



CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM

***Heritage Strategy***  
***for the***  
***Ottawa River***  
***Ontario***  
**2009**



Ottawa River Heritage Designation Committee

**Submitted to the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board  
by the Government of Ontario, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Parks**





IN MEMORY OF

*Len Hopkins*

1930 ~ 2007



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) was created by the Federal, Provincial and Territorial governments to recognize outstanding and exemplary rivers of Canada and to ensure the sustainable management of the heritage values for generations to come. To qualify for inclusion in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, a river or section of a river must demonstrate outstanding cultural and/or natural heritage values, and offer quality recreational opportunities.

The Ontario portion of the Ottawa River will play an important role in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, providing representation of several important cultural themes. Aboriginal peoples utilized the resources along the Kichi Sibi for over 6,000 years. The river continues to be considered the heartland of the Algonquin First Nations community. The outstanding historical and political significance of the river, as the gateway for continental exploration, a premier transportation corridor during the fur and timber eras, and home to the Nation's Capital – Ottawa, make the Ottawa River deserving of CHRS status.

The natural resources that made the Ottawa River so attractive to its early inhabitants continue to be important on a national level. The Ottawa River plays a significant role as the largest tributary in the St. Lawrence River basin ecosystem. The river traverses easily accessible, visible segments of the lithosphere that represent the past three billion years of the Earth's history. It is the only Canadian river that crosses four major geological subdivisions. The rich ecosystems of the Ottawa River sustain more than 80 species at risk and provide habitat for over 300 species of birds.

The tradition of exploration and travel on the Ottawa River continues to this day. The waterway features an exhilarating range of world class paddling, rafting and kayaking opportunities featuring a variety of wilderness, rural and urban settings. Waterfront areas all along the river have become the focus of community development and recreational events.

In the fall of 2002, as part of the Ottawa River – Legacy Landmark Network Project, Erik Lockhart from the Queen's University Executive Decision Centre facilitated a visioning session for waterway community representatives. The designation of the Ottawa River as a Canadian Heritage River was identified as a key initiative. In June 2003, the Ottawa River Heritage Designation Committee (ORHDC) spearheaded by Mr. Len Hopkins, was formed with the mission to move forward the process for inclusion of the Ottawa River as part of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. The committee structure included

an executive group with Algonquin First Nations participation, a steering committee representing the various regions of the river and local working groups consisting of citizens, landowners, community experts and municipal representatives. Information gathering, review and production of studies, documents and plans have been the responsibility of the committee members.

The completion of “A Background Study for the Nomination of the Ottawa River under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System – 2005” and “Nomination Document for the Ottawa River, Ontario – 2006” was coordinated by the Quebec Labrador Foundation. The nomination of the Ontario portion of the Ottawa River was presented to the CHRS – Board of Directors in May 2006. The development of the “Heritage Strategy for the Ottawa River, Ontario – 2008” began in the fall of 2006.

The Heritage Strategy for the Ontario portion of the Ottawa River has as its basis the recognition, effective use and application of existing legislation, regulations and policies concerning cultural and natural resource management combined with citizen recognition of the heritage and recreational values of the river. An Algonquin First Nations vision for the river is being developed at the time of this writing. These will be the principal tools to maintain the CHRS values of the Ontario portion of the Ottawa River.

The goal of the Heritage Strategy for the Ottawa River is to support and complement the existing integrated resource management tools that recognize, promote and sustain the cultural heritage, natural heritage and recreational values for which the Ontario portion of the Ottawa River was nominated to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. The plan presents strategic intents and actions for:

1. Water flow and water quality;
2. Maintaining the integrity of cultural heritage features and sites;
3. Maintaining the integrity of natural heritage features and processes;
4. Promoting public enjoyment of the cultural, natural and recreational values;
5. Developing partnerships for waterway tourism and sustainable economic development.

The area, to which this strategy applies, includes the entire stretch of 590 kilometres of the Ottawa River bordering the Province of Ontario, from the head of Lake Timiskaming to and including the Township of East Hawkesbury.

The goals, intents and actions set out in this document require the cooperation and participation of federal and provincial agencies, Algonquin First Nations, waterway communities, and both public and private stakeholders. The Ottawa River will be effectively managed as a Canadian Heritage River as all partners recognize the values of the river in their activities and plans. The ten year monitoring report, required by the CHRS will measure the effectiveness of this strategy and will perpetuate citizen stewardship of the Ottawa River.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

### 1.1 Purpose of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS)

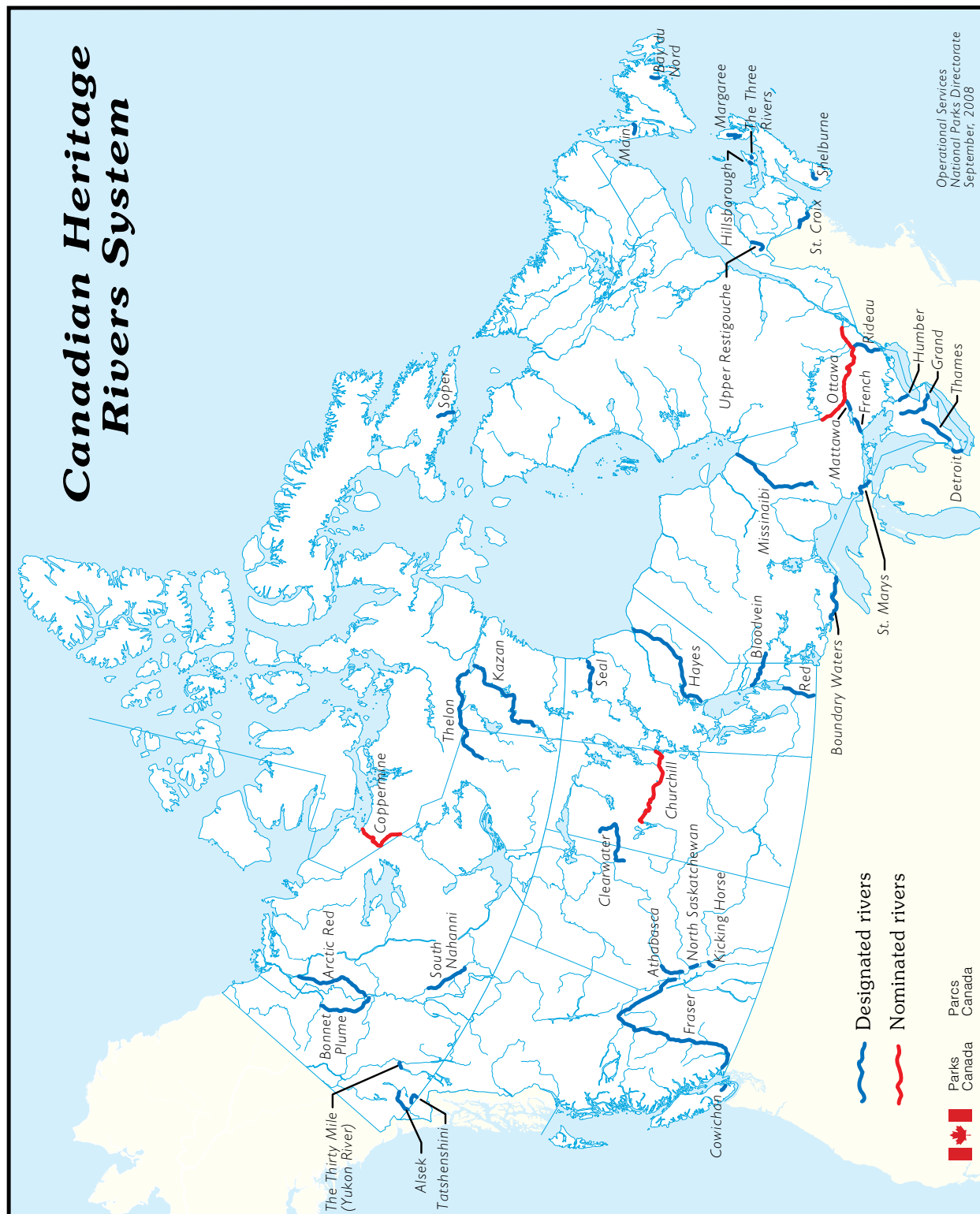
In 1984, the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) was established to conserve and protect the best examples of Canada's river heritage, to give them national recognition, and to encourage the public to enjoy and appreciate them. It is a cooperative program in which the governments of Canada, all 10 provinces, and the three territories participate. A national board made up of private citizens and senior officials from government departments responsible for the protection of the Canadian environment administers the program.

The goal of the CHRS is to establish a system that reflects the diversity of Canada's river environments and celebrates the role of rivers in Canada's history and society. To qualify for inclusion in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, a river or section of a river must demonstrate outstanding cultural heritage and/or natural heritage value, and offer quality recreational opportunities.

Participation in the CHRS is voluntary, provincial and territorial partners retain traditional jurisdictional powers, including land ownership and management.

Gaining status as a Canadian Heritage River brings with it numerous advantages, including increased coordination between organizations along the river, better conservation of natural and cultural heritage, and a strengthened regional tourism sector.





Map 1: Canadian Heritage Rivers System, 2008

## 1.2 Ottawa River Nomination and Designation Process

Nomination of the Ottawa River as a Canadian Heritage River was based on the significant cultural, natural and recreational values found along the Ontario side of the river. Citizen interest in honouring the Ottawa River has been building over several years. In 2003, the Ottawa River Heritage Designation Committee (ORHDC) was formed to spearhead the process. This group represents the general public, organizations, agencies and municipalities along the Ottawa River, all of which were involved in extensive meetings between the spring of 2003 and the fall of 2008.

2008/11/01 – Public Information Session, Mattawa ON

2008/10/18 – Public Information Session, Eganville ON

2008/10/01 – Steering Committee Presentation to OMNR Eastern Regional Managers Team, Pembroke ON

2008/09/13 – Public Consultation Session, Temiskaming Shores ON

2008/09/06 – Public Consultation Session, Petawawa Point, Petawawa ON

2008/08/30 & 31 – Public Consultation Sessions, Pinhey’s Point, Ottawa ON

2008/08/19 – Steering Committee Update with OMNR Pembroke District, Pembroke ON

2008/06/03 – Public Information Session, Cobden ON

2008/01/17 – Steering Committee Meeting with Elder William Commanda, Ottawa ON

2007/08/20 – Steering Committee Meeting with Environment Minister John Baird, Ottawa ON

2006/09 – Full Committee Meeting, Pembroke ON

2005/12/14 – Ontario Steering Committee Meeting, Petawawa, ON

2005/12/13 – Community Information Session, Pembroke ON

2005/11/16 – Community Information Session, Wendover ON

2005/11/09 – Community Information Session, L’Orignal ON

2005/10/26 – Community Information Session, Mattawa ON

2005/10/25 – Community Information Session, Temiskaming Shores ON

2005/10/18 – Community Information Session, Deep River ON

2005/09/21 & 22 – Ontario Steering Committee Meeting, Mattawa ON

2005/07/06 – Executive Committee Meeting, Gatineau QC

2005/02/16 – Executive and Steering Committee Meeting, Gatineau QC

2004/11/24 – Executive and Steering Committee Meeting, Petawawa ON

2004/09/30 – Prescott-Russell Region Information Meeting, Plantagenet ON

2004/09/02 – Algonquin Communities Information Meeting, Temiskaming QC

2004/08/17 – Gatineau Region Information Meeting, Gatineau QC

2004/07/15 – Ottawa Region Information Meeting, Kanata ON

2004/05/28 – Lake Temiskaming Region Information Meeting,  
Temiskaming Shores ON

2004/05/05 – Pembroke Community Meeting, Pembroke ON

2004/04/07 – Lake Temiskaming Region Information Meeting, Ville Marie QC

2004/03/10 – Algonquin Community Meeting with Elder William Commanda,  
Maniwaki QC

2004/02/28 – Gatineau Region Information Meeting, Gatineau QC

2004/01/26 – Pontiac Region Information Meeting, Campbells Bay QC

2004/01/23 – Executive Committee Meeting, Petawawa ON

2003/12/18 – Community Information Meeting, Aylmer QC

2003/09/30 – Executive Committee Meeting, Petawawa ON

2003/06/14 – Launch of Ottawa River Heritage Designation Project,  
formed to seek designation of the Ottawa River, as a Canadian Heritage River,  
Petawawa ON

2003/05/05 – Information Session with Chief Whiteduck and Council Members,  
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan. Golden Lake ON

ORHDC completed a substantial background study of the heritage values of the Ottawa River in the fall of 2005. Local experts in the fields of archaeology, geology, aboriginal history, regional river history and river-based stories contributed written chapters to the study. Several regional sub-committees were formed to coordinate public involvement and the gathering of research describing key heritage values in each region.

