on site inspection (over 1,200 sites in total). The result is a comprehensive list of the remaining heritage bridges, with recommendations for designation to the respective municipalities. With the assistance of interns, the TRCA hopes to have this project completed in late 2009 and formally launched at the celebration of the Humber River being designated at Canadian Heritage River, in Toronto, in September 2009.	
The Humber: Tales of a Canadian Heritage River, 2006	Published by Ron Fletcher, this book is a celebration of the cultural and heritage resources of the Humber River. In 1997 the Humber Watershed task force issued its report on implementing a strategy for a healthy Humber River. One of its objectives called for the identification and documentation of cultural and heritage resources. Other objectives called for the celebration of these resources. This book is such a celebration. The Humber has been the scene of many stories down through human history. Ron's book is a compilation of some fifty vignettes and sketches, all true, one of which is "Governor Simcoe and the Toronto Carrying Place."	
Humber River: The Carrying Place --> 2009 (est.)	<i>Humber River: The Carrying Place</i> , is a book on the Humber River that will be launched for the 10th Anniversary Celebration in September 2009. The book will consist of images, short stories and quotes from people and personalities familiar with the river, anecdotal information and facts and figures.	
Humber River Shakespeare Company -->2007	Founded in 2007 by Sara Moyle, a professional actor and life-long resident of Etobicoke and Kevin Hammond, an accomplished producer, teacher and former Artistic Director of Toronto's Shakespeare in the Rough theatre company. It is a professional touring Shakespeare company, travelling to various communities along the Humber River – from Caledon, Township of King, Vaughan, to North and South Central Etobicoke. The company proudly performs within outdoor spaces and parkland along the Humber River, demonstrating respect for the natural environment by committing to hosting annual clean-ups for each park in which they perform.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 4: Culture and Recreation		
Hurricane Hazel: Canada's Storm of the Century, by Jim Gifford, 2004	This book recounts the story of October 15, 1954, when Hurricane Hazel battered southern Ontario, leaving in its wake a terrible toll: thousands homeless, \$25 million in property damage, and, worst of all, 81 people dead. On the 50th anniversary of the storm, Jim Gifford has captured that fatal night in the voices of those who survived it. It includes more than 100 never-before-published photographs.	
The King Railway Station (Designated structure); Township of King -->c.1852	King Railway Station is known as the oldest surviving railway station in Ontario and received its first train in 1853. This branch of the Canada National Northern Railway linked Toronto to Lake Simcoe, much as the Carrying Place Trail had done as it passed through the Township of King. The Station is designated as a historical structure in the vernacular architectural style and has been relocated to the grounds of the Township of King Museum. The Museum building itself is a historic structure, built as Kinghorn School SS#23 in 1861. The Museum collection features approximately 2,000 artifacts such as household items, tools, books, and clothing, which all illustrate the history of King. Also relocated to the King Museum property is the King Christian Church, built in 1851 by the Children of Peace congregation, a Quaker sect. Recently, TRCA has partnered with the Township of King museum in the coordination and execution of various watershed events that highlight the unique cultural heritage of the area, including a series of events planned to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Humber River as a Canadian Heritage River, in the spring, summer and early fall of 2009.	
The Kline House (Designated structure); Kleinburg (Vaughan) --> 1855 (est.)	Located at 8 Nashville Road, this structure was formerly known as the Howland House, the property of Henry Stark Howland, the first postmaster of Kleinburg. It is believed that this Georgian vernacular structure was constructed between 1855 and 1860. In recent years, this structure was designated by the Province and is on the City of Vaughan Inventory of Significant Heritage Structures, and is used as a community centre, primarily utilized for meeting rooms.	
The Kleinberg Barn Restoration Initiative --> 2002	Thanks to the support of the local Rotary Clubs and the Humber Watershed Alliance, a 145 year old barn has been saved from demolition in 2002. The barn's beams and boards have been stored. The community needs to fund raise to reconstruct the barn in a suitable location. This historic barn on the Humber, once reconstructed will bring the past back to life for visitors to the Humber watershed.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 4: Culture and Recreation		
Lambton House Museum (Designated structure); Toronto -->1847	Constructed in 1847, the Lambton House Hotel survives as the last remaining public landmark of Lambton Mills (a village established in 1807) on the Humber River, operating continuously as a hotel and a tavern for 140 years, until 1988. It was once surrounded by large grist mills, saw mills, woollen mills and the local post office. It was the centre of social activity for the area as well as serving as a station on the stagecoach route on southern Ontario's main east-west highway, Dundas Street. W.P. Howland, a Father of Confederation, and his brothers owned all of the cooper enterprises and had built the Lambton House Hotel on the east side of the river. During Hurricane Hazel in 1954, Lambton House served as a staging point for rescue efforts. This structure was designated as an historical site by the former Borough of York in 1985 and the plaque was dedicated during the York Bicentennial celebrations in 1993. It has been restored and its heritage value was elevated to National Historic Site status in 1997. It remains as a vibrant heritage landmark and continues to host annual teas and community events.	
Magwood Park/ Sanctuary; Toronto	A city park with rich natural heritage resources including a stretch of the Lower Humber's rapids, the Magwood Park area continues to be a sacred place to First Nations peoples due to its relationship with the important village of Teiaiaagon on the tablelands above. It is also an area where many species at risk have been identified by terrestrial biologists. In recent years, community groups have conducted walking tours of the area, highlighting and educating the unique cultural and natural heritage of the site to foster awareness and an ethic of care for the area.	
McFall's Look-out; Bolton (Town of Caledon) --> early-1900s	In the early 1900's this area was part of an island in the river created by the mill raceway. In about 1905, Arthur McFall started a lawn bowling club with its court on the island. As bowling became less popular, the court became a tennis club about 1930. For some time there was a little clubhouse back of 97 King Street East which served for changing shoes.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 4: Culture and Recreation		
The McMichael Canadian Art Collection; Kleinburg (Vaughan)	The only major public art gallery devoted solely to the collecting and exhibiting of Canadian art, the gallery offers visitors the unique opportunity to enjoy Canadian landscape paintings in the woodland setting that inspired them. Constructed of fieldstone and hand-hewn logs, McMichael houses thirteen exhibition galleries and is nestled amid 100 acres of serene conservation land. Floor-to-ceiling windows enable visitors to enjoy marvellous views of the densely wooded Humber River Valley. Trails lead down from the tableland into the East Humber valley, to destinations such as historic Binder Twine Park (home to the annual agricultural Binder Twine Festival) and southwards along the general route of the Carrying Place towards Boyd Park. McMichael is aptly located adjacent to the Kleinburg-Nashville Heritage Conservation District (established 2003).	
<i>Palgrave – The United Church and the Community</i> , revised edition John Milligan, 2005	This book was originally written to celebrate the centennial of the present Palgrave United Church building in 1978. By 2005, another edition was produced to reflect all the changes the community experienced since 1978. Focusing on local history, community leaders, and cultural heritage landscapes, this book provides an in-depth review of a unique Humber watershed community.	
	Written for Grades 2-5, Author Steve Pitt recounts the story of Hurricane Hazel's deadly 1954 pass over a small town near Toronto. Loosely based on his personal childhood experience of the event, his narrative follows the fortunes of second-grader Penny Doucette and her family as floodwaters rise into the second story of their house and they are forced to seek refuge on the roof in the howling wind and rain. Terrified, they watch as a neighbour's house is swept from its foundations, and pray that a small rescue boat will reach them before their own home is torn loose. The Doucettes' luck in surviving is also reinforced by the period photos that recorded the devastation of a once-comfortable community.	
The Thomas Cook Home		Located on Rutherford Road, it was built in 1841 and was badly damaged in a blaze October 30, 2008. Heritage Vaughan had recommended in March that the Georgian-style home be preserved for its historical and architectural significance. On February 13, 2009, the City of Vaughan issued a demolition permit for the stately 16-room historic mansion as a result of the extensive fire damage.

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 4: Culture and Recreation		
Le Sentier Partagé - The Shared Path: Toronto Historical Park; Toronto -->2009/2010	The Toronto Historical Park, proposed by La Société d'histoire de Toronto, aims to tell the early history of Toronto from the First Nations, French and British perspective within the context that it is most relevant, the Humber Valley. Serving as an outdoor museum, the Toronto Historical Park will enhance the valley with naturalization projects, infrastructure improvements (like park benches and new trails), themed interpretative signage and public art. Working together through an inter-governmental steering committee, many details and resources have been allocated to the project. Being the first of its kind in Toronto, it is intended that this will be launched formally by City officials at the 10th anniversary celebration in September 2009 at Étienne Brûlé Park.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Theme 5: Jurisdictional Uses		
Fort Rouillé; Toronto --> 1750	Fort Rouillé was built by the French military in 1750 to serve as a trading post and to intercept the traffic of the fur trade from the southern great lakes between the British and the Dutch. It was occupied until they received the order to 'burn and abandon' it in 1759. This represented the end of the French military presence in Toronto. Fort Rouillé will be officially recognized in the Toronto Historical Park through interpretative signage and public art. Additionally, in May 2007 it was the first site of the virtual Doors Open event in Canada, where emphasis was placed on the Humber River as a Canada Heritage River, with the Fort referred to as guarding the mouth of the Humber.	
Les Magasin Royal; Toronto --> 1720 and 1749	There were two Magasin Royal on the Humber. One was located at Bâby Point, built in 1720 and called Fort Douville; the other was located at the mouth of the Humber, built in 1749, and called Fort Portneuf. Les Magasin Royal, which were built along the Toronto Carrying Place Trail, were fur trading posts big enough to hold a manager and two employees. The buildings were two-storey square buildings, surrounded by a palisade. These facilities were part of a major trade route from the mouth of the Humber, to Georgian Bay, the French River and then to Montreal. This route was believed to be a better alternative to going through the Lachine Rapids. These two historic sites will be officially recognized within the Toronto Historical Park storyline.	



Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Sub-theme 5.2 Boundaries		
Greenbelt Act and Plan -->2005	Implemented in 2005, in order to protect agricultural lands, Section 3.2.3 of the Greenbelt Plan (2005) states that watersheds are the most meaningful scale for hydrological planning, and municipalities together with conservation authorities should ensure that watershed plans are completed and used to guide planning and development decisions within the Protected Countryside. Therefore the Province and municipalities should implement the recommendations of the Humber River Watershed Plan in planning and development decisions within the Protected Countryside of the Greenbelt Plan.	
Humber River Watershed Plan: Pathways to a Healthy Humber -->2008	The Humber River Watershed Plan – Pathways to a Healthy Humber (2008), was prepared by the TRCA in partnership with municipal, provincial and federal government representatives and other stakeholders including the Humber Watershed Alliance. The Watershed Plan provides guidance to local, regional and provincial governments and TRCA as they update their policies and programs for environmental protection, conservation, and restoration within the contexts of land and water use, and the planning of future development. It also provides direction to local non-governmental organizations and private landowners with regard to best management practices and opportunities for environmental stewardship. In addition, a number of special projects have been initiated to conserve and revitalize the watershed's cultural heritage found in the Humber.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Sub-theme 5.2 Boundaries		
Niagara Escarpment Act and Plan --> 2005	Published in 2005 and updated in 2008, the Niagara Escarpment Plan is a leading edge environmental land-use plan that serves to protect and guide land use planning and development on the Niagara Escarpment. The area of Niagara Escarpment in the watershed protected by the Niagara Escarpment Plan is 1908.7 hectares. Therefore, this plan provides provincial protection to these sensitive headwater regions found in the Humber.	
Oak Ridges Moraine Act and Plan --> 2001 and 2002	The Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act and Plan, put forth in 2001 and 2002 respectively, is an ecologically based act and plan that protects one of Ontario's most significant landforms. Touted as one of Ontario's best forms of environmental legislation, both act and plan serve to protect the bioregion of the Moraine through land use development planning and practices. In the Humber watershed there is approximately 24,097 acres of protected land now in the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act and Plan. This provincial protection identifies and protects key natural heritage features and hydrologically sensitive features as well as historic landscapes and greatly benefits the Humber watershed through processes of urbanization and land use change.	
Ontario First Nation, Métis and Inuit Education Policy -->2007	The school boards within the Humber watershed have begun to enact the policy recommendations contained within the Province's new education policy and provide support for Aboriginal students. As an example, the York Region District School Board approved (in 2007 and revised in March 2009) their procedures to provide opportunities for students of Aboriginal origin to self-identify and ways to support Aboriginal student achievements. It is anticipated that the strides taken by individual schools in support of their Aboriginal students will serve to increase community awareness with regards to the past peoples of the watershed and the Aboriginal cultures and traditions that persist in their modern forms in the 21st century.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Sub-theme 5.2 Boundaries		
Ontario Heritage Act --> 2006	<p>This important piece of legislation came into force in 1975. Its main objective was to provide municipalities and the provincial government powers to preserve heritage buildings and archaeological sites of Ontario. Over the years since its passage, there were several amendments, the most significant being brought into force in 2006. These amendments were made to clarify, update and streamline provisions in the Act related to archaeology and built heritage protection, to equip the province and municipalities with new powers to not only delay but also to stop the demolition of heritage sites. Following this amendment many municipalities revised their heritage legislation to reflect the province's enhanced ability to identify and designate sites of heritage significance; clarify standards and guidelines for the preservation of provincial heritage properties; and, more importantly, enhance protection of heritage conservation districts, marine heritage sites and archaeological resources. Today, these amendments have resulted in increased protection of heritage sites as well as increased protection, extension and declaration of existing/ new Heritage Conservation Districts. These preserved districts represent 'a collection of buildings, streets, landscapes and open spaces that together give an area a special character that distinguish it from its surroundings and are considered to be an asset to a community.' The Heritage Conservation Districts of Kleinburg–Nashville (2003) in the City of Vaughan and Weston (2007), which covers most of the former town of Weston in Toronto, represent two of the most recent additions to the preservation of the built heritage and cultural landscapes within the Humber watershed.</p>	
Ontario Regulation 166/06: Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shorelines and Watercourses-->2006	<p>Ontario Regulation 166/06 is important because it protects watercourses, wetlands, shorelines and valley lands, and various property throughout the watershed. Regulation 166/06 enables watershed communities and government agencies to contribute to the health and integrity of the regional greenspace system and to maintain or improve the hydrological and ecological functions performed by valley and stream corridors. These corridors are important for groundwater recharge and discharge; they provide fish and wildlife habitat; contain rich archaeological and natural heritage resources; and they improve air quality.</p>	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Sub-theme 5.2 Boundaries		
Places to Grow Act and the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe --> 2006	Places to Grow is the Ontario government's program to manage growth and development in Ontario in a way that supports economic prosperity, protects the environment and helps communities achieve a high quality of life. Through Places to Grow, the province is developing regional growth plans to identify how to guide government investments. The foundation of the Places to Grow initiative is the Places to Grow Act, 2005. This legislation helps us identify and designate growth plan areas and develop strategic growth plans for those communities, in discussion with local officials, stakeholders, residents, and other public groups. As the unsustainable development of urban growth occurring across the Humber watershed is a top watershed concern, this provincial initiative offers an opportunity to address this at the provincial level, through the lens of sustainability.	
Toronto's Archaeological Master Plan --> est.2010	In 2002, the City of Toronto commenced its Archaeological Master Plan study, to prepare an innovative management tool to assist the City in making informed planning decisions regarding archaeological resource conservation early in the development review process and in planning capital projects on City-owned land. In 2004 the Humber corridor was one of the first areas to be investigated. Presently the plan is within a stage of interim screening by the City of Toronto, with different areas to be mapped for integrity of archaeological resources. It is envisioned that this plan will be completed and finalized by 2010.	
Town of Caledon's Criteria for the Identification of Cultural Heritage Landscapes -->2003	New and expanded cultural heritage policies for the Town of Caledon were approved by the Ontario Municipal Board in 2004. Organized around the three key cultural heritage components of built heritage resources, archaeological resources and cultural heritage landscapes, these policies have been incorporated as Section 3.2 of Caledon's Official Plan. Combined, this will help to ensure greater protection of the Town of Caledon's natural heritage resources, which constitutes the majority of the main Humber sub-watershed.	

