Canadian Heritage Rivers System

Management Plan for the Hayes River in Manitoba

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The historic Hayes River fur trade route from York Factory to Norway House, comprised of the Hayes, Echimamish and Nelson Rivers, is an outstanding treasure for Manitoba and for Canada. The Aboriginal, fur trade and more recent history, the unspoiled nature, and the recreational potential of this route easily make it worthy of designation as a Canadian Heritage River.

This management plan for the Hayes River in Manitoba is the designation document submitted to the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board to fulfil the requirements for designation as a Canadian Heritage River. Preparation of this plan has involved the combined efforts of staff of Manitoba Conservation, staff and Councils of Norway House, Bunibonibee, Shamattawa and York Factory First Nations, and the many Manitobans who participated in the consultation process. Their interest and participation is the testimony and commitment that will ensure the Hayes is forever cared for in a way that befits its designation as a Canadian Heritage River.

Stan Struthers
Minister of Conservation
July 8, 2005
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) is a cooperative program of the federal, provincial and territorial governments, established in 1984, to give national recognition to the important rivers of Canada, to conserve the best examples of Canada’s river heritage and to encourage the public to learn about and appreciate Canada’s rivers.

The Hayes River historic fur trade route in Manitoba extends 600 kilometres from York Factory on Hudson Bay to Norway House near Lake Winnipeg. It consists of the Hayes River, the Echimamish River and that portion of the Nelson River from Norway House to the mouth of the Echimamish. (In this plan, Hayes River normally refers to the entire route.) This route is an outstanding example of river heritage in Canada. It was the main travel artery for the Hudson Bay Company’s fur trade industry for almost 250 years. These rivers flow through what are still some of the most pristine natural areas of Manitoba featuring the flora and fauna of the boreal forest and the Hudson Bay coast. The route also presents a unique opportunity for wilderness river travel and sport fishing in an area rich in fur trade history.

The process to include the Hayes in the CHRS began in 1987 with the preparation of a background study. The route was nominated to the CHRS in 2000 and work on this management plan began in 2001. Preparation of this plan was the responsibility of Manitoba Conservation, with the assistance of a First Nations Advisory Committee having representation from Norway House, Bunibonibee, Shamattawa and York Factory First Nations. An extensive public participation process was an integral part of preparing this plan.

This plan has as its foundation the effective use and application of existing legislation, regulations and policies concerning natural and cultural resource management and environmental assessment, combined with a broad awareness and support for the heritage and recreational values of the river. These will be the principle tools or measures to conserve the CHRS values of the Hayes River. Existing Aboriginal and treaty rights are fully recognized in this plan and in CHRS designation. Landowner rights, leasehold rights, mineral dispositions, rights-of-way for roads and utilities and natural resource allocations under licences and permits will also be fully respected.
The goal of the Management Plan for the Hayes River is to complement and apply existing processes for cooperation and integrated resource management that will recognize, promote and sustain the natural heritage, cultural heritage and recreational values for which the Hayes River was nominated to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. The plan presents management intents and actions for:

1. Water flow and water quality;
2. Public understanding, awareness and interpretation;
3. Integrity of natural heritage features and processes;
4. Integrity of cultural heritage features;
5. Public enjoyment and recreational use.

The corridor, to which this plan applies, extends from the Archway warehouse at Norway House to York Factory on Hudson Bay. It has a width of 200 metres from the ordinary high water mark along both shorelines of the Hayes River, the Echimamish River, and the portion of the Nelson River from the mouth of the Echimamish to Norway House, including the lakes through which the rivers flow.

The management goal, intents and actions set out in this plan require the cooperation and participation of federal and provincial management agencies, First Nations, the private sector and public stakeholders. With all parties embracing the common goals for the river and incorporating those goals into their activities and decisions, this plan can be implemented and the Hayes will be effectively managed as a Canadian Heritage River. The annual and 10-year monitoring required by the CHRS will measure the effectiveness of this plan and will perpetuate citizen involvement in the Hayes.
Management Plan for the Hayes River in Manitoba

Anima Hayes River intersecting with the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) in its entirety. The Hayes River flows through the province of Manitoba in Canada, originating from Lake Winnipeg and flowing through the Nelson River to Hudson Bay.

The Hayes River is a significant waterway in the province of Manitoba, flowing through several municipalities including York Factory, Norway House, and Hudson Bay. The river is a major tributary of the Nelson River, which ultimately flows into Hudson Bay.

Management efforts for the Hayes River have been ongoing since its inclusion in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) in 1984. The river has been protected under the CHRS since then, undergoing various conservation projects to ensure its ecological and cultural significance.

In 1987, a Management Plan was developed for the Hayes River, including policies and measures to protect and manage the river. This plan is updated periodically to address new challenges and developments in the region.