This project builds on several recent community-driven initiatives that have proven successful, including;

- Ottawa River Legacy Landmark Network
- Mattawa River – Canadian Heritage River Designation
- Petawawa Emerald Necklace Trail System and Heritage Village
- City of Ottawa – Rideau Waterway – Canadian Heritage River Designation
- Pembroke Millennium Waterfront Project.

Support for the designation of the Ontario portion of the Ottawa River as a Canadian heritage river is widespread. While not presently a Quebec government priority, many individuals representing organizations in both Ontario and Quebec have contributed to this initiative.

The Ottawa River was nominated to the CHRS in 2006. Known by the Algonquin First Nations community as the Kichi Sibi, or Big River, and as the Riviere des Outaouais in French, it cradles the natural and cultural heart of eastern Ontario and western Quebec. The section of the river that was nominated is the entire stretch of 590 kilometres that borders the Province of Ontario, from the head of Lake Timiskaming to, and including, the Township of East Hawkesbury.

In 2009, the ORHDC will ask the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board (the Board) to include the Ontario portion of the Ottawa River into the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. If endorsed by the Board, approval will be sought from the Ontario Minister of Natural Resources, and then from the Federal Minister of the Environment. The federal and provincial ministers would then jointly announce the formal designation of the Ottawa River as a Canadian heritage river.

Before the Ontario portion of the Ottawa River can be designated as a Canadian heritage river, a heritage strategy must be completed. This strategy identifies goals, strategic directions and actions for the effective management of the Ottawa River as a Canadian Heritage River. Management will be shared by stakeholders of the river, including federal, provincial and municipal agencies, First Nations, community interest groups, private businesses, educational institutions and area residents.

### 1.3 Purpose of the Heritage Strategy

The goal of this heritage strategy is to support and complement existing integrated resource management efforts that recognize, promote and sustain the cultural heritage, natural heritage and recreational values for which the Ontario portion of the Ottawa River was nominated to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. The plan presents strategic intents and actions for:

- Water flow and water quality;
- Maintaining the integrity of cultural heritage features and sites;
- Maintaining the integrity of natural heritage features and processes;
- Promoting public enjoyment of the cultural, natural and recreational values; and
- Developing partnerships for waterway tourism and sustainable economic development.



*Source Waters ~ Credit: OLL Partners*

#### 1.4 Recognition of Rights and Existing Activities

Landowner and leaseholder rights, and those with mineral dispositions, rights-of-way for roads and utilities, and natural resource allocations under licences and permits are fully respected. Existing Aboriginal and treaty rights are also fully recognized and respected in the CHRS designation.

This heritage strategy recognizes and accommodates adjacent land and resource uses of the river, while ensuring that the cultural heritage, natural heritage and recreational values for which the river was nominated for are recognized, conserved and celebrated. The heritage strategy and designation of the Ottawa River as a Canadian heritage river does not impose new legislation or new regulations for use of the river and adjacent lands, nor does it change jurisdictional responsibilities for river management.



*Parliament Hill from the Ottawa River ~ Credit: Library and Archives Canada*

## 2.0 THE OTTAWA RIVER

### 2.1 Character and Values

The nomination of the Ottawa River was based on outstanding cultural heritage values in fulfillment of the submission requirements of the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board. Although the river was not nominated for its natural heritage values, the Ottawa River possesses significant features that are not currently represented by the CHRS. The Ontario portion of the Ottawa River provides excellent opportunities for recreation and meets all of the recreational selection and integrity guidelines as outlined by CHRS. Recreational values strengthen the ability of visitors and residents to enjoy both the cultural and natural heritage values of the river.

This section describes the outstanding cultural heritage, natural heritage and recreational values found along the Ontario portion of the Ottawa River.

#### **Introduction**

The Ottawa River flows between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and divides the watershed, draining an area of 146,300 square kilometres. It is the greatest tributary of the St. Lawrence, and is Canada's 8th largest river in terms of mean discharge volume. Notable tributaries of the upper section of the river include the Montreal River, flowing into the lower end of Lake Timiskaming, the Mattawa River (also a Canadian Heritage River), and the Petawawa River. In mid-river, the Bonnechere, Madawaska and Mississippi Rivers enter the Ottawa River at or near Arnprior in Renfrew County. Downstream, the Rideau Waterway, also a Canadian Heritage River, flows into the river in the City of Ottawa, while the South Nation River empties into the river near Wendover, in the County of Prescott/ Russell.

Originally, the Ottawa River consisted of mighty rapids alternating with lake-like stretches of waterway. Hydroelectric dams, making use of the Ottawa's total vertical drop of around 400 metres, have tamed many of the historic rapids of the Ottawa River. Today, the major remaining untamed rapids along the Ottawa River are located in the Rocher Fendu section in the "White-water Region" of Renfrew County.



## **Cultural Heritage**

The history of the Ottawa River is of outstanding importance in understanding the development of Canada. It was the main route into the heart of North America, earning its status as the original “trans-Canada highway”.

As the traditional heartland of the Algonquin First Nations, the Ottawa River is strongly associated with significant aboriginal beliefs. Concentrations of riverside archaeological discoveries attest to the legacy of the Algonquin people and culture throughout the Ottawa River valley. Evidence exists of extensive aboriginal trade networks dating back thousands of years.

The Ottawa River was the definitive route of Canadian exploration. It provided Canada’s most famous explorers such as Champlain, Radisson, Mackenzie and Franklin with passage into central and western North America. The river was the gateway to Canada’s most famous fur trade routes used during the *coureurs de bois* and *voyageur* eras.

The Ottawa River provided a critical link to other rivers included in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System such as the Mattawa and the LaVase Portages, the French, the Boundary Waters – Voyageur Water Route and the Rideau Waterway. It served as the earliest route of commerce for the Northwest Company and subsequently was heavily used by the Hudson’s Bay Company.

Significant contributions of the French in North America are rooted in a 400-year legacy of exploration, mapping, commerce and settlement along the Ottawa River beginning with Brule’s explorations in 1608. French seigneuries, or small farm settlements, along the river included L’Original, the earliest seigneurie in Ontario and one of a very few in the province.

The Ottawa River provided easy access to vast, pristine forests located throughout the watershed. Large rafts of squared timber were floated down the Ottawa River destined for Quebec City, where fleets of sailing ships transported the timber to Great Britain for use by the Royal Navy. Large quantities of sawn lumber were sold to the New England States for use in the construction of the cities of New York, Boston and Chicago. This expansion of trade acted as an economic engine that drove Canada’s early commercial development.

With the parliament buildings overlooking the Ottawa River, there stands a testimony to the development of the nation’s capital and Canada as a country.





# Ottawa River — Heritage of Canada's Capital Region



### Heritage Legacy

- Chaudiere Portages — since time immemorial.
- Philemon Wright settles on north shore — 1820
- First square timber raft travels down the river — 1826
- Pinhey's Point — 1821
- Colonel John By starts to build Rideau Canal — 1826
- Billings Estate — 1828
- Maplelawn Gardens — 1831
- Rideau Canal completed — 1832
- Thomas McKay constructs Rideau Hall — 1838
- University of Ottawa — 1848
- E.B. Eddy constructs sawmill — 1851
- Ottawa chosen as Canada's Capital — 1857
- Parliament Buildings opened — 1866
- Earncliffe, Ottawa home of Sir John A. MacDonald — 1867
- Beechwood Cemetery — 1873; Notables include Sir Robert Borden, Sir Sandford Fleming, Sir Henry K. Egan, Tommy Douglas, Gerhard Herzberg and J.R. Booth.
- The Nile Voyageurs — 1884
- Royal Canadian Mint — 1908
- J.R. Booth residence — 1909
- Mackenzie King Estate, Gatineau Park — 1950
- Rideau Waterway designated as a Canadian Heritage River — 2000

### Theme Photos

- Resource Harvesting — Title: Wrights Mill and Tavern 1823  
Credit: Library and Archives of Canada
- Water Transport — Title: Log Booms and Steamboats  
Credit: W. J. Topley, Library and Archives of Canada
- Riparian Settlement — Title: Ottawa City 1855  
Credit: Library and Archives of Canada
- Culture and Recreation — Title: Rideau Falls 1860  
Credit: Library and Archives of Canada
- Jurisdictional Uses — Title: Rideau Canal Entering the Ottawa River  
Credit: Library and Archives of Canada

Circa 1876

Map 3: Ottawa River — Heritage of Canada's Capital Region



## Natural Heritage

The Ottawa River possesses significant natural heritage values. It traverses easily accessible, visible segments of the lithosphere that represent the past three billion years of the Earth's history. In addition, the Ottawa River is the only Canadian river that crosses four major geological subdivisions. Fossilized stromatolites, the oldest known record of life on Earth, can be easily viewed along the Ottawa River between Pembroke and Ottawa. Elements easily seen along the river include glacial till, drumlins, moraines, raised beaches, glacial outwash as well as vast accumulations of silt and clay. Evidence of the post-glacial Champlain Sea environment can be found along the river, including whalebones and a variety of marine fossils.

Strong river currents have created underwater caves near Westmeath Provincial Park. A mapped network of over four kilometres of twisting passages represents a unique geologic formation in Canada.



*Oiseau Rock ~ Credit: Nancy Hiscock*

The rich ecosystems of the Ottawa River sustain more than 80 species at risk, including the river redhorse, American shad, least bittern, and eastern spiny soft-shell turtle. In addition, the Ottawa River provides habitat for over 300 species of birds and is one of the continent's most important flyways for migratory waterfowl. Rare prairie and alvar vegetation grows along those parts of the Ottawa River shoreline prone to spring flooding.

The Alfred Bog, a boreal peat bog, is the largest of its kind in southern Ontario and lies within an abandoned channel of the Ottawa River. Due to its unique features, Alfred Bog has been recommended for provincial park status.

Old growth white pine protected in Gillies' Grove in Arnprior, are among the tallest in Ontario. They are rare remnants of the famous forests of the Ottawa Valley.

The natural aesthetic character of the river features sections that have not been influenced or modified by human land use and development, including wetlands, parklands and white-water environments.

