



Grand River
Conservation
Authority



The Grand:
A Canadian
Heritage River

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Cover photo

Christine Korol (left) and Virginia Gauley measure the circumference of a tree in a forest plot at Shade's Mills Conservation Area as part of the EMAN project.



Plots uncover forest health

By Dave Schultz
GRCA Communications Co-ordinator

There's a plot to find out the truth about the Grand River forest.

Well, eleven plots actually, scattered across the Grand River watershed.

They are plots of land set up by GRCA staff earlier this year as part of a multi-year project to measure the health of the watershed's forests. GRCA staff will be paying close attention to the trees, shrubs and other plants over the years to get a picture of what's happening to them.

The project is part of a nationwide effort called the Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network (EMAN), a program developed by Environment Canada.

Similar plots are being set up from coast to coast by organizations and volunteers to better

understand the condition of today's forests and the changes taking place in them.

In the Grand River watershed, the project is being spearheaded by Christine Korol, who has been hired by the GRCA on a six-month contract with money provided by Environment Canada. She's working on the project with Virginia Gauley, the GRCA's watershed forester.

"We said in the Grand River Watershed Forest Plan that we wanted to initiate a long-term monitoring program to promote forest health," explained Gauley.

The EMAN program is a good start, she said.

"Forest health acts as a good indicator of overall watershed health. A healthy forest contributes to healthy water, healthy air, species habitat and human wellbeing."

The Grand River watershed was almost entire-



GRCA forester Virginia Gauley measures the height of a tree.

ly forested prior to the arrival of European settlers in the early 1800s. By the early 1900s, most of the land had been stripped bare and only five per cent of the watershed was covered by trees.

During the 20th century millions of trees were planted to repair the damage and today the watershed is about 19 per cent forested. However, that's still a long way from the 30 per cent recommended by Environment Canada.

Much of the forested land that exists

For more information

- ❑ The Grand River Watershed Forest Plan and information about the GRCA's forestry program are available on the GRCA website at www.grandriver.ca
- ❑ Information on the Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network is available at the program website at www.eman-rese.ca

today is threatened by urban growth and other stresses, particularly in the central part of the watershed.

That's what makes the EMAN program so important, said Korol.

"It allows us to assess the health of individual trees and to extrapolate the information to get a picture of forest health," she said.

The rules for creating the plots are established by Environment Canada to ensure consistency across the country.

Each plot must be 20 metres on each side and must be surrounded by 100 metres of forested space.

Every tree in the plot is tagged and marked on a map. Notes are taken on the species, size and general health of each tree. Information on saplings, shrubs, groundcover, lichen and salamanders within the plot is also recorded.

The plots will be revisited every three years. Changes in the condition of each tree will be noted, and other information on the general condition of the plot will be taken down.

With that information, it should be possible to track changes, whether they're for the better or the worse.

For example, if a plot is located near an urban area, the study may show the impact of smog on tree growth. Invasive or exotic plant species may have made their way into the forest from nearby family gardens. The impact of human use, for hiking and other activities, may also show up in the condition of the plot.

The presence of lichens can provide clues about air quality. Lichens are a combination of fungus and green algae, and cling to tree bark. They are sensitive to the presence of sulphur dioxide in the air. If the amount of sulphur dioxide grows as a result of increased air pollution, the presence of lichen will decline.

Salamanders also provide clues to the general health of the environment in each plot.

Most of the plots are on land that was once farmland or pastureland, and which has naturally regenerated as forest land during the past century.

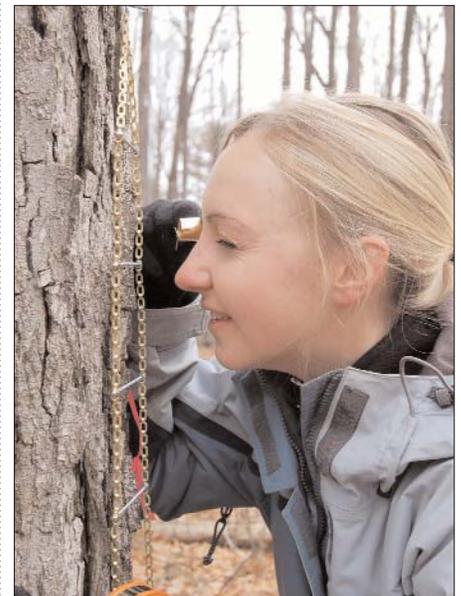
Nine of the plots are upland forests, which are characterized by the presence of varieties of maple, ash and oak trees. Some of the plots in the southern end of the watershed are in the Carolinian forest zone where sassafras, pignut hickory and butternut trees can be found.