The management of the Hayes River is carried out by a collaborative effort involving various stakeholders, including the Manitoba Conservation Authority, the Hudson Bay Company, and the York Factory First Nations. The river is also managed under the umbrella of the CHRS, which aims to protect and conserve significant rivers across Canada.

The Hayes River is an integral part of the natural and cultural heritage of Manitoba and Canada, and its protection and management are crucial for maintaining its ecological balance and cultural significance.
Management Plan for the Hayes River in Manitoba

1. Hayes River

2. Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

3. 1. x 2. y 3. z 4. 4. x 5. y 6. z

7. Hayes River

8. North West Territories

9. Alberta

10. British Columbia

11. Yukon

12. Nunavut

13. Northwest Territories

14. Canada
RÉSUMÉ

 Créé en 1984, le Réseau des rivières du patrimoine canadien (RRPC) est un programme de coopération entre le gouvernement fédéral et ses homologues provinciaux et territoriaux. Son objectif est de faire en sorte que les rivières importantes du Canada soient appréciées à l’échelle nationale, que l’on conserve les plus beaux exemples du patrimoine fluvial canadien et que la population apprenne à connaître et à apprécier les rivières du Canada.


 Le plan de gestion a pour fondements l’utilisation et l’application des lois, des règlements et des politiques existants relatifs à la gestion des ressources naturelles et culturelles et à l’évaluation environnementale. S’y ajoutent la conscience aiguë et le soutien de la valeur patrimoniale et récréative de la rivière. Tels seront les principaux outils ou mesures utilisés pour préserver les richesses de la rivière Hayes dans le cadre du Réseau des rivières du patrimoine canadien. Les droits ancestraux ou issus des traités des...
peuples autochtones sont entièrement reconnus dans ce plan et dans le cadre de la désignation par le Réseau. Les droits des propriétaires fonciers et des propriétaires à bail, les aliénations minières, les emprises routières ou de services publics et l’attribution de ressources naturelles en vertu de permis ou de licences seront également entièrement respectés.

L’objectif du plan de gestion de la rivière Hayes est de compléter et d’appliquer les processus existants de coopération et de gestion intégrée des ressources, afin de reconnaître, de promouvoir et d’appuyer le patrimoine naturel et culturel ainsi que la valeur récréative au nom desquels la rivière Hayes a été sectionnée dans le cadre du Réseau des rivières du patrimoine canadien. Le plan présente des objectifs et des actions relatifs à :

1. l’écoulement et la qualité de l’eau;
2. la compréhension et la sensibilisation du public; l’interprétation à l’intention du public;
3. l’intégrité des caractéristiques et des processus du patrimoine naturel;
4. l’intégrité des caractéristiques du patrimoine culturel;
5. la satisfaction des visiteurs et les activités récréatives.

Le plan s’applique à un couloir qui va de l’entrepôt Archway, à Norway House, jusqu’à York Factory, sur la baie d’Hudson. La largeur de ce couloir atteint 200 mètres à la laisse de crue ordinaire, le long des deux rives de la rivière Hayes, de la rivière Echimamish et de la partie du fleuve Nelson située entre l’embouchure de la rivière Echimamish et Norway House. Le couloir comprend également les lacs traversés par ces rivières.

Les objectifs, intentions et actions présentés dans ce plan de gestion requièrent la coopération et la participation des organismes de gestion des gouvernements fédéral et provincial, des Premières nations, du secteur public et des partenaires du public. Si toutes les parties approuvent les objectifs communs pour la rivière et incluent ces objectifs dans leurs activités et leurs décisions, il sera possible de mettre en œuvre ce plan et de gérer la rivière Hayes dans le cadre du Réseau des rivières du patrimoine canadien. Le contrôle annuel et décennal exigé par le Réseau permettra de mesurer l’efficacité de ce plan et de maintenir la participation de la population aux activités liées à la rivière Hayes.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Purpose of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS)

The Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) is a cooperative program established in 1984 to give national recognition to rivers which have outstanding natural and human heritage values and provide significant recreational opportunities. The federal government, and all provinces and territories participate in the program. The Parks and Natural Areas Branch of Manitoba Conservation manages the CHRS program in Manitoba.

The objectives of the CHRS are to give national recognition to Canada’s important rivers and to ensure their future management such that:

- the natural heritage which they represent is conserved and interpreted;

- the human heritage which they represent is conserved and interpreted;

- the opportunities they possess for recreation and heritage appreciation are realized by residents of and visitors to Canada.

Participation in the CHRS by provinces and territories is voluntary and participants retain traditional jurisdictional powers, including land ownership and management. Map 1 illustrates the rivers currently in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System in 2004.
1.2 Hayes River Nomination and Designation Process

Work to bring the Hayes River into the Canadian Heritage Rivers System began in 1987 with the preparation of a background study. This study consisted of an inventory and assessment of the natural, cultural and recreational values of the river. Preparation of this study involved a trip on the Hayes River to do site investigations.