Further to the above-referenced table, the following **Map 3: Humber River Watershed – Cultural Heritage Highlight Areas** summaries where major cultural heritage activities and opportunities are located across the watershed.



The following cultural heritages objectives set out in *Legacy: A Strategy for a Healthy Humber* reflect actions highlighted within the above-referenced table in accordance with:

- Objective 14: Identify and document cultural heritage resources
- Objective 15: Protect and conserve heritage resources
- Objective 16: Celebrate the diverse culture and heritage resources of the Humber watershed
- Objective 17: Identify and promote economic value of cultural and heritage resources

HUMAN HERITAGE INTEGRITY VALUES

Human heritage integrity values are defined by the four following statements, highlighted below. A general assessment of the condition of the integrity of the human heritage resources is outlined under each statement.

- 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.*

The Humber River Watershed measures approximately 903 square kilometres and the total size of the watershed remains unaltered. Furthermore, building upon the integrity of the human heritage values of the Humber River, the following activities have taken place over the past decade: the development of Municipal Heritage Committees within all municipalities across the watershed, with the exception of Adjala-Tosorontio; the creation of Heritage Conservation Districts within two sites across the watershed, protecting the unique human heritage of these historic areas; new heritage properties being obtained through land acquisition processes and planning and development approvals; the discovery of new cultural resources and artifacts; and additionally, new community activism for heritage protection through heritage festivals and celebrations, educational heritage walking tours by local historical societies, and workshops and seminars on the unique archaeological and human heritage attributes of the Humber, at such places as Lambton Mills. Combined, these elements reveal that the degree of integrity of the key features, activities and unique phenomena of the Humber Rivers cultural heritage value.

- 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 appearance of the Humber River watershed, while altered as a result of existing and new urbanization, maintains its appearance in relation to the periods of the rivers historical importance, as a result of valley and stream corridor management regulations, acts, plans and policies. Combined, these forms of environmental legislation, such as *Ontario Regulation 166/06*, *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act and Plan* and the *Greenbelt Act and Plan* and the TRCA's Valley and Stream Corridor Management Program, and TRCA's Sustainable Near-Urban Agricultural Policy and the corresponding Draft Sustainable Near Urban Agriculture Operational Procedures and Guidelines ensure that the dynamic functions, critical features, bioregions, and cultural landscapes are permanently protected in perpetuity from land use change. Therefore, these various layers of environmental legislation and policy greatly benefit the human heritage integrity values of the Humber River. Additionally, the Humber River boasts thousands of hectares of natural oasis which

are reminiscent of the unaltered historic landscapes of centuries past as a result of land acquisition occurring over decades, which is unique compared to most other watersheds within the GTA.

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

The key artifacts and sites of the Humber River still reflect the value for which the river was designated. These include clusters of late period villages and early archaeological sites, such as the Seed Barker Site (site within Woodbridge cluster), Downsview Black Creek cluster villages, Teiaiagon (contact period village) as well as cultural heritage landscapes like the Toronto Carrying Place Trail. Please refer to [Map 3](#) for key sites and clusters within the Humber. Overall, the past ten years has seen greater awareness and public education for these key features, with no new significant impacts associated with impoundments or human land uses.

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

Historically, water quality in the Lower, West and Black Creek sub-watersheds has suffered under the strain of urbanization, specifically in the cities of Brampton and Toronto. However, over the past several decades there has been increased attention paid to the treatment of water quality on behalf of public safety, not simply from an end-of-pipe solution but from a headwaters or at-source approach. This approach was formally enshrined in law through the recently adopted *Safe Water Drinking Act* (2002) and the *Clean Water Act* and the implementing *Source Water Protection Plan* (2006). All of this has led to mandatory water quality sampling and a myriad of improved water quality practices in order to meet water quality criteria and agreements. Examples of new forms of water quality treatments are the installation of: new and better sewage treatment plants; stormwater management practices to reduce sedimentation and pollutants; the preparation of water budgets within updated watershed plans at the TRCA; and improved land use development guidelines for managing stormwater on site. Additionally, farmers have adopted new techniques to lessen the impact of their operations on the environment, which have been complemented by best management practices for sustainable farm management, offered by the TRCA. These best management practices are reflective of the legislative requirements stated within *Ontario's Nutrient Management Act* (2002). Additionally, changes in the design of storm sewer systems have reduced the impact of urban runoff, with continual improvements being offered through the City of Toronto's *Wet Weather Flow Master Management Plan* (2003). Combined, these initiatives have and continue to improve water quality within the nominated sections of the Humber, benefiting watershed health, public safety and of aesthetic appearance of its cultural values.

THREATS TO HUMAN HERITAGE INTEGRITY VALUES

Arguably, the greatest threats to the integrity of human heritage values in the Humber River is urbanization, occurring through development pressure, and limited public awareness to the degree of human heritage significance in the Humber, as the percentage of watershed residents continues to increase. However, with the addition of the revised *Ontario Heritage Act* (2006) and multiple community outreach programs, offered by the TRCA, municipalities and local historical societies, preservation of features will be promoted and community awareness to the importance of these seen and unseen features on the landscape will continue to increase.



SUMMARY OF RECREATIONAL VALUES

The Humber River watershed boasts outstanding opportunities for recreation and tourism on behalf of human heritage appreciation through walking, bicycling, camping, canoeing, touring and taking part in special programs offered by communities and organizations along the river. Concentrations of nature-based recreational opportunities across the Humber River provide a range of experiences, such as: Kettle Lakes, Hills of the Headwaters, Humber Valley Wilderness, Urban Escapes, Black Creek Parklands, and Humber Bay Parklands.

Some examples of greatest accomplishments for key recreational features along the Humber over the past 10 years include:

- 10,475 hectares of publically accessible land are available for nature-based recreation, which represents 12% of the watershed
- 8,789 hectares of greenspace, 76% of which is owned by the TRCA
- TRCA acquired 110 hectares of greenspace between 2000-2004
- Located at the Living City Campus at Kortright, the Earth Rangers building was opened in 2003 and acts as a major provider for the Living City Campus' education and wildlife programs
- The length of inter-regional trail totals 212.7 kilometres
- Numerous municipalities have proposed new local trails, totalling 168 km in length
- There are 24 golf courses, four courses of which are Certified Audubon Cooperative Sanctuaries

While recreation is now predominately defined within the categories of Spirituality Associations, Cultural Expression and Early Recreation, under the Human Heritage core value, the following themes provide a more detailed analysis of recreational values, based upon the framework of the original designation submission, provided in 1997. This information is provided as an update to the former CHRS recreation values, based on the original submission, provided in 1997. These themes and associated definitions are provided in Table 3:

Table 3: Recreation Themes and associated Definitions, TRCA

THEME	DEFINITION
Recreation facilities	interpretation/museums, conference/retreats, hospitality facilities, and recreation centres
Nature/scenic appreciation	outdoor environmental education, naturalist, bird-watching, photography, scenic views, picnicking, and camping
Greenspace corridors	conservation areas, valley and stream corridor lands, municipal parks, and federal and provincial lands
Trails	multi-use, pedestrian, cycling, equestrian, cross country skiing, snowmobiling, and scenic drives
Water sports	natural swimming, canoeing/kayaking access points, canoeing/kayaking routes, sailing, power boating, and water skiing
Land sports	fishing, golf, equestrian, and sports complexes

CHANGES TO RECREATIONAL VALUES

The following is a summary of the above-referenced themes for the Humber River Watershed, with a comparative analysis of changes occurring whether positive or negative over the last decade for values identified in 1999 and new values discovered hence.

Table 4: Assessment of Improvements and Changes to Former Recreation Values 1999

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Water Sports Theme		
Albion Hills Field Centre	Albion Hills Field Centre (AHFC), constructed in 1962 as one of Canada's first outdoor educational facilities, is located within the 446 hectare Albion Hills Conservation Area. Able to accommodate up to 44 students and staff for two to five day visits, the Field Centre is utilized by school and special purpose groups twelve months of the year. While at the AHFC, participants are immersed in an experiential learning environment through education programming and conservation practices. Total attendance at Albion is, on average, about 2,550 participants annually. In addition to a wide variety of outdoor education activities, the Centre has an authentic 1840s log home, 28 km of groomed cross-country ski trails, and the potential to participate in swimming and canoeing in the summer months. Recent changes to Albion Hills Field Centre include upgrades to the building to improve energy conservation. Additionally, chlorination of the pond has stopped. In place of the natural swimming area, is the construction of a new splash pad for the community to enjoy. Other major programs include a 24-hour mountain biking event held annually and the possible addition of sustainable near urban agricultural practices for 2010.	Reminiscent of cultural landscapes of this area of the watershed, AHFC maintained a modern dairy farm operation, until operations ceased in 2009 as a result of cost prohibitive infrastructive upgrades. However, alternative agricultural uses are being investigated and are expected to take over the facility in 2009.

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Water Sports Theme		
Dicks Dam	At this location in the 1870's, a structure was built to retain and divert water to power Dick's Agricultural Works downstream on the north side of Humber River, a couple of hundred feet west of the Queen St. (Hwy #50) bridge. The boards of Dick's Dam were installed each summer by the Village of Bolton until the 1970's for supervised recreational swimming. The River, at this location in Dick's Dam Park still offers a refreshing opportunity for wading on a summer's day.	The pedestrian bridge is removed each fall to avoid ice flows in the spring.
Humber Marshes and Estuary - Toronto and Kayak Canoe Adventures	Toronto Kayak and Canoe Adventures is an eco-tourism company that provides water-based recreational opportunities to the public within the Humber Marshes and Estuary. Focusing on the unique ecology and history of this area, designated as a Provincially Significant Wetland within the Lower Humber, this company, which formed within the last 10 years, offers only low-impact recreational opportunities while promoting Humber heritage and history. This company is known throughout the City and is enjoyed by many residents because of its unique focus on the Humber River.	Although, the Humber Marshes is an area that is widely visited by tourists and residents in the area, in order to experience the unique beauty of this Provincially Significant Wetland, the area has been highly impacted from pollution and sedimentation as a result of it's now very urban surroundings. Much work is underway to help improve water quality and aquatic habitat in this area in partnership with Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Streams, the City of Toronto and the TRCA.
Humber Yacht Club	The Toronto Humber Yacht Club is located near the mouth of the Humber River and offers a variety of recreational opportunities, including boating and social events. As a leasee of the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, this facility has been operating in the heart of the City for several decades. This facility will be highlighted as part of the Toronto Historical Park, reflecting the land-use changes occurring along the Lower Humber valley since the 17th century.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Water Sports Theme		
Eaton Hall Lake	<p>Located in the headwaters of the East Humber River, Eaton Hall Lake is part of the Eaton Hall-Mary-Hackett Wetland Complex, and is one of the largest and most diverse wetland complexes on the Oak Ridges Moraine. Designated as an area of Provincial Significance, this lake is also a popular spot for recreational activities, such as canoeing, kayaking and fishing. The King Day camp, founded in 1993, operates out the facilities by the lake and provides leadership training in outdoor skills and water-based sports. In 2008, the College upgraded the training facilities by providing new training courses, such as a climbing wall and ropes courses, and new eco-efficient buildings. Additionally, a new education centre with offices and classrooms have been constructed, in order to provide outdoor educational and recreational experiences together, in this unique area of the East Humber sub-watershed. Further to the King Day Camp, there have been a series of lake monitoring and naturalization activities taking place in partnership with TRCA, the Oak Ridges Moraine Foundation and Seneca College in recent years to improve the natural habitats and record the health of terrestrial and aquatic communities.</p>	
Palgrave Mill Pond	<p>The Palgrave Mill Pond was built to support milling operations in the mid 1800s. Milling was a successful industry in the area until lumber was depleted in the late 1800s and the mill closed, only to be replaced by a flour mill. The flour mill remained in operation until the miller retired in the late 1960s. The legacy of this unique fraction of Humber history is prized by the community. The pond is enjoyed as a recreational facility with skating, fishing, canoeing, hiking and bird watching. In 2009, a new community pavilion is being planned to be constructed by the pond. It will be complemented by butterfly gardens, interpretative signage and other landscape features, adjacent to the pond where residents can rest while enjoying the various recreational opportunities this natural area has to offer.</p>	<p>In the early 2000s, the historic Palgrave Mill Pond was considered a significant barrier to fish habitat, and ideal for removal through drainage by the Province of Ontario. However, this proposal was strongly objected to by the local community.</p> <p>In partnership with the TRCA through the Community Action Site Planning process a collaborative and consensus-based solution was discovered – the construction of a fish ladder and the preservation of the historic Palgrave Mill Pond; therein addressing fish migration and habitat enhancement needs while preserving this cultural landscape that is so integral to the local community in the area.</p>