Two plots were set up in prairie grassland areas of the F.W.R. Dickson Wilderness Area, between Paris and Cambridge. The open, sunny tallgrass habitat is a treeless plain composed of specialized grasses and wildflowers. It is a globally imperilled ecosystem and one of the most endangered ecosystems in Canada.

Several forest plots are in remote or lightly used areas, such as the ones in Luther Marsh Wildlife Management Area, Taquanyah Conservation Area (near Cayuga) and the Dunnville Marsh.

Others are in busy conservation areas or are quite close to busy urban areas: Guelph Lake, Laurel Creek (Waterloo), Shade's Mills (Cambridge), the Dryden Tract (southwest of Cambridge), Apps' Mill (Brant County) and Byng Island (Dunnville).

Korol says that based on the information collected from the plots this year, it should be possible to predict what the areas will look like in the future. If they



Christine Korol examines the lichen attached to tree bark.

don't match the prediction, "that will tell you that there are new or external stresses" that are taking a toll on the forest. It could be the presence of a new, nearby urban area or the arrival of an exotic plant, she said.

The big benefit of doing the work as part of a nationwide study is that you can compare wooded areas in one watershed with areas in another.

And the fact that all of the information is available through the Internet means it's easy to draw comparisons and conclusions, said Korol.

Rusty Crayfish invade the Grand River watershed

By Colin Oaks,
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

The rusty crayfish normally lives in Ohio and the Ohio River basin but in recent years has made its way to the Grand River watershed.

The rusty crayfish (*Orconectes rusticus*) was first discovered in the Grand River watershed in 1987 in the Eramosa River in Rockwood. On Sept. 18, 2004 the crayfish was found in Black Creek below the Luther Marsh dam, also part of the Grand River watershed.

After the 2004 discovery, the Ministry of Natural Resources sampled the Grand River, the Eramosa River and the Speed River to track the extent of the rusty crayfish's invasion.

Invasive species such as the rusty crayfish have the potential to result in changes to local fisheries. They do so largely by displacing native crayfish species that are an important food source for fish. Rusty crayfish have a higher metabolic rate than native crayfish so they consume twice as much food. In addition, they are omnivorous, meaning they will eat just about anything including aquatic vegetation, fish eggs, benthic invertebrates, small fish, and decaying plants and animals. They compete with juvenile game fish and forage fish species for food. The use of aquatic



Rusty crayfish have been found in several parts of the Grand River watershed. This invasive species can replace native species.

plants as food results in lost habitat for aquatic invertebrates and juvenile fish.

They are more aggressive than native crayfish and may be more difficult for game fish to capture and consume. They will also chase native crayfish out of daytime hiding locations, making them vulnerable to predation by birds and fish. The rusty crayfish can mate with other species of native crayfish which may hasten the local extinction of the native species.

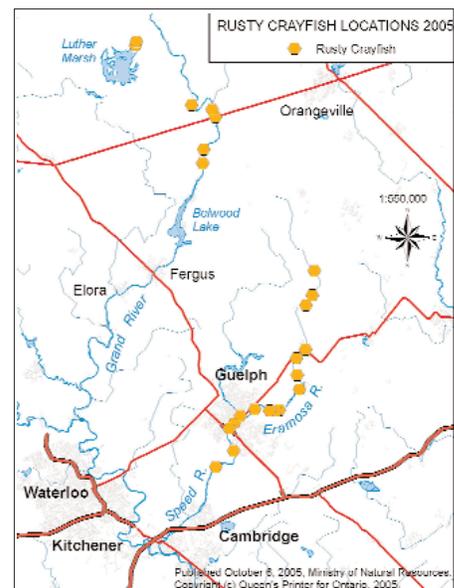
The rusty crayfish is a large crayfish and can be distinguished from native species by its rusty red coloured spots on the sides of its carapace located close to the tail. The rusty crayfish also has large black bands near the tips of its claws. The claws of the rusty crayfish also tend to be very large compared to the body and smooth, whereas the native species' claws are more proportional to its body size and have a rough textured surface.