# Ottawa River – Natural Heritage Values



Title: Source Waters  
Credit: Library and Archives of Canada

## Hydrology

- Drainage Basin
- ★ Seasonal Variation
- Water Content
- River Size



Title: Spirit Rock  
Credit: ORLNL

## Physiography

- Physiographic Region
- Geological Process
- ★ Hydrogeology
- Topography



Title: Deep Waters  
Credit: Christian Vollemond

## Morphology

- Valley Types
- ★ Channel Patterns
- Channel Profile
- Fluvial Landforms



Title: Allied Bog  
Credit: ORLNL

## Biotic Environments

- Aquatic Ecosystems
- ★ Terrestrial Ecosystems



Title: Gillies Grove  
Credit: Adrienne Blattel

## Vegetation

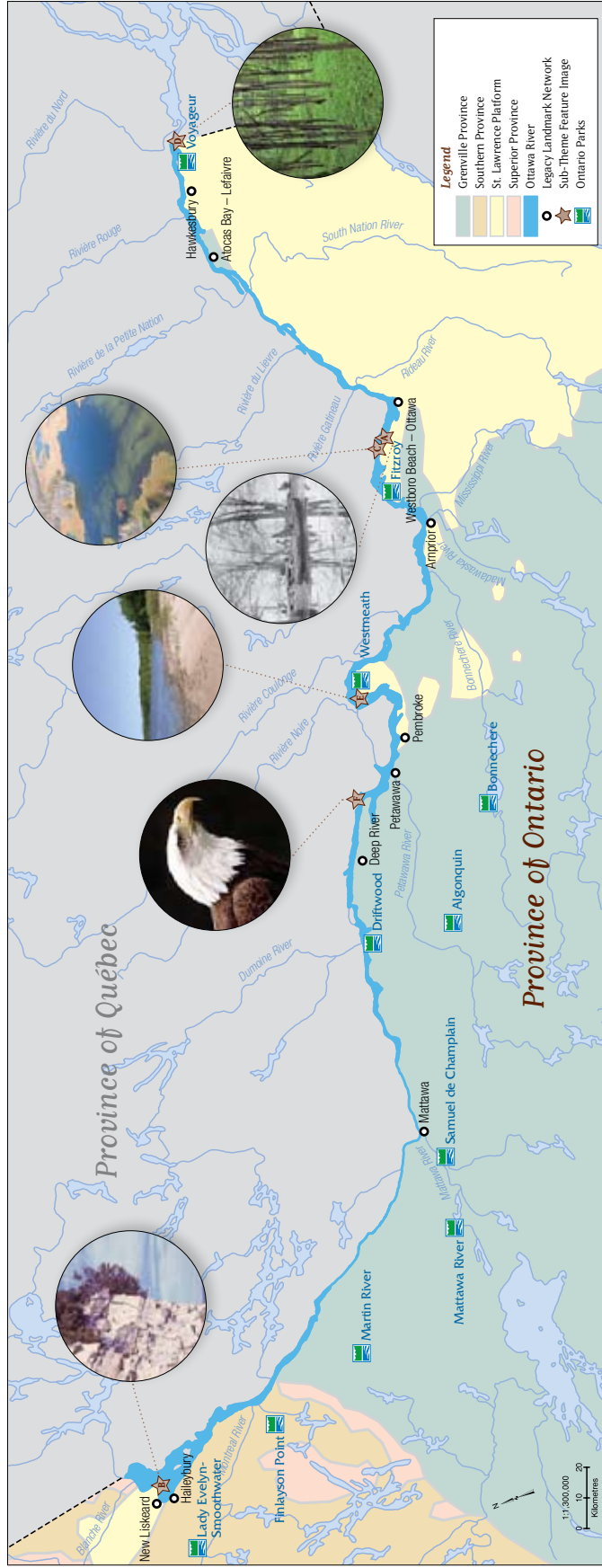
- ★ Significant Plant Communities
- Rare Plant Species



Title: Spotted Turtle  
Credit: Petawawa Civic Centre

## Fauna

- Significant Animal Populations
- ★ Rare Animal Species



Map 4: Ottawa River – Natural Heritage Values

## Recreational Values

The visual appearance of the Ottawa River provides visitors with a rich and varied mixture of cultural and natural experiences along the entire corridor. Many sections of the river such as Oiseau Rock still provide a sense of what the earliest travellers must have encountered. The entire waterway provides excellent opportunities for boating, paddling, swimming, fishing and bird watching.

The Ottawa River is recognized as one of the best white-water destinations in the world. In 2007, the World Freestyle Kayak Championships returned to the Rocher Fendu section of the Ottawa River. The combination of warm water and high volume rapids attracts paddlers from around the world to this untamed stretch of river.



*World Class Paddling ~ Credit: Owl Rafting*

The Ottawa River continues to serve as the gateway to Ontario's backcountry. Paddling trips up Ottawa River tributaries such as the Montreal, Mattawa and Petawawa rivers, retrace routes used since time immemorial.

Riverside trails and waterfront areas have been developed in many of the communities as the Ottawa River becomes a focal point for activities and events. Communities along the river are actively highlighting and interpreting the heritage of the Ottawa River. The Ottawa River – Legacy Landmark Network features interpretative plaques of natural and cultural values unique to ten riverside

communities. National historic sites including the House of Commons line the river, interpreting the stories of Canada-wide significance. Regional museums, heritage homes, pioneer villages and historic plaques complete the river-touring experience. Unique to the Ottawa River is the range of recreational opportunities within wilderness, rural or urban settings.



# Ottawa River – Communities and Recreational Values



Title: Grand Chute. Credit: Mr. Cheng

## Natural Heritage Appreciation

- Scenic Views
- Wildlife Viewing
- Bird Watching
- Forests and Forests



Title: Tulip Festival. Credit: Ryan Pfeiffer

## Human Heritage Appreciation

- Festivals
- Museums
- Historic Sites and Heritage Plaques
- Heritage Corridors



Title: Route Verte. Credit: Benoit Chailleur

## Outdoor Recreation

- Hiking & Walking
- Camping
- Biking
- Hunting



Title: Waterfront. Credit: Temiskaming Shores

## Water Related Activities

- Boating
- Sailing
- Paddling
- Rafting
- Canoeing
- Swimming
- Fishing



Title: Lopper. Credit: Kristinada Loppert

## Winter Activities

- Skiing
- Snowshoeing
- Ice Fishing
- Dog Sledding
- Snowmobiling



Title: First Nations. Credit: Algonquins of Pikwakamagan

## Algonquin First Nations Communities

- Abitibiwinni (Picogen) – Amos OC
- Timiskaming – Notre-Dame-du-Nord OC
- Eagle Village (Kebauoué), Kipawa Lake OC
- Wolf Lake, Hunters Point OC
- Long Point (Winneway), Winneway River OC
- Kirotsakik (Grand Lac), Grand Lake Victoria OC
- Lac Simon, Abitibi OC
- Mitckinabik Inik (Algonquins of Barriere Lake), Rapid Lake OC
- Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg (River Desert), Manitowaki OC
- Pikwakamagan, Golden Lake ON

- 21. Ice Fishing – New Liskeard
- 22. Skating – Rideau Canal, Ottawa
- 23. Dog sledding – Algonquin Provincial Park
- 24. Snowmobiling – Renfrew County

- 16. Canoeing – Mattawa/Mattawa River
- 17. Swimming – Petawawa Point, Petawawa
- 18. Fishing – Waterway
- 19. Skiing – Deep River
- 20. Snowshoeing – Algonquin Provincial Park

- 11. Biking – City of Ottawa
- 12. Hunting – Renfrew County
- 13. Boating – Waterway
- 14. Sailing – Lake Timiskaming
- 15. Whitewater paddling/rafting – Renfrew County

- 6. Museum of Civilization, Gatineau
- 7. Historic Sites, Carillon Canal and Barracks
- 8. Heritage Corridors – Legacy Landmark Sites
- 9. Hiking – Fitzroy Provincial Park
- 10. Camping – Driftwood Provincial Park

- 1. Scenic Views – Okeau Rock
- 2. Wildlife Viewing – Voyageur Provincial Park
- 3. Bird Watching – Auouas Bay/La Rivière
- 4. Forests – Gillies Grove, Annapore
- 5. Festivals – Winterlude, National Capital



Map 5: Ottawa River – Communities and Recreational Values



## 2.2 Existing Activities and Use

The following section highlights the land and water uses along the Ottawa River, including power generation, water extraction, forestry, agriculture, recreation, tourism and urban development.

The Ottawa River's significant waterpower has been harnessed since the 1800's, driving the region's gristmills and sawmills, and currently producing a significant portion of Ontario's hydroelectricity. In all there are 43 dams in its watershed forming 14 billion cubic metres of water storage capacity. The combined capacity of the Ottawa basin's hydroelectric generating stations is about 3,500 megawatts; the value of the electricity averages about \$1 million per day.

Rural homes and cottages along the shoreline take their water from the river. There are also a large number of municipal drinking water systems drawing water from the Ottawa River, including Deep River, Pembroke, and Canadian Forces Base Petawawa. Water is also extracted from the river for commercial ventures such as golf courses and dust control of gravel roads.

Many industries rely on the river's water for their operations. Atomic Energy of Canada Limited has its major research facility, Chalk River Laboratories, on the river's shoreline, as do four pulp and paper mills. Agricultural land use is spotty in the upper and middle stretches of the Ottawa River. Further downriver an increasing percentage of the nearby land is used for agriculture, including dairy, beef, pork, and poultry farms.

In the Ottawa River Valley, utilization of the forests in the watershed continues to play an important role in shaping the development of the valley's economic, social and cultural character. The forest products sector is made up of four distinct segments;

- Logging Industry: harvests and transports the timber.
- Wood Products: lumber plywood, doors, kitchen cabinets etc.
- Pulp and Paper: newsprint, paperboard and consumer paper products.
- Forestry Services: fuel, equipment and consumer items.

The forestry industry of Central and Eastern Ontario has an annual output of five hundred and seventy-three million dollars.

Stewardship Councils such as the Renfrew County Stewardship Council have been set up to contribute to the forest industry and private forest land owners advancement down the trail of ecosystem sustainability.

There are a remarkable number of conservation initiatives along the Ottawa River, bearing testament to the river's unique and varied natural systems and to the commitment by local citizens to protect the health of their natural environment. The National Capital Greenbelt is a 20,350-hectare band of open lands and forest surrounding the nation's capital that provides residents and visitors with an accessible rural environment rich in natural and historic resources. Protected areas that take in or are adjacent to the Ottawa River and Lake Timiskaming include Petawawa Terrace, Ottawa River, Westmeath and Alexander Forest provincial parks, and South Timiskaming Shoreline Conservation Reserve. These areas protect unique natural ecological and geological features within and adjacent to the river. Other protected areas are located along tributaries of the Ottawa River which provide additional protection to water quality. Community concern has resulted in the acquisition of properties such as Atocas Bay near Lefaivre and the Four Seasons Forest Sanctuary near Deep River. These protected properties have become passive recreation areas used for educational purposes.

The Ottawa River's rich combination of human history, natural beauty and ease of access means that it supports a wide variety of recreational activities. Opportunities for recreation and education for communities along its shores, and visitors from outside the region, are numerous, diverse and high quality. The river contains a section of white-water that is renowned as a world-class paddling and rafting destination. The river provides access to Ontario's most popular canoe/camping parks – Algonquin, Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater and Mattawa River provincial parks.

Visiting museums, participating in festivals, fishing, boating, hiking, cycling and skiing complete the menu of activities that caters to a variety of opportunities and offers year round activities.

The Ottawa River and its tributaries afford opportunities for outdoor and sporting activities based on the natural features of the river, its valley and wildlife. The quality of these natural features greatly contributes to the enjoyment of these recreational activities. Many of these outdoor activities follow routes or use techniques that echo the early explorers, fur-traders and First Nations peoples that preceded them, adding an exciting historical dimension to the experience. The many festivals, museums, historical tours and plaques along the river demonstrate

a strong interest in the human and cultural history of the river valley, and are based on an extraordinary history that contributes to growing cultural tourism along the Ottawa. The river's northern stretches provide a rugged wilderness experience, whereas its lower stretches offer more structured recreational opportunities.