The Hayes River was nominated to the CHRS in 2000 in recognition of its outstanding natural heritage, human heritage and recreational values. The nomination included the entire historic fur trade route of approximately 600 kilometres, beginning at the Archway Warehouse in Norway House and ending at York Factory on Hudson Bay. It includes the entire Hayes River northeast of Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay, as well as a part of the Nelson River north of Norway House and the Echimamish River, connecting the Nelson and the Hayes. (Throughout this plan, the name “Hayes River” will normally refer to the entire route.)

In 2001, work began on a management plan for the Hayes. The management plan is intended to be the designation document that would allow the river to achieve its full status as a Canadian Heritage River.

Public participation has been central to the preparation of this management plan. First Nations, interested citizens, river users and other stakeholders have all helped to identify the management issues and the directions for management to promote awareness and protection of the river’s integrity, heritage and recreational values. Participants have helped to shape how the Hayes River will be conserved for future generations. The public participation process is summarized below and the results have been shared in newsletters as the planning process proceeded.
Many management and cooperating agencies have also participated in the preparation of the plan. Review and input have been received from the various resource branches of Manitoba Conservation; Manitoba Water Stewardship; Manitoba Industry, Economic Development and Mines; Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism; Manitoba Hydro; Parks Canada and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans.
1.3 Purpose of the Management Plan

As a designation document for the CHRS, this management plan is intended to:

• identify a river management area to be included in the CHRS;

• set out policies, system-based management objectives, strategic directions and actions to ensure that the river’s development, management and use are consistent with the objectives of the CHRS;

• clearly demonstrate the commitment on the part of the nominating jurisdiction and stakeholders to conserve and interpret the river’s heritage values and realize its recreational opportunities; and

• describe how the river will be managed to conserve the values for which it was nominated.

1.4 Recognition of Rights and Existing Activities

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

The management plan recognizes and accommodates land and resource uses of the river, while ensuring that the values for which the river was nominated to the CHRS are conserved and celebrated. The management plan and the designation of the Hayes as a Canadian Heritage River do not impose new legislation or new regulations for use of the river and adjacent land areas.
2.0 THE HAYES RIVER

2.1 Character and Values

The CHRS provides a comprehensive framework for describing and recognizing natural heritage, human heritage and recreation themes for river assessment and designation. The purpose of this section is to depict the river’s character and present the natural, cultural and heritage values that meet CHRS guidelines and justify Canadian Heritage River designation.

The Hayes River is one of the most remote, scenic and unaltered waterways in Manitoba. It remains today, in one sense, very much as it was known over the millennia of occupancy by First Nations people and more recently, by European explorers who arrived over three centuries ago. For the most part, the Hayes is still a wild river flowing through a pristine landscape of granite and boreal forest in the south, and ancient marine sediments and taiga forest near Hudson Bay.

The waters of the Hayes River reflect the natural condition of its watershed, where there are very few developments or activities that might impair water quality. The Echimamish River is in the Nelson River watershed and, like the Hayes, flows through an area with little development that might impact its water quality. The Nelson River portion of the route, from Norway House to the mouth of the Echimamish, drains Lake Winnipeg and reflects the water quality of that large watershed including its relatively high sediment and nutrient loads.

The Hayes River is a part of the culture and heritage of First Nations, serving as a travel route through a vast region and a source of livelihood for Aboriginal peoples. The river also played a pivotal role in the Canadian fur trade and early European settlement of the continental interior. It was very much a ‘working river’ and was used as a commercial corridor to transport people and goods inland and the bounty of furs out to York Factory and Europe. Exploration and military encounters by the colonizing powers of France and England are also a part of the Hayes River story.
Today, a river traveller on the Hayes discovers both its wild, rugged and remote qualities, together with many reminders of the river’s human heritage in the form of portages, historic structures and artefacts of the early exploration and industrial period. The river traverses traditional territory of four First Nations and these communities continue their long and established traditions of hunting, fishing and trapping. The First Nations and Northern Affairs communities at Norway House and Oxford House are situated right on the river and the people from these communities actively use and travel its course. Remote fly-in fishing, hunting and wildlife viewing originate from tourist lodges located on the Hayes River route. Other commercial activities, such as mineral exploration and development and electrical transmission lines, are evident at sites along the river. There are also several winter road crossings of the Hayes, and along the Nelson River portion of the route, a ferry crossing with Provincial Road 373. These commercial and industrial activities are significant factors in the economic development of the region.

These are all aspects of the modern day “working landscape” that visitors can expect to encounter as they travel the Hayes River. The river traveller must also expect conditions, such as sudden changes of weather, hidden shoals in the tidal zone of the lower Hayes and chance encounters with polar bears. The visitor to the Hayes should be well prepared to tackle the challenges of this legendary river.

