

The Grand Strategy



for Managing the Grand River
as a Canadian Heritage River

Copies available from:

*Grand River Conservation Authority
400 Clyde Road
P.O. Box 729
Cambridge, Ontario
N1R 5W6
Telephone (519) 621-2761
FAX (519) 621-4844*

(front) **Mill at Elora 1930**
A.J. Casson
Courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Hall

A.J. Casson (1898 - 1992)

A member of Canada's renowned "Group of Seven", A.J. Casson held a particular affection for Ontario's small towns. Elora on the Grand River, with its historic stone structures and riverside location, was a favourite subject for Casson's paintings during the late 1920s.



THE GRAND STRATEGY FOR MANAGING THE GRAND RIVER AS A CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVER

coordinated by
Grand River Conservation Authority
on behalf of the Province of Ontario

and tabled with
Canadian Heritage Rivers Board
January 18, 1994



The Song My Paddle Sings

West wind, blow from your prairie nest,
Blow from the mountains, blow from the west.
The sail is idle, the sailor too;
O! wind of the west, we wait for you.

Blow, blow!

I have wooed you so,
But never a favour you bestow.
You rock your cradle the hills between,
But scorn to notice my white lateen.

I stow the sail, unship the mast;
I wooed you long but my wooing's past;
My paddle will lull you into rest.
O! drowsy wind of the drowsy west,
Sleep, sleep.

By your mountain steep,
Or down where the prairies grasses sweep!
Now fold in slumber your laggard wings,
For soft is the song my paddle sings.

August is laughing across the sky,
Laughing while paddle, canoe and I,
Drift, drift,

Where the hills uplift
On either side of the current swift.

The river rolls in its rocky bed;
My paddle is plying its way ahead!
Dip, dip,
While the waters flip
In foam as over their breast we slip.

And oh, the river runs swifter now;
The eddies circle about my bow.
Swirl, swirl!
How the ripples curl
In many a dangerous pool awhirl!

And forward far the rapids roar,
Fretting their margin for evermore.
Dash, dash,
With a mighty crash,
They seethe, and boil, and bound, and splash.

Be strong, O paddle! be brave, canoe!
The reckless waves you must plunge into.
Reel, reel.
On your trembling keel,
But never a fear my craft will feel.

We've raced the rapid, we're far ahead!
The river slips through its silent bed.
Sway, sway,
As bubbles spray
And fall in tinkling tunes away.

And up on the hills against the sky,
A fir tree rocking its lullaby,
Swings, swings,
Its emerald wings,
Swelling the song that my paddle sings.

E. Pauline Johnson



Renowned Canadian poet, E. Pauline Johnson resided in Ohsweken on the banks of the Grand River.

Declaration of Support


The Grand Strategy For Managing the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River

We, the undersigned, support the designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River.

In doing so, we commit to: -

- adopting the values of openness, clarity, understanding, sensitivity, holism, action, integrity, and accountability contained in *The Grand Strategy*.
- sharing responsibilities to achieve the goals contained in *The Grand Strategy*.
- strengthening the knowledge, stewardship and enjoyment of the heritage and recreational resources of the Grand River watershed.
- acknowledging that nothing in the Grand River designation as a Canadian Heritage River abrogates, derogates from, adds to, prejudices, affects, or defines any aboriginal treaty, or any other rights, privileges, and freedoms which may have accrued or may accrue to any Aboriginal peoples.
- ensuring that the CHRS Objectives, Principles and Procedures are appropriately applied within the Grand River watershed in the management of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River.


For the Government of Ontario:



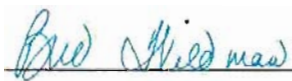
Hon. Howard Hampton, *Ontario Minister of Natural Resources* January 14, 1994
Date



Hon. Anne Swarbrick, *Ontario Minister of Culture, Tourism and Recreation* January 14, 1994
Date



Hon. Ed Philip, *Ontario Minister of Municipal Affairs* January 14, 1994
Date



Hon. Bud Wildman, *Ontario Minister of Environment and Energy* January 14, 1994
Date

For the Grand River Conservation Authority:



Archie MacRobbie, *Chairman, Grand River Conservation Authority* January 14, 1994
Date

A *Registry of Endorsements and Commitments* containing the signatures of municipalities, interest groups, associations, private businesses, educational institutions, and individuals is being compiled under separate cover.



A Vision Realized - A Look From the Future, 2019

The following description of the Grand River watershed represents the shared vision of participants in *The Grand Strategy*, 1993. It is written as a "State of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River" address to watershed residents in the year 2019.

"In February 1994, the Grand River was designated as a Canadian Heritage River. On reflection, this event marked the beginning of a new era in resource stewardship in the Grand River Watershed.

Through the collaborative efforts of individuals, community groups, businesses, landowners, educational institutions, municipalities and government agencies, *The Grand Strategy* has changed our attitudes and the way in which we interact with and relate to our natural and human environments. The Grand River valley is now regarded as a prized and priceless asset, world renowned for its natural beauty and cultural diversity.

Today, the rivers and streams are measurably cleaner than they were twenty-five years ago. The Grand River is now "the place" to fish in southern Ontario. An ever growing number of visitors enjoy picnicking, swimming and camping in our local conservation areas and parks each year. Canoeing, hiking, cycling, and horseback riding along the extensive network of trails attract increasing numbers of vacationers to the watershed. This helps sustain the economic vitality of our communities.

Seasonal cultural events attract thousands of visitors each year. The many historical sites and buildings fascinate young and old alike. Growing numbers of painters, photographers, and others are drawn to the valley to find renewed inspiration and to enjoy the tranquility and peace the river offers.

Watershed communities are committed to ensuring that heritage and recreational resources are maintained and enhanced. Landowners are well informed and play a primary role in managing and conserving heritage resources on private lands. The Grand River Heritage Forum provides opportunities for groups, individuals, landowners and agencies to exchange information, discuss concerns and issues and decide on appropriate actions which reflect individual and joint stewardship efforts. An annual "State of the Grand as a Canadian Heritage River" is prepared in conjunction with this event. As a report card of civilization, the Grand River has improved its marks each year.

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

Acknowledgments

The Grand Strategy for Managing the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River was not possible without the support and assistance of the many stakeholders who participated. The Steering and Coordinating Committee extend their sincere appreciation to all participants representing: The Governments of Canada and Ontario; Six Nations Council; City Mayors, their councils and departments; Regional Chairs, their councils and departments; County Wardens, their councils and departments; various public and private agencies, boards, associations and groups; and individual landowners and residents. These individuals and their affiliations are acknowledged in the Appendix.

Special recognition should be extended to the members and staff of the Grand River Conservation Authority who coordinated *The Grand Strategy* on behalf of the Province of Ontario.

Members of the Steering Committee:

Norm Richards, Chair, Ministry of Natural Resources
Nick Coomber, Parks Canada
Allan Holmes, Grand River Conservation Authority
Derek Doyle, Ministry of Environment and Energy
Mabel Dougherty, Association of Municipalities of Ontario
Gerry Fitzpatrick, Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Charles Bouskill, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation
Bob Farrow, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation
Robert Montgomery, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation

Members of the Coordinating Committee:

Barbara Veale, Co-chair, Grand River Conservation Authority
Bryan Howard, Co-chair, Ministry of Natural Resources
Rick Antaya, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation
Duncan Armstrong, Ministry of Natural Resources
Greg Baeker, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation
Bill Bennett, Langdon Hall
Gary Cousins, County of Wellington
Anne Croteau, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation
Dan Crumb, Public Representative
Harold Flaming, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food
Phil Goldsmith, Urban Development Institute
Stan Gorecki, Grand River Canoe Company
Stan Irwin, Ministry of Environment and Energy
Michael Johnson, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation
Lee Kennaley, Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk
Don Kirk, Ministry of Natural Resources
Stephen Lauer, Heritage Canada
John McCorkindale, County of Brant
Jack McFadden, Ministry of Natural Resources
Peter McFadden, Festival Country
Kent Murray, Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Jo-Anne Rzaeki Mould, Public Representative
Eva Salter, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation
Dan Schneider, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation
Lorne Smith, Ministry of Education and Training
Warren Stauch, Public Representative
Sally Thorsen, Regional Municipality of Waterloo
Elbert van Donkersgoed, Christian Farmers Federation of Ontario
Geoff Wall, University of Waterloo
Bob Yuhasz, Grand River Watershed Congress

The Grand Strategy for Managing the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River

Table Of Contents

	Executive Summary	viii
		PAGE
<i>Part One</i>	Introduction	1
	The Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS)	1
	Role of the Grand River in the CHRS	1
	The Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River	3
	Designating a Canadian Heritage River	5
	The Grand River - A New Kind of Canadian Heritage River	5
	Purpose of The Grand Strategy	7
	Preparing The Grand Strategy	9
<i>Part Two</i>	Management Philosophy	11
	Beliefs	11
	Values and Principles	13
	Challenges	15
	Opportunities	21
	Central Goals	25
	Guidelines for Action	27
<i>Part Three</i>	Implementation	29
	Existing Management Arrangements	29
	Building The Grand Strategy	31
	Gathering Commitments to Action	33
	Keys to Success	35
<i>Appendix</i>	Supporting Information	37
	Basis for Nominating the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River	37
	Background Documents	39
	List of Participants (To Date)	40
	List of Affiliations (To Date)	43

THE GRAND STRATEGY FOR MANAGING THE GRAND RIVER AS A CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVER

Executive Summary

The Grand River valley is unique. It boasts a rich diversity of heritage resources which illustrate key elements in the history and development of Canada. A broad range of excellent recreational opportunities is provided by the river and its tributaries. These resources represent the basis for the nomination of the Grand River and its four major tributaries, the Nith, Conestogo, Speed and Eramosa, to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

In order for a river to be formally designated to the System, its managing agencies must demonstrate how the outstanding heritage and recreational resources will be conserved, interpreted and enhanced in accordance with and in the spirit of established CHRS objectives, principles and procedures. In the case of the Grand, the area to be designated and managed as a Canadian Heritage River will include the entire Grand River watershed.

Designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River is not legislated. The Canadian Heritage Rivers System honours important Canadian rivers and gives them national and international regard. Recognition of the Grand River valley as a desirable place in which to live, work and play will increase potential for tourism and economic development.

The management plan for the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River is called *The Grand Strategy* and represents a new approach to fulfilling CHRS requirements. Unlike most Canadian Heritage Rivers, the Grand is located in a densely populated part of Canada. Almost all of the lands within the watershed are privately owned. Within the Grand River watershed, the management of heritage and recreational resources is shared by federal and provincial agencies, the Grand River Conservation Authority, municipalities, Native Peoples, interest groups, associations, private businesses, educational institutions, and individuals. All stakeholders were invited to participate in the development of *The Grand Strategy*.

Conceived as a living document, *The Grand Strategy* is both process and product. This "first edition" of *The Grand Strategy* is the outcome of a collaborative process. As the process develops, new "editions" will be produced at critical stages determined by participants.