Between Lake Timiskaming and Deep River, there is very little shoreline development. The next stretch including the Town of Deep River, the Town of Petawawa and the City of Pembroke, including Moore's Beach downstream of Pembroke, represent significant urban development.



*At days end on the Ottawa River ~ Credit: Nancy Hiscock*

The region's sandy beaches have resulted in development of numerous recreational buildings and associated heavy boating activities. Most of the shoreline between Chenaux Dam and Chats Falls is privately owned and occupied by over 450 cottages and homes. Year round cottage habitation is increasing in this region. The Town of Arnprior has experienced a 30% increase in population since 1961. The National Capital Region, including the city of Ottawa, is by far the area of the most concentrated development in the Ottawa River watershed and continues to grow.

The goals, intents and actions set out in this document require the cooperation and participation of federal and provincial agencies, Algonquin First Nations, waterway communities, and both public and private stakeholders. The Ottawa River will be effectively managed as a Canadian Heritage River as all partners implement the values of the river into their activities and plans.

## **3.0 STRATEGIC GOAL, INTENTS AND ACTIONS**

### **3.1 Context**

Achieving a level of care appropriate for the Ottawa River as a Canadian heritage river will require that all managing agencies and organizations, as well as businesses, industry and river citizens consider the common goals and intents as they plan and carry out activities in and adjacent to the river. This will help ensure the values of the river can be maintained as required by the Canadian heritage river program guidelines. This broad-based level of support for the heritage values of the river will enable all citizens to undertake their own activities in a manner that will cooperatively conserve the cultural heritage, natural heritage and recreational values of the Ottawa River. The following strategic goal, intents and actions have been developed in this context.

### **3.2 Heritage Strategy Goal**

The goal of the Heritage Strategy for the Ottawa River is to support and complement the existing integrated resource management efforts that recognize, promote and sustain the cultural heritage, natural heritage and recreational values for which the Ontario portion of the Ottawa River was nominated to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. This includes the entire stretch of 590 kilometres of the Ottawa River bordering the Province of Ontario, from the head of Lake Timiskaming to, and including, the Township of East Hawkesbury.

### **3.3 Heritage Strategy Intents**

The cultural heritage, natural heritage and recreational values of the Ottawa River must be conserved and the CHRS integrity guidelines for these fulfilled. The strategic intents outlined below address these requirements and establish a framework to assist in managing the Ottawa River as a Canadian Heritage River; they reflect the thematic groupings of CHRS values and specific CHRS guideline requirements.

#### **3.3.1 *Water Flow and Water Quality***

Water flows on the Ottawa River will not be altered beyond historical bounds by human activities, and, in particular, impoundments and diversions.

The water quality throughout the entire Ottawa River corridor will not be allowed to deteriorate from its current condition. Maintenance of water quality

will be ensured through effective monitoring and management programs as currently undertaken by Ontario Power Generation, the Ottawa River Planning and Regulation Board and others. If a need for additional water quality information is required, river communities will work with government agencies and others to apply additional water quality monitoring tools.

### **3.3.2 *Integrity of Cultural Heritage Features and Sites***

The in-situ cultural values along the Ottawa River will be protected through the avoidance, mitigation and reparation of impacts that would cause permanent or irreparable damage. The site or the essential elements of a setting that are critical to the understanding of the cultural value will also be maintained, such as the site around a pictograph. Where loss of a value due to natural causes is unavoidable, artefacts or values will be salvaged, if possible, and documented for the public record.

The non-in-situ cultural values, such as historical events, will be maintained, retold and communicated for their continued understanding and inheritance for future generations. Key representations of these values such as journals featuring Jesuit relations, the diaries of Samuel de Champlain and the Voyageurs, and reports by archaeologists will be maintained for future generations.

### **3.3.3 *Integrity of Natural Heritage Features and Processes***

The natural values of the Ottawa River will be protected through the avoidance, mitigation and reparation of impacts that would cause permanent or irreparable damage or threaten the persistence of that value. Conservation of the natural values must take into account the uniqueness and distribution of that value along the Ottawa River. Site-specific features may require greater conservation attention than regionally dispersed values, such as wildlife habitats and hydrological processes. Species at risk such as the wood turtle and their habitats will require greater conservation attention.

### **3.3.4 *Public Enjoyment of Cultural, Natural and Recreational Values***

The cultural, natural and recreational values of the Ottawa River that will be promoted and encouraged are those that make it worthy of Canadian Heritage River status. The elements of the river that contribute to its public enjoyment – its cultural, natural and recreational values – will be managed to ensure the continuation of those experiences in the context of the Ottawa River as a working river and a travel corridor for local residents. The existence of

several impoundments along the river corridor represented an impediment to nominating the river based on its natural heritage values. However, the Ottawa's significant natural heritage values provide for great interpretation opportunities. The impoundments have created large lake-like recreational areas suitable for boating, fishing and swimming.

The primary cultural experiences to be accommodated and promoted will be cultural and natural heritage appreciation, including visiting museums and participation in festivals. Fishing, boating, paddling (flat water and white water), hiking and cycling will be the primary recreational experiences that will be accommodated and promoted.

All waterway visitors will be encouraged to respect other users as well as the river. They will be expected to assume responsibility for their actions on the river and to exercise care of the river that befits its designation as a Canadian Heritage River.



*Haileybury Waterfront ~ Credit: Temiskaming Shores*

### **3.3.5 Waterway Tourism and Economic Development Partnerships**

The designation of the Ottawa River as a Canadian Heritage River presents significant long-term tourism and sustainable economic opportunities and benefits with regard to the promotion of the river's cultural, natural and recreational values. It will be vital to ensure that balance is maintained between economic interests and the integrity of the values that established the river within the CHRS.

There will be a continuing need for the development of strong and effective community partnerships along the Ottawa River to maximize the potential increased visibility and promotional opportunities that the Canadian Heritage River designation represents.

### **3.3.6 *Education and Promotion***

Education and awareness of the importance of the Ottawa River to our human and natural history, as well as for the recreational enjoyment the river provides to citizens and visitors, is a cornerstone in maintaining the integrity of the Ottawa River. Tools have been developed which could be used to inform and promote the heritage values of the Ottawa River. These tools could be shared with stewardship councils and river stakeholder groups to spread the message of the river's heritage values, benefits of inclusion in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, and on the responsibilities on the part of managing agencies, stakeholders and other interested parties in maintaining the integrity of these values through wise management and use.

## **3.4 Conservation Challenges**

CHRS designation of the Ottawa River will not require or invoke new legislation, nor will it create new protected areas. Therefore, maintaining the integrity of heritage values and recreational opportunities must be achieved through existing mechanisms, as well as emerging and informal stewardship efforts. The responsibility for river conservation is multi-jurisdictional and will be largely achieved by applying existing legislation and policies. However, support of public interests and other stakeholders must also be attained. Therefore a cooperative and coordinated approach to river management is a cornerstone of heritage actions.

## 4.0 CONSERVATION APPROACH AND ACTIONS

### 4.1 Heritage Strategy Context

The cultural heritage, natural heritage and recreational values of the Ottawa River that meet CHRS guidelines are summarized in Section Two of this heritage strategy. Values conservation must meet all CHRS requirements while fully recognizing and respecting the diverse resource and land use rights, and interests and commitments of agencies, stakeholders, river communities and other users.

### 4.2 Canadian Heritage Rivers System Integrity Guidelines

The Ottawa River currently meets CHRS Integrity Guidelines, and future strategies and direction must aim to ensure that the river's integrity is conserved. Many of its values are site-specific such as registered archaeological sites. Some values are inherent to the entire river or major parts of it, such as water quality, aesthetic values or particular fish and wildlife habitats.

The CHRS integrity guidelines that must be fulfilled in managing the Ottawa River are outlined below:

#### 4.2.1 *Cultural Integrity Values*

- The nominated area is of sufficient size and contains all or most of the key interrelated and interdependent elements to demonstrate the key aspects of the features, activities or other phenomena which give the river its outstanding cultural value.
- The visual appearance of the nominated section of the river enables an appreciation of at least one of the periods of the river's historical importance.
- The key artefacts and sites comprising the values for which the river is nominated are unimpaired by impoundments and human uses.
- The water quality of the nominated section does not detract from the aesthetic appearance or cultural experience provided by its cultural values.



#### **4.2.2 *Natural Integrity Values***

- The area is of sufficient size and contains all or most of the key interrelated and interdependent elements to demonstrate the key aspects of natural processes, features or other phenomena which give the river its outstanding natural value,
- The area contains those ecosystem components required for the continuity of the species, features or objects to be protected,
- All key elements and ecosystem components are not jeopardized by impoundments located within the nominated section,
- The water of the nominated section of the river is uncontaminated to the extent that it is generally safe for boating, swimming and consumption of fish and its natural aquatic ecosystem is intact, and
- The natural aesthetic value of the river is not greatly compromised by human developments.

#### **4.2.3 *Recreational Integrity Values***

- The river possesses water of a quality suitable for contact recreational activities, including those recreational opportunities for which it is nominated,
- The river's visual appearance is capable of providing river travellers with a continuous natural experience or a combined natural and cultural experience, without significant interruption by modern human intrusions, and
- The river is capable of supporting increased recreational uses without significant loss of, or impact on, its natural, cultural or aesthetic values.

### 4.3 Conservation Actions

To achieve the heritage strategy goal and effectively attain the strategic intents, certain specific strategic actions are required. These actions can occur within the context of existing legislation, policies and management mechanisms.

#### 4.3.1 *Water flow and water quality*

- Canada, Ontario, First Nations and other interested stakeholders will monitor activities along the Ottawa River. Where an activity may present a significant risk to water quality, notice will be brought to the proper agency (See Appendix B).

#### 4.3.2 *Integrity of Cultural Heritage Features and Sites*

- Managing agencies, organizations and other parties will endeavour to maintain a current and complete database of heritage attributes of the river. A description of sensitive cultural heritage features such as registered archaeological sites will be maintained by MCI. This information will support planning, management and monitoring of these values by resource managers. Information on certain features may not be made available to the public if there is a significant risk that increased access or visitation could pose a threat to the feature.
- Where appropriate, MNR will include terms and conditions on land use and work permits which support protection and conservation requirements for cultural heritage features and values.

#### 4.3.3 *Integrity of Natural Heritage Features and Processes*

- Managing agencies maintain a current inventory of natural features and values under their jurisdiction. This inventory may include filed research data, wildlife surveys and creel census. This information will support planning, management and monitoring of these values by resource managers. An example of a database being maintained is an inventory of wood turtle sightings captured as part of the wood turtle monitoring program administered by MNR.
- Where appropriate, MNR will include terms and conditions on land use and work permits which support protection and conservation requirements for natural heritage features and values.

#### **4.3.4 Public Enjoyment of Cultural, Natural and Recreational Values**

- Managing agencies, organizations and other parties will endeavour to maintain a current and complete Geographic Information System (GIS) inventory which includes the mapping of parks, recreational sites and recreational features, including notable scenic areas. This information will support planning, management and monitoring of these sites by responsible resource managers, and for tourism and marketing.
- Where appropriate, MNR will include terms and conditions on land use and work permits which support protection and conservation of recreational sites and opportunities.



*Macdonell/Williamson House ~ Credit: Friends of Macdonell/Williamson House*

#### **4.3.5 Waterway Tourism and Economic Development Partnerships**

- Community economic development agencies and the tourism industry will be encouraged to promote tourism facilities, attractions and activities that are appropriate for the Ottawa River in respect of its cultural heritage, natural heritage and recreational opportunities.