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Trails and Corridors Theme		
Bruce Trail	<p>The Bruce Trail is the oldest and longest continuous footpath in Canada. It runs along the Niagara Escarpment from Niagara to Tobermory, spanning more than 800 km of main trail. The mission of the Bruce Trail Association is to provide a public footpath along the Niagara Escarpment and promote protection of the Escarpment and appreciation of its natural beauty. Within the Humber River watershed, there is 36.8 km of the Bruce Trail. A portion of the Bruce Trail passes through Glen Haffy Conservation Area. There have been multiple realignments to improve trail location and design. For example, the completed Palgrave Forest and Wildlife Area Trail Plan accommodates the Bruce Trail now.</p> <p>Within the proposed Palgrave Trails Plan there is trail decommissioning taking place to eliminate access to the most sensitive areas of the site. Higher-intensity users, such as mountain bike riders, are redirected to more suitable locations.</p>	<p>User conflicts between walkers, bikers and horseback riders necessitated that a trail plan be done. This occurred in 2004 and users are now directed to different areas of the trail, as a section of the Bruce Trail was re-routed in Caledon - the Main Trail was removed from the Caledon Trailway, although links to the Trailway are maintained as side trails.</p>

Glasgow Bridge, Town of Caledon, Ontario, Toronto and Region Conservation, 2006



Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Trails and Corridors Theme		
Caledon Trailway	<p>This is a 36-km multi-use trail that spans the full width of Caledon from the southwest to the northeast corner of the municipality. The trail's route traces the abandoned railway line which once linked Hamilton with Barrie (built in the 1870s by the Northwestern Railway to transport stone, brick, timber and agricultural goods) and connects the communities of Terra Cotta, Cheltenham, Inglewood, Caledon East and Palgrave. The trailway crosses a number of significant landscapes, including the Oak Ridges Moraine, the Humber River Valley and the Credit River Valley. The land traversed by the trail is generally a rolling hillside; bordered by farm fields, woodlots and the occasional beaver dam. The trail includes many cultural features, such as trail pavilions, commemorative panels, a developing arboretum and Caledon's Walk of Fame. This trail represents the first officially designated section of the Trans-Canada Trail and is maintained by the Town of Caledon. The Caledon Walk of Fame recognizes important people who have lived in the community (Humber River watershed) through the installation of a plaque along the trail, including, Conn Smythe, Farley Mowatt and Norman Jewison. Of the 36 km, 13.2 km are in the Humber River Watershed. This stretch of the Trans Canada Trail provides non-motorized users an opportunity to view rivers, creeks, forests and agricultural landscapes. Recent accomplishments include the construction of a boardwalk across the Caledon East Wetland, with interpretative signage installed at either end of the boardwalk, focussing on environmental education and outdoor recreation.</p>	
Cold Creek Conservation Area Trail	<p>Designated as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the recently re-opened the Cold Creek Conservation Area boasts an array of diverse and ecologically sensitive species within the East Humber sub-watershed. In recent years, as part of the reopening, hectares of naturalization as well as new trail development has taken place at Cold Creek, including the construction of a boardwalk, spanning a wetland area. In total, 6 km of new trail development has occurred throughout the conservation area by which visitors can be directed to experience the unique features of this 82 hectare site. Additionally, the education centre, historic barn and visitor centre have been renovated and are in active use again by Township of King. The municipality has a full recreation program at the property and the police use the site for training as do local canine clubs.</p>	<p>Some vandalism was occurring on site, but this has been addressed and repaired.</p>

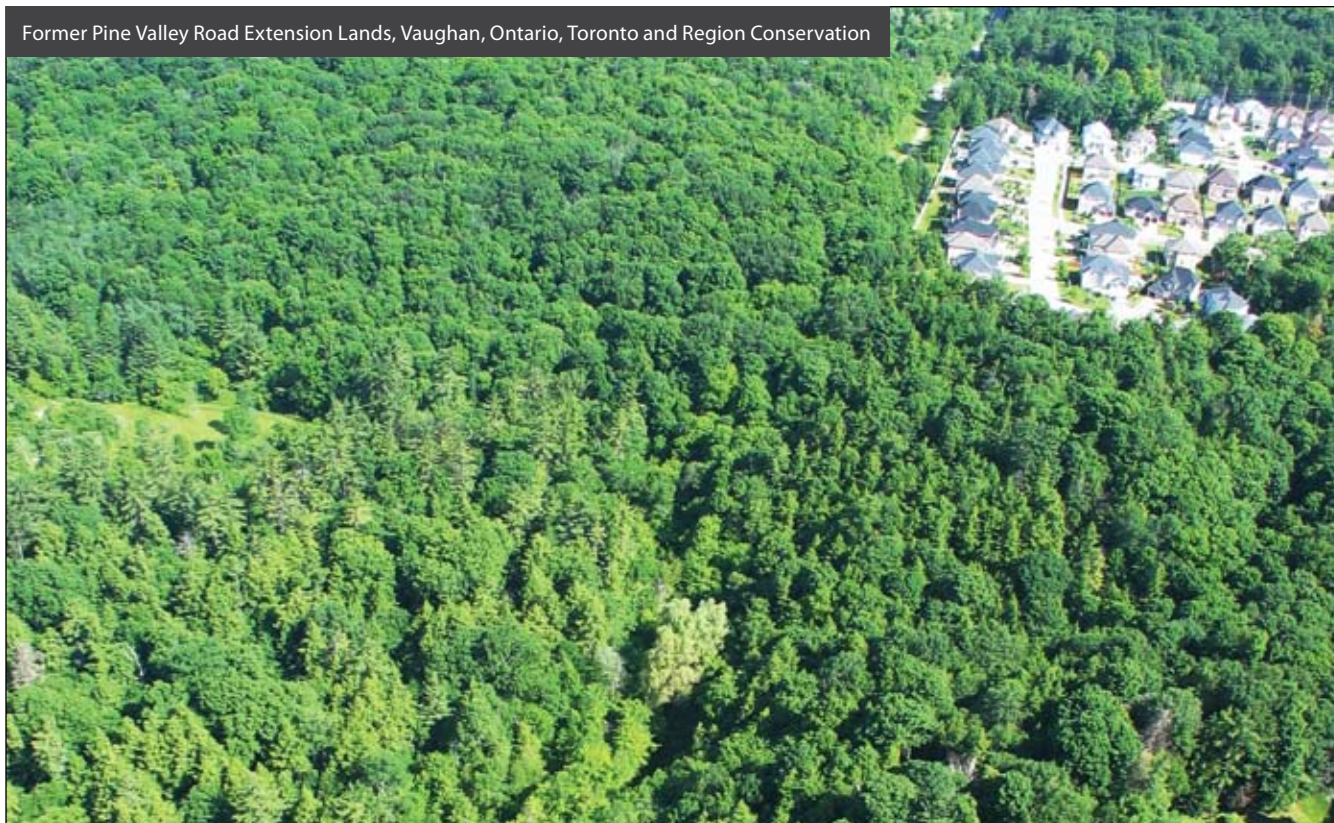
Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Trails and Corridors Theme		
Granger Greenway	<p>A trail has been built through the valley of the East Humber River from Binder Twine Park in Kleinburg to Boyd Conservation Area in Woodbridge, with a link to the McMichael Canadian Art Collection and the new Kleinburg Forest. The long-term goal is to have a continuous trail from the shores of Lake Ontario in the south and the Trans Canada Trail to the north at Bolton. This section of the Humber Trail is dedicated to William Granger, the former Chair of TRCA, in recognition of his contribution to watershed management. The Humber Trail is open for hiking, biking and walking. It includes many significant natural habitats, cultural and heritage resources, recreational and educational facilities. The Granger Greenway is accessible by public transit. In 2001, three pedestrian bridges were built within the Granger Greenway. These three bridges were named after prominent Humber watershed people, with corresponding plaques: the Elizabeth Simcoe Bridge, the John Graves Simcoe Bridge and the McMichael Canadian Art Collection Bridge. Along the Granger Greenway visitors can experience the Seed-Barker site, a provincially significant Iroquoian village where over a million artifacts have been uncovered. The historic Toronto Carrying Place Trail lays adjacent to the archaeological Seed-Barker site.</p>	<p>A funding shortfall for several years forced the delay of finishing the final trail link to Boyd Conservation Area. The final link will be completed in 2009.</p>
Great Pine Ridge Trail	<p>Since 1973, the Great Pine Ridge Trail has been mapped and ridden by equestrians from the Trent River in the east to the Niagara Escarpment in the west with a portion of the trail running over the Oak Ridges Moraine. The Trail incorporates both existing local trails and road sections. Within the Humber River watershed, approximately 42 km of this trail pass through the Town of Caledon and the Township of King, and provides links to the Bruce Trail, Caledon Trailway/Trans Canada Trail and the Oak Ridges Moraine Trail. The Great Pine Ridge Trail has been incorporated into the updated Palgrave Forest and Wildlife Area Trail Management Plan, and forms part of a continuous trail network in the Main Humber sub-watershed.</p>	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Trails and Corridors Theme		
Humber Valley Heritage Trail	<p>The Humber Valley Heritage Trail (HVHT) covers 19.2 km of the Humber River watershed, from Palgrave to Bolton and into the Township of King. The trail also passes through Albion Hills Conservation Area. It highlights many interesting natural and cultural features. The trail was developed in 1995 and is maintained to this day by a community-led association of volunteers called the Humber Valley Heritage Trail Association (HVHTA). The HVHTA intends to extend the HVHT further down the Humber River to join the City of Toronto trail system to Lake Ontario. The north end of the HVHT links into the Caledon Trailway, the Bruce Trail and the Trans-Canada Trail. The Oak Ridges Moraine Trail will soon link up to the HVHT in the east. On the HVHT, a kiosk has been constructed within the old hamlet of Glasgow, complemented by a booklet written on the history of this unique area along the Humber, promoting outdoor recreation and community awareness. Furthermore, a brochure was created by the HVHTA to promote the unique watershed features and to inform visitors of the trail alignments and general directions.</p>	
Inter-Regional Trail Concept	<p>Originally proposed in 1993 by TRCA, the Inter-regional trail is a conceptual trail plan that aims to build upon existing trail networks in order to form a continuous trail system from municipality to municipality, across regions and watersheds. With the advent of climate change, there has been increased attention on alternative methods of transportation and the importance of creating a connected grid of trails has received increased notice. In recent years regions and municipalities in partnership with the TRCA have been working together towards the creation of the Inter-Regional Trail. As a result, there has been an increase in the length of inter-regional trail networks in the Humber River watershed to almost 214 km, which represents a 29 km increase above the 2003 Humber River Watershed Report Card target of 17 km. Furthermore, an additional 15 km of inter-regional trails have been proposed in the watershed and is now in the planning and implementation phase. Brampton and Toronto have added inter-regional trails to their trail planning programs. Additionally, Brampton and Vaughan have prepared detailed long-range trail plans for both pedestrian and cyclists, which builds upon the inter-regional trail plan/concept.</p>	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Trails and Corridors Theme		
Moraine For Life - Adventure Relay, 2007	Now two years old, the Moraine For Life - Adventure Relay, is a point-to-point relay from Gore's Landing on Rice Lake in the east, stretching 160km westward to King City. Traversing portions of the Humber River watershed, the relay aims to promote the unique beauty of the Moraine through an active outdoor recreation adventure.	
Palgrave Mills Trail	Completed in 2003, the Palgrave Mills Trail was designed as a 0.8 km hiking excursion for visitors to the area. As a community walking trail, located due south of the Palgrave Forest and Wildlife Area, the Palgrave Mills Trail highlights the natural and cultural significance of the area featuring the recently constructed fishway that allows migrating fish to by-pass the dam, the historic landmark of the old mill site, which depicts the early industry and settlement of the area and lastly highlights the unique ecology of the Main Humber sub-watershed by venturing into the valley and stream corridor.	
Pierre and Janet Berton Trail	In February 2006, the Government of Ontario ended a four year battle to save the Pine Valley Forest, a very significant area of natural and scientific interest (ANSI), from the intrusion of the proposed Pine Valley Road extension, by removing it as an option in an environmental assessment. During the battle to save the site from the intrusion of the highway, the late Pierre Berton and his family lent their support to the cause. At a public appearance, he urged residents to fight the proposed Pine Valley Link and he shared with the crowd his family's connection to the park. It was one of Pierre's last public appearances before his death. Shortly after his passing the Friends of Boyd Park, a community-based organization in the Humber Watershed, proposed to the Berton family to establish a trail in their name in honour of their role and commitment to protecting this sensitive area. Currently in search of funding, the proposed trail will celebrate the commitment of the Bertons to the area; will protect the Pine Valley Forest ANSI by managing access points, decommissioning unauthorized trails, and identifying and enhancing a primitive 1.5 m wide, woodchip tread and boardwalk hiking trail located in the north-east area of the park; and will educate students and other park visitors who would like to know more about this very special environment through interpretive signage highlighting the ecological/geographical/historical information of the area.	Receipt of funding to implement this initiative has been challenging for local community groups. They have been unable to identify a source of revenue, to help bring this initiative to fruition.