At the community open houses and workshops held in 1993, participants expressed the need to develop new approaches to resource management. They suggested several beliefs, values and principles which should provide the foundation for *The Grand Strategy*. They also identified key challenges and opportunities related to heritage and recreational resources within the Grand River watershed. This exercise provided the context for initiating actions in support of two central and long-term goals.

Central Goals

To strengthen, through shared responsibility, the knowledge, stewardship and enjoyment of heritage and recreational resources of the Grand River watershed.

To improve the well-being of all life in the Grand River watershed.

Several **primary actions** were identified by participants including:

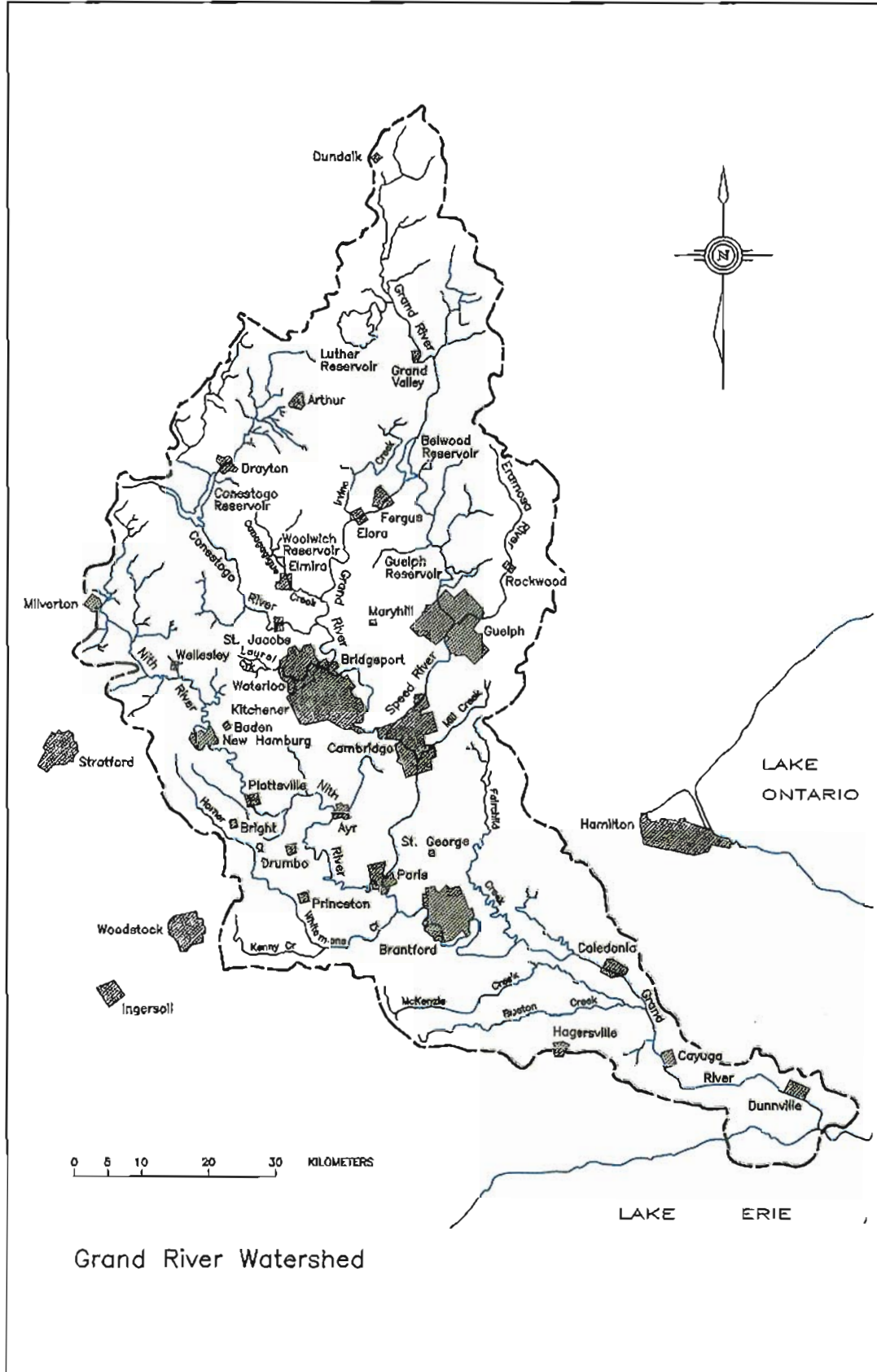
- Advocate the establishment of a Coordinating Mechanism, with both financial and human resources, to integrate the actions of all contributors and to act as the "engine" which drives The Grand Strategy;
- Explore innovative and effective techniques for public involvement in heritage and recreational resources' research, planning, decision-making and implementation in the watershed;
- Formally recognize and support private and public stewardship in conserving and interpreting the watershed's natural and human heritage;
- Celebrate and promote the designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River by sponsoring and supporting events which highlight the heritage and recreational resources of the watershed;
- Examine and evaluate the effectiveness of existing heritage and recreational resource management arrangements;
- Encourage the incorporation and integration of strong heritage policies and appropriate recreation and tourism development policies in pertinent policy and planning documents;
- Continue efforts to improve water quality.
- Continue to research, inventory and monitor heritage resources within the watershed; and,
- Emphasize the designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River in funding submissions to governments, foundations and organizations and in newspapers, magazines and research publications, wherever possible.

These **primary actions** provide a framework within which stakeholders can volunteer specific actions in support of the central goals. These actions are being gathered and recorded in the *Registry of Endorsements and Commitments* under separate cover.

The key to securing a dynamic, living process is the establishment of a Coordinating Mechanism to integrate the actions of all contributors and to act as the "engine" which drives *The Grand Strategy*.

The Grand Strategy will evolve and mature as increasing numbers of stakeholders undertake specific actions in support of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River.

Grand River Watershed



The Grand Strategy for Managing the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River

Nominated Rivers in Ontario

- Bloodvein River
- Boundary Waters
- Grand River
- Missinaibi River



Built in 1881, the West Montrose Covered Bridge is the last original covered bridge in Ontario.
John deVisser

Designated Rivers in Ontario

- French River
- Mattawa River

Part One Introduction

The Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS)

The Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) is a cooperative federal-provincial-territorial program which was established in 1984. The objectives of the CHRS are to give national recognition to Canada's important rivers and to ensure their future management such that:

- the natural and human heritage which they represent are conserved and interpreted; and,
- the opportunities they possess for recreation and heritage appreciation are realized by residents of and visitors to Canada.

Role of the Grand River in the CHRS

The role of the Grand River in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System as described in the Nomination Document is to:

- provide an outstanding example of rivers located in a highly developed part of Canada;
- serve as an outstanding representation of rivers in the Great Lakes Lowlands;
- demonstrate the adaptation of Canadians to fluctuating river flows;
- demonstrate the role of rivers in the early industrial and cultural development of Canada;
- provide an opportunity for greater public awareness of the importance of the role of Native Peoples in the development of Canada; and,
- provide outstanding recreational and educational experiences, in a natural setting, to millions of urban Canadians.



A Bicentennial Anniversary Celebration of the Iroquois Nations on the Grand River
Photographer: Kevin King
Photograph Courtesy of: The Woodland Cultural Centre, Brantford



Elora Mill and Tooth of Time.

Human Heritage

Tangible and intangible elements of society including artifacts; historical and archaeological structures and sites; architecture; transportation and settlement patterns; works of art; recorded folktales; festivals; customs; traditions; and values.



May 1974 Flood - Cambridge.

Natural Heritage

Geological features and landforms; associated terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; their plant species, populations and communities; and all native animal species, their habitats and sustaining environment.

The Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River

The Grand River was nominated to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System in 1990. The nomination was accepted because of the abundant nationally significant human heritage and recreational features which are associated with the river.

Outstanding human heritage resources are represented by the following five themes:

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



Old Order Mennonites near St. Jacobs retain their cultural heritage. *John deVisser*

The following five themes illustrate the range of quality recreational opportunities available in the Grand River watershed:

- water sports;
- nature/scenic appreciation;
- fishing and hunting;
- trails and corridors; and,
- human heritage appreciation.

The Grand River has a rich diversity of significant natural heritage features. Although natural heritage was not used as a primary basis for the river's nomination, these features do provide excellent recreational and tourism opportunities in a natural setting.



Wetlands are an important natural heritage feature in the Grand River watershed.



German Mennonites from Pennsylvania settled in Waterloo County in 1800 and created the German Tract, the largest settlement in what was then the interior of Upper Canada. The Pioneer Memorial Tower was built in 1925 as a Federal Heritage Site to commemorate this settlement.

Designating a Canadian Heritage River

Nomination represents the initial step towards formally designating a Canadian Heritage River. The next step is the preparation of a document, usually referred to as the "management plan", to show how the objectives of the CHRS will be met and to demonstrate commitment by the managing government agencies.

Upon receipt of this document, the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board recommends to the responsible federal and provincial ministers that the river be designated.

Designation is achieved through a formal ceremony and joint announcement by the federal minister responsible for the CHRS and the provincial or territorial ministers responsible for the river's nomination and management.



As the first Protestant church in Ontario and only Royal Chapel in North America, St Paul's Her Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks was built in Brantford in 1785.

The Grand River - A New Kind of Canadian Heritage River

The nomination of the Grand River marks the beginning of a second generation of Canadian Heritage Rivers. * Before 1990, almost all nominated rivers were either within protected areas or were short sections of larger rivers. In contrast, the Grand River flows through over sixty municipalities in the most densely populated part of Canada where almost all lands are privately owned.

The nomination includes the entire Grand River (290 km) and its four major tributaries, the Nith, Conestogo, Speed and Eramosa - a total of 627 km.

**The area to be designated and managed
as a Canadian Heritage River
will include the entire Grand River watershed.**

* The Grand River provides the CHRS with its first representation of a Canadian Heritage River in a highly populated urban setting.



Chinese delegation examining a stream rehabilitation project near Cambridge.



Outstanding natural heritage and recreation at Rockwood Conservation Area on the Eramosa River.
John deVisser

Purpose of *The Grand Strategy*

The "management plan" prepared for the Grand River is called *The Grand Strategy*. It identifies how its heritage* and recreational resources will be managed to maintain, celebrate, and honour its status as a Canadian Heritage River and explains how its role in the CHRS will be fulfilled.

The Grand Strategy represents a new approach in working together to continue to conserve and revitalize the river valley and its abundant assets and to enhance the quality of life.

The Grand Strategy does not impose any new legislation or regulations. It guides actions which:

- serve as a catalyst for the creation of new partnerships and voluntary coalitions of support;
- embody long-term commitments to the identification, protection, interpretation and sustainable use of the river's nationally recognized heritage;
- complement existing planning processes and management arrangements;
- enhance the quality of recreational opportunities; and,
- improve tourism and community economic development potential.