#### 4.4 Effective Use and Coordination of Existing Heritage Strategies

An effective Heritage Strategy for the Ottawa River as a Canadian Heritage River will depend upon cooperation and effective coordination. The effective use and application of existing legislation, regulations and policies concerning cultural and natural heritage resource management, combined with a broad awareness and support for heritage and recreational values of the river, will be the principal tools or measures to conserve the CHRS values of the Ottawa River.

CHRS status will reflect the desire by all parties to ensure that land use planning and resource development properly account for, and conserve, the integrity of the cultural, natural and recreational values for which the river has been nominated. The strategic challenge lies in fostering cooperation and sharing of common goals among all parties associated with the Ottawa River. The Ottawa River will be effectively managed as a Canadian Heritage River as all partners integrate the protection of the values of the river into their activities and plans.



*Explorers Point, Mattawa, Confluence of two Heritage Rivers ~ Credit: Town of Mattawa*

## 5.0 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

### 5.1 A Cooperative Partnership

The process for attaining designation for a river as prescribed by the Canadian Heritage Rivers System was used effectively by the Ottawa River Heritage Designation Committee. It is a process of public involvement and education. Great efforts were made to visit and include all communities along the waterway. The information gathered for the creation of a background document and the subsequent preparation of the nomination document was made available in a downloadable format on the [www.ottawariver.org](http://www.ottawariver.org) website. In addition, the committee developed CD ROM versions of the reports and distributed them to all communities and libraries along the waterway. The process served to raise public awareness of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, highlight the rich heritage and wealth of values to be found along the Ottawa River, and further strengthened the partnerships first created during the Ottawa River - Legacy Landmark Network project. The designation of the Ottawa River as a Canadian Heritage River, will be the culmination of years of cooperation among the Ottawa River community partners. Partnerships have been and will continue to be the best practice in managing and protecting the vast resources of this river.

Designation of the Ottawa River will be the beginning of community activities and focus on the heritage resources of the Ottawa River. Already a series of designation celebrations are being discussed by community leaders and a corporate partner has stepped forward with seed money for these celebrations. The timing of designation nicely coincides with efforts to recognize the four hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the French in Canada (1608 – 2008) and subsequent events planned around Samuel de Champlain's arrival and travels up the Ottawa River. The combination of the designation and subsequent events will raise public awareness and recognition of the heritage significance of the Ottawa River to all Canadians.

Participation by Algonquin First Nation Chief Whiteduck and Chief St. Denis was critical in obtaining accurate background information. The subsequent participation by Elder William Commanda as Honorary Chair has helped community leaders to better understand the importance of the Kichi Sibi to the Algonquin people.

The Ontario Parks Branch of the Ministry of Natural Resources is the agency responsible for the Canadian Heritage Rivers System program in Ontario. Several federal, provincial and municipal government agencies have management responsibilities of the various resources of the Ontario portion of the Ottawa River. National historic sites, provincial historic plaques, and national, regional and community museums are managed or supported by a variety of government departments or agencies (See Appendix B).

Within the last ten years many new pieces of provincial legislation have been created to enhance protection of heritage values of Ontario's waterways. The new Ontario Heritage Act, the Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, the Endangered Species Act and recent focus on source water protection all help to provide an enhanced level of sustainability for our resources. Stewardship councils provide support and information to private landowners looking for good resource management ideas.

To support implementation of this heritage strategy, the Pembroke District MNR will take the initiative to establish a river committee to promote and encourage cooperation among managing authorities and interested parties to ensure the integrity of the Ottawa River is maintained. This committee will facilitate monitoring and reporting responsibilities as required by the CHRS program.

## 5.2 Monitoring and Reporting

The CHRS program requires regular monitoring to measure the integrity of designated rivers. The Ottawa River was nominated based on its cultural heritage attributes; however, important natural heritage contributions were also highlighted and need to be monitored to ensure the integrity of values of the river are maintained.

The Ottawa River presents challenges with respect to monitoring water quality and other criteria. Firstly, only the Ontario portion of the river is being nominated. Secondly, resource management responsibilities are shared among a multitude of agencies. These unique circumstances make a fulsome monitoring regime difficult to coordinate. Communication with responsible agencies and compiling the data they collect will support monitoring and reporting on the integrity of the values that supported the designation of the Ottawa River to the CHRS.

Monitoring reports are created on a regular basis by stakeholders such as Ontario Power Generation and the Ottawa Riverkeeper. In addition, all licensed archaeological work along the river requires the filing of a final report with the Ontario Ministry of Culture. All beaches are sampled on a regular basis as required by law. Copies of sampling reports are kept on file with the local public health units. Additional “species of interest” survey work is conducted as funds and need arise.

### 5.2.1 *Annual Reporting*

- MNR (Pembroke District) will ensure yearly monitoring and reporting requirements of the CHRS program are fulfilled. An annual report using a framework-based checklists (Appendix C) will be completed and submitted to the main office of Ontario Parks Branch of MNR.

### 5.2.2 *Periodic Assessments*

- Every ten years after designation, or as determined by the CHRS Board, Pembroke District MNR, in partnership with the river committee or other interested party will prepare and submit to Ontario Parks, a monitoring report that describes the status of the cultural, natural and recreational values for which the Ottawa River was nominated. The report will meet the information requirements as specified at the time by the Canadian Heritage Rivers System Board. Ontario Parks will submit the report to the CHRS Secretariat for distribution to the CHRS Board.





## **APPENDIX A: Acknowledgements**

The Ottawa River Heritage Designation Project is an ongoing community initiative to seek Canadian Heritage River designation for the Ottawa River. A team of individuals representing the general public, local organizations, municipalities and agencies along the river have contributed their time, enthusiasm and expertise to this initiative. We are thankful to all the volunteers who have assisted with writing, editing, organizing and fundraising. In particular, we would like to thank the following individuals who have assumed responsibilities essential to the coordination of this project:

Elder William Commanda, Honorary Chair, Kitigan Zibi, Maniwaki, Quebec

### **Executive Committee**

Larry Graham, Chair, Pembroke, Ontario

Chief Kirby Whiteduck, Algonquins of Pikwakanagan, Golden Lake, Ontario

Chief Harry St. Denis, Wolf Lake First Nation, Témiscaming, Quebec

### **Organizational and Administrative Support**

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Bob Sherrif, Historian, Fitzroy Harbour  
Lyall Smith, Ontario Steering Committee, Deep River  
Chief Harry St. Denis, Wolf Lake First Nation, Témiscaming  
Gary Thibert, Ontario Steering Committee, Mattawa  
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de l'Outaouais

Department of Indian and Northern Affairs

Environnement Québec

FedNor

Friends of Bonnechere Parks

Library and Archives Canada

Ontario Ministry of Culture

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Ontario Parks

Ontario Power Generation

Ontario Trillium Foundation

Ottawa River – Legacy Landmark Partners

Ottawa Riverkeeper

Ottawa River Waterway

Ottawa Valley Tourism Association

Quebec-Labrador Foundation

Renfrew County Community Futures Development Corporation

South Temiskaming Shores Community Futures Development Corporation

TD Friends of the Environment Foundation

The Student Conservation Association

Town of Petawawa

## APPENDIX B: Management Roles and Participants – Ottawa River

Management Intents For Heritage River Values	Responsibility	Operational Level	Statutes <sup>1</sup> , Policies and Practices	Roles and Regulations <sup>2</sup>
Water Flow and Water Quality <sup>3</sup>	Government of Canada	<p>Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)</p> <p>Environment Canada</p>	<p>Fisheries Act</p> <p>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</p> <p>Canada Water Act</p> <p>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</p>	<p>Prohibits harmful disruption or destruction of fish habitats; <i>Fish Toxicant Regulations</i>; <i>Fishery (General) Regulations</i>; <i>Pulp and Paper Effluent Regulations</i>; <i>Metal Mining Liquid Effluent Regulations</i>; <i>Meat and Poultry Products Plant Regulations</i></p> <p>Requires pollution prevention plans from companies whose activities involve toxic substances; Creates a public right to formally apply for an investigation of suspected contravention; Regulates nutrients such as phosphates; Establishes a regime for identifying, assessing and regulating toxic substances</p> <p>Authorisation of Federal-Provincial agreements, programs and subcommittees with regards to water management; Regulation of waste discharges into “prescribed water quality management areas”; Establishes federal water management programs for inter-jurisdictional waters</p> <p>Aims to reduce or eliminate adverse effects on the environment caused by development projects; <i>Pulp and Paper</i></p>

Water Flow and Water Quality <sup>3</sup>	Government of Canada	Environment Canada	Canadian Environmental Assessment Act	<i>Mill Effluent; Chlorinated Dioxins and Furans Regulations; Pulp and Paper Mill Defoamer and Wood Chip Regulations</i>
		Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Agricultural Policy Framework <sup>4</sup>	Aims to carry out basic environmental scans and farm environmental plans focussing on beneficial practices in the management of nutrients, pest, land and water, nuisances and biodiversity
		Transport Canada	Navigable Waters Protection Act	Prohibits dumping of waste that may interfere with navigation; <i>Navigable Water Works Regulations</i>
		Parks Canada	Dominion Water Power Act	Requires authorisation from the Minister to use public lands for hydroelectric projects
			Canadian Heritage Rivers System <sup>5</sup>	Requires the managing agency to monitor the river's ecosystem and water quality
	Province of Ontario	Ministry of the Environment (MOE)	Ontario Environmental Protection Act	Prohibits discharge of any contaminant to the environment in amounts exceeding limits prescribed; Requires spills of pollutants to be reported and cleaned up promptly and establishes liability on the party at fault; Effluent Monitoring and Effluent Limits, General - Waste Management; Sewage Systems
			Ontario Water Resources Act	<i>Sewage Works Regulations; Water Taking and Transfer Regulations</i>

Water Flow and Water Quality <sup>3</sup>	Province of Ontario	Ministry of the Environment (MOE)	<p>Environmental Assessment Act</p> <p>Pesticide Act</p> <p>Nutrient Management Act (Co-administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food)</p> <p>Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act</p> <p>Public Lands Act</p> <p>Council Resolutions</p> <p>Constitution Act</p> <p>Conservation Authorities Act</p>	<p>Requires an environmental assessment of any major public or private undertaking</p> <p>Investigates problems related to pesticides and the control of pest; Conducts studies of the effect of pesticides on the quality of the environment</p> <p>Sets standards for nutrient management on farms; Regulates other related farm practices</p> <p>Prohibits deposit of refuse, matter or substances into lakes and rivers; <i>Dams Regulations; Construction Regulations</i></p> <p>Enables the province to construct and operate dams</p> <p>Ensures the conservation, restoration and responsible management of province's water, land and natural habitats; <i>Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shorelines and Watercourses; Conservation Authorities Levy</i></p>
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<p>Water Flow and Water Quality<sup>3</sup></p>	<p>Municipalities</p>	<p>Conservation Authorities<sup>6</sup></p>	<p>Conservation Authorities Act</p>	<p>The Mississippi Valley and Rideau Valley conservation authorities manage watersheds in the south part of the Ottawa River. These conservation authorities regularly monitor water flow. Also, these conservation authorities are working together as the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region to deliver source water protection jointly in their watersheds</p>
<p>Public and Private Stakeholders</p>	<p>Municipal Governments</p>	<p>Municipal Act</p>	<p>Grants local governments authority to provide services, regulate and prohibit in various spheres of jurisdiction including sewage and drinking water treatment, waste disposal and municipal planning</p>	
<p></p>	<p>Ottawa Riverkeeper<sup>7</sup></p>	<p>Wastewater, Stormwater and Shoreline Development</p>	<p>Advocacy, Stewardship, Awareness and Education, Monitoring and Research</p>	
<p></p>	<p>Hydroelectric and Pulp and Paper Industries</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	