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Trails and Corridors Theme		
Oak Ridges Trail	<p>The Oak Ridges Moraine Trail is a project initiated in 1992 and presently exists as a continuous walking/hiking trail extending over 200 km in an east-west direction across the Oak Ridges Moraine. Portions of the trail are ideally situated in the Natural Core and Natural Linkages Areas, while other portions will need to be relocated or constructed in order to achieve optimum trail alignment. Open year-round to hiking, certain sections of the Oak Ridges Moraine Trail provide excellent winter time cross-country skiing. The trail passes through forests, valleys, over hills, by streams and lakes, across open fields, and along quiet country roads, providing trail users the opportunity to see many varieties of trees, plants, birds and animal life. The Oak Ridges Moraine Trail has 11.3 km in the Humber River watershed in Township of King and the Town of Caledon. Within the Humber watershed, the Oak Ridges Moraine Trail follows alongside a section of the Great Pine Ridge Trail. In recent years, the Oak Ridges Trail Association has been diligently working to extend the trail network across the Moraine.</p>	

Former Pine Valley Road Extension Lands, Vaughan, Ontario, Toronto and Region Conservation

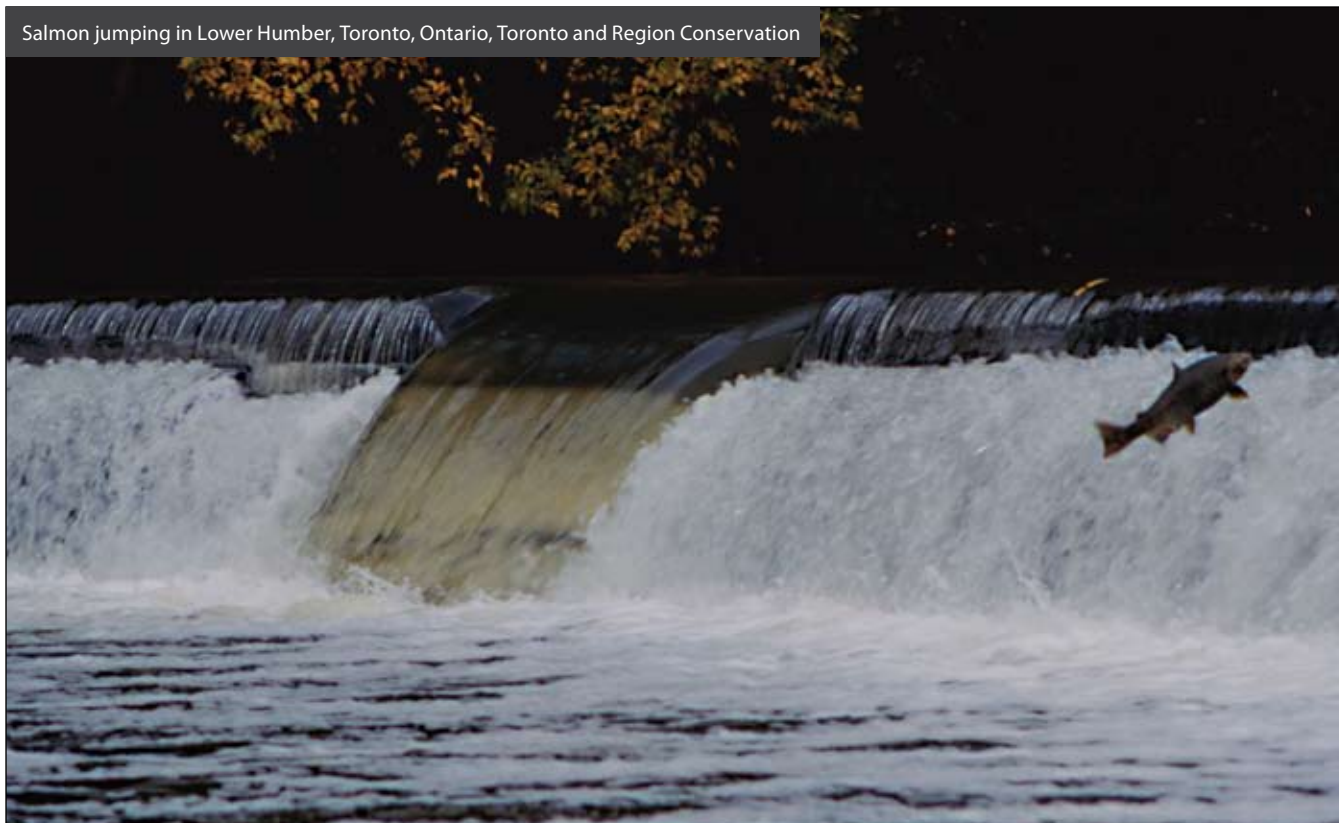


Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Trails and Corridors Theme		
Spine Trail - Oak Ridges Corridor Park	In 2006, the construction of the 5 km Spine Trail was completed within the Oak Ridges Corridor Park. Serving as an east-west connector across the length of the Oak Ridges Corridor Park, the Spine Trail is a publicly accessible crush-gravel trail that offers visitors to the area the opportunity to experience the varying natural habitats across this critical link on the Oak Ridges Moraine. As the primary trail for the Oak Ridges Corridor Park, this trail is demarcated with trailheads, bollards and way-finding signs. Furthermore, it features some of the most unique natural features in this section of the East Humber sub-watershed, such as Phillips Lake and Bond Lake, two Provincially Significant kettle lakes. Secondary trail connections will be planned in the near future with the various stakeholders involved. The preservation of the Oak Ridges Corridor Park, as a publicly accessible greenspace, was essential to protecting the Oak Ridges Moraine at a critical pinch-point, within the Humber watershed. Occurring as a result of a provincial land swap, this area, which totals 428 hectares, is now a permanently protected nature reserve for the greater community to experience and enjoy, within one of the most sensitive parts of the Moraine.	The TRCA and the Province are currently working on a management agreement, in order to transfer management responsibility to the TRCA on behalf of the Province. This agreement, once finalized, will help reduce unauthorized access and uses by having a greater presence by staff.
Toronto Carrying Place Trail	The path of the historic and ancient Toronto Carrying Place Trail that spans approximately 40-kms in length in the Humber watershed various terrains across the Humber River watershed, from urban streetscapes to open natural areas. Although it is not continuous, and not open to the public in most instances, the Toronto Carrying Place Trail is demarcated by heritage plaques and directional signage. The most prominent contribution on behalf of the Toronto Carrying Place Trail however, is the up and coming Toronto Historical Park, which will be constructed adjacent to the trail in the Lower Humber valley. Additionally, a book on the Toronto Carrying Place Trail is being planned for publication in 2010.	
TransCanada Trail	The Trans Canada Trail is a federal undertaking that was conceived in 1992 as a part of Canada's 125th year of Confederation. It was publicly launched in 1994 as a trail that would unite the country. The Trans Canada Trail is a multi-use recreational trail that accommodates five core activities: walking, cycling, horseback riding, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling (where possible or desired). This trail connects with various trail systems across the Humber watershed, such as the Caledon Trailway for example, as a result of many recent initiatives to identify trail linkages across the Humber.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Trails and Corridors Theme		
Trail for War of 1812	As part of a province-wide bicentennial commemoration of the War of 1812 and its outcome, the City of Toronto is developing a program around the theme of 1812. One of the main proposals presently under review is the development of a trail across the City, highlighting the key locations of historic events of the War of 1812. It is intended that this trail will connect to the Humber Trail in the Lower Humber valley as part of the Toronto Historical Park.	
Woodland Passage Trail - Seneca College	As part of a recently completed Oak Ridges Moraine Foundation grant, the TRCA in partnership with Seneca College developed a Woodland Passage trail in 2006 around the campus to highlight the unique natural and cultural heritage features of the site. The Woodland Passage is a 600-metre accessible trail that offers visitors a chance to read interpretive information on the history and ecology of the campus. In total, 11 interpretive signs, measuring 1 ft x 1.5 ft, were installed as part of the grant proposal. Two signs were placed along the Oak Ridges Trail, one at the south west corner of the campus kettle lake and the other at the wildlife corridor planting. Six of the interpretive signs were placed around the Woodland Passage section of the Oak Ridges Moraine Trail. The signs highlight some of the natural features and values that this forest segment on the Moraine has to offer. The remaining three signs were strategically placed at the shore of the kettle lake in front of the historic Eaton Hall, by a buffer planting near a log cabin situated in the old growth forest, and the last sign was placed near an archaeological survey area, where a historic settlement was discovered in 2006.	
Waterfront Trail	The Waterfront Trail is a 740 km trail along Lake Ontario that celebrates the nature and culture of the Province. First opened in 1995, the Trail is part of the regeneration of the Lake Ontario waterfront. The vision integrates ecological health, economic viability and a sense of community. It is through the Trail that people have been mobilized to improve the waterfront as they have rediscovered the lakeshore and understood the interconnections, both natural and cultural, that are so vital to its health and vitality. Trail users report that they enjoy cycling, walking, in-line skating, jogging, birding and/or exploring the vast natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ontario waterfront. The Trail links as many as 184 natural areas, 161 parks and promenades, 84 marinas and yacht clubs, and hundreds of historic places, fairs, museums, art galleries and festivals. Within the Humber River Watershed, 3 km of the Waterfront Trail pass along the Lake at the mouth of the Humber River. The Trail connects to the Humber Trail along the Humber River and to the trails in High Park. It is intended that the Waterfront Trail at the mouth of the Humber River will be the trail gateway to the Toronto Historical Park.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Fishing and Hunting Theme		
Eglinton Flats	Eglinton Flats, situated within the Lower Humber subwatershed, is 52 hectare site that boasts a large community-based recreational facility, offering bocce fields, cricket pitches (2), soccer fields (6), field hockey pitches (4), rugby pitches (2), tennis courts (12), and walking trails. In recent years, there has been an effort to promote naturalization in the area including habitat restoration, wetland creation and monitoring activities. The site is also a popular fishing spot and an area of cultural heritage interest, including First Nations sites, artifacts and ossuaries.	
Humber Marshes	The Humber Marshes is another popular fishing spot in the Lower Humber sub-watershed and has been for many years. With such close proximity to the mouth of the Humber River, opening up to Lake Ontario, the opportunities for catching migrating fish are optimal and enjoyed by visitors to the Humber Valley. In the last ten years, there has been an initiative underway with the City of Toronto, TRCA and Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Streams to enhance the aquatic habitat of the Humber Marshes and this plan is executed in stages every year, with the various partners. Restoration includes knotching of weirs to facilitate fish passage, carp enclosures, habitat improvement and monitoring aquatic species.	Round Goby, a non-native fish, has recently been found in this area.
Glen Haffy Conservation Area	Located on 242 hectares at the crossroads of the Niagara Escarpment and the Oak Ridges Moraine, Glen Haffy Conservation Area is situated amongst dramatic hills and mature forests. Glen Haffy's own nature trails and the Bruce Trail passes along the Escarpment. The conservation area is home to the TRCA's fish-rearing facility, which raises thousands of rainbow trout each year for stocking the ponds at Glen Haffy, Albion Hills and Heart Lake Conservation Areas. Each year the approximately 23,000 park visitors can fish in the two trout ponds, picnic in one of the seven picnic sites, hike 6 km of scenic trails and enjoy some of the best bird watching in Southern Ontario. Glen Haffy also operates a fly-fishing club that provides access to the private Headwaters Trout Ponds, rowboats, a log cabin and a barbeque. Glen Haffy Conservation Area is open from mid-April to the end of October, while the Fly Fishing Club is open until early November. In recent years, there have been many naturalization and restoration activities underway to enhance the ecological system of the area, as well as benefit the outdoor experience for the public visiting the area.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Fishing and Hunting Theme		
Fishway Construction: Pine Grove, Woodbridge, Bolton Palgrave, Old Mill, Raymore Park	Completed over the last 10 years, the TRCA in partnership with local and regional municipalities and the Ministry of Natural Resources, has constructed six fishways along the Humber River with the intent to assist in the migration of fish further into the headwaters of the watershed.	
Lake Wilcox	This is the largest kettle lake within the East Humber sub-watershed. Lake Wilcox is a popular destination for outdoor recreation activities, including fishing. Many species of fish have been identified there over the years, including Northern Pike, Bass, and Pumpkin Seed. In an effort to enhance the natural ecology of the area, the TRCA in partnership with the Town of Richmond Hill has naturalized the shoreline of Lake Wilcox and will decommission a portion of road that runs along the lake. This road will be converted into a pedestrian trail and more parkland. The work is anticipated to be completed in 2012.	Algae growth has periodically been a problem in Lake Wilcox. Water quality improvements aim to minimize this impact.
Lower Humber River Migratory Fishery	Fishing in the Lower Humber by the historic Old Mill is a common tourist attraction in the City of Toronto. Avid anglers wade into the waters of the Humber and fish for the migrating salmon and trout as they work their way up the watershed from Lake Ontario, and attempt to jump over the weirs constructed in the 1960s as part of the floodplain management plan implemented in the aftermath of Hurricane Hazel. The large jumping fish are a delight to spectators and anglers alike. Mitigation of the weirs is well underway, with 6 weirs notched already. As a result, migrating fish can more easily jump the weirs and move further up into the headwaters of the watershed. In recent years Rainbow Trout have been identified in Woodbridge and Pacific Salmon in Caledon for the first time in over a century.	An Environmental Assessment has been recently completed to further modify the Old Mill weir to allow passage for all fish species. Precautions are needed to prevent non-native sea lamprey and round goby to get past.
Urban Fishing Days	Initiated in the last ten years, Urban Fishing Days is an initiative spear-headed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, in partnership with the TRCA that focuses on providing public information on the accessible urban fishing opportunities in the Greater Toronto Area. In total, Urban Fishing Days maps and highlights the timing and availability of species across 52 different areas within the Greater Toronto Area - several of these within the Humber watershed.	



Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Nature Appreciation Theme		
Boyd Conservation Area	The steep-sided river valley and tall trees offer a quiet refuge where visitors can relax and enjoy the outdoors. There are numerous trails (a total of 2.5 km), forested areas and picnic sites (19 sites in all), making it a premier picnic location. The conservation areas attract approximately 55,000 visitors each year. However, this number fluctuates due to the primarily outdoor summer attractions that are vulnerable to weather conditions. In recent years, there has been a variety of work undertaken at the Boyd Conservation Area, including trail development, naturalization and habitat construction in our effort to improve the natural heritage system in this area.	
Cold Creek Conservation Area	The Cold Creek Conservation Area (190 hectares) was closed to public use for over a decade. However, in 2007, in partnership with the Township of King and the Cold Creek Stewardship group, the Conservation Area reopened and the facilities, including a heritage barn (Old English Wheat barn, 1800s and first barn constructed in the Township) have been restored. The area is now open to the public, with a newly constructed trail and boardwalk for residents to enjoy the scenery of the East Humber River, where many sensitive flora and fauna species are present during the different seasons. Cold Creek is now a popular spot for birders.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Nature Appreciation Theme		
Daniel's Ark Wildlife Preserve	Located in Bolton, Daniel's Ark Wildlife Preserve is a Canadian wildlife preserve that cares for foxes, wolves, lynx, cougars, a bear, a mink, raccoons and a coyote. Other wild creatures, including Canada Geese, mallards and blue herons, visit the Preserve as well. It is a living laboratory for education and research. School groups are encouraged to visit, allowing children to develop respect for nature and understand conservation techniques in the living classroom. The Preserve also offers children's camps during the summer months.	
Heritage Toronto Walks and Voyageur Canoe Trips	Hosted by the Humber Heritage Committee and the Toronto Field Naturalists, there are a series of heritage walking tours and voyageur canoe trips that take place in the Lower Humber through the spring, summer and fall of every year. Walks include tales of historic journeys and accomplishments of Lt. Governor John Graves Simcoe, Jean-Baptiste Rousseau, Cavillier Le Salle, Agnes Moody Fitzgibbon and the hamlet of Lambton Mills. Voyageur canoe trips explore the sanctity of the Humber Marshes and Estuary and retell the stories of the First Nations and early explorers to Canada. These events have been ongoing for over a decade and reflect the unique history of the Humber River. In 2008, the voyageur canoe trips were complemented by French theatre groups that greet the canoeists at the end their journey by the Bloor Street Bridge with singing Courier de Bois songs from early Canada. The event was such a success that it is intended to be continued in the future.	
Lake St.George Field Centre	The Lake St. George property, a provincially significant wetland complex situated in the East Humber sub-watershed on the Oak Ridges Moraine, contains a kettle lake surrounded by mixed woodlands and open meadows that possess abundant fish and wildlife populations. The Field Centre was opened in 1979, and consists of two dormitory/classroom buildings that can accommodate a total of 84 persons. In addition to a wide variety of outdoor education programs, Lake St. George provides the opportunity to explore the ecology of a kettle lake aboard a pontoon craft or learn some basic canoeing skills taught by Ontario Recreational Canoeing Association-trained instructors. For three weeks in the summer, the Centre, in cooperation with the Toronto District School Board, offers a residential Environmental Science course which leads to a Grade 12 science credit. In this natural setting, students can learn about the importance of the environment as well as water safety and leadership skill development.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Nature Appreciation Theme		
Living City Campus at Kortright	Each year, approximately 130,000 people visit the Living City Campus at Kortright. The Campus offers many amenities for its visitors, including interpretive programs, a sugarbush festival, gift shop, and café. Over 16 km of hiking trails offer visitors the opportunity to explore, forests, meadows and marshes. Bird-watching and wildlife viewing are popular activities at this year-round facility. In 2003, the Gold-rated LEED Earth Rangers building opened. This leading edge facility acts as the base of operations for Kortright's education and wildlife programs. It is a 60,000 square foot facility on a 31 hectare site. It is a showpiece of environmental responsibility, using radiant heating and cooling technology, a sophisticated wastewater system, and solar panels to heat the water. Furthermore, the Living City Campus at Kortright has become a centre for excellence in sustainability and design as of 2005. The Living City Campus once fully completed will be designed to inspire people from all over the world to live more sustainably. From renewable energy to green buildings to new technologies and sustainable transportation, visitors will experience the latest in green living, inspiring change in how we live, work and play today for a healthier tomorrow. The campus will evolve the program from traditional environmental messages to things like urban agriculture, as part of sustainability. The Living City Campus grows out of Toronto and Region Conservation's vision for healthy urban environments within The Living City.	
Oak Ridges Corridor Park	The Oak Ridges Corridor Park is a critical corridor link on the Oak Ridges Moraine situated within the East Humber sub-watershed. Occupying approximately 428 hectares of land, the site contains key natural heritage features and a variety of species under threat and at risk that are unique to the Moraine. The management plan for the property was completed in 2006, in partnership with the Region of York, Town of Richmond Hill, Oak Ridges Moraine Foundation, TRCA and community organizations and is an oasis of green within the urbanized Town of Richmond Hill. The recently completed Spine Trail bisects this natural area and offers unique recreational opportunities to visitors. It's the last remaining natural link on the Moraine in The Town of Richmond Hill.	The Oak Ridges Corridor Park helps to off-set the significant loss of Oak Ridges Moraine lands in the Town of Richmond Hill over the past decade to suburban sprawl.

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Heritage Appreciation Theme		
Binder Twine Festival	As one of the oldest festivals within the Humber watershed, this celebration has for many years been an annual highlight in the cultural calendar of Kleinburg. This festival has its roots in the late 1800s when farmers came to the community to buy twine to bind their sheaves of wheat together. In 1967, a small committee revived the concept of Binder Twine as Kleinburg's centennial project and now it is an annual event with exciting festival features such as juried craft exhibitors, great food and entertainment. 2009 will represent the 43 rd annual festival, since its revival.	
Bolton Fall Fair	Hosted by the Albion Bolton Agricultural Society, the Bolton Fall Fair will celebrate its 150 th year. Over the past century and a half, the fair has brought together the rural and urban communities, educating them through exhibitions, demonstrations and competitions with displays from the field, the barn and the home, right to the table. This year the Albion Bolton Agricultural Society will be partnering with the TRCA to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Humber River being designated a Canadian Heritage River.	
Caledon Town Hall Players	This cultural venue has celebrated the tradition of live theatrical productions since June 1962 when the very first production, "Angels Unawares," was staged. This theatre is housed in the historic Old Caledon Township Hall which was constructed in the summer of 1875 to be used as a Court House and Hall. In recent years, the Caledon Town Hall Players have been very successful at receiving numerous grants that have been directed towards renovating the heritage building, so that it can continue to be used and enjoyed for community theatre events.	
Kleinburg Film Studio	Cinespace Film Studios is a privately-owned and operated corporation based in Toronto. Recently, Cinespace refurbished the old studios in Kleinburg that are now home to very exquisite standing White House sets. The Kleinburg Studios also features two floors of production offices and support facilities and a large carpentry shop that connects to both studios. The complex is situated on a 8 hectares wooded countryside location, which adds both outdoor filming possibilities and aesthetic appeal to the facility, and is next to the Humber River and over 121 hectares of conservation lands.	

Value	Improvements	Changes/Deteriorations/Losses
Cultural Theme Representations		
Heritage Appreciation Theme		
Peel Music Festival	In 1927, W.E. Capps, a Brampton school teacher who wanted to create a competitive venue for school choirs started this festival which today celebrates the creativity of musicians. Eighty two years later, this festival has grown into being one of Canada's largest music festivals. Faithful to its origin, it continues to have a section for school choirs and ensembles. Over the years the festival's content has been diversified and expanded and is very successful.	
Woodbridge Fair	As one of the oldest cultural festivities within the watershed, the first fair was held in 1847 at Stegmann Estate in Pine Grove. Its objective was to assist and encourage the local farmers to meet socially and enter into competitions like ploughing matches, horse racing and best prizes for entries of livestock, grains and vegetables. In 1885, a permanent property was purchased on the 8th Concession (now Kipling Avenue) at Porter Avenue, and the fair was held there the following year. The Fair has exhibits for agricultural products, art, culinary art, needlework, crafts, antiques, horticulture, school children and amateur photography. There are also concessions and a midway. The fairgrounds have also been the place of many community events and even as an emergency relief station area due to the aftermath of destruction from Hurricane Hazel. There have been garden parties, auction sales, movie productions, art and craft shows, a rodeo show, antique and garden markets, and numerous cultural festivals held at the fairgrounds. This year marks the 162 nd year of the fair.	
Woodbridge Italian Festival	Reflecting a celebration of community and culture, this festival which was first celebrated in 1988, is recognized as one of the most popular Community Celebration in the City of Vaughan. It is a two-day celebration filled with entertainment, sports, fashion, music, carnival rides and games, an indoor exhibition and the participation of thousands of spectators of all ages. This year marks the 21 st year of this festival.	

The following summarizes the series of actions highlighted within the above-referenced table in accordance with the recreational objectives set out in *Legacy*:

- Objective 18: Create and accessible and connected greenspace system
- Objective 19: Develop a system of inter-regional trails through the greenspace system
- Objective 20: Identify and develop local–and regional–scale recreation, education, and tourism destinations within the greenspace system



RECREATIONAL INTEGRITY VALUES

Recreation integrity values are defined by the four following statements, highlighted below. A general assessment of the condition of the integrity of the recreation resources is outlined under each statement.

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

As formally discussed within the Human Heritage Integrity Values section, water quality in the Lower Humber, Black Creek and West Humber sub-watersheds has been impacted over decades as a result of urbanization and poor water quality treatments processes and procedures. For example, on average, from 2000-2005, all of the monitored stations (six within the river and 4 natural beach sites) only met the provincial water quality standard for bathing 31 per cent of the time. Further, three waterfront beaches were unsafe for swimming for 70 per cent of the season from 2000-2004, due in large part to their close proximity to the mouth of the Humber, which is a significant source of bacterial contamination. However, there have been many positive developments over the past decade that have significantly contributed to improving water quality for public safety and eco-system security. Further north within the Main and East sub-watersheds, the water quality is much better. It is within these areas where there are also many kettle lakes and ponds that are regularly used for fishing, swimming and canoeing activities.

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

There are many sections of the Humber River where the visual appearance provides river-travelers with a continuous natural and cultural experience without significant interruption by human intrusions. This is as a result of the deep v-shaped valley system which restricts sight lines, thus reducing views of the urban landscape. Furthermore, within the City of Toronto, where watershed urbanization is densest, there is a continuous trail system from the mouth of the Humber River to Steeles Avenue, which offers a scenic experience of the Humber with very minimal urban intrusion (84 km of trails). It is within this stretch of the watershed where there are a myriad of cultural heritage features: Teiaiagon, the Hurricane Hazel high water mark, the Humber River Pedestrian Bridge, Carrying Place Trail, Magwood Sanctuary, the up and coming Toronto Historical Park, Lambton Mills, Fisher's Mill, etc.. Across the other sub-watersheds of the Humber River, there is arguably less human intrusion as urbanization is not as concentrated; however, trail networks are not, in most instances, as continuous nor extensive. For example, the Granger Greenway has a significant trail network (9 km) that runs through the heart of the City of Vaughan in the East Humber sub-watershed. Adjacent to the trail network is the Seed-Barker Site, which is a regionally and provincially significant archaeological site that has yielded over a million artifacts. Although, this stretch of trail does not cover the same distance as the Humber Trail within the City of Toronto, it is widely used by members of the community, and is connected to the Living City Campus at Kortright, which is a popular facility for outdoor recreation and education. Additionally, there are major trail networks such as the TransCanada Trail, the Oak Ridges Moraine Trail, the Great Pine Ridge Trail and the Bruce Trail found along the pathways of the Humber River, as well as a series of smaller local trail networks.

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

There are multiple opportunities for outdoor recreation on the Humber River today, many of which cause limited impact or no loss, of the rivers natural, cultural or aesthetic values. Yet, there are always concerns regarding: the types of uses suitable for certain areas depending on the degree of natural or cultural significance of the area; and ensuring that the public enjoying those areas are informed of the permitted uses, and are in compliance with them. Some challenges for example, are non-permitted use activities taking place on TRCA lands in the Humber, such as motorized off-road vehicles, illegal hunting, dumping, and vandalism. Countering these forces is a highly committed group of citizens across the Humber watershed who keep their eyes on the watershed, in order to try to curtail non-permitted uses as well as TRCA and municipal enforcement efforts. However, irregardless of these efforts, there are always instances of resource abuse occurring. Therefore, in order to mitigate these concerns, the TRCA has identified opportunities for improvements, which include:

- Increased signage in public areas, delineating permitted uses and enforcement methods
- Partnering with local committees and municipalities to keep eyes on the Humber and report any illegal activity
- Developing public education and awareness of the role and importance of the watershed to the everyday lives of the watershed communities in order to create an ethic of care for the river

Through enacting these opportunities in partnership with the residents and their communities, the natural, cultural and aesthetic values of the Humber River will be further supported and maintained in the long-term.

THREATS TO RECREATIONAL INTEGRITY VALUES

Threats to recreational integrity values along the Humber River can be summarized under the following categories:

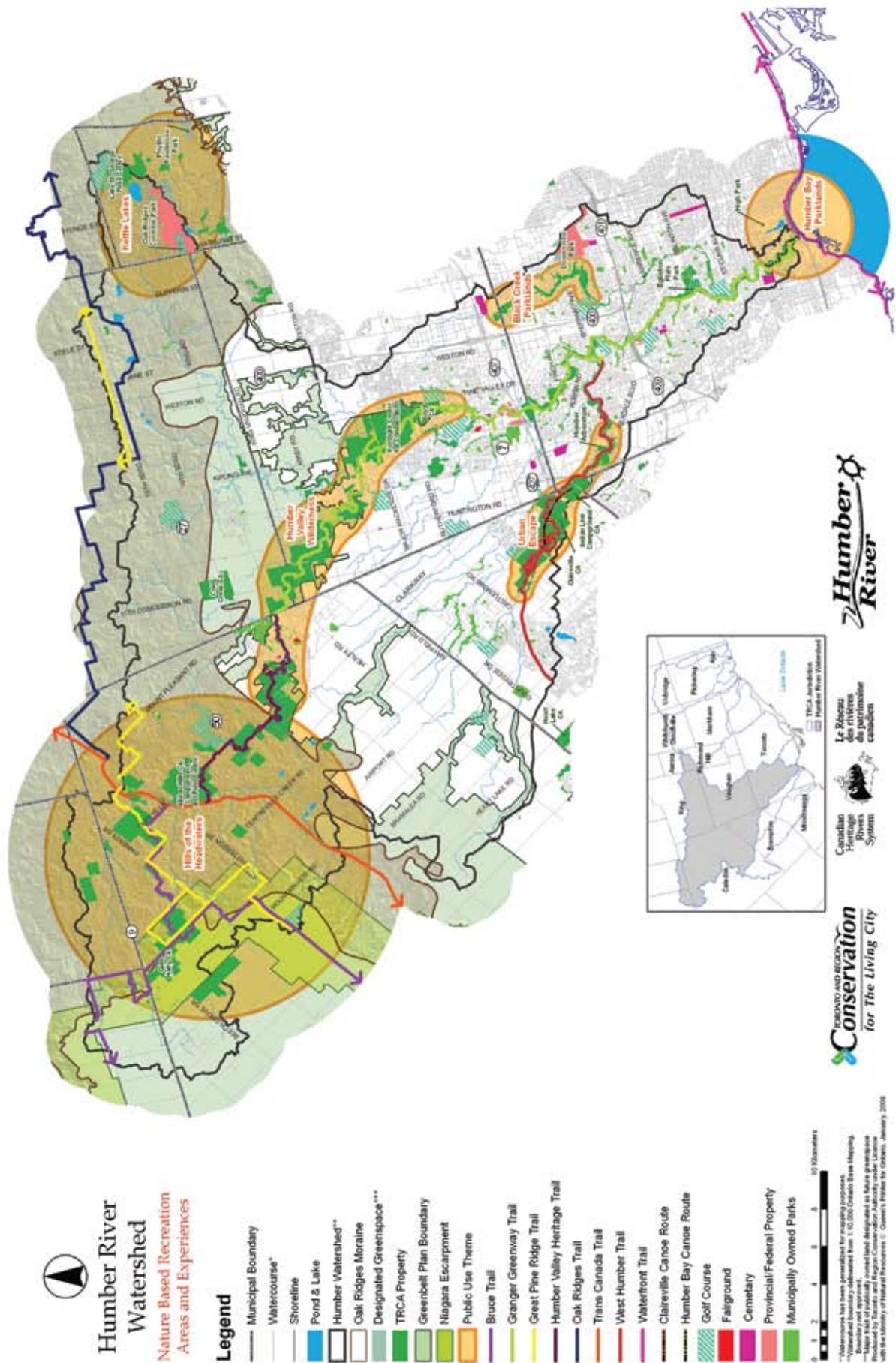
- Overuse
- Competing land uses between recreational natural spaces and urban environments
- Increased garbage and illegal dumping of garbage on public lands
- Lack of compliance, monitoring and enforcement
- Rapid urbanization
- Degradation of form and function of terrestrial natural heritage system and aquatic resources

As referenced above, often there are conflicts between the types of permitted uses in certain areas, depending on the common user groups, or the sensitivity of the site. For example, some communities support the construction of a trail system through natural areas to support outdoor recreation and education and some residents do not, and wish to maintain the site as a private nature reserve. Additionally, management of waste and illegal dumping is an on-going challenge for TRCA and its municipal partners, as sites across the watershed are remote and therefore fall victim to dumping. Another threat to recreational integrity is complying with permitted uses. Not complying with permitted uses can greatly impact the natural and cultural values of an area. Lastly, the majority of these factors are compounded by rapid urbanization across the watershed.