In the Upper Grand River the rusty crayfish is found between Luther Marsh and Belwood Lake. The Shand Dam at Belwood Lake appears to have impeded the rusty crayfish's movements further down river. Unfortunately the rusty crayfish has already displaced all of the native crayfish from the affected portion of the river except for a small section just upstream of Belwood Lake.

In the Eramosa River the original invasion appears to have spread further into the upstream part of the watershed and downstream to the Speed River. In

the Eramosa River the native species of crayfish have been completely displaced in a few spots. In the Speed River the rusty crayfish has entered from the Eramosa River and spread downstream to the Wellington County Road 32 crossing and perhaps further. Upstream of the confluence with the Eramosa River, the rusty crayfish's progression upstream appears to have been halted by the dams in the City of Guelph.

The rusty crayfish has invaded several other areas in Ontario including the original finding in the 1960s in the Kawartha Lakes, Lake of the Woods, Quetico Provincial Park, Lake Superior and tributaries near Thunder Bay, the Ottawa River drainage basin, the upper Mississippi drainage basin in Lanark and



Frontenac counties, areas in Halliburton, and Berford Lake on the Bruce Peninsula. In 2002 they were found in Toronto area streams.

The rusty crayfish is a highly adaptable creature as it can live in almost all types of aquatic habitats. This versatility is what has allowed this creature to invade so many areas of Ontario already and means those who use these resources must be diligent in ensuring we do not allow it to spread any further.

Once introduced there are no effective measures to control the invader as any method available will affect the native crayfish species populations as well.

Anglers and others can reduce the spread of non-native species, such as the rusty crayfish, by familiarizing themselves with the section on "Laws to Help Stop the Spread of Exotic Species" found in Ontario's Recreational Fishing Regulations Summary.

Although Ontario anglers can use crayfish as bait, it is illegal to release crayfish and other baitfish, except into the body of water from which they were taken. Dump any unused, live crayfish and other baitfish in the trash and empty the water onto the land.



MILESTONES

Milestones are progress or products of *The Grand Strategy* Joint Work Plan.

2005 Water Forum: managing growth and water

By Barbara Veale
GRCA Co-ordinator of Policy,
Planning and Partnerships

More than 400 people gathered at the Grand River Conservation Authority head office to explore the relationships between growth and water at the Fifth Annual Grand River Watershed Water Forum on Sept. 16.

The event, hosted by the water managers in the Grand River watershed, featured a roster of knowledgeable speakers from government agencies, the private sector and the GRCA.

The event was opened by Ed Thomas who provided the traditional First Nations Thanksgiving Address. The Thanksgiving Address is an ancient message of peace and appreciation of Mother Earth and all her inhabitants, spoken to open and close social and religious gatherings in traditional Iroquois communities.

Laurel Broten

Laurel Broten, Ontario Minister of the Environment, applauded the efforts of the GRCA and its member municipalities in taking on the challenge of protecting local source water. She said the province would be introducing legislation to require the creation of source water protection plans on a watershed basis.

"We want landowners, farmers, businesses, municipalities and conservation authorities to work cooperatively to find the most cost-effective, practical approach for dealing with risks to drinking water," said Broten.

Paul Emerson

Paul Emerson, GRCA Chief Administrative Officer launched the third annual watershed report, called "Grappling with Growth." He pointed out that between 2001 and 2031, anticipated population growth for the Waterloo-Wellington-Brant area is 57 per cent, and that wastewater treatment will be a key issue. The protection of natural features such as moraines, which are the major recharge areas in the watershed, is a critical issue associated with growth. Difficult questions must be addressed around sustainability. Can the moraine systems in the watershed withstand the impacts of anticipated growth? Is a Great Lakes pipeline a tool to aid sustainable growth or a symptom of unsustainable growth? Are there limits to growth?