In addition, *The Grand Strategy* may serve as a model for addressing the management of:

- other resources within the watershed; and,
- other second generation Canadian Heritage Rivers.

***The Grand Strategy* is a dynamic, living document, developed with the assistance and support of watershed residents and agencies.**

* *The Grand Strategy* addresses the management of both the natural and human heritage resources, referred to collectively as "heritage resources".



Wilkes Dam diverts water from the Grand River for Brantford's municipal water supply.



Assessing the health of Whiteman's Creek near Paris.



"The Living Levee" in Cambridge, built for flood protection, incorporated heritage and recreational opportunities along the Grand River.



Young stewards participating in a stream study.



Businesses such as S.C. Johnson Wax of Brantford, are investing in the future of the Grand River valley.

Preparing *The Grand Strategy*

Conceived as a living document, *The Grand Strategy* is both process and product. This "first edition" of *The Grand Strategy* is the outcome of a collaborative process which began in 1993. As the process develops, new "editions" will be produced at critical stages determined by the participants.

The Grand River Conservation Authority facilitated the commencement of the process on behalf of the Province of Ontario. Participants include federal and provincial agencies, municipalities, Native Peoples, interest groups, associations, corporations, private businesses, educational institutions and individuals.

A Steering Committee and a Coordinating Committee were established to oversee the preparation of *The Grand Strategy* and to direct the process. The Steering Committee is comprised of eight representatives from the managing government agencies within the watershed. The Coordinating Committee is currently comprised of thirty members representing various stakeholder groups within the watershed.

Because management of resources within the Grand River watershed is shared among several jurisdictions, involvement has been sought from as many stakeholders as possible. Opportunities to participate have been provided through various means.

Twenty community open houses and workshops were held in eight key locations throughout the watershed during May and June 1993. Additional opportunities to provide input to *The Grand Strategy* such as submitting briefs, responding to surveys, and speaking directly with Conservation Authority staff were available to stakeholders.

Stakeholder

Any individual, group, municipality, agency or corporation which has, or may have, an interest or an investment in the resources of the Grand River watershed.



Discussing new conservation farming practices.



The National Campers and Hikers Association donated benches for the use of hikers at the Apps' Mill Conservation Area.

The provision of ongoing opportunities for participation in *The Grand Strategy* is essential to encourage expanding and lasting coalitions of support and commitments.



Mennonite farmers.
John deVisser



Luther Marsh at the headwaters of the Grand River is one of Ontario's renowned Class 1 wetlands and provides nesting habitat for birds such as Great Blue Heron, Osprey, Rednecked Grebe, Least Bittern and Wilson's Phalarope.



Lovers Leap overlooking the impressive Elora Gorge.

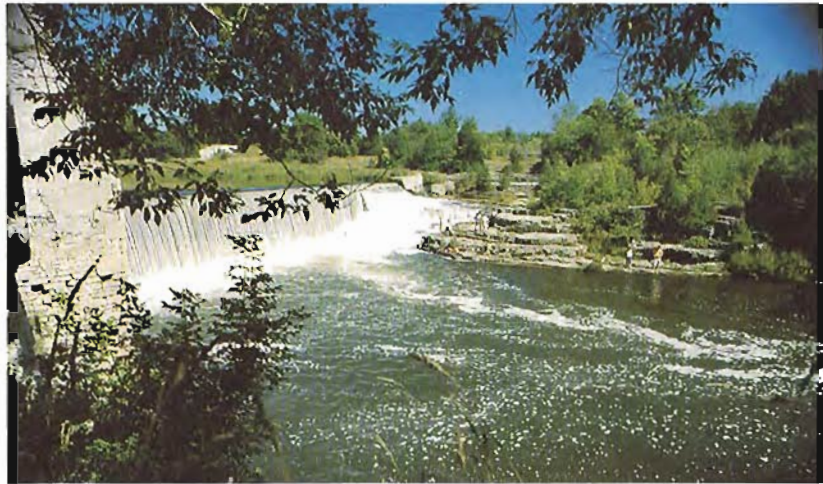
Part Two

Management Philosophy

At the community open houses and workshops, participants expressed the need to develop new approaches to resource management. They suggested several beliefs, values and principles which should provide the foundation for *The Grand Strategy*. They also identified key challenges and opportunities related to heritage and recreational resources within the Grand River watershed. This exercise provided the context for establishing goals and guidelines for action in *The Grand Strategy*.



Water quality is monitored on a regular basis.



The Grand River at Fergus.

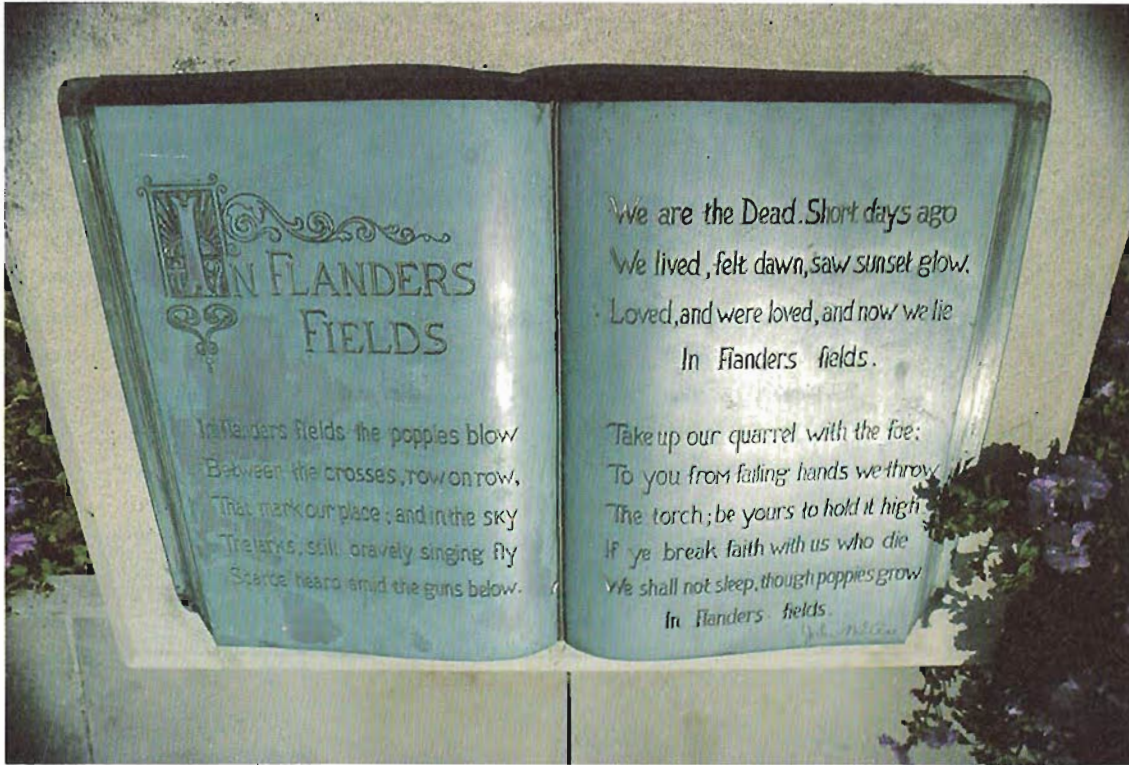
Beliefs

Discussions among participants revealed that some common beliefs were held which should be respected in making all resource management decisions in the watershed. These beliefs are:

- The resources of the Grand River watershed are of enduring value to its inhabitants and the peoples of Canada.
- The quality of life and the well-being of inhabitants of the Grand River watershed depend on the knowledge, stewardship and enjoyment of its resources.
- Rivers are life-supporting.
- Rivers are "report cards" of civilization.



Planting trees for conservation.



While in Ypres, John McCrae wrote the poem, "In Flanders Fields" in April 1915. This national plaque commemorates his birthplace in Guelph.

John deVisser



South of Brantford, the Six Nations Reserve is the largest Indian Reservation in Southwestern Ontario. It is the only First Nations Community in North America that has each of the Iroquois Nations represented.

John deVisser

Values and Principles

Participants identified several values and principles which were considered to be vital for stakeholders to embrace. Respect for these values can be demonstrated through the following behaviour:

Values and Principles	Behaviour
Openness	Communicating and sharing information and ideas.
Clarity	Using appropriate messages and communication techniques to bring about common understanding.
Understanding	Actively listening, discussing, and debating to confirm the meaning of what is being expressed by another.
Sensitivity	Being responsive to others.
Holism	Using approaches to research and resolve issues which recognize social, environmental and economic interdependencies and to include others in research, planning, decision-making and implementation.
Action (Results-Oriented)	Establishing priorities and undertaking results-based initiatives.
Integrity	Ensuring that results reflect commonly-held values and meet stated goals and objectives.
Accountability	Being individually and collectively responsible for actions.



Outdoor Education at the Apps' Mill Nature Centre.



Built in the 1870s, Penman's Dam provided water power for textile mills on the Grand River in Paris.



Famous Canadian Poet, E. Pauline Johnson received much of the inspiration for her writing while living at her riverside home "Chiefswood" in Ohsweken.

John deVisser

Non-Point Sources

Inputs from agricultural and urban land use activities usually as a result of rainfall runoff.

Challenges

A number of key watershed issues relating to heritage and recreational resources and their governance were identified by participants during the preparation of *The Grand Strategy*. Participants felt strongly that the following challenges should be addressed.

Challenges Relating to Heritage and Recreational Issues

- Further action is necessary to identify and eliminate sources of water quality degradation, particularly non-point sources.
- The importance of heritage and recreational resources must be better defined and communicated to be understood and fully appreciated by watershed residents and visitors.
- Some heritage resources and recreational opportunities must be better protected.
- Additional research is required to increase knowledge and understanding of the functions and interconnections within ecosystems and their relationship to heritage and recreation.
- A better system for managing and sharing resource information and user data is needed.



Canoeing past the Grand River Carolinian Forest south of Cambridge. This is one of the best remaining examples of Carolinian forests in Canada and includes southern species such as Sycamore, Sassafras, Pignut Hickory and Hackberry.



Located north of Fergus on the Grand River, the Shand Dam, built in 1942, was the first multi-purpose dam in Canada and became the model for other water control structures in Ontario and Canada.
John deVisser



Dunnville Dam and Marshes near the mouth of the Grand River.
John deVisser

Governance

Stakeholder participation
in the processes of
decision-making.