The TRCA is working in partnership with municipalities, other levels of government and the general community to mitigate these concerns, with appropriate management techniques, increased public signage, community activities and outdoor education. Additionally, reporting mechanisms, like the Humber River report cards and the watershed plan and associated implementation guide, prepared through public forums, can help the community learn about the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the Humber River watershed, and provide an excellent vehicle for knowledge transfer and awareness. For example, through the preparation and completion of the Humber watershed plan: *Pathways to a Healthy Humber* and its implementation guide, management strategies that promote a collaborative, integrated approach were promoted to watershed residents, businesses, developers and agencies to facilitate understanding of the importance of the watershed, its water cycles, natural systems and cultural heritage. Additionally, the coordinated efforts of government agencies and community leaders were applied to plans and policies, permits and regulations, enforcement, infrastructure operations and maintenance, stewardship and regeneration programs, and education and awareness initiatives.

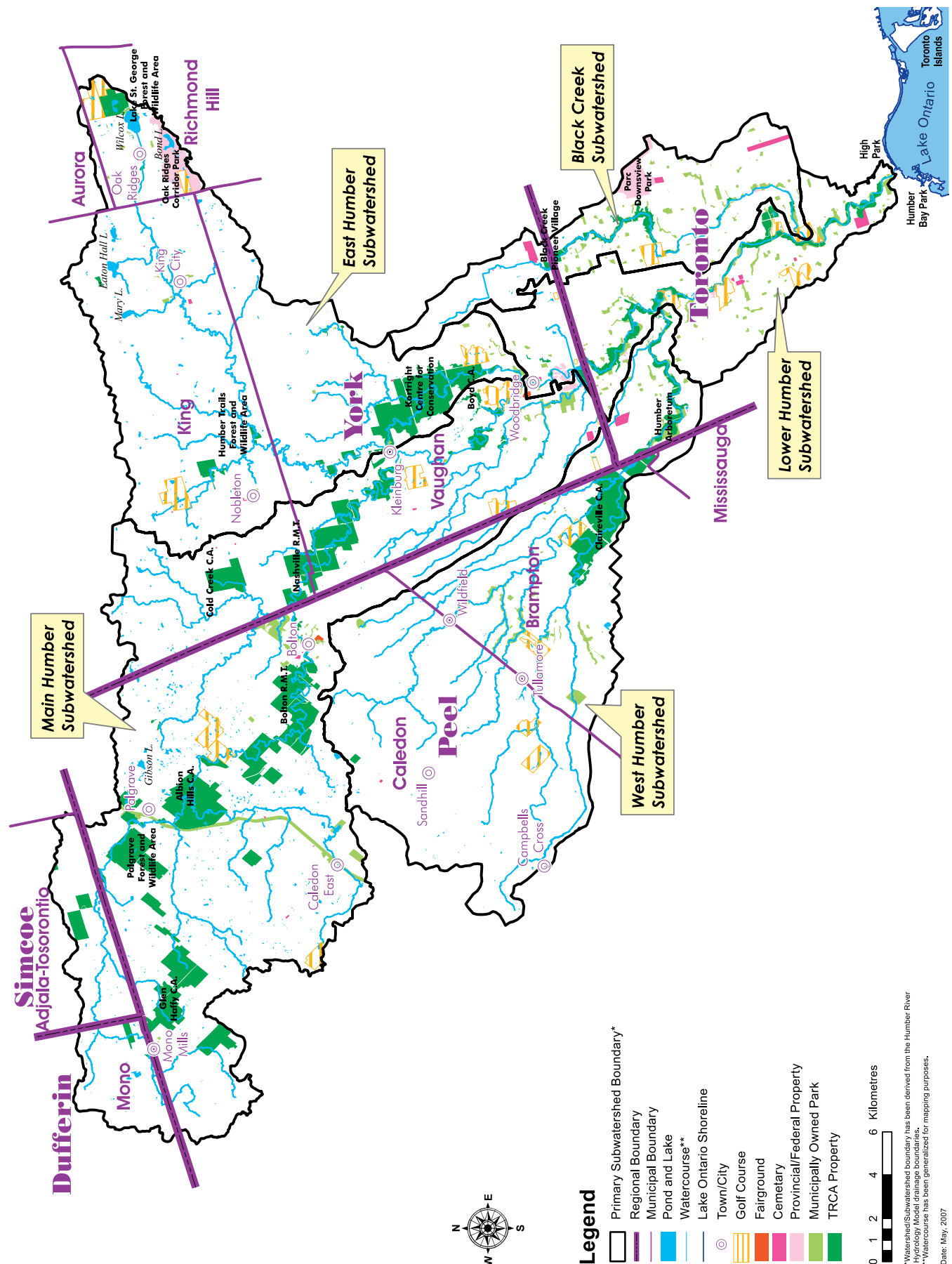
The following maps provide a summary of recreational opportunities along the Humber:

Map 4: Humber River Watershed - Nature Based Recreation Areas and Experiences, TRCA 2008





Map 6: Humber River Watershed – Greenspace, TRCA 2008





PATH TO THE FUTURE

The Humber River watershed is a priceless endowment to the citizens of the Greater Toronto Area and Canada, boasting unique cultural heritage and recreation opportunities, representative of the country's early and modern history. Yet, in order to ensure that the integrity of the watershed's cultural, natural and recreation is preserved for future generations, actions must be taken to secure them for the long-term. The following summarizes *challenges*, *opportunities* and the *future direction* of the watershed.

As the only Canadian Heritage River within the GTA, the Humber River offers unlimited opportunity to increase public awareness of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, within the most populated and culturally diverse area of the country. To increase public involvement in the Humber River, the following strategies to engage diverse audience participation are recommended:

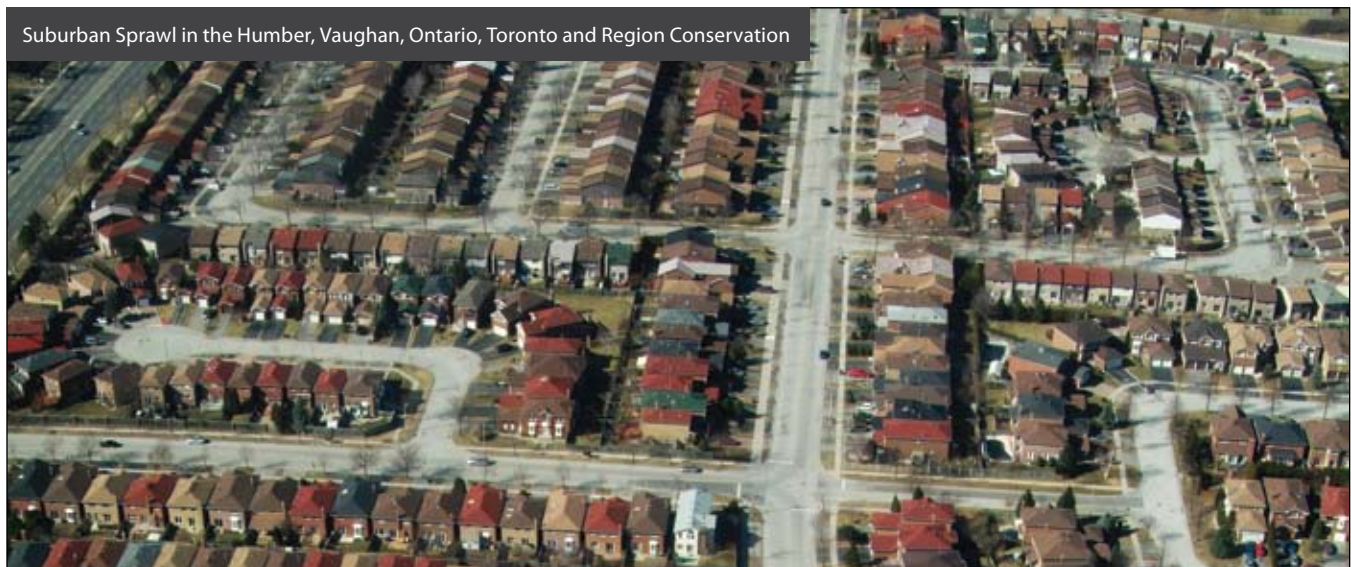
- Translating conservation fact sheets and posters into the most common languages, other than English
- Researching and compiling demographic information for internal and external clients for education, stewardship and marketing strategies
- Building a database of active community organizations
- Disseminating environmental information at community festivals and events

- Identifying new Community Action Sites and programs in large immigrant settlement areas
- Working with a variety of municipal and community stakeholders to develop and enhance community capacity in diverse neighborhoods throughout the TRCAs jurisdiction
- Promoting the Humber River watershed as an eco-tourism destination on behalf of health promotion

CHALLENGES

The Humber watershed has experienced rapid urbanization in recent years. These extreme and extensive land-use changes have stressed the Humber's environmental systems and quality of life. With the projected population growth of another 4.5 million people in the Greater Toronto Area over the next 20 years (Hemson 2005) the watershed will continue to experience development pressures.

Today, the watershed faces the ongoing pressures of urban growth coupled with a sense of urgency to improve sustainability of existing urban areas and restore degraded streams. Continuing with "business as usual" will result in considerable harm to watershed's environmental systems. Clearly, a new approach is needed to address these challenges. Fortunately, understanding of watershed management has improved over recent years, and a considerable body of science, technical advances and real life examples are available to plot a better, more sustainable pathway forward.



It is clear that this new approach must be rooted in the concept of sustainability because it provides a comprehensive framework for meeting multiple objectives, not only for a healthy environment, but also for economic vitality and community health and well-being. Increasingly, public agencies in the watershed, and in other regions across the country, are recognizing the interdependencies of our environment, our economy, our public health, and our communities. Examples include sustainability strategies developed by the City of Toronto, Peel Region and York Region, and TRCA's vision for The Living City. All these initiatives are working towards a healthy, attractive, sustainable urban region. They are rooted in the understanding that sustainability means "meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs" (United Nations Brundtland Commission, 1987).

These initiatives guide us to change our approaches to watershed management, from:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ➤ Mitigation to prevention | ➤ Waste disposal to resource recovery |
| ➤ Degradation to restoration and net gain | ➤ Single issue focus to multiple benefits |
| ➤ End-of-pipe to source control of stormwater | ➤ Piecemeal projects to integrated management |

A summary of the *challenges* ahead include:

- Ensuring that future development and urbanization patterns are reflective of watershed management plan recommendations and sustainable planning strategies
- Working with municipal partners to strengthen collaborative planning opportunities on behalf of watershed planning principles
- Identifying sources of spills within the Humber River and implementing a spills mitigation plan to reduce pollution
- Identifying the source points of urban heat island effect and air pollution and implementing mitigation plans
- Continuing to work with community groups to foster an ethic of care on behalf of public spaces across the Humber River watershed, to ensure that permitted uses are complied with and that dumping and vandalism cease
- Working with municipalities and TRCA to document and identify cultural heritage structures, features and landscapes across the watershed that merit protection, and create action plans to achieve heritage preservation on a site by site basis
- Facilitating understanding of the inextricable link between the health of the watershed and the health of the local economy through carbon forest sequestration initiatives
- Promoting cultural and eco-tourism without degrading or destroying human heritage and recreational values within the watershed
- Promoting the construction of pedestrian trail networks, in partnership with municipalities and other levels of government
- Collecting, managing and sharing resource information and user data
- Increasing overall awareness of significant human heritage and recreational features and landscapes
- Attaining sufficient financial resources to conduct activities beneficial to the cultural heritage and recreational value of the watershed such as infrastructure, research, education, enforcement, protection and habitat restoration
- Incorporating a broader spectrum of decision-makers within decision making processes, such as First Nations representatives
- Acquisition of greenspace across the watershed and within the key natural heritage areas of strategic importance to the health of the Humber and its resources
- Communicating the nature, scope and availability of various heritage programs to the public
- Ensuring cultural attractions and recreational opportunities are accessible and affordable to all residents and visitors
- Developing a robust volunteer sector on behalf of the watershed

OPPORTUNITIES

As of 2009, many accomplishments set out in *Legacy: A Strategy for a Healthy Humber*, have been accomplished. Yet, there is always a to-do list for the watershed that sets out the future direction of the watershed.