Environment Minister Laurel Broten

Mayors' panel

The Mayors' Panel was a highlight of the morning program. The panel included Ken Seiling, Chair, Regional Municipality of Waterloo; Charles Bagnato, Mayor of the Municipality of Brockton; David General, Elected Chief Councillor of the Six Nations of the Grand River Territory and Mike Hancock, Mayor of the City of Brantford.

Seiling pointed out that while the Region of Waterloo is planning for growth, it is also putting into place policies which will protect the environment, preserve the countryside, shape the urban environment, foster a strong economy and enhance the quality of life for residents.

Bagnato emphasized the impact on his community of the tainted water scandal in Walkerton in 2000.

"One can never return to anonymity," he said. "Walkerton will be forever in the annals of history remembered for the water tragedy."

The goal of Brockton is to turn infamy into excellence. Nowhere in Ontario, is the water so closely scrutinized. The municipality is embarking on

a long process of restoring the community's reputation as an exemplary place in which to work, play and invest. Bagnato advised all municipalities to "update your water systems to provincial standards, be sure your water operators are constantly being trained and retrained and be certain you comply with all regulations for the protection of your citizens and the future of your community."

General stressed that water is a precious resource. He emphasized that people are no longer connected to the land. Six Nations peoples no longer trap or fish. Although much has been accomplished to improve the quality of the river, General called for a more open dialogue between Six Nations and the communities up and down the Grand River system. He stated that "we are all stewards and that we must share the land." He emphasized that the watershed is nature's filtration system and that we must ensure that it has the capacity to continue to purify water.

Hancock said that the Grand River is the lifeline for the City of Brantford and that nothing is so important than having



David General, Elected Chief Councillor of Six Nations of the Grand River Territory

an adequate supply of potable water. One hundred per cent of the water supply for the city is taken from the Grand River. Hancock observed that "it has often been said that one reason that Brantford has had so few problems with water is we have had to cope with the Grand's water quality." It is amazing that Brantford has had only one sewage bypass in the past 20 years. Not surprisingly, Brantford's key concern is the problem of spills and discharges from upstream sewage treatment plants, industries and agricultural operations. Water availability over the next decades is also a concern. Brantford is actively participating with the GRCA and upstream municipalities to address these issues. The key, said Hancock, is that "we must all work together to ensure healthy and viable communities."

Maria Van Bommel

The afternoon program opened with greetings from Maria Van Bommel, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. Van Bommel stressed the need for "planning intelligently for healthy growth" in Ontario. She said the provincial government was committed to working across ministries to ensure the delivery of a coordinated approach. She noted that the Greenbelt Act, the Places to Grow Act, the Strong Communities Act, the new Provincial Policy Statement and the Ministry of Natural Resources Natural Spaces program are intended to complement each other – to direct growth to existing urban centres emphasizing intensification, reinvestment and revitalization, to protect green spaces, and to preserve prime agricultural lands.

Dennis O'Connor

Associate Chief Justice Dennis O'Connor spoke about the importance of public involvement throughout the Walkerton Inquiry. During his deliberations, Justice O'Connor explained that not only did he depend on experts from across Canada to advise him on the science to explain why the Walkerton

tragedy occurred, but also the input of the community and the experience of agencies such as the GRCA, municipalities, academics and others. This was accomplished in several ways such as an advisory panel, expert panels, formal briefs to the commission and town hall meetings held in communities throughout the province. Through the input received from a broad range of interests, Justice O'Connor recognized that reliance on treating drinking water at the tap was insufficient, short-sighted and costly and that source water protection was the first defence in ensuring safe potable water for Ontario residents.

Alex Bielak

Dr. Alex Bielak explained how research done by Environment Canada's National Water Research Institute (NWRI) can help Canadians. NWRI research priorities fall into four broad categories including human health, ecosystem health, sustainable use and economy and hazards and environmental prediction. Bielak shared several case studies regarding research which is being carried out to address nutrient impacts on the environment, road drainage, lack of flooding in the Peace-Athabasca Delta which threatens wetlands sustainability and developing methods to measure pharmaceuticals in the environment and assess whether these concentrations pose any risk to ecological or human health.