The CHRS has frameworks for describing and categorizing the natural heritage, human heritage and recreational values of rivers. The diverse and complex values of the Hayes River relative to these framework themes are described through images and text on Maps 2, 3 and 4. Greater details about these values may be found in The Hayes River Canadian Heritage Rivers System Background Study (1987) and the Nomination Document for the Hayes River Manitoba (1999).
# Hayes River Natural Heritage Values

## Hydrology
- **The Hayes River**: Slow to moderate, moderate to high flow.
- **The North River**: Slightly sinuous, high to moderate flow.
- **Seasonal Flow Variability**: High to moderate flow, peaks and lags.
- **Discharge Peaks**: Two major peaks per year.
- **Sub-basin Flow**: Medium to high flow, late spring and summer.
- **Sub-basin Outflow**:_medium to high flow, late spring and summer.

## Vegetation
- **Vegetation**:
  - Species include aspen, willow, birch, maple, and poplar.
  - Elevations range from 900 to 1300 meters above sea level.
  - Soils are loamy and well-drained.

## River Morphology
- **River Features**:
  - **Vale**: Vertical walls, boulder-sorted sediments, flat, adjacent banks.
  - **Lakes and Ponds**: Waterfalls and rapids.
  - **Ledges**:
  - **Robbins Falls**: Trout Falls.
  - **River Characteristics**: Steep, narrow, deep valleys, rocky shores, and rapid currents.

## Physiography
- **Terrain**:
  - Valley: Nipigon-Temagami
  - Terraces: Lake Superior Plateau
  - Elevation: 100 to 200 meters above sea level.

## Animals
- **Abundant Wildlife**:
  - Bear, deer, moose, wolf, beaver, muskrat, fish, and waterfowl.
  - **Birds**: Bald Eagle, Osprey, Canada Goose, and Mallard.

## Biotic Environments
- **Water Ecosystems**:
  - Rivers, lakes, streams, and wetlands.
  - Aquatic vegetation in the shallows and submerged aquatic vegetation.
  - **Soil Ecosystems**:
    - **Vegetation**: Peat, shrubby vegetation, grasses, and sedges.
    - **Aquatic**: Insects, fish, and amphibians.

## Canadian Heritage Rivers System
- **Hayes River Route**
- **Natural Heritage Values**

## Map 2
- **Hayes River Management Area**
- **First Nations Communities**
- **Manitoba Northern Communities**

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*Management Plan for the Hayes River in Manitoba*
Hayes River Human Heritage Values

**Water Transport**

**Resource Harvesting**
- Fishing
- Trapping
- Hunting
- Hayes River, a focus for the evolution of aboriginal way of life.

**Culture and Recreation**
- Spiritual and Symbolic Uses
- Oral or ceremonial structures
- Indigenous rock art
- Material remains
- Cultural landscapes
- Ethnographic materials
- Regional and national significance

**Jurisdictional Use**
- Exploration and Route Surveys
- Generals and Surveyors
- Red River exploration
- Commercial exploration
- Military Surveys
- Sites of European contact
- Times of conflict
- Settlers and forts

**River Navigation**
- Far trade route
- York boats, canoes
- Eskimo drums
- Travel paths for explorers, traders, settlers
- Nationally significant canoe route

**Onshore Services**
- Commercial and cultural replacement of watercraft
- Cargo handling facilities
- Places for processing passengers and crew
- Robinson Falls trainway

**Artistic Expression**
- Outdoor sculpture and folklife
- Paintings of the river or people using the river

**Shareline Settlement**
- Siting of Dwellings
- Far trade structures and sites
- HBC Archway Warehouse and York Factory
- Hudson Bay Co. posts and related aboriginal settlements

**Community Adaptations to Rivers**
- Shoreline developer settlements
- 130 prehistoric and historic aboriginal sites
- Currently land use diversified and related to the far trade
- Settlement influence: York Factory, Norway House, Oxford House, Red River

**Map 3**
- Canadian Heritage Rivers System
- Hayes River Route
- Human Heritage Values
- Important Features and Archaeological Sites
- Map 3: Brown and Watson, Manitoba, May 2016.1

**The Hayes River Route**
- Important Features and Archaeological Sites
- Red River Geology
- Oxford House
- First Nation IR 2
- Red River
- Shamarawu First Nation IR 3
- Hayes Lake Province
- Hayes Lake National Historic Site
Hayes River Recreational Values

**Boating**
- Outstanding whitewater canoeing, kayaking and rafting
- Extended canoe tripping (motor and non-motor)

**Water Contact Activities**
- Swimming

**Angling**
- Excellent fishing: Walleye, Northern Pike, Brook Trout, and Sturgeon

**Water Associated Activities**
- Camping along the streams

**Natural Heritage Appreciation**
- Outstanding opportunities for appreciation of land and water features
- Peatland boreal forests, Canadian Shield and Hudson Bay Lowland landscapes
- Localized development that does not compromise wilderness