A summary of watershed *opportunities* is as follows:

- Working with municipal representatives, NGOs and community members to develop new partnerships to benefit human heritage and recreation opportunities
- Promoting a cultural awareness program for the Humber River that will incorporate multiple languages used across the watershed, in an effort to increase public awareness to the watershed and its resources
- Providing financial incentives to community organizations to assist projects, like the Toronto Historical Park
- Pursuing the Greenlands Acquisition Strategy for the key priority sites across the Humber through fund-raising and generous donations
- Partnering with municipalities in the development of recreational plans, i.e. trail plans, like the newly released City of Toronto Bike Plan as well as inter-regional trail plan
- Advocating for the application of TRCA Valley and Stream Corridor Management Program and Humber watershed plan policies through the land use development process to achieve natural and human heritage and recreation objectives
- Promoting the Humber River watershed as a destination of choice through eco-tourism, focusing on the healthy lifestyle choices that emphasize the unique experiences offered along the Humber
- Protecting cultural heritage features on the landscape for the benefit of the community by promoting the adaptive reuse of heritage structures in partnership with community groups and municipalities through attracting investment
- Ensuring that sufficient enforcement is offered by applying existing rules and regulations, in partnership with municipal by-law officers and Provincial TRCA Enforcement staff
- Creating community consensus forums, where diverse users groups are actively engaged in watershed visioning and planning
- Establishing a database to collect and store information on the activities of the Humber River
- Promoting the TRCA's Terrestrial Natural Heritage System Strategy with municipal partnership, businesses and community groups
- Promoting the incorporation of watershed plan policy into municipal Official Plan policy language
- Developing memory sites and historical parks, to combine the areas of significant human heritage value with recreation opportunities
- Identifying and publicizing historical and geographical connections among human heritage features and landscapes which tell the story of the history of the river

- Developing new educational programs for watershed residents and visitors of all ages which focus on the heritage of the Humber River watershed
- A long-term outreach program for watershed residents to provide information and understanding, and to explain how people can act on this knowledge, and inspire action for watershed change
- Preserving agricultural landscapes by promoting near urban agriculture to mitigate carbon emissions, and to develop life skills for new Canadians and future generations as well as contribute to community health via local food production and distribution

AN ENGAGED CITIZENRY – A WATERSHED’S GREATEST SOCIAL ASSET

Many diverse communities are connected by the Humber River. Moving into the future, the population size and diversity of the Humber watershed will only continue to expand. In 2006 (based on census data), there were approximately 730,000 people living in the watershed. Much of this population growth, and associated urban development, has occurred within the City of Vaughan, the Town of Richmond Hill and the City of Brampton. The growing population and cultural diversity of the watershed may generate interest in new types of nature-based recreation or cultural heritage interpretation activities and new approaches to community involvement in stewardship and outreach/education programs.

Over the years, the TRCA has intensified its efforts to preserve the cultural and natural heritage landscapes of the Humber River watershed through documentation of cultural heritage landscape features to enhance knowledge of the area and its potential. These efforts have been greatly assisted by the Humber Watershed Alliance, a community-based action committee, comprised of residents, elected officials, municipal representatives and community organizations, which was formed in 1997. It has served four successful terms hence. The central mandate of the Humber Watershed Alliance is to advocate, celebrate and promote the Humber River watershed through: commenting on planning and policy documents, promoting watershed heritage, implementing Community Action Sites, hosting community events and reporting on the health of the watershed.

Community Clean-up Activity with Black Creek Conservation Project, Toronto, Ontario, Toronto and Region Conservation, 2006



While the successes of the Humber Watershed Alliance are multiple, some of the highlights include: advocating for the construction of a fish ladder at Palgrave Mill Pond, hosting hundreds of community events and activities across the watershed, the construction of the Cold Creek Wetland complex and viewing boardwalk within the centre of Caledon East, successfully advocating for the permanent protection of Pine Valley Drive from highway construction, developing and implementing a long-range management plan for Lake Wilcox, the largest kettle lake in the Humber River watershed, and participating in the design of several management plans for unique parcels of land, such as the Oak Ridges Corridor Park. Additionally, the Humber Watershed Alliance and the Humber Team at the TRCA has launched 24 Humber Advocate community newsletters on the Humber River, since 1995, which provide community members with updates on the status of the Humber River. Additionally, the Humber River has been honourably mentioned within numerous awards, publications in magazines, books, newspapers and journals and even several films.

FUTURE ACTION

Moving forward into the 21st century, the Humber River watershed will require a **participatory, collaborative, integrated management approach**. This approach must focus on increased public awareness so that watershed residents, community organizations, governments, businesses, developers and agencies understand the importance of the watershed's natural systems, cultural heritage and recreational opportunities as part of a healthy community.

Many challenges lie ahead on the pathway to a healthy, sustainable Humber watershed. It is clear that a “business-as-usual” approach to urban (re)development will result in continued losses of environmental quality, biodiversity and cultural heritage, along with considerable health, social and economic consequences as a result of degraded environmental conditions. In contrast, the watershed plan direction and strategy for the Humber recommends new approaches to create a better future, with healthy natural systems and a rich natural and cultural heritage, supporting a high quality of life for our communities.

Toronto Urban Farm, Toronto, Ontario, Toronto and Region Conservation, 2007



With the guidance and support from all partners involved in the watershed, a healthy and sustainable Humber River watershed for future generations is within reach.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Humber River watershed has witnessed a myriad of changes since its designation in 1999 that greatly benefit the human heritage values of the watershed. Some changes have been non-beneficial. While the original values that merited the designation of the Main and East sub-watersheds in the Humber River remain, new values have been added as well there have been losses and setbacks. As a result of these shifts, TRCA in partnership with other agencies, levels of government, community groups and First Nations representatives, has refocused and developed new strategic directions for a way forward into the future, for the Humber River watershed. These new strategic directions have been based on local values, heritage features and current scientific research, which has created a truly integrated approach to watershed management and watershed planning as reflected in the various new Humber River watershed management plans and report card: *Humber River Watershed Plan: Pathways to a Healthy Humber*, the *Humber River Watershed Plan Implementation Guide* and *Listen To Your River: A Report Card on the Health of the Humber River Watershed* and the *Humber River Fisheries Management Plan*. Combined with previous management plans and report cards from 1997 and 2000, the Humber watershed has been evaluated comprehensively on all levels: environment: terrestrial, aquatic landform, education, heritage, recreation, stewardship, economy as well as future projected land use change associated impacts to watershed health. This detailed and integrated approach to analyzing the Humber has shed new light on watershed needs and priorities. We know that the pathway to a healthier, more resilient watershed requires expansion of the terrestrial heritage system, building sustainable communities, and recognizing the distinctive heritage of the Humber River through an enhanced regional open space system. In partnership with others, the application of the recommendations within these plans will ensure a sustainable future for the Humber and we look forward to pursuing these directions.

This comprehensive 10-year review of the Humber River watershed assists in applying long-range perspective to watershed change through the lens of Canadian Heritage River values and objectives. On this basis, given the overall summary referenced above, it is the opinion of the TRCA and the Humber Watershed Alliance that the Humber River continues to merit inclusion in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

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The Woodbridge Fair: www.woodbridgefair.com

The Woodbridge Italian Festival:
www.lospecchio.com/woodbridgeitalianfestival

APPENDIX A: COMPARISON CHART OF CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES 1998-2008

Please note the following summary of cultural heritage resources, based on the original values of the designation submission in 1998 plus recent additions as of 2008.

Built Heritage Resources (Known To Date)	1998*	1998**	2008**	Change**
Heritage Conservation Districts	0	0	2	+2
Designated	65	85	349	+264
Listed	421	563	675	+112
Burials/Cemeteries	77	108	156	+48
Mills***	33	33	33	0
Historic Plaques and Interpretive Markers	9	10	37	+27
TOTAL	605	799	1,252	+453
*numbers are for the three designated sub-watersheds				
**numbers are for the entire Humber Watershed				
***some information compiled, not registered				

Selected Examples of Federal and Provincial Plaques

J.E.H. MacDonald 1873-1932	Lord Beaverbrook 1879-1964
St. Andrew's Church	Zion Evangelical Lutheran
Elder's Mills	Edgeley
Patterson	Hamlet of Vellore
Hamlet of Pine Grove	de Puisaye Settlement 1799
The Founding of Richmond Hill	Sherwood
Lt-Colonel R. Moodie 1778-1837	Founding of Brampton
F. G. Topham, V.C. 1917-1974	Peel County Court House
Lloydtown	Kettleby
Saint Mary's, Nobleton 1855	Hurricane Hazel
C.W. Jefferys 1869-1951	Stephen B. Leacock 1869-1944
J. W. Lowes Forster 1850-1938	W. P. Bull, K.C., LL.D. 1870-1948

Selected Examples of Designated Heritage Features

Woodbridge Public Library (N/A)	Woodbridge Memorial Tower (1924)
Jacob Fisher Oak Tree (N/A)	Purpleville Post Office & General Store (1870)
Donald Cameron House (1875)	Worker's House (1880)
Lund's General Store (1875)	Humber Summit Community Church (1853)

Thomas Shuttleworth House (1875)
 Squire McManus House (1900)
 Cranston-Moses-Graham House (1880)
 Claude Presbyterian Church (1870)
 Linn Octagonal House (N/A)
 The Master's House (1850)
 York Memorial Institute (1918)
 Dalziel Barn (1809)
 Sawyer's House (1835)
 Odlum House (1838)
 King Christian Church (1851)
 Heydon House (1891)

Henry Burton House (1850)
 Smith-Metcalf House (1850)
 Duffy-Murray House (1845)
 Balsam Villa (N/A)
 Cranston-Freeborn House (1871)
 Tyrrell House (1881)
 James Dalziel House (1870)
 John Dalziel House (1808)
 Harrison United Church (1876)
 Kinghorn Schoolhouse (1861)
 Heintzman House (1889)
 McGillivray-Shore House (1884)

Humber Heritage Conservation Districts (all new since 1998)

Designated:

Kleinburg-Nashville, Vaughan (by-law 183-2003) – estimated number of properties = 200

Weston West, Toronto (by-law 798-2006) – estimated number of properties = 118

Under Study:

Weston (expanded), Toronto

Woodbridge, Vaughan

Selected Examples of Heritage Features Contained within Municipal Inventories

* a combination of newly recognized features plus those in the original inventory

Osage Orange Hedge (19th century)
 Jacob Fisher Oak Tree (N/A)
 Donald Cameron House (1875)
 Lund's General Store (1875)
 Thomas Shuttleworth House (1875)
 Squire McManus House (1900)
 Cranston-Moses-Graham House (1880)
 Claude Presbyterian Church (1870)
 Linn Octagonal House (N/A)
 The Master's House (1850)
 York Memorial Institute (1918)
 Schmidt-Dalziel Barn (1809)
 Sawyer's House (1835)
 Odlum House (1838)
 King Christian Church (1851)
 Heintzman House (1889)
 McGillivray-Shore House (1884)

Woodbridge Memorial Tower (1924)
 Purpleville Post Office & General Store (1870)
 Worker's House (1880)
 Humber Summit Community Church (1853)
 Henry Burton House (1850)
 Smith-Metcalf House (1850)
 Duffy-Murray House (1845)
 Balsam Villa (N/A)
 Cranston-Freeborn House (1871)
 Tyrrell House (1881)
 James Dalziel House (1870)
 John Dalziel House (1808)
 Harrison United Church (1876)
 Kinghorn Schoolhouse (1861)
 Marylake Gates (1912)
 Heydon House (1891)

Selected Examples of Historic Settler Burial Places

Simcoe Grange Burying Ground (1837)	Weston Rd. Baptist Church (N/A)
St. John the Evangelist (1853)	McCleary Private Cemetery (N/A)
Castator Family Burying Ground (N/A)	Snider Burial Site (1847)
Queen of Heaven Catholic (1885)	Edgeley Mennonite Burying (1779)
Dalziel Pioneer Cemetery (1862)	Christ Church Anglican (1850)
Old Methodist Church Cemetery (1834)	Townline Cem, Kaiserville 1843
Pine Ridge Cemetery (1845)	Mount Sinai Memorial Park (1920)
Crosson Family Burying Ground (1800)	Yorkshireman's Grave (N/A)
Boot Family Burying Ground (N/A)	Temperanceville Church (1835)
Howard Family Memorial (1875)	St. Mary's Roman Catholic (1853)
St. Andrew's Presbyterian (1883)	Prospect Cemetery & Mausoleum (1890)
Baptist Cemetery, Hammertown (1839)	Cemetery on the Hill (1849)
Sacred Heart Roman Catholic (1834)	St. Andrew's Presbyterian (1834)
Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery (1852)	Wardlaw Farm Burying Ground (N/A)
Smithfield Cemetery (N/A)	Temperanceville Presbyterian (1854)
St. Andrew's, Eversley (1834)	All Saint's Anglican (1857)
Glendale Memorial Gardens (1852)	St. Philip's Churchyard (1825)
Park Lawn Cemetery (1892)	Riverside Cemetery and Crematorium (1892)
Claude Presbyterian (N/A)	Beetham Methodist (N/A)
Albion Congregational (N/A)	Morningside-Palgrave (N/A)
Castlederg Wesleyan Methodist (N/A)	Crawford Wesleyan Methodist (N/A)
Providence Primitive Methodist (N/A)	

Selected Examples of Federal and Provincial Plaques

J.E.H. MacDonald 1873-1932	Lord Beaverbrook 1879-1964	St. Andrew's Church
Zion Evangelical Lutheran	Elder's Mills	Edgeley
Patterson	Hamlet of Vellore	Hamlet of Pine Grove
de Puisaye Settlement 1799	The Founding of Richmond Hill	Sherwood
Lt-Colonel R. Moodie 1778-1837	Founding of Brampton	F. G. Topham, V.C. 1917-1974
Peel County Court House	Lloydtown	Kettleby
Saint Mary's, Nobleton 1855	Hurricane Hazel	C.W. Jefferys 1869-1951
Stephen B. Leacock 1869-1944	J. W. Lowes Forster 1850-1938	W. P. Bull, K.C., LL.D. 1870-1948

Archaeological Sites (known and registered to date)	1998*	1998**	2008**	Change**
PalaeoIndian	6	14	14	0
Archaic	31	70	101	+31
Woodland	24	47	69	+22
Historic	21	58	121	+63
Burial	1	7	7	0
Unknown	114	155	278	+123
TOTAL	197	350	589	+239
*numbers are for the three designated sub-watersheds				
**numbers are for the entire Humber Watershed				

Selected Examples of Provincially Registered Archaeological Sites

PalaeoIndian (12,000 to 10,000 years before present)

Sunshine 1	Aging Maple	Legu
Esox 1	Kortright Kettle Lake	Harper
Edge	Westlake	Taylor

Archaic (10,000 to 2,800 years before present)

Capner 1	Weatherspoon 1	Longhouse 3
Farr 1	Farr 5	Mcnaughton 3
Mcnaughton 5	Mcnaughton 8	Longhouse 5
Sunshine 4	Sweet 2	Thornbush
Dave's Dugout	Collins	Wonderland
Bestway	Kipling 1	Kipling 2
Kipling 3	Tegis	Glen Corp.
Highay 407 Operations	Westford 1	Westford 2
Barrister Brook 1	McVean 1	Countryside
Aliala	Claireville 2	Wellingdale 2
Wellingdale	Sebasco	Sable
Oriole	Bloomington Road	Nick of Time
Dufferin Camp	Train 6	Adam's 2
First Season 2	Gulio 1	Gulio 3
Goodfellow	French	Bruno
G. Robinson	J. Downsy	Grogan
Conolly	Lotor	Swinarton
D'Angelo	Jetron	Rowley-Tomalin
Wharton		