Challenges Relating to Governance Issues

- Common values and principles to guide the identification, evaluation, planning, management, and monitoring of heritage and recreational resources must be confirmed.
- The roles and responsibilities of agencies and groups related to heritage, recreation, and tourism in the watershed must be identified and communicated more effectively to raise public knowledge of and accessibility to programs.
- Cooperation, collaboration and consensus building among stakeholders with an interest in heritage and recreation must be improved.
- Ongoing opportunities for the general public to participate in building and implementing *The Grand Strategy* are essential. Continuing efforts are needed to recognize Native Peoples' issues and encourage their participation in developing, updating and implementing *The Grand Strategy*.
- Conflict resolution mechanisms with respect to conservation, management and use of heritage resources and recreational and tourism opportunities must be effective, accessible and affordable.
- All stakeholders must be efficient and accountable in administering current programs and activities which address heritage and recreation.
- Programs need to be periodically reviewed and updated to improve protection and recognition of many important heritage and recreational resources.

CONSERVATION AREAS

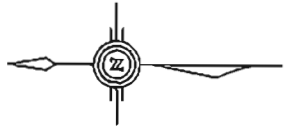
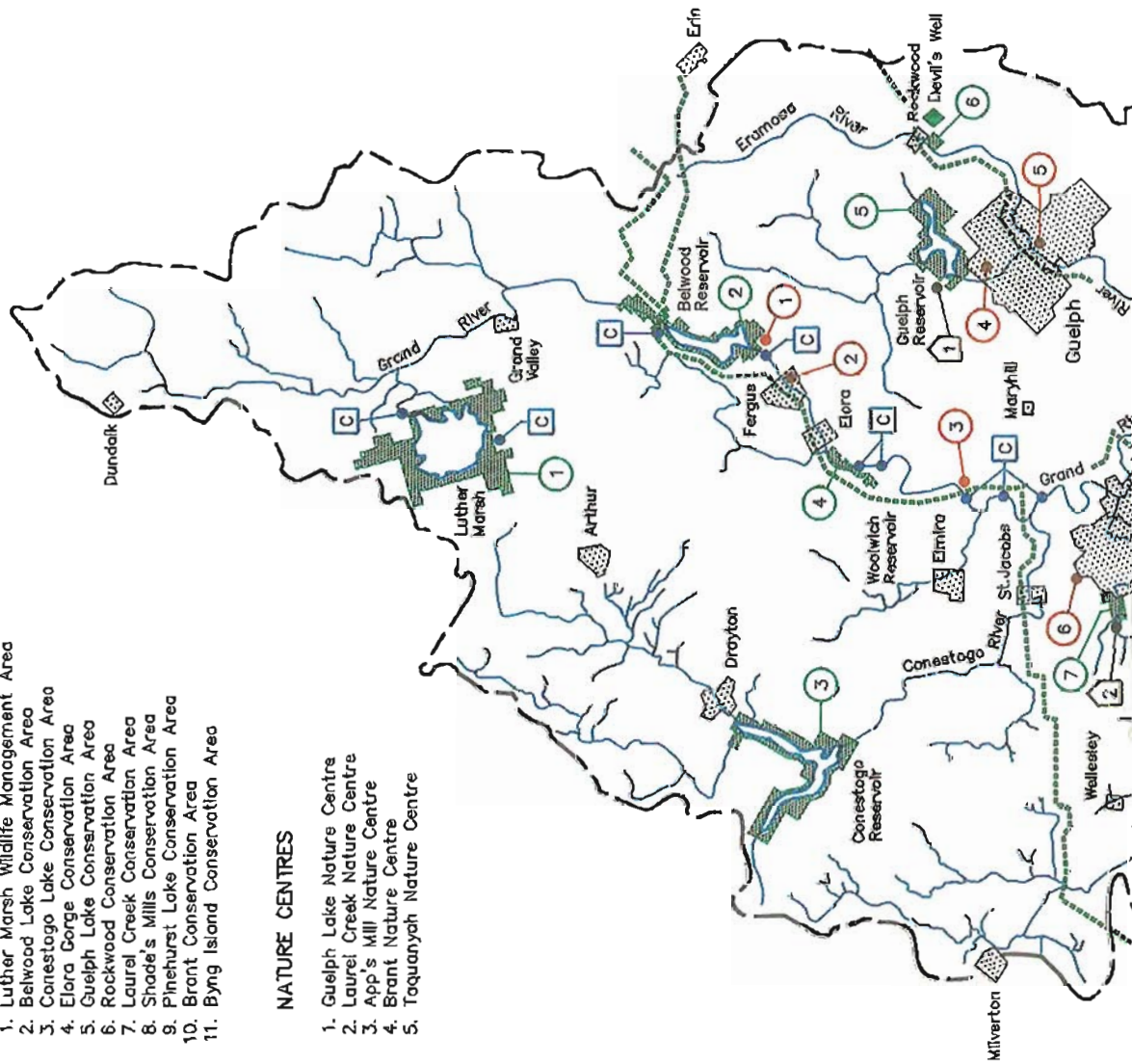
1. Luther Marsh Wildlife Management Area
2. Belwood Lake Conservation Area
3. Conestogo Lake Conservation Area
4. Elora Gorge Conservation Area
5. Guelph Lake Conservation Area
6. Rockwood Conservation Area
7. Laurel Creek Conservation Area
8. Shade's Mills Conservation Area
9. Pinehurst Lake Conservation Area
10. Brant Conservation Area
11. Byng Island Conservation Area

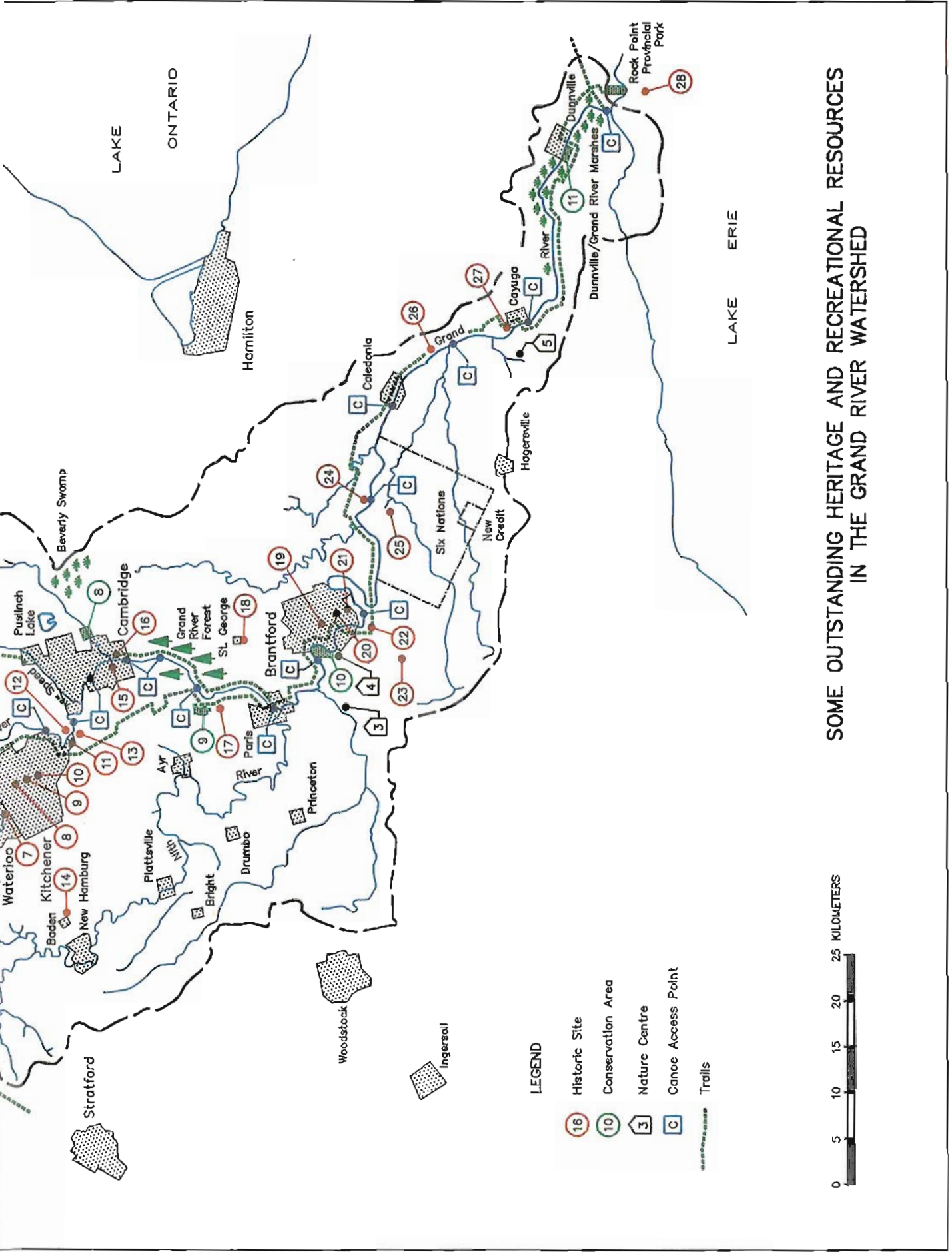
NATURE CENTRES

1. Guelph Lake Nature Centre
2. Laurel Creek Nature Centre
3. App's Mill Nature Centre
4. Brant Nature Centre
5. Toquanyah Nature Centre

HISTORIC SITES

1. Shand Dam
2. Fergue Highland Games
3. West Montrose Covered Bridge
4. Edward Johnson—Plaque
5. Lieutenant—Colonel John McCrae—Plaque
6. Waterloo Farmers Market
7. Joseph Erim Seagram—Plaque
8. Woodside National Historic Park
9. K—W Oktoberfest
10. Joseph Schneider Haus
11. Doon Heritage Crossroads
12. Huron Road—Plaque
13. Pioneer Memorial Tower
14. Homer Watson House
15. Sir Adam Beck—Plaque
16. Hon. James Young—Plaque
17. Cambridge Living Levee
18. Paris Plains Church—Plaque
19. Adelaide Hunter Hoodless—Plaque
20. Brant County Museum
21. Lawren Harris—Plaque
22. Arthur Sturgis Hardy—Plaque
23. Augustus Jones—Plaque
24. County Court House
25. Woodland Cultural Centre
26. St. Paul's Her Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks
27. Alexander G. Bell Homestead—Plaque
28. Dr. Augusta Stave-Gullen—Plaque
29. "Chiefswood" (E. Pauline Johnson Homestead)—Plaque
30. Joseph Brant—Plaque
31. Tom Longboat—Plaque
32. The Nelles Settlement—Plaque
33. Haldimand County Museum
34. Holdimand Grant—Plaque
35. Mohawk Island Lighthouse





**SOME OUTSTANDING HERITAGE AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES
IN THE GRAND RIVER WATERSHED**



LEGEND

- 16 Historic Site
- 10 Conservation Area
- 3 Nature Centre
- C Canoe Access Point
- Trails



Nature trails at the Laurel Creek Conservation Area and the Apps' Mill Nature Centre have been adapted for use by handicapped visitors.



Converted in 1991, to a hiking trail in the Carolinian life zone, the Rail Trail along the Grand River provides excellent recreational opportunities south of Cambridge.