Rob Messervey

Rob Messervey, with the Ministry of Natural Resources, brought participants up-to-date on the draft agreements to implement the Great Lakes Charter Annex, 2001. The Great Lakes are an important source of water to millions of Canadians and Americans. The Charter Annex reaffirms the original charter developed in 1985 and signed by Ontario, Quebec, and eight Great Lakes states. Since only one per cent of the water in the lakes is renewed each year, the province is taking a lead role to ensure that agreements are strengthened

to limit diversions, protect and enhance water quality, promote water conservation, strengthen enforcement, further research, and to provide a stronger voice for Ontarians. The draft agreements are now founded on the overarching principles of ecosystem protection, precautionary approaches, recognition of cumulative impacts and climate change uncertainties. Public review of the draft agreements occurred this past summer. It is expected that final agreements will be signed in the near future. The Charter Annex will link with other planning initiatives such as source protection planning, permits to take water program and growth plans.

Bob Steele and Ron Scheckenberger

Bob Steele with Niagara Region, and Ron Scheckenberger with Philips Engineering Ltd. discussed the Niagara Water Quality Protection Strategy. This initiative is a multi-jurisdictional framework which provides a guide for stakeholders on how to best manage human activities affecting ground and surface water resources. It is designed to integrate agency mandates into a streamlined, coordinated strategy around six themes including human health, natural environment, agriculture, commerce, property risk and liability, and recreation. Steele and Scheckenberger provided participants with an overview of how the strategy was developed, what organizational structure is being proposed for implementation, implementation so far, and how the initiative can be used to guide land use planning.

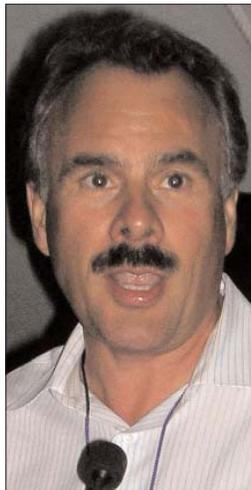
Andrew Hendry

Andrew Henry with Lake Huron and Elgin Area Primary Water Supply Systems spoke about the drinking water quality management system being put into place in Elgin and Middlesex counties to minimize threats to public health. It is anticipated that having this kind of quality assurance systems will instill greater public confidence and have far-reaching benefits including the mitiga-

tion of liabilities and risk, proactive administration and operation of the water system, and early detection of challenges and opportunities for improvement.

Gord Miller

The program concluded with summary remarks from Gord Miller, the environmental commissioner of Ontario. Miller left participants with three concepts to think about: sustainability,



Miller

source protection and decoupling. He noted that the environmental goal of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development is to decouple, or to break the link between, economic growth and environmental

degradation. He urged participants to reconnect with the land and learn to live within the limits of the resources it provides.

Exhibits

More than fifty exhibits were shown during the event. The displays highlighted innovative technologies and approaches for improved water management and land use planning.

A unique display was one of the Region of Waterloo's salt trucks, which features new technologies and equipment for spraying liquid de-icers onto road salt, to speed up the reaction between the salt and ice which in turn, reduces use of solid road salt.

If you are interested in viewing the presentations, most are available on the GRCA website at www.grandriver.ca

The 2006 Grand River Watershed Water Forum is scheduled for Friday, Sept. 15.



LOOK WHO'S TAKING ACTION

Trails group draws links to public health

By Lawrence Murphy, Chair, Waterloo-Dufferin-Wellington Trail Links Committee

If enthusiasm and engagement is any indication, the issue of trails is alive and growing in the communities of Wellington, Dufferin and Waterloo.

On Oct. 21, the Waterloo-Dufferin-Wellington Trail Links Committee held a well-attended and exciting workshop at the GRCA office in Cambridge.