<p>Water Flow and Water Quality<sup>3</sup></p>	<p>Public and Private Stakeholders</p>	<p>Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.</p> <p>Ontario Power Generation Inc.</p>	<p>Environmental Protection Program and the Environment Policy<sup>8</sup></p> <p>Code of Business Conduct Policy<sup>9</sup></p>	<p>Aims for responsible environmental management and the implementation of the ISO-14001 Standard at its facilities</p> <p>Assures compliance with legislative and voluntary environmental commitments; Aspires to achieve environmental leadership through continual improvement in ecosystem protection, energy and resource use efficiency and pollution prevention</p>
<p>Public Understanding, Awareness and Interpretation</p>	<p>Multilateral Agencies</p> <p>Government of Canada</p>	<p>Ottawa River Regulation Planning Board (Federal/ Provincial/ Private)</p> <p>Parks Canada</p>	<p>Guiding Principles<sup>10</sup> and Board Policies<sup>11</sup></p> <p>Parks Canada Guiding Principles and Operational Policies<sup>12</sup></p> <p>Historic Sites and Monuments Act</p>	<p>Ensures integrated management of the principal reservoirs of the Ottawa River Basin with the aim of providing protection against flooding along the Ottawa River and its tributaries and at the same time maintaining the interests of the various users particularly in hydro-electric energy production</p> <p>Protects for all time representative natural areas of Canadian significance in a system of national parks, and encourages public understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of this natural heritage</p> <p>Commemorates historic places and provides for the administration, preservation and maintenance of these places</p>



Public Understanding, Awareness and Interpretation	Government of Canada	Parks Canada  National Capital Commission (NCC) <sup>13</sup>  Ministry of Culture	Canadian Heritage Rivers System  National Capital Act  Ontario Heritage Act	Creates opportunities for citizens to learn about their valley's natural and cultural heritage including their own particular traditions and culture  Organizes, sponsors or promotes such public activities and events in the National Capital Region as will enrich the cultural and social fabric of Canada  Gives municipalities and the provincial government powers to preserve the heritage of Ontario; Designates individual properties and districts in the province as being of cultural heritage value or interest and promotes them with commemorative and interpretative plaques, awareness and recognition programs
	Province of Ontario	Ministry of Government Services  Ministry of Natural Resources  Ontario Stewardship Councils <sup>14</sup>	Ontario Archives  Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act	Provides a collection of all documents having in any sense a bearing upon the political or social history of Ontario to the public  Provides opportunities for residents and visitors to increase their knowledge and appreciation of Ontario's natural and cultural heritage  Brings together landowners, landowner and resource associations, land interest, resource agencies to discuss and define collective stewardship goals for their community

<p>Public Understanding, Awareness and Interpretation</p>	<p>Municipalities</p>	<p>Municipal Councils</p>	<p>Ontario Heritage Act</p>	<p>Gives authority to municipalities over the operation of museums and archives, promotion of community heritage and local festivals</p>
<p>Integrity of Natural Heritage Features and Processes Integrity of Cultural Heritage Features</p>	<p>Public and Private Stakeholders</p>	<p>Ottawa Riverkeeper, Nature-Based Clubs, Ottawa River Institute (ORI)<sup>15</sup>, Historical Societies<sup>16</sup></p>	<p>Advocacy, Lectures, Educational Materials, Publication, Field Trips</p>	<p><i>Fishery (General) Regulations; Ontario Fishery Regulations</i></p>
<p>Integrity of Natural Heritage Features and Processes Integrity of Cultural Heritage Features</p>	<p>Government of Canada</p>	<p>DFO</p>	<p>Fisheries Act</p>	<p><i>Fishery (General) Regulations; Ontario Fishery Regulations</i></p>
<p>Integrity of Natural Heritage Features and Processes Integrity of Cultural Heritage Features</p>	<p>Government of Canada</p>	<p>Parks Canada</p>	<p>Parks Canada Guiding Principles and Operational Policies</p>	<p>Sustains cultural and natural heritage through a continuing commitment to ensuring commemorative integrity and protecting ecological integrity; provides opportunities to visitors that enhance public understanding, appreciation, enjoyment and protection of the national heritage</p>
<p>Integrity of Natural Heritage Features and Processes Integrity of Cultural Heritage Features</p>	<p>Government of Canada</p>	<p>National Historic Sites</p>	<p>National Historic Sites</p>	<p>Responsible for Canada's program of historical commemoration, which recognises nationally significant places, persons and events</p>
<p>Integrity of Natural Heritage Features and Processes Integrity of Cultural Heritage Features</p>	<p>Government of Canada</p>	<p>Canadian Heritage Rivers System</p>	<p>Canadian Heritage Rivers System</p>	<p>Ensure that ancient aboriginal sites and key elements of the valley's "cultural landscape" are respected and protected</p>

<p>Integrity of Natural Heritage Features and Processes Integrity of Cultural Heritage Features</p>	<p>Government of Canada</p>	<p>Environment Canada</p>	<p>Species at Risk Act (Administered in part by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Species in Canada (COSEWIC) and the Canadian Wildlife Service)</p> <p>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</p> <p>National Capital Act</p>	<p>Aims to prevent Canadian indigenous species, subspecies, and distinct populations from becoming extirpated or extinct, to provide for the recovery of endangered or threatened species, and encourage the management of other species to prevent them from becoming at risk</p>
	<p>Province of Ontario<sup>17</sup></p>	<p>OMNR</p>	<p>Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act</p> <p>Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act</p> <p>Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act</p> <p>Endangered Species Act</p>	<p>Ensures that development in Canada or on federal lands does not cause significant adverse environmental effects in areas surrounding the project</p> <p>Prepares plans for and assists in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region</p> <p>Prohibits deposit of refuse, matter or substances into lakes and rivers; <i>Dams Regulations</i>; <i>Construction Regulations</i></p> <p>Provides a fish and wildlife management strategy that aims to protect broad range of both game species</p> <p>Provides a planning and management framework for the protected areas system. Requires that protected areas are monitored and reported on regularly to ensure objectives are being achieved.</p> <p>Includes provisions to protect of any species and its habitat declared to be threatened with extinction by the provincial government</p>

<p>Integrity of Natural Heritage Features and Processes Integrity of Cultural Heritage Features</p>	<p>Province of Ontario<sup>17</sup></p>	<p>OMNR</p>	<p>Crown Forest Sustainability Act</p>	<p>Assures that Crown Forest is managed in a way that meets social, economic, and environmental needs of present and future generations; Requires that a Forest Management Plan must be in place before extraction activities begin; Provides an independent forest audit and state of the forest report every five years; <i>Independent Forest Audits Regulations</i></p>
			<p>Conservation Lands Act</p>	<p>Provides for the conservation, maintenance, restoration or enhancement of the land or the wildlife on the land</p>
			<p>Environmental Assessment Act</p>	<p>MNR has responsibilities under the EAA for protection, conservation and wise management of the environment in Ontario. MNR has various tools (e.g., Class Environmental Assessments) that it uses when considering projects on Crown land to ensure its responsibilities under the EAA are met. Many of these considerations support conservation of natural and cultural integrity values on Crown portions of Canadian heritage rivers</p>
		<p>MOE</p>	<p>Ontario Environmental Protection Act</p>	<p>Provides controls of air, water and land pollution and prohibits the emission or discharge of a broad range of contaminants into the environment</p>

<p>Integrity of Natural Heritage Features and Processes</p> <p>Integrity of Cultural Heritage Features</p>	<p>Province of Ontario<sup>17</sup></p> <hr/> <p>First Nations</p> <hr/> <p>Municipalities</p>	<p>Ministry of Culture</p> <hr/> <p>Ontario Stewardship Councils</p> <hr/> <p>Councils</p> <hr/> <p>Conservation Authorities</p>	<p>Ontario Heritage Act</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Council Resolutions</p> <hr/> <p>Constitution Act</p> <hr/> <p>Indian Act</p> <hr/> <p>Conservation Authorities Act</p>	<p>Gives municipalities and the provincial government powers to preserve the heritage of Ontario primarily through the protection of heritage buildings and archaeological sites; <i>Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value of Interest; Grants for Loans; Grants for Plaques; Grants for Museums; Grants to Incorporated Historical Societies and Associations</i></p> <hr/> <p>Brings together landowners, landowner and resource associations, land interest, resource agencies to discuss and define collective stewardship goals for their community</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Protects the activities, practices, or traditions that are integral to the distinctive culture of Aboriginal Peoples; Protects and enforces agreements between the Crown and Aboriginal Peoples</p> <hr/> <p>Sets out rules for governing reserves, defines how Bands can be created and spells out the powers of “Band Councils”</p> <hr/> <p>Ensures the conservation, restoration and responsible management of province’s water, land and natural habitats; <i>Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shorelines and Watercourses; Conservation Authorities Levy; Municipal Levy</i></p>
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<p>Integrity of Natural Heritage Features and Processes Integrity of Cultural Heritage Features</p>	<p>Municipalities</p>	<p>Conservation Authorities</p> <hr/> <p>Ministry of Culture</p> <hr/> <p>Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing</p>	<p>Conservation Authorities Act</p> <hr/> <p>Ontario Heritage Act</p> <hr/> <p>Planning Act</p> <hr/> <p>Municipal Act</p>	<p>The Mississippi Valley and Rideau Valley conservation authorities manage watersheds in the south part of the Ottawa River. These conservation authorities regularly monitor water flow. Also, these conservation authorities are working together as the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region to deliver source water protection jointly in their watersheds</p> <hr/> <p>Empowers communities to establish Municipal Heritage Committees, designate properties or districts that have heritage value, amend or repeal designation by-laws, buy or lease designated property</p> <hr/> <p>Sets out the rules for land use and recognises heritage protection and conservation as a key component of informed planning; Identifies the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural historical and archaeological interest as a priority; Allows municipal councils to pass zoning by-laws prohibiting the use of land or construction in areas where there are significant archaeological resources; Under the <i>Provincial Policy Statement</i> section, designates Provincially Significant Wetlands and protects them (in conjunction with OMNR)</p> <hr/> <p>Gives municipalities by-law powers over signage regulation such as street names and advertisement</p>
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<p>Integrity of Natural Heritage Features and Processes</p> <p>Integrity of Cultural Heritage Features</p>	<p>Public and Private Stakeholders</p>	<p>Ducks Unlimited<sup>18</sup>, Ottawa River Institute, Historical and Archaeological Societies</p>	<p>Advocacy, Environmental and cultural preservation policies of NGOs</p>	
<p>Public Enjoyment and Recreational Use</p>	<p>Government of Canada</p>	<p>Parks Canada</p>	<p>Parks Canada Guiding Principles and Operational Policies</p>	<p>Protects for all time representative natural areas of Canadian significance in a system of national parks, and to encourages public understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of this natural heritage</p>
		<p>DFO</p>	<p>Fisheries Act</p>	<p><i>Fishery (General) Regulations; Ontario Fishery Regulations</i> The Ontario Fisheries Regulations include provisions for the protection of native fish species</p>
		<p>NCC</p>	<p>National Capital Act</p>	<p>Organizes, sponsors or promotes such public activities and events in the National Capital Region as will enrich the cultural and social fabric of Canada</p>
	<p>Province of Ontario</p>	<p>OMNR</p>	<p>Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act</p>	<p>Provides for fish restocking in lakes and rivers; Regulates the protection and harvest of animals and fish; <i>Fish Licensing; Hunting; Open Seasons</i></p>
			<p>Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act.</p>	<p>Provides opportunities for ecologically sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities and encourage associated economic benefit.</p>