**Winter Activities**
- Snowmobiling and dog sledding

**Human Heritage Appreciation**
- Historic sites: e.g. York Factory National Historic Site
- Cultural landscapes: e.g. Painted Stone Portage, Robinson Falls Tramway and Pictographs

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Map 4

**Canadian Heritage River System**

**Hayes River Route**

**Recreational Values**

- Hayes River Management Area
- First Nations Reserves
- Manitoba Northern Communities
- Existing Roads

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Management Plan for the Hayes River in Manitoba
2.2 Existing Activities and Use

The Hayes River is a part of a region that provides an important resource base both for the people that live there and the Province of Manitoba as a whole. First Nations carry out traditional fishing, hunting and trapping throughout the region. Norway House and Oxford House are vibrant and growing communities along the route. The route is crossed by a ferry on a provincial road at Sea River Falls and by winter roads to Oxford House and Shamattawa. Power transmission lines cross the route, extensive mineral exploration is carried out based on highly mineralised greenstone belts and areas of diamond potential underlying much of the region, and there is also forestry potential, undeveloped at present due to the region’s remoteness. Remote tourist lodges and outcamps have been developed, based on the renowned hunting and fishing opportunities. Both ends of the route, the Archway Warehouse at Norway House and York Factory, are National Historic Sites.

In addition to the multitude of activities and uses along the Hayes, there are several different jurisdictions that have responsibility for land, water and resources along the route. Most of the lands along the Hayes are Provincial Crown Lands administered by Manitoba Conservation, while the waters and fisheries are managed by Manitoba Water Stewardship. In the traditional territories of York Factory First Nation and Norway House Cree Nation are Resource Management Boards created under the authority of the Northern Flood Agreement (NFA) to facilitate the joint planning and management of resources between the First Nation and Manitoba. Along the entire route are various reserve lands that are administered by Norway House Cree Nation, Bunibonibee First Nation (Oxford House), Shamattawa First Nation and York Factory First Nation. Northern Affairs communities exist at both Norway House and Oxford House. Parks Canada administers the lands and buildings at York Factory National Historic Site. The federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans has responsibility with respect to fish habitat along the Hayes. Some private lands also exist at Norway House and Oxford House. The Archway Warehouse National Historic Site at Norway House is owned and managed by The North West Company.
All of the people who use the river share in the responsibility for its management. Recreational users, industrial and commercial users, and environmental organizations all have the potential to help conserve the values of the Hayes, or conversely, may negatively impact these values.
3.0 CONSERVATION CHALLENGES AND APPROACH

3.1 Management Context

The natural heritage, cultural heritage and recreational values of the Hayes River that meet CHRS guidelines have been depicted in the preceding section. Managing for their conservation must meet all CHRS requirements, while fully recognizing and respecting the diverse resource and land use rights, interests and commitments in the region. The approach to management must be cooperative and coordinated, applying existing relevant laws, regulations and policies. CHRS designation of the Hayes River will not require or invoke new legislation or placing the river in a park or protected area.

3.2 CHRS Integrity Guidelines

The Hayes River currently meets CHRS Integrity Guidelines and future management must aim to ensure that the river’s integrity is conserved. Many of its values, as earlier described, are site-specific in nature: e.g., a pictograph site or a scenic waterfall. Other 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 Hayes River are as follows:

CHRS 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;
- There are no man-made impoundments within the nominated section;
- All key elements and ecosystem components are unaffected by impoundments located outside the nominated section;
• Natural values for which the river is nominated have not been created by impoundments;
• The water of the nominated section of the river is uncontaminated to the extent that its natural aquatic ecosystem is intact; and
• The natural aesthetic value of the river is not compromised by human developments.

CHRS 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; and
• The water quality of the nominated section does not detract from the aesthetic appearance or cultural experience provided by its cultural values.

CHRS 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.
3.3 Effective Use and Coordination of Existing Management Measures

Management of the Hayes as a Canadian Heritage River will depend upon cooperation and effective coordination. The effective use and application of existing legislation, regulations and policies concerning natural and cultural resource management and environmental assessment, 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 Hayes 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 heritage and recreational values for which the river has been nominated. The conservation challenge lies in fostering cooperation and a sharing of common goals amongst all associated with the Hayes. With all parties embracing common goals for the river and incorporating those goals into their activities and the decisions for which they are responsible, a level of care befitting the Hayes as a Canadian Heritage River can be achieved.
4.0 MANAGEMENT GOAL, INTENTS AND ACTIONS

4.1 Context

Achieving a level of care appropriate for the Hayes as a Canadian Heritage River will require all river citizens to incorporate into their own responsibilities, the following common goal and intents that reflect how the values of the river can be managed in a manner consistent with CHRS guidelines. The incorporation of these goals into everybody’s responsibilities will enable all citizens to undertake their own activities in a manner that will cooperatively conserve the natural heritage, cultural heritage and recreational values of the Hayes. The management goal and intents that follow have been formulated in this context.