The full-day event included a morning of thought-provoking speakers and an afternoon spent reviewing trail maps newly developed in collaboration with the three municipalities. Participants reviewed identified gaps in the trail network and discussed the action required to fill in the gaps. More than 60 individuals took part in the workshop, including planners, politicians, public health professionals, and trail and hiking club members.

GRCA Chairman Peter Krause offered opening greetings and then asked both Karen Redman, MP for Kitchener Centre, and Liz Sandals, MPP for Guelph-Wellington to say a few words. Following this, John Bellini of the Trans Canada Trail Foundation delivered the keynote. John offered a perfect start to the talks, being both informative and inspirational.

Next up was Carol Oitment from the new Ontario Ministry of Health Promotion who reviewed the Ontario Trails Strategy. Hugh Handy, a senior associate planner with the GSP Group, a planning and urban design firm, spoke about issues of trail design and about the planner-developer-council process. It was a very helpful overview for many who find this mystifying at best.

Dr. Liana Nolan, Waterloo Region

medical officer of health, provided information about the obesity epidemic facing the province. She linked this to urban planning and car use issues and outlined the medical benefits associated with trails. Dan Andrews of Trans Canada Trail and Patrick Connor of the Ontario Trails Council presented their concept of regional management councils for trails, and then all of these speakers took part in a panel, fielding questions from the floor.

Lunch was sandwiched between presentations by Trail Links Committee members Karen Armstrong and Lawrence Murphy, both from Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health. Armstrong spoke briefly on the committee's excellent trails business case. Murphy presented on the new digitized maps of the three regions, a substantial project which had its impetus at the committee's 2003 workshop.

It was these maps that formed the basis of the afternoon exercise. A wealth

of input and knowledge was brought to the table and the result was clear and explicit direction for the future of trail links in our three communities.

If the success of a workshop can be measured by its impact, then this event has already proved its worth. Following the workshop, the issue of the bridge over the River Grand linking the Kissing Bridge Trail was brought to Waterloo regional council and there now appears to be momentum towards finding a solution.

Evaluations indicate a strong consensus for continued efforts on the part of the committee. In addition, a dozen participants indicated interest in joining the committee. The strength of the passion and commitment of those who care about trails is evident in our communities and if anything it is growing.

For further information on the Trail Links Committee, contact the committee chair Lawrence Murphy at (519) 821-2370.

Young conservationists graduate from program

Rebecca Hay of the Guelph District Ministry of Natural Resources team was among the first class to graduate from the Young Conservation Professionals Career Development program.

This program ran as a pilot project of the A.D. Latornell Endowment Fund, Centre for Land and Water Stewardship, University of Guelph and Dr. Stewart Hilts, Director.



Rebecca Hay

Participants completed an application process where they were selected for their educational background, employment experience and future career goals within the conservation profession.

Hay, along with 19 others participated in workshops focusing on management and leadership skills as well as fundraising, grant writing, program planning and development, collaboration and partnerships, policy development, facilitation skills, teamwork and organizational management.

"The program really encouraged and provided opportunities for self-reflection and peer learning" notes Hay.

The program will be continued for 2006.