Public Enjoyment and Recreational Use	Province of Ontario	Ministry of the Environment (MOE)	Ontario Environmental Protection Act	<i>Discharge of Sewage from Pleasure Bots Regulations; Marinas Regulations</i>
	Municipalities		<i>Guide to Eating Ontario Sport Fish</i> (Published in co-operation with OMNR)	Monitors contaminants in sports fish and gives size-specific consumption advice for each species tested. The results are reported using restriction guideline from Health Canada.
	Public and Private Stakeholders Public and Private Stakeholders	Tourism Associations and Operators Ottawa River Waterway <sup>19</sup>	Municipal Act	Grants municipal governments authority over municipal parks, recreation and waterfront improvement
		Ontario Marina Operators Association	Outdoor tourism on the Ottawa River	
		Water Recreation Organisations (e.g. sailing, paddling, rowing)	Clean Marine Program <sup>20</sup> (in co-operation with Environment Canada and Ontario MOE)	Establishes a voluntary “Environmental Best Practices” for the marine industry; Carries out environmental audits of port establishments and provides a list of environmentally responsible Eco-Rated Marinas to the public



## REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup> For all Federal and Provincial Statutes and Regulations visit the Canadian Legal Information Institute's website at: <<http://www.canlii.org>>
- <sup>2</sup> Ibid
- <sup>3</sup> Much of the information for the Water Flow and Water Quality section was found on the Resources for the Environment and the Law's Water FAQs webpage. Available at: <<http://www.ecolawinfo.org/WATER%20FAQs/WATER%20FAQ%20Intro.htm>>
- <sup>4</sup> The Agricultural Policy Framework (AFP). <[http://www.agr.gc.ca/cb/apf/index\\_e.php](http://www.agr.gc.ca/cb/apf/index_e.php)>
- <sup>5</sup> Canadian Heritage River System. <<http://www.chrs.ca>>
- <sup>6</sup> Conservation Authorities in the Ottawa River watershed: Mississippi Conservation Authority <[www.mvc.on.ca](http://www.mvc.on.ca)>, Rideau Valley Conservation Authority <[www.rideauvalley.on.ca](http://www.rideauvalley.on.ca)>, South Nation Conservation Authority <[www.nation.on.ca](http://www.nation.on.ca)>
- <sup>7</sup> Ottawa Riverkeeper. <<http://www.ottawariverkeeper.ca>>
- <sup>8</sup> Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., Environment Policy. 2003. <<http://www.aecl.ca/index.asp?menuid=737&layid=3&csid=440&miid=743>>
- <sup>9</sup> Ontario Power Generation Inc., Code of Business Conduct Policy. 2006. <[http://www.opg.com/about/code\\_conduct01jun06.pdf](http://www.opg.com/about/code_conduct01jun06.pdf)>
- <sup>10</sup> Ottawa River Regulation Planning Board, Guiding Principles. 1989. <<http://www.ottawariver.ca/guidingprinciples.pdf>>
- <sup>11</sup> Ottawa River Regulation Planning Board, Board Policies. 1990. <<http://www.ottawariver.ca/policies.pdf>>
- <sup>12</sup> Parks Canada Guiding Principles and Operational Policies. 1994. <[http://www.pc.gc.ca/docs/pc/poli/princip/index\\_E.asp](http://www.pc.gc.ca/docs/pc/poli/princip/index_E.asp)>
- <sup>13</sup> National Capital Commission. <<http://www.canadascapital.gc.ca>>
- <sup>14</sup> Stewardship Councils along the Ottawa River: Renfrew County Stewardship Program, Ottawa Stewardship Council, Prescott and Russell Stewardship Council. A full list of Ontario Stewardship Councils is available at: <<http://www.ontariostewardship.org>>
- <sup>15</sup> Ottawa River Institute. <<http://www.ottawariverinstitute.ca>>
- <sup>16</sup> A list and contact information of many historical societies of Ontario is available on the Ontario Historical Society website at: <<http://www.ontariohistoricalsociety.ca>>
- <sup>17</sup> For more information and to better understand the heritage conservation process in the Province of Ontario consult the Ontario Heritage Toolkit (2006). Available online at: <<http://www.culture.gov.on.ca/english/culdiv/heritage/Toolkit/toolkit.htm>>
- <sup>18</sup> Ducks Unlimited. <<http://www.ducks.ca>>
- <sup>19</sup> Ottawa River Waterway. <<http://www.ottawariverwaterway.com>>
- <sup>20</sup> For more information on the Ontario Marinas Operators Association's Clean Marine Program visit: <[http://www.omoa.com/clean\\_marine\\_faq.asp](http://www.omoa.com/clean_marine_faq.asp)>

## **APPENDIX C: Agencies, Programs And Legislation – 2008**

*The CHRS has no legislative authority. Voluntary participation, partnership, cooperation and community involvement are what drive it. It is within this spirit of trust and goodwill that governments pledge to work in partnership with the public and one another to build a System that truly reflects the diversity and beauty of Canada's rivers. Governments retain their traditional jurisdictional powers and management responsibilities throughout this process.*

*Source: YOUR RIVER...YOUR HERITAGE...YOUR FUTURE...CHRS*

The Ottawa River Heritage Designation Committee has compiled the following information as an example of the many agencies, programs and pieces of legislation that provide for the long-term development, management and protection of the Ottawa River:

### **Government of Canada: Agencies and Programs – [www.gc.ca](http://www.gc.ca)**

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada – [www.agr.gc.ca](http://www.agr.gc.ca)

Canadian Coast Guard – [www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca](http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca)

Canadian Heritage – [www.canadianheritage.gc.ca](http://www.canadianheritage.gc.ca)

- Canadian Conservation Institute
- Canadian Heritage Information Network
- Virtual Museum of Canada

Canadian Heritage Rivers – [www.chrs.ca](http://www.chrs.ca)

Canadian Museum of Civilization – [www.civilization.ca](http://www.civilization.ca)

Canadian Museum of Nature – [www.nature.ca](http://www.nature.ca)

Canadian Tourism Commission – [www.canada.travel/splash.en-ca.html](http://www.canada.travel/splash.en-ca.html)

Environment Canada – [www.ec.gc.ca](http://www.ec.gc.ca)

- Canadian Wildlife Service
- Climate Change
- Freshwater

Fisheries and Oceans Canada – [www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca](http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca)

- Marine Navigation Services
- Oceans and Fish Habitat

Industry Canada – [www.ic.gc.ca](http://www.ic.gc.ca)

- FedNor

Library and Archives Canada – [www.collectionscanada.gc.ca](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca)

- Information Management Services
- Preservation

National Capital Commission (NCC) – [www.canadacapital.gc.ca](http://www.canadacapital.gc.ca)

National Defence and the Canadian Forces

- Directorate of History and Heritage – [www.forces.gc.ca/dhh/engraph/home\\_e.asp](http://www.forces.gc.ca/dhh/engraph/home_e.asp)

National Film Board – [www.nfb.ca](http://www.nfb.ca)

National Gallery of Canada – [www.gallery.ca](http://www.gallery.ca)

Natural Resources Canada – [www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca)

- Atlas of Canada
- Canadian Forest Service
- Geological Survey of Canada

Parks Canada – [www.pc.gc.ca](http://www.pc.gc.ca)

- National Parks of Canada
- National Historic Sites of Canada
- National Marine Conservation Areas of Canada

Public Works and Government Services Canada – [www.pwgsc.gc.ca](http://www.pwgsc.gc.ca)

Transport Canada – [www.tc.gc.ca](http://www.tc.gc.ca)

- Office of Boating Safety
- Transportation of Dangerous Goods

**Ontario Government: Agencies and Programs – [www.ontario.ca](http://www.ontario.ca)**

Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs – [www.aboriginalaffairs.gov.on.ca](http://www.aboriginalaffairs.gov.on.ca)

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs – [www.omafra.gov.on.ca](http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca)

- Town and Country
- Rural Ontario

Ministry of Culture – [www.culture.gov.on.ca](http://www.culture.gov.on.ca)

- Archaeology
- Cultural Landscapes
- Historical Buildings
- Museums

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade – [www.ontario.ca](http://www.ontario.ca)

- Investing in Ontario
- Eastern Ontario development Fund

Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure – [www.ontario.ca](http://www.ontario.ca)

- Renewable Energy
- Energy Conservation
- Places to Grow

Ministry of the Environment – [www.ene.gov.on.ca](http://www.ene.gov.on.ca)

- Drinking Water Management
- Environmental Sciences and Standards
- Integrated Environmental Planning
- Ontario Clean Water Agency

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing – [www.mah.gov.on.ca](http://www.mah.gov.on.ca)

- Municipal Affairs
- Land Use Planning
- Ontario Municipal Board

Ministry of Natural Resources – [www.mnr.gov.on.ca](http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca)

- Forest Management
- Fish and Wildlife Management
- Lands and Waters Management
- Ontario Parks – [www.ontarioparks.com](http://www.ontarioparks.com)
- Geographic Information

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines – [www.mndm.gov.on.ca](http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca)

- Mines and Minerals
- Northern Development

Ministry of Tourism – [www.tourism.gov.on.ca](http://www.tourism.gov.on.ca)

- Investment and Development Branch
- Tourism Research
- Resource-based Tourism
- Tourism Strategy

### **Ottawa River Communities**

Algonquins of Pikwakanagan – [www.algonquinsofpikwakanagan.com](http://www.algonquinsofpikwakanagan.com)

Township of Harris – [www.mah.gov.on.ca](http://www.mah.gov.on.ca)

City of Temiskaming Shores – [www.temiskamingshores.ca](http://www.temiskamingshores.ca)

Township of Mattawan – [www.mattawan.info](http://www.mattawan.info)

Town of Mattawa – [www.mattawa.info](http://www.mattawa.info)

Township of Papineau/ Cameron – [www.papineau-cameron.info](http://www.papineau-cameron.info)

Township of Head, Clara and Maria – [www.townshipsofheadclaramaria.ca](http://www.townshipsofheadclaramaria.ca)

Township of Laurentian Hills – [www.town.laurentianhills.on.ca](http://www.town.laurentianhills.on.ca)  
Town of Deep River – [www.town.deepriver.on.ca](http://www.town.deepriver.on.ca)  
Town of Petawawa – [www.petawawa.ca](http://www.petawawa.ca)  
City of Pembroke – [www.pembroke.ca](http://www.pembroke.ca)  
Township of Laurentian Valley – [www.laurentianvalleytwsp.on.ca](http://www.laurentianvalleytwsp.on.ca)  
Township of Whitewater Region – [www.whitewaterregion.ca](http://www.whitewaterregion.ca)  
Township of Horton – [www.hortontownship.ca](http://www.hortontownship.ca)  
Township of McNab/Braeside – [www.mcnabbraeside.com](http://www.mcnabbraeside.com)  
Town of Arnprior – [www.arnprior.ca](http://www.arnprior.ca)  
City of Ottawa – [www.ottawa.ca](http://www.ottawa.ca)  
City of Clarence/Rockland – [www.clarence-rockland.com](http://www.clarence-rockland.com)  
Township of Alfred/Plantagenet – [www.alfred-plantagenet.com](http://www.alfred-plantagenet.com)  
Township of Champlain – [www.champlain.ca](http://www.champlain.ca)  
Town of Hawkesbury – [www.ville.hawkesbury.on.ca](http://www.ville.hawkesbury.on.ca)  
Township of East Hawkesbury – [www.easthawkesbury.ca](http://www.easthawkesbury.ca)

**Government of Canada: Legislation – [www.laws.justice.gc.ca](http://www.laws.justice.gc.ca)**

An Act respecting certain Works on the Ottawa River (1870)  
Migratory Birds Convention Act  
Canadian Environmental Protection Act  
Canadian Heritage Act  
Canadian Marine Act  
Fisheries Act  
Library and Archives Canada Act  
Parks Canada Agency Act  
Species at Risk Act  
Constitution Act  
Canada National Parks Act  
Navigable Waters Protection Act  
Historic Sites and Monuments Act  
Forestry Act  
Museums Act