4.2 Management Goal

The goal of the Hayes River Management Plan is to complement and apply existing processes for cooperation and integrated resources management that will recognize, promote and sustain the natural heritage, cultural heritage and recreational values for which the Hayes River was nominated to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

4.3 Management Intents

The natural heritage, cultural heritage and recreational values of the Hayes River must be conserved and the CHRS integrity guidelines for these values fulfilled. The following management intents address these requirements and establish a framework to assist in managing the Hayes as a Canadian Heritage River. They are structured to reflect the thematic groupings of CHRS values and specific requirements of the CHRS guidelines. The relationship of these management intents to the different jurisdictional responsibilities and their respective authorities is illustrated in Appendix A.
1. Water Flow and Water Quality

Water flows on the Hayes and Echimamish Rivers will remain unaltered by human caused activities and, in particular, impoundments and diversions.

The water quality throughout the entire Hayes 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.

2. Public Understanding, Awareness and Interpretation

The stories of the Hayes River, its value and significance to Canada will be communicated and celebrated for the benefit of all Canadians. The interpretation of the Hayes will be in the proper context of the river’s history, its current use, and the communities along the river. Interpretation will strive to set realistic and achievable expectations for users and citizens of the river. It will aim to develop an understanding and sense of responsibility within users and citizens to care for the river.

3. Integrity of Natural Heritage Features and Processes

The natural values of the Hayes will be conserved through the avoidance, mitigation or reparation of impacts that could cause permanent or irreparable damage or threaten the persistence of that value. The conservation of the values must take into account the uniqueness and distribution of that value along the Hayes relative to its overall distribution. Site-specific features, such as waterfalls or caribou calving islands, will require greater conservation attention along the Hayes than regionally dispersed values, such as wildlife habitats and hydrological processes.
4. Integrity of Cultural Heritage Features

The in-situ cultural values along the Hayes will be protected through the avoidance, mitigation and reparation of impacts that would cause permanent or irreparable damage. The setting, or the essential elements of the setting, that are critical to the understanding of the value will also be maintained, such as the setting 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 the Hudson Bay Archives, will be maintained for their inheritance for future generations.

5. Public Enjoyment and Recreational Use

The recreational uses of the Hayes River that will be promoted and encouraged are those that draw value from it as a Canadian Heritage River. The elements of the river that contribute to its recreational use – its natural, cultural and scenic values – will be managed to ensure the continuation of those recreational experiences in the context of the Hayes as a working river and a travel route for local residents. The primary recreational experiences to be accommodated and promoted will be natural and cultural heritage appreciation, fishing and wilderness travel and boating. Promotion of these will incorporate appropriate social, environmental and safety contexts.

All recreational users will be encouraged to respect other users and the river itself. They will be expected to assume responsibility for their actions on the river and to exercise care of the river that befits the Hayes as a Canadian Heritage River.
4.4 Management Actions

To achieve the management goal and to effectively accomplish the management intents, certain specific management actions are required. The actions can occur within the context of existing legislation, policies and management mechanisms.

1. Water Flow and Water Quality

- Manitoba, Canada and the First Nations will monitor activities along the Hayes, and where an activity may present a significant risk to water quality, cause to have an appropriate water quality monitoring program implemented.

- To minimize the risk of negative impacts on water quality, Manitoba will investigate the potential to designate portions of the Hayes and Echimamish Rivers as Water Quality Management Zones in accordance with the Water Protection Act (pending).

2. Public Understanding, Awareness and Interpretation

- Government management agencies, First Nations, private tourism enterprises and public stakeholders alike will be encouraged to prepare and deliver products, programs and facilities for the public to appreciate, use, and enjoy the Hayes River in ways that conserve its values.

- Manitoba will work with partners to produce and distribute a set of Hayes River CHRS media, such as a full colour poster, an edu-kit for use in schools, a river guide, and Hayes River CHRS education and training programs.
3. Integrity of Natural Heritage Features and Processes

- Manitoba will endeavour to maintain a current and complete Geographic Information System (GIS) inventory and mapping of natural features and values. This inventory can be linked with field research and surveys such as wildlife counts and creel censuses. This database will enable informed and timely identification, consideration and monitoring of these values by resource managers.

- A notation will be placed on the Crown Lands Registry to assist in the identification of lands contained within the river corridor for resource management purposes (see Section 4.5, Hayes River Corridor).

- Land use permit and work permit terms and conditions will reflect protection and conservation requirements for natural heritage features and values, and will incorporate best practices guidelines where available.