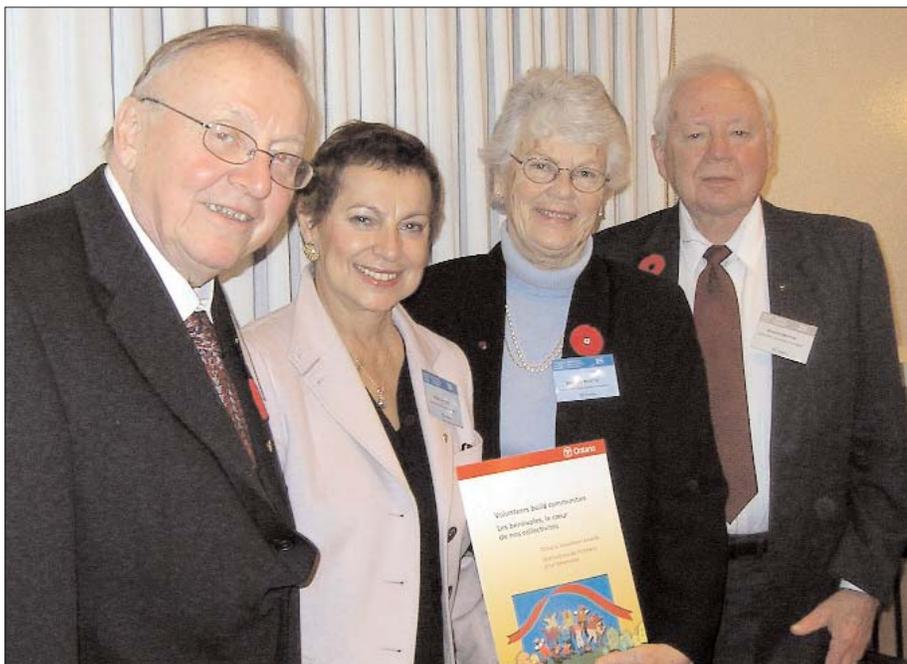
NOW AVAILABLE

The gift that keeps on growing

This holiday season, give a gift that keeps on growing – a tree.

It makes a great gift for family and friends, and it's tax deductible.

Each year the Grand River Conservation Authority plants more than



Foundation volunteers honoured

Four members of the Grand River Conservation Foundation board were presented Ontario Volunteer Service Awards at a ceremony in Kitchener on Nov. 8. Receiving the awards for 15 years of service were Alex Lang (left), Hilde English and Marilyn Murray. Bob Murray (right) received an award for 25 years of service. John Pollock, who was unable to attend, was recognized for his 20 years of service. The awards are presented by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration.

100,000 trees across the watershed to make it a healthier and greener place.

With a minimum \$30 donation to the Grand River Conservation Foundation, you can cover the cost of planting a tree in the watershed.

The \$30 will cover the cost of planting one tree during 2006. For your donation you'll receive a certificate bearing the name of the gift recipient as well as a charitable donation tax receipt.

The names of donors, along with the gift recipient and the year the gift was made, are recorded in a commemorative book located in the foyer of the GRCA Administrative Centre in Cambridge. Please note that gifts cannot be ascribed to specific trees.

For more information, see the Grand River Conservation Foundation section of the GRCA website at www.grandriver.ca/foundation and look under "Make a donation."

You can also contact Sara Wilbur, director of development, at (519) 621-2763, Ext. 272 or by e-mail at swilbur@grandriver.ca

Tenth edition of Grand Actions Registry published

The tenth edition of the Grand Actions Registry is now available for viewing on the Grand River Conservation Authority's website at www.grandriver.ca. Once again, a big thank you is extended to all of the individuals, groups, businesses, agencies and others who participated with great enthusiasm. Three hundred and twenty-five entries summarizing activities, actions and events to improve the heritage and health of the Grand River watershed in 2004 are included.

The Grand Actions Registry is compiled every year by the Grand River Conservation Authority in order to recognize, commend and celebrate individual and shared efforts.

Limited hard copies of the registry

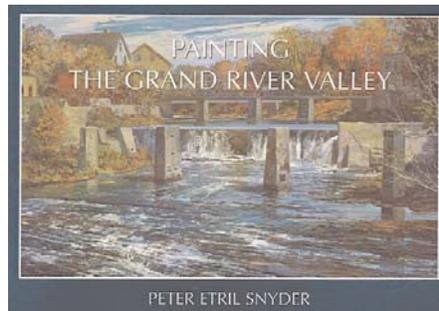
are also available by calling the Grand River Conservation Authority at (519) 621-2761.

Call for submissions

The Grand River Conservation Authority is now compiling submissions for the 2005 Grand Actions Registry.

You are invited to submit a description of your achievements by completing the form found on the GRCA website by June 30, 2006.

If you are aware of others that have undertaken activities, please encourage them to submit as well. For more information contact Barbara Veale at phone: (519) 621-2763 ext. 274; fax: (519) 621-4945; e-mail: bveale@grandriver.ca



Book celebrates Grand River valley

Artist Peter Etril Snyder has produced a new book entitled "Painting the Grand River Valley."