**Ontario Government: Legislation – [www.e-laws.gov.on.ca](http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca)**

Bed of Navigable Waters Act  
Building Code Act  
Clean Water Act

Conservation Authorities Act  
Crown Forest Sustainability Act  
Endangered Species Act  
Environmental Assessment Act  
Environmental Protection Act  
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act  
Historical Parks Act  
Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act  
Municipal Act \*  
Ontario Heritage Act  
Ontario Water Resources Act  
Planning Act  
Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act  
Public Lands Act  
Tourism Act  
Trespass to Property Act

*\* Municipalities are created by the Province of Ontario to be responsible and accountable with respect to matters within their jurisdiction and each municipality is given powers and duties under this Act and many other acts for the purpose of providing good government with respect to those matters.*

*Source: Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing – [www.mah.gov.on.ca](http://www.mah.gov.on.ca)*

**Ottawa River: Partners – [www.ottawariver.org](http://www.ottawariver.org)**

Ontario Archaeology Society: Ottawa Chapter – [www.ottawaoas.ca](http://www.ottawaoas.ca)  
Quebec/Labrador Foundation – [www.qlf.org](http://www.qlf.org)  
Ottawa Valley Tourist Association – [www.ottawavalley.org](http://www.ottawavalley.org)  
TD Friends of the Environment – [www.td.com/fe/index.jsp](http://www.td.com/fe/index.jsp)  
Ottawa Riverkeeper – [www.ottawariverkeeper.ca](http://www.ottawariverkeeper.ca)  
Renfrew County Community Futures Development Corporation – [www.rccfdc.org](http://www.rccfdc.org)  
South Temiskaming Community Futures Development Corporation –  
[www.southtemiskaming.com](http://www.southtemiskaming.com)  
Canadian Power and Sail Squadron: Oiseau Rock Squadron – [www.oiseaurock.ca](http://www.oiseaurock.ca)  
Ontario Power Generation – [www.opg.com](http://www.opg.com)  
Friends of Macdonell/Williamson House – [www.mwhouse.ca](http://www.mwhouse.ca)  
Friends of Oiseau Rock – [www.cycloparcppj.org/oiseau/rocheroiseau\\_a.htm](http://www.cycloparcppj.org/oiseau/rocheroiseau_a.htm)  
Friends of Bonnechere Parks – [www.bonnecherepark.on.ca](http://www.bonnecherepark.on.ca)

## APPENDIX D: Checklist for Annual Report Submissions

OTTAWA RIVER YEAR: \_\_\_\_\_

Listed below are values for which the Ottawa River was nominated to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, and activities which might in future affect these values.

Check off those values which have experienced significant changes (natural or human induced), and potentially important activities which have occurred, in the past year (April 1, 20\_\_ to March 31, 20\_\_).

For each value checked, also complete an ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION FORM.

### CHANGES IN CONDITION OF RIVER VALUES

#### Cultural Theme Representations:

Resource Harvesting \_\_\_\_\_

Water Transport \_\_\_\_\_

Riparian Settlement \_\_\_\_\_

Culture and Recreation \_\_\_\_\_

Governance \_\_\_\_\_

#### Natural Theme Representations:

Hydrology \_\_\_\_\_

Physiography \_\_\_\_\_

River Morphology \_\_\_\_\_

Biotic Environments \_\_\_\_\_

Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_

Fauna \_\_\_\_\_

#### Recreational Values:

Water-based Activities \_\_\_\_\_

River-touring-related Activities \_\_\_\_\_

#### Resource Integrity:

Natural Integrity \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Integrity \_\_\_\_\_

Recreational Integrity \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX E: Ottawa River Timeline

13 000 BC	Continental glacier begins to melt
11 000 BC	Ottawa Valley is covered by an inland sea called the Champlain Sea
8000 BC	Inland sea has receded
6500 BC	Earliest evidence of human presence along the Ottawa River watershed. Palaeo-Indian Period named for the people who made distinctive long and slender stone lance points.
4500 BC	Known as Archaic Period, development of culture referred to as the eastern Laurentian Culture that coincides with first appearance of polished stone and copper tools. Ottawa River gradually drops to traditional level and forests of white pine become mixed forests of hemlock, pine and hardwoods.
500 BC	A new period in the Ottawa Valley begins with the appearance of modified tempered clay used to produce durable cooking and storage vessels. Known as the Woodland Period, it lasts until the arrival of Europeans, circa 1600AD
1535 AD	Jacques Cartier climbs Mount Royal and sees a great river extending towards the western horizon.
1608	Etienne Brulé is the first European to explore Ottawa River
1613	Samuel de Champlain travels up-river to vicinity of present-day Pembroke. Champlain meets Tessouat, Chief of the “Algooumequins” (Algonquins) on today’s Morrison Island
1615	Ottawa River is known as “Kit-chi’sippi” or Great River; later called “La Grande Rivière du Nord” by French explorers
1647	Compagnie des Habitants allows 40 young men to trade privately with Native peoples provided they sell furs back to company
1652	The Compagnie des Habitants trade policy is ignored; goods are traded where most profitable by men known as “les coureurs de bois”
1659	Radisson and Des Groseilliers travel up Ottawa River in search of new fur-trading territories
1670	Francois de Laval, Bishop of Petra becomes seigneur of 25-league area called La Petite-Nation seigneurie (near present-day Montebello QC)



- 1674 First seigneurie in what is now Ontario, granted to Francois Provost at Pointe L'Original
- 1686 Chevalier de Troyes and party of 100 men heads north from Mattawa into unexplored region of Lake Temiskaming
- 1694 Sieur de Coulonge spends winter of 1694-95 near mouth of Coulonge River; establishes first European settlement in area
- 1700 Only evidence of civilization along river and tributaries were French forts for traders as protection from Iroquois
- 1701 Antoine de Lamothe Cadillac took Ottawa River route on expedition to establish fort and trading post at Detroit
- 1713 France signed the Treaty d'Utrecht, thus ceding the vast fur-rich territory of Rupert's Land to Britain
- 1720 Fort Temiscaminque constructed by French merchant
- 1728 Last important military expedition sent up the Ottawa River by Government of New France. (Sent to stop harassment of French fur trading posts in Lake Michigan region).
- 1761 Alexander Henry reached Lac des Chats as one of the first persons given permission by British army to explore the fur trade
- 1763 English trading companies of Montreal take over fur trade and operate French posts including Des Chats Rapids, Allumette Island, mouth of Dumoine and Mattawa Rivers
- 1784 Mattawa House built by Nor'Westers at junction of Mattawa and Ottawa Rivers
- 1793 Alexander Mackenzie, accompanied by Native guides and French Canadian voyageurs, completes the first recorded crossing of continental America by a European. Route from Old Port of Quebec, Quebec to Bella Coola, British Columbia includes travel up Ottawa River to Mattawa River.
- 1800 Wrights Town established on north side of River below Chaudieres Falls (present-day Gatineau).
- 1803 Joseph Papineau becomes new seigneur of LaPetite-Nation seigneurie. Manor House now part of Chateau Montebello property.

- 1806 Philemon Wright builds square-timber raft; floats it down Ottawa River to Quebec City
- 1816 Private companies build lock in western section of Vaudreuil canal providing controlled access to Ottawa River
- 1818 Pointe Fortune Canal built opposite Carillon QC
- 1821 Hudson Bay Company establishes Fort William Lac des Allumettes. Nicholas Garry, Deputy Governor of Hudson Bay Company, travels up Ottawa River on way to Rupert's Land
- 1825 Archibald McNab creates settlement near junction of Madawaska and Ottawa Rivers. Kinnell Lodge forms center of development for present-day Arnprior
- 1826 Lieutenant-Colonial John By ordered to build navigable waterway between the Ottawa River and Kingston
- 1828 Col. Peter White brought his family to Allumette Island area, cleared land and built cabin at present site of Pembroke. He became principal lumber merchant, and operated a general store.
- 1832 Rideau Canal complete
- 1833 Lady Colborne is first steamboat on Upper Ottawa, servicing between Aylmer and Chats Falls
- 1835 George Bryson began lumbering operations with brother-in-law Herman Coulton on Coulonge River
- 1836 First canal system along Ottawa consists of Grenville Canal, Chute a Blondeau Canal and Carillon Canal featuring 11 locks
- 1838 Henry Bartlett, an English artist travelled up Ottawa River. He sketched the famous "Lac des Allumettes"
- 1840 Construction of public lock at Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue allows boats to by-pass natural obstacles and proceed up into Ottawa River
- 1847 Trade at Fort Coulonge declined to such an extent that HBC decided to close the post
- 1848 University of Ottawa established
- 1852 H.F. Bronson established firm at Falls of Chaudière in 1852 – first one in region to bring down logs from the Ottawa River above Pembroke and Des Joachims Rapids

- 1853 Alexander Murray reported potential land adjoining the Bonnechere River from Golden Lake to Ottawa River
- 1855 Bytown incorporated and becomes City of Ottawa
- 1856 Minister of Agriculture began advertising campaign in Europe to attract immigrants to areas opened up by new roads
- 1857 Queen Victoria chooses Ottawa as capital city of United Province of Canada
- 1858 Pembroke was incorporated as a village; German immigrants begin to arrive in Eastern Upper Canada
- 1859 Peak of the square timber trade in Ontario  
First group of Polish immigrants to Canada
- 1860s Peak of square timber rafting on Ottawa River. Cribs consisting of 20 to 40 square timber pieces are assembled into rafts; each raft contains up to 200 cribs
- 1860 J.R. Booth commissioned to supply lumber for roof of new Parliament buildings. Acquired timber reserves on Upper Ottawa River and tributaries
- 1862 A Pembroke industrialist, McAllister, used water wheel in his mills to generate electrical current for sale
- 1863 Timiskaming mission re-located to Ontario shore
- 1866 Parliament Buildings completed
- 1867 Canada's Confederation
- 1868 Limestone structure built at 24 Sussex Drive by local lumber baron. Property purchased in 1949 to become the official residence for Canadian Prime Ministers
- 1870 The majority of family farms along the river had lost their main markets – the lumber camps
- 1882 First steamer, "Mattawan" appears on Lake Temiskaming
- 1885 Saw log production peaks along Ottawa River
- 1888 E.B. Eddy constructs first pulp mill in eastern Canada at Gatineau
- 1889 Charles Farr establishes "Humphrey's Depot" on the shores of Lake Temiskaming. (Present day – Haileybury)
- 1896 Notre-Dame-du-Nord founded with the arrival of first resident missionary
- 1900 Great fire starts in Hull lumberyards and spreads to Ottawa, burning over 2000

buildings

- 1904 Petawawa Military reserve established
- 1910 Butter factory opened in Notre-Dame-du-Nord
- 1916 Fire destroys Centre Block of Parliament Hill; only Library of Parliament remains standing
- 1922 Fire destroys ninety per cent of the Town of Haileybury
- 1930 Chats Falls hydroelectric generating station developed
- 1943 Provinces of Ontario and Quebec sign agreement allocating undeveloped water power sites
- 1945 First self-contained nuclear reaction in Canada initiated at Chalk River Laboratories
- 1956 First nuclear power station established near Des Joachims
- 1965 Mills along Ottawa River produce more than 80 million board feet of lumber
- 2003 Committee formed to designate Ottawa River as part of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System
- 2005 City of Ottawa celebrates 150th anniversary
- 2008 Ottawa River nominated to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System
- 2009 Canadian Heritage Rivers System celebrates 25th anniversary