Opportunities

Formal recognition of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River gives it international and national regard. This attention presents opportunities for:

- integrating the management of heritage resources and recreational and tourism opportunities in a manner consistent with the values and principles established in *The Grand Strategy* and the objectives of the CHRS;
- emphasizing the interrelationships between natural and human heritage;
- increasing awareness, appreciation and understanding of different cultures within the watershed, including Native Peoples;
- improving access to heritage and recreational resources for people of all ages and abilities;
- promoting the goals and principles advocated in the 1990 Ontario Heritage Policy;
- formulating "codes of conduct" that reflect appreciation for heritage and recreational resources;
- establishing a common knowledge base for information sharing;
- increasing the knowledge and understanding of functions and interconnections within ecosystems by developing appropriate research programs;



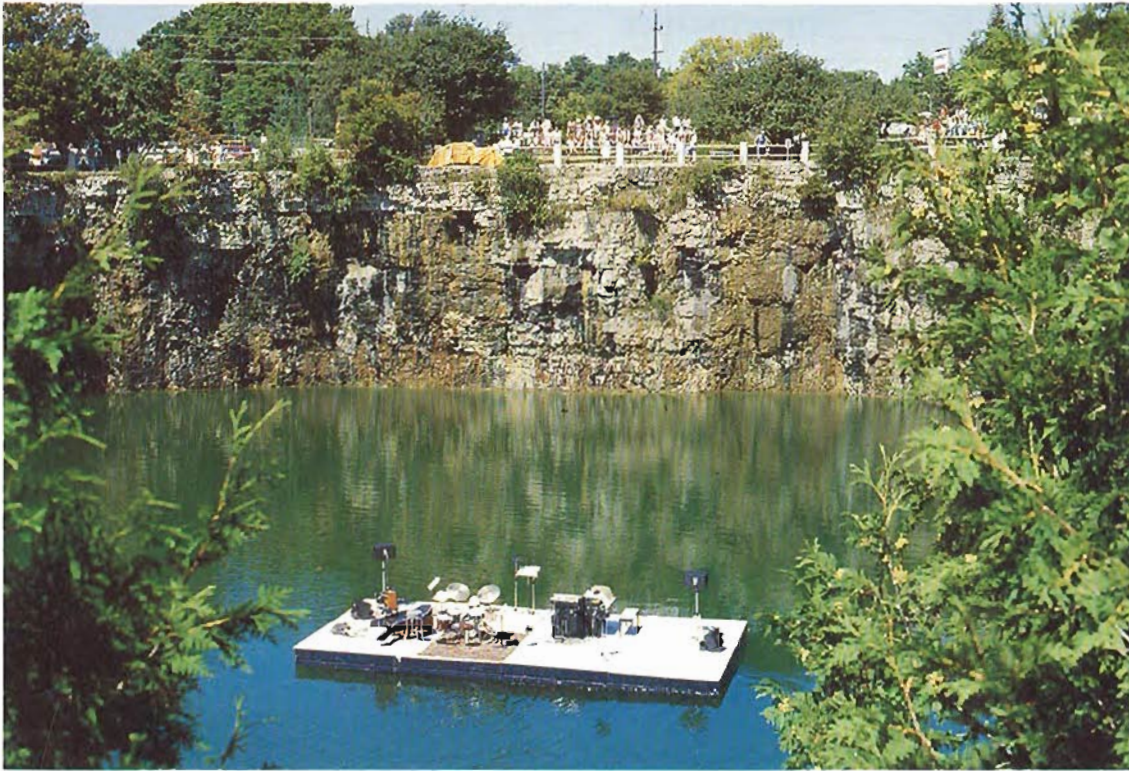
The Grand River provides habitat for the Great Blue Heron.



Waterloo artist Peter Eiril Snyder.



Celebrating the beautification of the Ayr Community pond on the Nith River.



An Elora Festival musical performance at the Elora Quarry, famous for natural accoustics.



Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest is the largest Oktoberfest in the world outside of Munich.
John deVisser

Opportunities continued



Skiing at Pinehurst Lake Conservation Area.

- developing a model for effective participatory decision-making and action in resource management and watershed planning;
- broadening a common community of interest within the watershed;
- creating additional supportive networks and partnerships among agencies and groups;
- attracting visitors, increasing tourism and development potential, and creating related jobs;
- increasing existing and future investments in heritage and recreational resources;
- improving well-being and quality of life within the watershed; and,
- providing an ongoing process for stakeholders to participate in building and implementing *The Grand Strategy*.



John deVisser

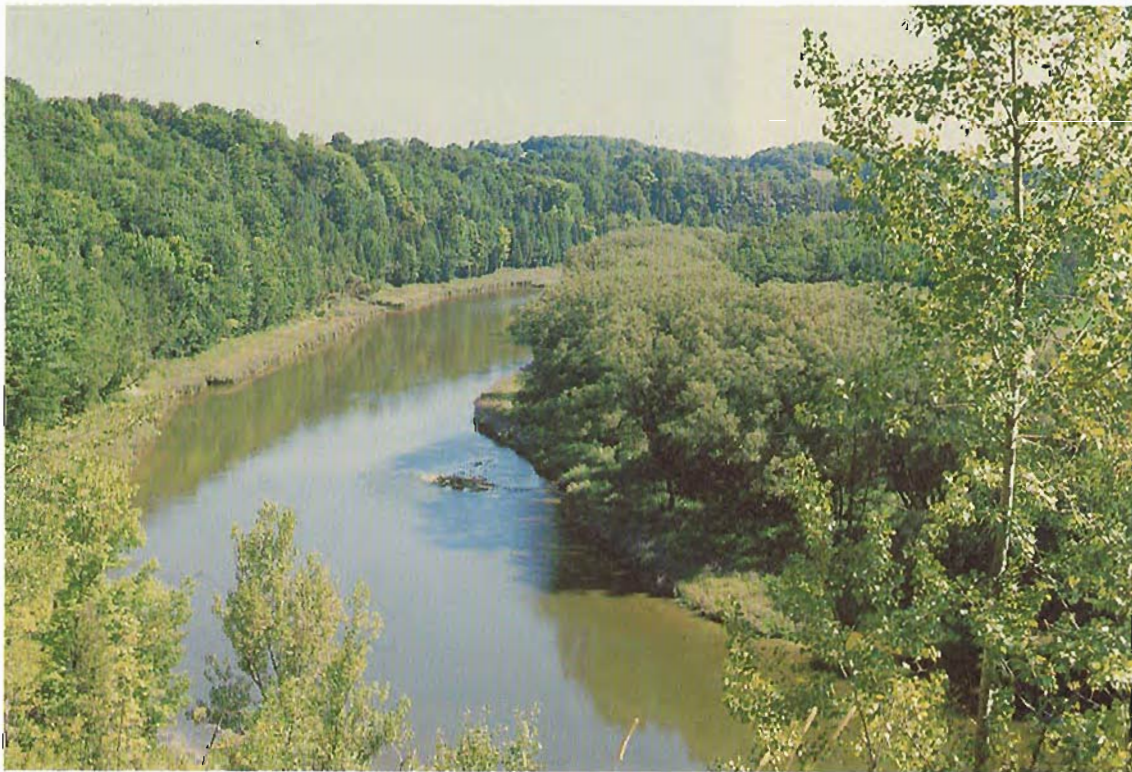


The Fergus Highland Games. A Scottish Festival at its best!
John deVisser

***The Grand Strategy* embodies commitments aimed at realizing these opportunities and maintaining the status of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River.**



A host of partners gather at the ground breaking ceremony for the Brantford Environmental Education Project interpretive trail July 1992.



Homer Watson Park in Kitchener was named in honour of renowned Canadian painter, Homer Watson, who resided on the banks of the Grand River at Doon.

Strengthen

To instill the values of openness, clarity, understanding, sensitivity, holism, action, integrity, and accountability in the stewardship and enjoyment of heritage and recreational resources.

Shared Responsibility

The fair distribution of roles and commitments in the management of heritage and recreational resources.

Knowledge

The learning and communicating of the characteristics, worth and interrelationships of heritage and recreational resources.

Stewardship

The identification, protection, interpretation, and responsible use of heritage and recreational resources with respect for past, present and future generations.

Central Goals

As a result of discussions among participants regarding the purpose and scope of *The Grand Strategy*, two central, long-term goals for actions were identified. Definitions for key words were crafted to ensure a common understanding of each goal. These central goals are:

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



Kitchener Girl Guides and Brownies mark curbs to remind residents that urban storm drains are connected directly to the Grand River and impact on water quality.



Langdon Hall in Cambridge is a restored heritage residence converted to a tourist destination.



Examples of private stewardship in action are the conservation tillage programs which assist landowners to reduce pollution from agricultural runoff.



Grand River entering Lake Erie at Port Maitland.
John deVisser

Enjoyment

The pleasure, satisfaction and benefits derived from experiencing, appreciating and using the heritage and recreational resources of the watershed.

Heritage Resources

The human and natural components in the living context, which provide people with a sense of place and community.

Recreational Resources

The diversity of opportunities that are provided through the appreciation, stewardship and accessibility of watershed resources.

Grand River Watershed

The area that is drained by the Grand River and its tributaries.

Well-Being

The state of the watershed considering social, environmental, economic, and governance conditions.

Guidelines for Action

To help achieve the central goals of *The Grand Strategy*, participants identified three fundamental guidelines for action in response to the challenges and opportunities. Actions should:

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



It was in 1874, at the Bell Homestead in Brantford overlooking the Grand River, that Alexander Graham Bell's early research on acoustics culminated in the concept of the telephone.



Canoeing the Grand River.



Triathlon at Guelph Lake Conservation Area.



Privately operated facilities promote Grand River tourism.



Unique cobblestone architecture found in Paris, was a style brought to Canada by Levi Boughton who emigrated from New York in 1838.
John deVisser

Part Three Implementation

Existing Management Arrangements

Within the Grand River watershed, the management of heritage and recreational resources is shared by federal and provincial agencies, the Grand River Conservation Authority, municipalities, Native Peoples, interest groups, associations, private businesses, educational institutions, and individuals.

Many programs and activities exist that relate to heritage and recreational resources. These will be identified and described in a separate background document entitled *Summary of Existing Programs and Activities*.^{*} The effectiveness of these programs and activities in recognizing, protecting, and/or enhancing some heritage and recreational resources varies.

***The Grand Strategy* outlines commitments to action that strengthen and broaden existing programs and activities. It also includes new partnerships and programs which can be implemented using existing legislation and management arrangements.**

^{*} *The Summary of Existing Programs and Activities* will describe the key programs and activities currently carried out by governments and interest groups. These programs and activities may be subject to frequent modification. This document is being compiled by the Coordinating Committee and is expected to be completed in 1994.



Son of Augustus Jones and a Mississauga chief's daughter, Peter Jones was a highly regarded Methodist Missionary who translated hymns and scriptures into Ojibwa. This was his former home in Brantford.