4. Integrity of Cultural Heritage Features

- Manitoba will endeavour to maintain a current and complete GIS inventory, mapping and description of impact sensitivity of particular cultural heritage features. This information base will enable informed and timely identification, consideration and monitoring of these values by resource managers. Information on certain of these 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.

- Land use permit and work permit terms and conditions will reflect protection and conservation requirements for cultural heritage features and values, and will incorporate best practices guidelines where available.
5. Public Enjoyment and Recreational Use

- Manitoba will endeavour to maintain a current and complete GIS inventory and mapping of campsites, recreational sites and recreational features, including notable scenic areas. Such a spatial and relational information base will enable informed and timely identification, consideration and monitoring of these sites by resource managers.

- Land use permit and work permit terms and conditions will reflect protection and conservation requirements for recreational sites and opportunities, and will incorporate best practices guidelines where available.

- Manitoba will continue to work with the tourism industry to encourage and promote tourism facilities, attractions and activities that are appropriate to the Hayes and its primary recreational opportunities.
4.5 Hayes River Corridor

The CHRS Hayes River corridor is identified from the Archway Warehouse at Norway House to York Factory at Hudson Bay. This corridor has a width of 200 metres, identified from the Ordinary High Water Mark* along both shorelines of the Hayes River, the Echimamish River, and the Nelson River from the mouth of the Echimamish River to Norway House, including the lakes through which the river flows. This corridor width captures all or part of all of the site-specific in-situ values of the Hayes. It will serve as a basic point of reference in the future management of the river. The management intents and actions described in this plan will apply to, and be focussed on, this corridor. It is within this corridor that the implementation of the management intent and actions, by all cooperating management agencies, partners and stakeholders, will achieve the management goal for the Hayes as a Canadian Heritage River.

* Ordinary High Water Mark is the limit or edge of the bed of a body of water, where the bed is that land which has been covered by water so long as to wrest it from vegetation, or to mark a distinct character upon the vegetation where it extends into the water or upon the soil itself (Natural Resources Canada, Surveyor General of Canada, 2004).
5.0 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 A Cooperative and Coordinated Approach

The designation of the Hayes River as a Canadian Heritage River will be a singularly important step in achieving public awareness and recognition of its heritage significance to all Canadians. Designation, together with the management intents and actions in this plan, can be expected to raise general public and stakeholder awareness and support for conserving the river’s character and values.

The management goal, intents and actions set out in this plan require the cooperation and participation of federal and provincial management agencies, First Nations, the private sector and public stakeholders. Specific areas of responsibility and roles have been suggested. Relevant legislation and policy that can be used to fulfil these responsibilities and roles are described in Appendix A. Plan implementation is a shared responsibility of all parties, yet there remains the need for lead responsibility and accountability.

Consistent with its role as the Manitoba agency responsible for the Canadian Heritage River System, Manitoba Parks and Natural Areas Branch, Manitoba Conservation will assume this lead role. Also within Manitoba Conservation, the North East Region Integrated Resource Management Team (IRMT) will serve as the lead for field level implementation of the plan and for conservation of the Hayes River’s heritage and recreational values. The IRMT will use existing land use permit and work permit procedures, provisions and terms to account for the conservation of heritage river values in resource use and development activities. This plan, and the products and programs derived from it, will become valuable tools for the IRMT.

Wider interdepartmental referral and review mechanisms already operational in the Manitoba government will also contribute importantly to cooperative and coordinated consideration of Hayes River values in resource planning and development activities. Development proposals in the watershed, such as forestry roads, timber cut block planning and mineral exploration and development, will trigger the appropriate environmental assessment and review processes, depending on their scale and extent.
The Resource Management Boards at Norway House and York Factory will be important partners in the implementation of this plan, recognizing their roles in effecting integrated land use and resource management within the Resource Management Areas. This plan can be an effective tool to assist the Resource Management Boards as they examine the resources in the areas, monitor land use activities and communicate with citizens about the resources and values of the areas. The plan can serve as a valuable resource and context for the Resource Management Boards as they undertake land use planning. The boards may use this plan to assist in prescribing areas and activities, preserving areas of ecological, historical and cultural significance, and in helping to resolve land use conflicts. The incorporation of this plan into the work of Resource Management Boards will help ensure its implementation.

Norway House, Bunibonibee, Shamattawa and York Factory First Nations, and the Northern Affairs communities of Norway House and Oxford House – the people who live along the Hayes River route – will be most intimately involved in the future of the Hayes as a Canadian Heritage River and in the implementation of this plan. It is also those along the river that should draw the greatest benefits from designation of the Hayes as a Canadian Heritage River. These benefits might arise from the profile, awareness, conservation and economic development that CHRS designation might lever.