Woodland

Thunderbird Mound	Hunter	Parson
Groundkeeper	Black Creek	Emery
Sweet 6	Weatherspoon 4	Reiss
Sunshine 2	Sunshine 3	Dring
Wellingdale 3	Barrister Brook #2	Dolomiti
Knap Off 4	Gort	Fibola
Nobleton 2	Killdeer	Skandatut
Logan	Gibson Lake	Odov
Bruma		

Historic

Train 7	Train 8	North Humber 1
North Humber 2	North Humber 3	North Humber 4
North Humber 5	North Humber 6	Isaac Murray 2
Isaac Murray 3	Isaac Murray 4	Adam's 1
Adam's 3	Kirby Sideroad	Max
Mako	Kerrwood 1	Kerrwood 2
Kerrwood 3	Kerrwood 4	First Season 1
First Season 3	Ella	Gulio 2
Nada	Later	TACC
Gatehouse	Peppy	Vink
Shock	Disanto	Humberview
Lougheed	Snough	Beesting

Burials

Kleinburg Ossuary	Claireville 47	Claireville 48
Claireville 49	Claireville 50	Claireville 51
Claireville 52	Claireville 53	

Aboriginal Burial Places (pre-A.D. 1700)

Kleinburg Ossuary	Grenadier Pond	Humercrest
Baby Point 1	Baby Point 3	Symes
Weston		

Historic (primarily 18th and 19th Century archaeological sites)

Hall	Herman	Shaw 1
Bond	The King Pioneer Site	Raine
Hawkins	Sanderson	Thompson
Isaac Murray	Joseph Sheard	Nash
O'Connor	Farley	Lambton Tavern
Redden-Routledge House	Redden-Routledge Blacksmith	Hunter
Castlemore Road	McDonnel	John Laughlin
South Coleraine	Burton	Wardlaw
Samuel Arnold	Sleightholm	Roybridge
Wray	Kaiser	Lehman 1
McLean	Cowan	McNeil
Fletcher	Kline Mills	Boynton

APPENDIX B: HUMBER AWARDS

- 1998 - Heritage Toronto Award of Merit for Legacy: A Strategy for a Healthy Humber and A Call to Action—Implementing Legacy: A Strategy for a Healthy Humber
- 1998 - Canadian Institute of Planners Award for Environmental Planning Excellence for Legacy: A Strategy for a Healthy Humber
- 1999 - Ontario Association of Landscape Architects for Service to the Environment Award
- 2000 - Canadian Institute of Planners' Award for Planning Excellence for Human Connections, Multiculturalism and the Environment
- 2001 - Finalist for Thiess Services International Riverprize Award for Community-Based Watershed Management, Australia
- 2001 - Ontario Professional Planners Institute's Provincial Outstanding Planning Award for A Report Card on the Health of the Humber River Watershed
- 2004 - 10 Year National River Conservation Award
- 2008 - Canadian Institute of Planners' Award for Planning Excellence for *Listen to Your River: A Report Card on the Health of the Humber River Watershed*

APPENDIX C: SUMMARY OF BIO AND PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS

Physiographic Region	Area (hectares)
Guelph Drumlin Field	2712.8
Horseshoe Moraine	63.5
Iroquois Shoreline	2938.3
Oak Ridges Moraine	24097.0
Peel Plain	26399.3
South Slope	32136.0
Niagara Escarpment	1908.7

Area of Oak Ridges Moraine in the watershed protected from urban development by the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (2002): 22, 436 hectares (83%)

Area of watershed in the Greenbelt protected from urban development by the Greenbelt Plan (2005): 13,889 hectares (92%)

Area of Niagara Escarpment in the watershed protected by the Niagara Escarpment Plan: 4,143 hectares (95%)

APPENDIX D: TIMELINE OF HUMAN OCCUPATION IN THE WATERSHED

The Humber River lies within a diverse landscape that embodies the multiculturalism of Canada's past, present and future. To fully understand past settlement patterns it is important to note that during the majority of the 12,000 years of human habitation prior to European contact, band groups moved in well-defined mobility cycles utilizing site specific resources in the natural environment. Archaeological investigations bear witness to the longevity of this seasonal cycle that developed to put people in certain places at specific times of the year for particular resource gathering and/ or social reasons. The spring-summer occupation of the river mouths and the fall-winter occupation of upland areas have resulted in a substantial number of archaeological sites.

Date (Years Ago)	Archaeological Period	Major Characteristics and Shifts
ca 12,000-10,000 Y.A.	PalaeoIndian	Tundra-like climate First Human Occupation in Ontario Hunter-Gatherers Nomadic Family Groups, temporary structures Fluted Points and Chipped Stone Tools
ca 10,000-2,800 Y.A.	Archaic	Gradually warming climate Wider Range of Foods Wider Trade Networks Ground Slate and Net Sinkers Oval Wigwam structures
ca 2,800- 1,200 Y.A.	Early to Middle Woodland	Seasonal Migrations Ceramic Technology Bow and Arrow Burial Mounds Introduction to domesticates crops and semi-sedentary settlements
ca 1,200- 500 Y.A.	Terminal Woodland	Political Alliances Horticulture: Maize, beans, and squash Longhouse Structures Permanent Villages and Iroquoian groups
ca 500- 300 Y.A.	Post Contact	Arrival of Europeans Missionaries Establishment of Segregated Reserves Colonial Settlements
ca 300 Y.A.	Euro-Canadian Period	Pioneer Homesteads Influx of Immigrant Populations Land Acquisition and Clearances Major Towns and Villages
Present Day	Multi-cultural Society	Multicultural society based presence of First Nations, colonial settlers, and recent immigrants (as first, second or third generation) Canadians

APPENDIX E: CULTURAL RESOURCE REPRESENTATION – ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

‘Archaeological resources are defined as: the remains of any buildings, structure, and event, activity, place, cultural feature or object which because of the passage of time is on or below the surface of the land or water and which is associated with Aboriginal history (pre AD 1608) or the historic period (post AD 1608).’

Cultural Designation	Years	
	1998	2008
PalaeoIndian	6	15
Archaic	31	104
Woodland	24	84
Historic	21	129
Burial	1	7
Undetermined	114	261
Total	197	600

A recent survey has also indicated an increase in the number of built cultural heritage landmarks within the watershed. In 1999, the original document submitted by the Humber Watershed Task Force to have the Humber River designated a Heritage River recorded that “the Humber has 486 historic homes or structures, 164 unregistered mill sites and 77 registered historic burial places which have been recognized by municipal LACACs or heritage organizations.”

A recent survey, which included new categories of cultural heritage landmarks, indicated an increase in the number of such resources within the watershed. It is estimated that there are some 1110 historic homes, structures, churches and other architectural landmarks, 318 registered historic and current burial places, and it has been determined that there exists 69 mill sites. In order to verify the remaining mills sites (95 estimated sites remaining) there are plans for reconnaissance works to be undertaken to verify the existence of the mill sites listed in the original document submitted in 1999.

APPENDIX F: ASSOCIATED WITH PEOPLE, EVENTS AND PHENOMENON OF CANADIAN SIGNIFICANCE

Every person who resides within the Humber River is significant, representing a piece of the puzzle of human culture. Whether that person was a Palaeo-Indian mother, a hunter at the Archaic Tegis site, the Fish Shaman at the Seed-Barker site, a soldier at Magasin Royal or the miller at the Alexander Cranston Mill in Caledon East, using the Toronto Carrying Place Trail or interacting with the river and the environment on a daily basis, contributed significantly to the development of Canada.

During the European exploration of New France and Upper Canada, many notable adventurers and military men and women were sent on expeditions to the Humber River; Étienne Brûlé in 1615, Fathers Jean de Brebuef and Joseph Chaumont in 1641, Father Louis Hennepin in 1678, Rene-Robert Cavelier de la Salle in 1680, Jean Baptiste Rousseau in the 1790s and Lt. Governor John Graves Simcoe and Mrs Elizabeth Simcoe. There are numerous 19th and 20th century individuals who have had an impact on the Humber River and Canada. Among these notable Canadians are Garfield Weston, Sir Henry Pellat, the Eaton Family, A.Y. Jackson and Pierre Berton.

PEOPLE OF CANADIAN SIGNIFICANCE	
Pierre Burton	An outstanding journalist and the writer of more than 70 books, three of which, <i>Mysterious North</i> , <i>Klondike</i> , and <i>The Last Spike</i> , won the Governor-General's Literary Award for non-fiction.
Lucy Maude Montgomery	She was a Canadian author, best known for a series of novels beginning with <i>Anne of Green Gables</i> , published in 1908.
Elizabeth Arden	She was a nurse who, through her interest in the recovery of burn victims, developed a line of skin products which formed the basis for an international cosmetic company.
Henri Quetton de St. George	He was a Lt Colonel in the Royal Catholic Army of Brittany. He supported King Louis during the French Revolution and eventually resettled beside Lake St. George in Township of King.
Sir William Pierce Howland	He was a Father of Confederation and Lt. Governor of Canada.
John Wycliffe Lowes Forster 1850-1938	Throughout his career, Forster painted over 500 portraits and historical tableaux of leading citizens and political, religious, business and historical figures from Canada and elsewhere.
William Perkins Bull, K.C., LL.D	Financier, philanthropist and historian William Perkins Bull was born in Downsview, Ontario, in 1870. He began a study of Peel County's history that led to ten published volumes on Peel's cultural and natural history. Perkins Bull recognizing the historical value of oral and written accounts, photographs, everyday objects and the built environment.
Hal Jackman	Hal Jackman served as the 25th Lieutenant Governor of Ontario from 1991 to 1997. He is the son of former Member of Parliament Harry Jackman and philanthropist Mary Rowell Jackman. His mother was the daughter of another former Member of Parliament, Newton Wesley Rowell. His sister, Nancy Ruth, is a philanthropist who was appointed to the Senate in 2005. He lives in Township of King.

PEOPLE OF CANADIAN SIGNIFICANCE	
Farley Mowat	Farley Mowat is a conservationist and one of Canada's most widely-read authors. Many of his most popular works have been memoirs of his childhood, his war service, and his work as a naturalist. His works have been translated into 52 languages and he has sold more than 14 million books. He formally resided in the Town of Caledon.
Sir Henry Pellat	Canadian financier and soldier, known for his role in bringing hydro-electricity and Casa Loma to Toronto. He was also a landowner in the Township of King at Mary Lake.
James Henry Fleming	Fleming was a Canadian ornithologist and in High Park he banded the first wild bird in Canada.
Conn Smythe	Conn Smythe was the principal owner of the Toronto Maple Leafs from 1927 to 1961 and as the builder of Maple Leaf Gardens. As owner of the Leafs during numerous championship years, his name appears on the Stanley Cup eight times. He was also a gravel barron.
John Bassett	He was a Canadian publisher and media baron. Born in Ottawa, Ontario, he was the son of John Bassett (1886-1958), publisher of the Montreal Gazette, and Margaret Avery. Bassett attended Ashbury College and graduated from Bishop's University with a BA in 1936. He became a reporter for the Toronto Globe and Mail.
Squire McManus	He was a member of Parliament (1865) and a member of Provincial Parliament (1871).
Colonel Trumbull Warren	Colonel Trumbull Warren, of the 48th Highlanders of Canada, served as aide-de-camp for Field Marshall Montgomery during the Second World War, and was present for the signing of the surrender of Germany in 1945. Col. Warren spent his childhood in Davies Hall, which was constructed on the foundation of Henri de St. George's Home.

APPENDIX G: HUMBER WATERSHED NATURE-BASED RECREATION AREAS AND EXPERIENCES

Conceptual Area	Features/Destinations	Experience/Opportunity
Kettle Lakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake St. George • Lake Wilcox • Oak Ridges Corridor Park • Oak Ridges Moraine • Bond Lake • Phillips Lake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kettle lakes • Nature interpretation • Passive use • Outdoor education programs • Golf • Unique landforms • Scenic views • Connection to Don River watershed
Humber Bay Parklands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterfront • Waterfront Trail • Public greenspace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban escape • Water activities (e.g. Swimming, boating, fishing) • Trails
Urban Escape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claireville Conservation Area • Claireville Ranch • Wild Water Kingdom • Indian Line Campground • Humber Arboretum • West Humber Trail • Humber College 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water management interpretation • Equestrian • Water play • Camping • Swimming • Fishing • Nature interpretation • Trails – Discovery Walks • Urban agriculture
Black Creek Parklands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Creek Pioneer Village • Public Greenspace • Urban farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage interpretation • Events space and festivals • Trails • Urban agriculture
Humber Valley Wilderness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Living City Campus at Kortright • Boyd Conservation Area • McMichael Canadian Art Collection • Archaeological sites • Granger Greenway • Humber Valley Heritage Trail • Pierre and Janet Berton Trail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal heritage interpretation • Education • Picnicking • Visual arts • Trails
Hills of the Headwaters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palgrave Trail Hub • Conservation Areas (Albion Hills, Glen Haffy) • Albion Hills Field Centre • Inter-regional trails (Bruce Trail, TransCanada Trail, Caledon Trailway, Oak Ridges Trail, Great Pine Ridge Trail, Humber Valley Heritage Trail) • Oak Ridges Moraine • Niagara Escarpment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active use (camping, mountain biking, swimming, boating, fishing, golf) • Trails (pedestrian, equestrian, cycling, cross-country skiing, multi-use) • Outdoor education programs • Unique landforms • Scenic views • Connection to credit river watershed

APPENDIX H: ATTRACTIONS IN THE HUMBER RIVER WATERSHED

Name of Site	Size (ha)	Picnicking	Swimming	Camping	Fishing	Fly-Fishing	Weddings	Event Venues	Christmas Parties	Canoeing/Paddling	Hiking	Mountain Biking	Playground	Wildlife Viewing	Bird watching	Sugarbush Festival	Cross-Country Skiing	Tobogganing	Volleyball	Badminton	Horseback Riding	Public Transit
Toronto and Region Conservation Authority																						
Albion Hills Conservation Area and Campground	446	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		
Black Creek Pioneer Village	31						•	•	•													•
Boyd Conservation Area	155	•									•		•	•	•							•
Claireville Conservation Area	848										•			•	•						•	
Cold Creek Conservation Area	189													•	•							
Glen Haffy Conservation Area	325	•			•	•					•		•	•	•							
Indian Line Campground	19.5		•	•	•					•	•		•									•
The Living City at Kortright	320	•					•	•	•		•			•	•	•						



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