Homer Watson, born at Doon, was a self-taught painter. By the age of 25, he had won international acclaim and today some of his paintings hang in Windsor Castle.



Caledonia Mill on the Grand River in Caledonia.
John deVisser

"I was extremely impressed with the organization, turn-out and participation exhibited at Planning Workshop #1. I thoroughly enjoyed meeting with other interested parties working towards a common goal."

Participant
Planning Workshop
July 6, 1993

"Any activity that would increase the awareness throughout the watershed of cultural and natural heritage is positive and should be supported."

Participant
Open House
Cambridge
June 15, 1993

"The Grand is a part of our past that points our path to the future . . . The river is a treasure neither to be hoarded nor depleted but rather one all of us can share and which all of us must work to preserve."

Hon. David Peterson
Premier of Ontario
June 1989
in Foreword of
Grand River Reflections

Building *The Grand Strategy*

During 1993, all stakeholders were invited to contribute to *The Grand Strategy*. This "first edition" outlines commitments to action that have been submitted voluntarily by those who have endorsed the designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River.

These actions do not address every challenge and opportunity identified by participants. They represent an initial response within the context of existing mandates, budgets, and staffing.

Ownership of and responsibility for implementing *The Grand Strategy* are shared by all stakeholders who have contributed to its development.

The key to securing a dynamic, living process is the establishment of an ongoing Coordinating Mechanism to integrate the efforts of contributors and to act as the "engine" to drive *The Grand Strategy*.

***The Grand Strategy* will evolve and mature as increasing numbers of stakeholders commit to and carry out specific actions in support of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River.**



The Grand River watershed offers many excellent opportunities for recreational trails.



Fishing at New Dundee.



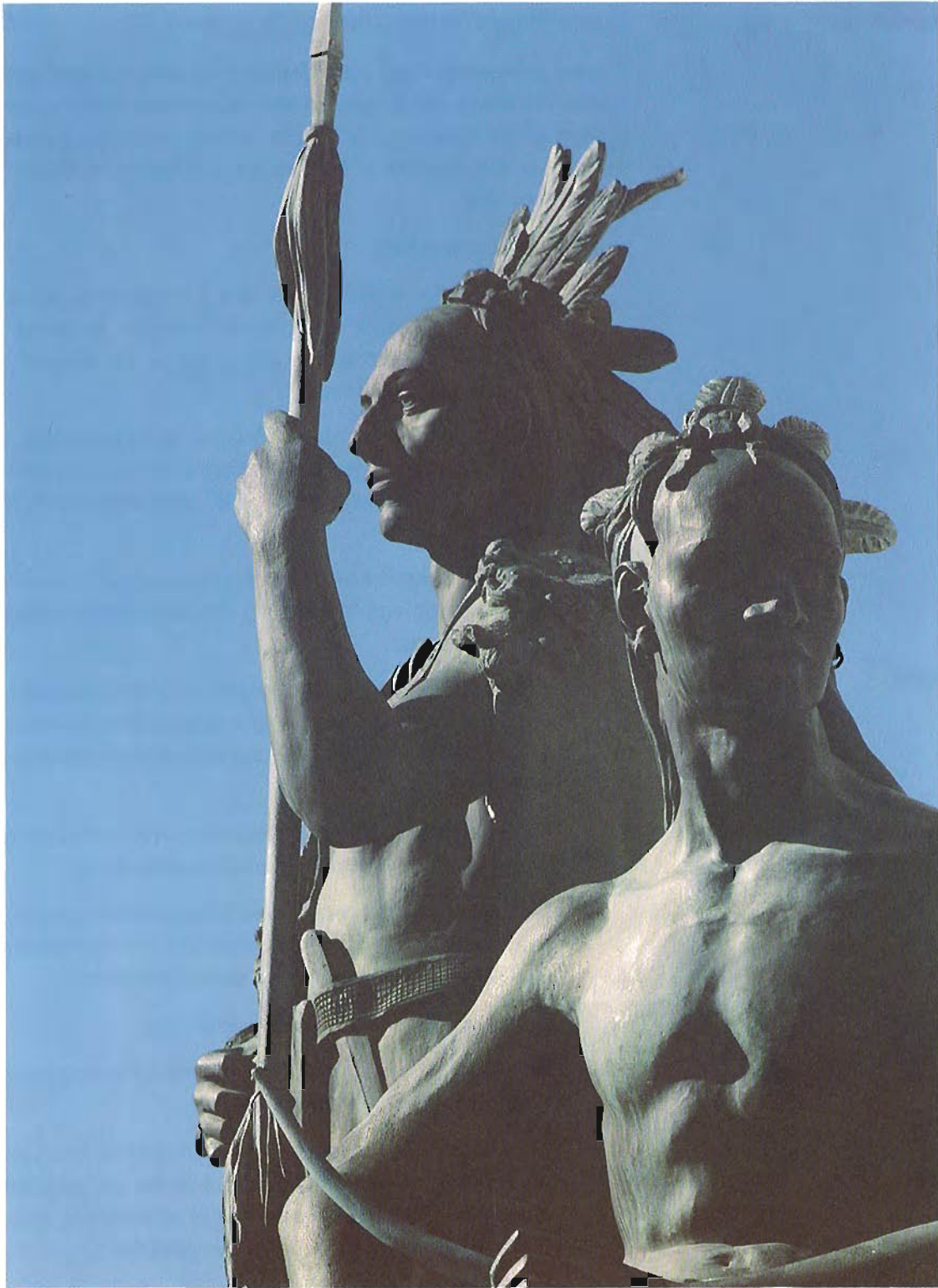
Grand River Forest.

Gathering Commitments to Action

Several **primary actions** were identified by participants to provide a framework within which stakeholders can volunteer specific actions in support of the central goals. These actions are being gathered and recorded in the *Registry of Endorsements and Commitments* under separate cover.

Primary actions include:

- Advocate the establishment of a Coordinating Mechanism, with both financial and human resources, to integrate the actions of all contributors and to act as the "engine" which drives *The Grand Strategy*;
- Explore innovative and effective techniques for public involvement in heritage and recreational resources research, planning, decision-making and implementation in the watershed;
- Formally recognize and support private and public stewardship in conserving and interpreting the watershed's natural and human heritage;
- Celebrate and promote the designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River by sponsoring and supporting events which highlight the heritage and recreational resources of the watershed;
- Examine and evaluate the effectiveness of existing heritage and recreational resource management arrangements;
- Encourage the incorporation and integration of strong heritage policies and appropriate recreation and tourism development policies in pertinent policy and planning documents;
- Continue efforts to improve water quality;
- Continue to research, inventory and monitor heritage resources within the watershed; and,
- Emphasize the designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River in funding submissions to governments, foundations and organizations and in newspapers, magazines and research publications, wherever possible.



The Iroquois, led by Joseph Brant, served with Sir William Johnson in the Niagara Expedition of 1759, and fought at Pontiac's Uprising of 1763. They also supported the British in the American Revolution, and at the end of the war, were awarded land along the Grand River. The Joseph Brant Monument is located in Brantford.

John deVisser

Keys to Success

The success of *The Grand Strategy* is dependent on the following:

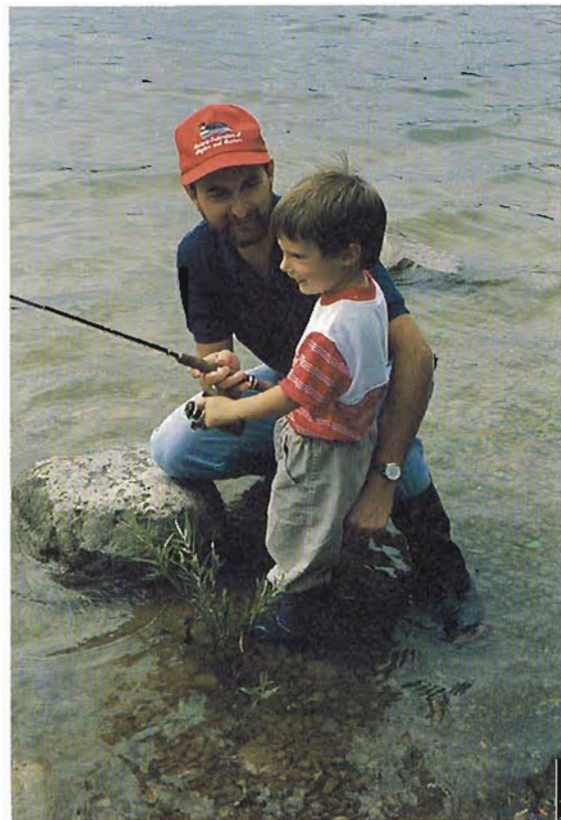
- The willingness of all contributors to adopt the values contained in *The Grand Strategy*.
- The commitment by all contributors to carry out specific actions based on the primary actions outlined in *The Grand Strategy*.
- A common understanding that *The Grand Strategy* is a continuing process which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



Grand River near Paris.



Kayaking through Elora Gorge.
John deVisser



The Grand is one of Ontario's most popular rivers for fishing.

Appendix

Supporting Information

Basis for Nominating the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River

A river can be included in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System if it meets one or more of the "Heritage Value Guidelines", as well as a set of integrity guidelines. Heritage Value Guidelines have been established for natural heritage, human heritage and recreation.

The entire length of the Grand River including its major tributaries, the Nith, Conestogo, Speed and Eramosa Rivers, was nominated to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System on the basis of its abundant heritage features and recreational opportunities of outstanding Canadian significance.

Human Heritage

In the Grand River watershed, human heritage features are represented by the following five themes:

- the cultural mosaic or number of groups which have settled and retained their culture since the mid-nineteenth century through settlement patterns, buildings, arts, and events;
- the recognition of the special role of the Aboriginal peoples in the stewardship of the river ;
- the significant concentration of nineteenth century factories, mills, foundries, dams, canals and other artifacts of industrial heritage;
- the structural, regulatory and planning mechanisms which are outstanding representations of human adaptation to periodic flooding and drought conditions; and,
- famous persons associated with the Grand River including Tom Longboat, Étienne Brulé, Fathers Dollier and Galinée, Joseph Brant (Thayendenaga), E. Pauline Johnson, William Hamilton Merritt, Alexander Graham Bell, Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae, Edward Johnson, Homer Watson, E. W. B. Snider, Joseph Emm Seagram, William Lyon MacKenzie King, and Adelaide Hunter Hoodless.

Recreation

The following five themes describe the range of excellent recreational opportunities available in the Grand River watershed:

- water sports: canoeing, kayaking, sailing, power boating, water skiing, and swimming;
- nature/scenic appreciation: picnicking, camping, and naturalist activities such as birdwatching and photography;
- fishing and hunting;

Recreation continued

- trails and corridors: pedestrian and/or equestrian trails, scenic drives and/or cycling routes, and cross-country skiing or snowmobiling trails; and,
- human heritage appreciation: historic walking tours, historic buildings, and events and festivals.