Implementation of portions of this plan can be achieved by First Nations through their activities and involvement in their traditional areas, and in some instances, through Band Council Resolutions on reserve lands. Activities might include some technical monitoring of values, but importantly people on the river to watch over and monitor what is happening. Expanding the knowledge and understanding of many of the values of the Hayes can potentially be achieved by those travelling and living along the river sharing their knowledge. Sharing knowledge across generations can also be important in sustaining the stories of the Hayes River.
Parks Canada Agency, being responsible for the National Historic Sites of Canada, has a notable role in the Hayes as a Canadian Heritage River. York Factory and Norway House National Historic Sites of Canada (the latter being the Archway Warehouse owned by the North West Company) are important values of the Hayes and mark the limits of the corridor. Designation of these sites as National Historic Sites complements the designation of the Hayes as a Canadian Heritage River. Implementation of this plan at York Factory can be through its incorporation into the management plan for the National Historic Site.

To facilitate greater cooperation amongst all the parties associated with the Hayes River, certain implementation actions are required. These are intended to assist in the implementation of the management goal, intents and actions described in Section 4.

- Manitoba will work towards improving the operation of the review and referral system for development proposals between: Manitoba Conservation; Water Stewardship; Industry, Economic Development and Mines; and Culture, Heritage and Tourism.

- Manitoba will ensure that Bunibonibee and Shamattawa First Nations are involved in an appropriate review process when significant developments are proposed within their respective traditional areas along the Hayes River corridor.

- All First Nations along the Hayes will be encouraged to identify a councillor portfolio responsible for implementation of the Hayes River CHRS management plan.

- A Hayes River CHRS Committee will be established consisting of representatives from Manitoba, Parks Canada (York Factory National Historic Site) and the four First Nations along the Hayes. This committee would be convened as may be needed in the future to address major issues that might affect the designation of the Hayes, or to update or revise this plan.
5.2 Monitoring and Reporting

A Hayes River Annual Report Checklist is included as a part of this management plan (see Appendix B). Manitoba Conservation will use the checklist and annually report to the CHRS, identifying any significant impacts or changes to the integrity of Hayes River values. As well, Manitoba Conservation will annually report on the progress achieved for the specific management actions presented for the Hayes River and will work with CHRS program partners and cooperators to prepare these annual reports. The reporting can involve input from all interested parties who choose to participate.

Every 10 years, from the time of designation, Manitoba Conservation will prepare and submit to the CHRS a monitoring report that describes the status of the natural heritage, cultural heritage and recreational values for which the Hayes was nominated. These reports must assess the degree to which these values still exist, the degree to which this plan has been implemented, and whether the Hayes continues to merit designation as a Canadian Heritage River. The Hayes River CHRS Committee may elect to undertake a review and update of this plan in conjunction with preparation of a 10-year report.
REFERENCES

Government Statutes and Regulations

The Manitoba Water Protection Act (pending)

Publications


Dodds, Graham (November, 1987) The Hayes River: Canadian Heritage Rivers System Background Study.


Manitoba Conservation (December 1999) *Canadian Heritage River System - Nomination Document for the Hayes River in Manitoba*


Pollock, Lori, Management and Consultants Ltd. (no date) *The Good Life: The Culture of the Swampy Cree Nation (Based on the Oxford House Band)*. Canadian Resorts North Management Inc. & Training Centre Inc., Winnipeg, MB.
Scace Environmental Advisors (March, 1998) *A Template for Canadian Heritage River Management Strategies in Protected Areas.* Calgary, AB.


Appendix A: Management Roles and Participants
### Appendix A: Management Roles and Participants

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<th>MANAGEMENT INTENTS FOR HERITAGE RIVER VALUES</th>
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<th>LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PRACTICES</th>
<th>OPERATIONAL LEVEL</th>
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Note: Legislation is dynamic and will change over time. The legislation identified in this table includes the major statutes that can be expected to apply to the Hayes River, circa 2005. As well, it is stressed that the public stakeholders listed are ones that have a known interest in heritage rivers but the list is not intended to be exclusionary.
Appendix B: The Hayes River Canadian Heritage River Annual Report Checklist
The Hayes River
Canadian Heritage River
Annual Report Checklist

1. Changes in Condition of River Values

   Natural Heritage Values:
   - Flora
   - Fauna
   - Habitat alteration
   - Physiographic features
   - Other natural features

   Human Heritage Values:
   - Historic sites
   - Prehistoric sites
   - Archaeological sites
   - Commemorative sites

   Recreational Values:
   - Water-based activities
   - Land-based activities

   Resource Integrity:
   - Water quality for recreation
   - Water quality for aquatic life
   - Water flows

2. Implementation of the Management Plan Actions

   Water quality monitoring
   Water quality management zones
   Public awareness products, programs and facilities
   Inventory of natural, cultural and recreational sites and values
   Crown Land Registry notation
   Land use and work permit conditions
   Promotion of recreation facilities, attractions and activities
   Government review processes
   First Nation review processes
   First Nation councillor portfolio
   Hayes River CHRS Committee