The book is a collection of dozens of paintings and excerpts from Snyder's work, depicting the Grand River watershed's most noted places, historic sites and unique human heritage. The artist calls it a "mini-gallery of my almost 40 years of painting in the Grand River valley."

It has a forward by Peter Krause, chairman of the GRCA.

The GRCA is selling the books at \$19.95. Proceeds from the sales go to the Grand River Conservation Foundation for programs and projects to protect the environment of the watershed.

Snyder was honorary chair of the foundation for eight years.

To buy the book, call Doina Hartley at (519) 621-2763, Ext. 372.

Orders can be faxed to (519) 621-4844 or by e-mail to dhartley@grandriver.ca.

Correction

The caption accompanying a photo of swans printed in the September-October, wrongly identified them as trumpeter swans.

In fact, the swans in the photo are mute swans, which have orange bills, compared to native swans, which have black bills. Both species are now breeding on their own in our watershed. A third species of swans in our watershed, Tundra swans, are not breeding here but pass through when they migrate.

About this newsletter

This newsletter is produced bi-monthly as a communications tool by the Grand River Conservation Authority on behalf of the partners in *The Grand Strategy*. This newsletter can be seen at www.grandriver.ca

For information on

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Deadlines for submissions are the 15th of January, March, May, July, September and November. Submissions may be edited for length or style.

Tax deductible donations and sponsorships toward the cost of producing this newsletter are always welcome.

Publications Mail

Agreement #144871

Grand River Watershed 9th Annual Heritage Day Workshop & Celebration

Monday, February 20, 2006 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
University of Waterloo School of Architecture
Melville Street, Cambridge

Heritage: The Competitive Edge

Morning Program

- 8:30-9:00 a.m. **Registration** (*coffee and muffins will be available*)
- 8:50-9:00 a.m. **Piper**
- 9:00-9:10 a.m. **Welcoming Remarks**
- 9:10-9:35 a.m. **Minister of Culture (invited)**
- 9:35-10:05 a.m. **A Sense of Place – Ken Doherty, City of Peterborough**
- 10:05-10:35 a.m. **Refreshment Break**
- 10:35-12:00 p.m. **Mayors' Panel on Heritage: The Competitive Edge**

Buffet Lunch – Displays – Guided Tours of the School of Architecture

Afternoon Program

- 1:15-1:20 p.m. **Piper**
- 1:20-1:40 p.m. **The Quebec City Experience, Laurie Thatcher, Past President Heritage Cambridge**
- 1:40-2:00 p.m. **Castles in the Sky, Lines in the Sand: The Importance of Heritage Designation - Robert Shipley, Chair, UW Heritage Resources Centre**
- 2:00-2:20 p.m. **A New Public Space – Architecture on the Grand - Rick Haldenby, Director, UW School of Architecture**
- 2:20-2:40 p.m. **The W5 of Heritage Districts - Catherine Nasmith, Architect**
- 2:40-3:15 p.m. **Toronto's Distillery District – David Jackson, Cityscape Development Corporation**
Millstone or Jewel in the Crown? - Jeremy Grant, Alton Mill, Alton
- 3:15-3:30 p.m. **Sean Fraser, Ontario Heritage Trust**
- 3:30-5:00 p.m. **Reception – Design at Riverside Gallery**

Registration is limited to 200 on a first-come, first-served basis. Registrations will be accepted until Friday, February 10, 2006

**To register, please complete this form and return it to: c/o Cathy Smith
73 Water Street North, 3rd Floor
Cambridge, Ontario N1R 5W8
Phone: (519) 740-4650, ext. 4649 Fax: (519) 622-6184 Email: smithcathy@city.cambridge.on.ca**

Name: _____
Title: _____
Organization: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

Can we include your contact information on our list of participants for the registration package? Yes No

HOSTED BY: Heritage Working Group of The Grand Strategy
**SPONSORED BY: Heritage Cambridge, City of Cambridge, Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation,
Grand River Conservation Authority**
**ORGANIZED BY: Heritage Cambridge, Cambridge Municipal Heritage Committee, City of Cambridge,
Ministry of Culture, Grand River Conservation Authority**