Natural Heritage

The Grand River has a rich diversity of natural heritage features which form the basis for many excellent recreational opportunities. Five areas in the Grand River watershed stand out for their significant natural features:

- Luther Marsh encompasses a 4 000 ha marsh and open water area, a 500 ha acidic fen, and upland and lowland forests. A dam built in the 1950s created the marsh, providing ideal nesting habitat for birds such as Great Blue Heron, Osprey, Rednecked Grebe, Least Bittern and Wilson's Phalarope.
- The Grand River Marshes near Dunnville harbour abundant wildlife and provide important spawning and rearing sites for fish such as Largemouth Bass, Northern Pike, Crappie, and Yellow Perch.
- The Grand River Forest includes extensive uplands and swamp forest, bogs, fens, oak savannah and prairie remnants. This is one of the best remaining examples of Carolinian forests in Canada and includes southern species such as Sycamore, Sassafras, Chinquapin Oak, Pignut Hickory and Hackberry.
- At Elora Gorge, the Grand River tumbles over a waterfall, then winds over 2 km between sheer walls of limestone. A short distance from the waterfall, Irvine Creek, which flows through an equally impressive gorge, meets the Grand.
- During the last Ice Age, swirling rocks in a glacial meltwater stream eroded not only the largest concentration of potholes in Ontario, but also the Devil's Well, which may be the world's largest pothole. Much of this unique site is protected within the Rockwood Conservation Area on the Eramosa River.
- One of the oldest rivers in Ontario, the Grand River's outstanding geology results from landforms created by the last glaciation 12,000 years ago. Features include unusually large aquifers and numerous special areas such as the Dumfries Landscape Complex, the Guelph Drumlin Field, and the Baden Hills Kame Complex.

Background Documents For *The Grand Strategy*

The Grand as a Canadian Heritage River, ed. by J.G. Nelson and Pauline O'Neill, Heritage Resources Centre, Occasional Paper 9. University of Waterloo, 1989.

Nomination Document for the Grand as a Canadian Heritage River, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo and Grand River Heritage Study Steering Committee. 1989.

Grand River Reflections, Grand Valley Conservation Foundation, Boston Mills Press, Erin, Ontario, 1989.

Nominating the Grand as a Canadian Heritage River, ed. J.G. Nelson and Pauline O'Neill, Heritage Resources Centre, Occasional Paper 13, University of Waterloo, 1990.

Canadian Heritage Rivers Secretariat, CHRS Fact Sheet for the Grand River Ontario. Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0H3. 1991 (available in English and French)

Background Paper, July 1991 - Human Heritage and Recreation Values, Institutional and Management Arrangements, Issues Identification, Barbara Veale, Brian Hunt and Julie Jackson, Grand River Conservation Authority, 1991.

Background Paper No. 2 - Human Heritage and Recreation Issues: Questionnaire Responses, Ayumi Bailly, Grand River Conservation Authority, 1992.

Interim Report - Non-Government Organizations: Initial Consultation Towards a Management Plan, David Purcell, Grand River Conservation Authority, 1992.

Background Paper No. 3 - Mapping Inventory and Value Descriptions for Human Heritage and Recreation, Alex Cooper, Cathy Papp, and Roger Schamp, Grand River Conservation Authority, 1992.

Background Paper No. 4 - Review of Management Plans for Canadian Heritage Rivers, Ayumi Bailly, Grand River Conservation Authority, 1992.

"The Grand Strategy for a Canadian Heritage River". Your Valley, (Spring) Grand River Conservation Authority, 1993.

List of Participants (To Date)

The following list recognizes those individuals who participated in the *The Grand Strategy* during 1993, by attending community/planning workshops and presentations, submitting verbal or written comments, or expressing an interest in the initiative. The list is current to December 17, 1993.

Don Abel, M.P.P.	Isabel Brubacher	Chris Derkson Heibert
Joseph Agnew	Andrew Bruce	John Deschariffart
John Albin	Clarence Bryan	Linda Didicher
Luella Albin	Sadie Bryan	Joseph Distel
David Amos	Lise Burcher	Sue Doiron
Barb Anderson	Bob Burt	Mabel Dougherty
Cheryl Anderson-Langmuir	Bill Bus	Mike Doxtate
Jim Anderson	Tony Buszynski	Ed Down
Richard Anderson		Rick Dowson
Claude Andre		Derek Doyle
Jean Anger		Noel Duignan
Russel Anger	George Caesar	Gerry Duncan
David Ansley	Beverley Cairns	
Rick Antaya	Dave Cameron	
Duncan Armstrong	Andrew Cann	
John. L. Armstrong	Louis Campbell	Ian K. Easterbrook
Ted Arnott, M.P.P.	Reg Campbell	Ron Eddy, M.P.P.
Allan Arthur	Florence Carbray	Paul Emerson
	Dominic Cardillo	Gloria Emery
	Art Carr	Cheryl Ewing
	John Carruthers	
Greg Baeker	A. Wayne Caston	
Ayumi Bailly	Elizabeth Caston	
Dr. David Balsill	Margaret Chan	
Fabian Bandoni	Paul Chantrec	Bruce Fairbrother
Keith Barker	Rita Chantrec	Ted Fairless
Jane Barr	Eleanor Chapin	Jane Falconer
Gary Barton	Stewart Chisholm	Karen Farbridge
Alice Bartleman	Ken Chrisjohn	Mike Faman, M.P.P.
Bruce Bartleman	Richard Christy	Jean Farquharson
Gorden Bartlett	Kari Chwieczak	Joe Farwell
Jack Bawcutt	Petr Cizek	Bob Farrow
Ralph Beaumont	John Cinezan	Pat Fedak
Brenda Beck	Tom Clancy	Bob Felker
Anne Bedirian	Betty-Lou Clark	Will Ferguson, M.P.P.
Ken Bedirian	Paul Clegg	Angela Files
Tom Klein Beemink	Robert Coe	Rev. James Files
Glen Bell	Catherine Cooper	Max Finklestein
Henri Bennemeer	Dianne Cooper	Gerry Fitzpatrick
Bill Bennett	Mike Cooper, M.P.P.	John Fisher
Sylvia Berg	Tim Corbet	Harold Fleming
Anne Bernhardt	Don Corry	Derek Fletcher M.P.P.
Don Bestedo	Gary Cousins	Michael Fox
Tim Blackwell	Mac Coult	Ronald Fox
Paul Blake	Nick Coomber	Debra Francis
Dora Mae Blayney	Howard Cranston	Dr. George Francis
Fred Blayney	Gary Crawford	Dr. Richard Frank
Nancy Bomasint	Ian Crawford	John Frey
Bill Boosport	Walt Crawford	Christopher Friel
Paul Born	Bill Croome	W. Froman
Paul Boulaire	Anne Croteau	Glenn Frosch
Charles Bouskill	Dan Crumb	Jim Furlong
Catrina Bouwhuis	Dorothy Crump	
Piet Bowers		
Gordon H. Bowman		
David Braden	Bill Darfler	Gary Gander
Leon Bradshaw	Nancy Davy	Gawittha
Paul Britton	Jean de Bruin	Joyce George
Al Brown	Anne de Jong	Lieven Gevaert
Duane Brown	Richard de Jong	Arnold General
Lorne Brown	Jan Dendulk	Irene Gesza
Curtis Brubacher		Don Gibson
		Tracey Giesen

Imogene Givens
John Gmur
Peter Goetz
Phil Goldsmith
Stan Gorecki
Chris Gosselin
Nancy Gough
Derek G. Graham
Fred Graham
Robert Graham
John Grant
Stephen Grant
Malcolm Gregg
Michael Grit
Bill Green
Michael Greco
Alan Guyatt

Don Hallman
Bev Hamilton
Tom Hardy
Eric Harris
Louise Harris
John Harris
Ted Harvey
Karen Haslam, M.P.P.
Andrew Hauser
Robert Heaton
Rob Heinbecker
Davina Hemsall
Dennis Hilker
Chester Hill
Ron Hill
Don Hill
Tom Hill
Wendy Hill
Jean Hilton
Stewart Hiltz
Allan Holmes
Marg Hoover
Bryan Howard
Brian Hudson
Elinor Hueton
Carol Hughes
Rick Hughes
Brian Hunt

Karen Innes
April Ionson
Mel Iovio
C. Jim Irvine
Stan Irwin

Donald Jack
Terry Jackson
Norm Jacobs
Norm Jamison, M.P.P.
Geoff Jeffery
Michael Johnson

Brad Kaye
Grant Kearns
Mary Keenir

Richard Kelly
Lee Kennaley
William Kennedy
Fred Kent
Jean Kerr
Fred Kerr
Betty Kietsier
Henry Kietsier
Doug King
Jean King
Paul King
Robert King
Tim Kingsbury
Peter Kingsman
John Kingsmill
John Kinkead
Don Kirk
Wayne Knox
Ilse Kraemer
Peter Krause
Jackie Kuntz
Kathie Kurtz
James Kurtz

Bill Lambert
Murray Langdon
Stephen Lauer
Richard Lay
Barry Lee
K. Lehman
Otto Lemke
Doris Lemon
Eric Lemp
Jack Lennox
David Lisso
Bill Little
Ross Livingston
Harvey Longboat
Jan Lumsden

Robert MacIntosh
Bob MacKay
Elizabeth MacKay
Archie MacRobbie
Wayne MacMillan
Jim Madden
Shayne Mann
Joe Martens
Helen Marucci
Albert Martin
Ray Martin
Virgil Martin
Susan Martyn
Peter Mason
J. Massey
Bill McAdams
John McAllister
Robert McCaig
Erin McCann
John McCorkindale
Sheilagh McDonald
Murray McEwen
Jack McFadden
Peter McFadden
Barrie McFadzean
Fred McGarry

Linda McKay
Joan McKinnon
Linda McLellan
Carol McLeod
Greg Meredith
Pat Mestern
David Meyer
Barb Miller
Marilyn Miller
Pamela Minns
Lorrie Minshall
Robert Montgomery
Phil Monture
Alan Morgan
Denyse Morrissey
Mark Morrow, M.P.P.
Ron Moulton
Carol Ann Muncaster
Nelson Murakami
Bill Murdoch, M.P.P.
Kent Murray
Dr. Alicja Musczynski

Trish Nash
Fred Natolochny
Mary Nelles
Mrs. John H. Nelles
Lloyd Nellis
Dr. Gordon Nelson
Bin Newell
Kornelius Neudorf
Larissa Neumann

Norm Oldfield
Fred Oliff
Martha Orloci
Elizabeth O'Hara
Terry O'Sullivan
George Ottman

Neil Palmer
Anne Parsons
D. Parsons
Kathleen Pasnyk
John Pate
David Paterson
Freda Paterson
Diane Patnode
Mike Pearson
Ilene Peart
Edson Pease
Bob Peever
Brad Peterson
Marg Petruchevsky
David Phalp
Charmaine Phillips
James Pickering
Chris Pickup
Richard Pierson
Alain Pinard
Steve Pope
Pat Potter
George Potter

List of Participants continued

Dr. George Priddle
Estelle Pringle

Michael Ramsey
Jim Ratcliffe
Margaret Ratcliffe
Doug Ratz
Frederick Reeves
Brian Reid
Jim Reid
Matt Renier
Shirley Rennie
Angie Reynolds
Bob Reynolds
Shirley Rennie
Norm Richards
Jim Robinson
John Roe
Don Roth
Mark Rourke
David Rowe
John Rowe
R. J. Rowe
Bob Rowell
Marg Rowell
Peter Rumble
Gus Rungis
Kathy Russwurm
Tracey Ryan
Jo-Anne Rzadki
Yvette Rybinsky

Aldo Salis
Eva Salter
Pat Salter
Tom Salter
Dr. Marie Sanderson
Dan Schneider
Wladimir Schweigert
Deanna Searle
Diana Seebach
Kim Seward-Hannam
Elaine Brunn Shaw
Lynne Simons
Maureen Sinclair
Jane Sinclair
Bob Skeoch
Dr. Scott Slocombe
Andy Smith
Arlene Smith
Karen Smith
Lorne Smith
Michael Smith
Dr. Robert Smith
Dr. Tony Smith
Allan Snowe
Bill Somers
Valerie Spring
Warren Stauch
Bob Steinberg
Bill Stewart
Kevin Street
Kellie Stright

William Struck
Rose Stocco
Margaret Stockton
Ronald Stuart
Shelley Sturgeon
Margaret (Peg) Sunnucks
Al Sullivan
Joanne Sullivan
Neil Sullivan
Kimble Sutherland, M.P.P.
Marie Sutherland
Dan Suzuki
John Swatridge
Ron Swatski
Kevin Swayze

Irene Taylor
Marion Taylor
Wayne Taylor
Robert Taylor
Lynn Thiessen
Cory Thomas
Catherin Thompson
Gerry Thompson
Julia Thome
Sally Thorsen
David Tilson, M.P.P.
Arthur Timms
Scott Tracey
Ellen Tree
Jerry Tree
Susan Twist

Jim Uhrig
Sandra Usherwood

Don Vallery
Julie Van Alstine
Dr. Vera Vanderlip
Lori Vanderzand
Jackie Van de Valk
Elbert van Donkersgoed
Diana Vanglisti
Barbara Veale
Catherine Verrall
Elizabeth Vogel

Shawn Waford
Pat Wagner
Dr. Geoff Wall
Lynda Walters
Brad Ward, M.P.P.
Dr. Keith Warriner
Percy Way
Craig Weatherston
Deryk Weatherston
Don Weatherston
Sheila Weatherston
Nicole Weatherston
Nellie Webb

Scot Weeres
William Weichel
Mary Welsh
Anne Westaway
Sandi Wey
Dr. J. Whaley
Hetty Wight
James Wilkinson
Peter Williams
Doris Wilson
Irene Wilson
Jan Wilson
Jim Wilson
John G. Wilson
Robert Wilson
Lenora Winger-Tupper
Jacqueline Winter
Elizabeth Witmer, M.P.P.
Douglas Wood
John Wood
Olive Woodard
Bernice Wright
Gary Wright
Steven Woodley
Don Woolcutt
Art Wombwell
Charlene Wranich
George Wyberge

Warren Yerex
Gloria Yeung
Bob Yuhasz

Danny Zabelishensky
Will Zbogar

List of Affiliations (To Date)

The List of Participants comprises many individuals who are affiliated with various governments, agencies, associations and interest groups, businesses, educational institutions, and media. The following list identifies these affiliations:

Federal Government:

Department of the Environment
Department of Canadian Heritage
Canadian Heritage Rivers Board Secretariat
Canadian Heritage Rivers Board

Provincial Government:

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation
Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy
Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food
Ontario Ministry of Education and Training
Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat

Six Nations Council

Grand River Conservation Authority

Watershed Municipalities (Upper and Lower Tier)

Dufferin County (including the Townships of East Garafraxa, East Luther, Amaranth, Melancthon; Village of Grand Valley)

Grey County (including the Township of Proton; the Village of Dundalk)

Wellington County (including the City of Guelph; Townships of Puslinch, Guelph, Eramosa, Erin, West Garafraxa, Nichol, Pilkington, Peel, Maryborough, Arthur, West Luther; Town of Fergus; Villages of Blora, Drayton, Arthur)

Region of Halton (including the Towns of Milton, Halton Hills)

Region of Waterloo (including the Cities of Cambridge, Kitchener, Waterloo; Townships of North Dumfries, Wilmot, Wellesley, Woolwich)

Region of Hamilton-Wentworth (including the Township of Glandbrook; Towns Ancaster, Flamborough)

Perth County (including the Townships of South Easthope, North Easthope, Ellice, Mornington, Elma; Village of Milverton)

Oxford County (including the Townships of Norwich, East Zorra-Tavistock, Blandford-Blenheim)

Brant County (including the City of Brantford; Townships of Onondaga, Brantford, Oakland, Burford, South Dumfries, Town of Paris)

Region of Haldimand-Norfolk (including the City of Nanticoke; Towns of Dunnville, Haldimand)

Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees (LACACs)

Association of Municipalities of Ontario

Associations and Interest Groups:

Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead
APT - Elmira
Architectural Services, Brantford

Belwood Lake Sailing Club
Boys and Girls Club of Brantford
Brant County Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society
Brant County Federation of Agriculture
Brant County Museum
Brant Historical Society
Brant Muzzle Loaders
Brant Waterways Foundation
Brantford Nature Club
Brantford Riverfest
Brantford Round Table on Environment and the Economy
Bridgeport Rod and Gun Club
Brubacher House Museum
Bruce Trail Association

Cambridge Environmentalists
Cambridge Riverfest
Canadian Recreational Canoeing Association
Canadian Wildflower Society, Waterloo-Wellington Chapter
Christian Farmers Federation of Ontario
Creditville Concerned Citizens

Ducks Unlimited
Dufferin Environmental Concerns Committee
Dunnville Bioregion Association
Dunnville District Heritage Association
Dunnville Mudcat Festival

Eden Mills Millpond Conservation Association Inc.
Elora Environmental Action Group
Elora Environmental Centre for Excellence
Environmental Hazards Group
Erbsville Citizens' Committee

Federation of Ontario Naturalists
Festival Country - Niagara and Midwest Ontario Travel Association
Fergus History Group
Fergus Scottish Festival Inc.
Friends of World Heritage

Grand River Bass Derby
Grand River Mines Society
Grand Valley Conservation Foundation
Grand Valley Trails Association
Granite Club, Kitchener
Guelph 2000
Guelph Arts Council
Guelph Community Boating Club
Guelph Field Naturalists
Guelph Green Plan
Guelph Kayak Club
Guelph Round Table on the Environment and Economy
Guelph Trail Club

Haldimand Federation of Agriculture
Heritage Canada
Hikers Association

In Love with Elora
International Society of Arboriculture, Ontario Chapter

Kitchener-Waterloo Field Naturalists
Kitchener-Waterloo Home Builders' Association
Kitchener-Waterloo Multicultural Centre
Kitchener-Waterloo Native Urban Wigwam Project
Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest
Kitchener-Waterloo Real Estate Board
Kinsmen Club of Guelph
Kiwanis Apps Mill Park

Landscape Ontario
Lower Grand River Land Trust

Maple Syrup Museum of Ontario
Mennonite Central Committee, Ontario

Nature Conservancy of Canada

Ontario Association of Landscape Architects
Ontario Environmental Network
Ontario Parks Association
Ontario Public Interest Research Group, Guelph
Ontario Shade Tree Council

Pinetree Native Centre of Brantford
Preserve Our Lands

Riverlands Association
Riverside Women's Institute, Guelph
Royal City Bowmen

Sertoma Club of K-W
Sierra Club of Eastern Canada
Sunrise Equestrian Centre for the Disabled

The Copper Trust
The Elora Festival
The Water Network
Township of Eramosa Healthy Community Committee
Trees for Today
Trout Unlimited

United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada, Grand River Branch
Urban Development Institute

Waterloo Public Interest Research Group
Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation
Waterloo Rod and Gun Club
Watershed Congress
Wellington County Historical Society
Wellington Federation of Agriculture
Woodland Cultural Centre
Woodside National Historic Site

York, Grand River Historical Society

Business Associations and Businesses:

Brant Community Futures Committee Inc.
Cambridge Visitor and Convention Bureau
Cayuga and District Chamber of Commerce
Downtown Guelph Board of Management
Dunnville Chamber of Commerce
Fergus Business Improvement Association
Fergus Chamber of Commerce
Flamborough Chamber of Commerce
Halton Hills Chamber of Commerce
Kitchener-Waterloo Area Visitor and Convention Bureau
Kitchener-Waterloo Chamber of Commerce
St. George and Area Business Marketing Association
Stratford Chamber of Commerce
Stratford and District Chamber of Commerce
Bedrock Farms
Big Creek Boat Farm
Brant County Community Future Inc.
Community Opportunities Development Association
Ecologistics
Edgewood Camp
Grand River Canoe Company
Kitchener-Waterloo Bass Club
Langdon Hall
Lumber Island Company Ltd.
Natural Sports, Kitchener
Nellis Construction
Ontario Hydro
Pine Meadows Retirement Community
Rockwood Outfitters
Soft Science Associates
The Cambridge Mill
The Meeting Place, St. Jacobs
Wm. Green and Associates

Educational Institutions:

Wilfrid Laurier University
University of Guelph
University of Waterloo

Media:

Brantford Expositor
Cambridge Reporter
Cambridge Times
Dunnville Chronicle
Elmira Independent
Elora Sentinel
Fergus-Elora News Express
Fergus Thistle
Guelph Daily Mercury
Kitchener-Waterloo Record
The Grand River Sacher
The Haldimand Press
The Regional News This Week
The St. George Lance

The lists of participants and affiliations were compiled from correspondence and sign-in sheets from community workshops and open houses. Some signatures were difficult to discern and may be misspelled. Also, some participants may have been inadvertently missed. Apologies are extended to those participants whose names are spelled incorrectly or who have not been acknowledged in this "first edition" of *The Grand Strategy*.



(Back Map) **Partie Occidentale de la Nouvelle France ou du Canada**
Homann Heirs 1755 edition
Courtesy of Caston Cartographics, Antique Maps,
Waterloo, Ontario. (519) 884-0314

Jacques-Nicholas Bellin (1703 - 1772)

Bellin's famous map of the Great Lakes was first published in 1744, using updated information provided by French explorers and missionaries. Bellin is believed to be the first cartographer to use the names of the Great Lakes as we know them today, and to identify the Grand River by name on a published map - *R. d'Urse ou la Grande Rivière*.

