

HISTORY AND PURPOSE

It is the policy of The Niagara Parks Commission to protect and maintain the boulevard shorelines under its control. Licences for temporary commercial shoreline docks will be granted on a case by case basis under the provisions of this policy and with the approval of the Commission.

Non-residential docks have been permitted at two locations along the Niagara River through agreements:

- The Smugglers Cove Boat Club at East-West line in Niagara-on-the-Lake;
- The Parkway Sailing Club at Switch road, Stevensville.

The Niagara Parks Commission continues to receive requests for "commercial docks," creating new challenges to the Commission relating to liability, enforcement, maintenance, and esthetics.

DEFINITION OF NON-RESIDENTIAL COMMERCIAL DOCK

1. A commercial shoreline dock is one that:
 - is not intended for the exclusive use of a Niagara Parkway resident; and
 - would be utilized by transient boaters to the benefit of commercial establishments immediately adjacent to the shoreline dock, or by boat owners who are not residents along the Niagara Parkway.

LEGISLATION

1. The Niagara Parks Act and Regulations, among other things, controls by way of licensing and/or permits, use of the Parks under the jurisdiction of the Commission. This includes shoreline docks.

APPROVALS AND PERMITS

1. No person shall erect, place or permit any boat, raft, water craft of any kind, shoreline dock floating dock, mooring device, stairs or structure of any kind along the Niagara River under the jurisdiction of The Niagara Parks Commission without first having a written authorization from The Niagara Parks Commission.
2. The shoreline dock permit does not vest in the recipient any title, easement, restriction, or other property rights in respect of the land on adjacent to or in the vicinity of the work.
3. Shoreline docks may be installed no sooner than the first day of May in each year. All installations shall be removed from Commission lands by no later than October 31st of each year.
4. Approval by The Niagara Parks Commission does not in any way relieve the shoreline dock permit holders from complying with all other Federal, Provincial or Municipal by-laws, regulations, or statutes. Whichever is more restrictive, shall prevail.
5. Written approved is required from the following:
 - Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake where applicable;
 - City of Niagara Falls where applicable;
 - Town of Fort Erie where applicable;
 - Regional Municipality of Niagara - Planning - Police
 - Ministry of Natural Resources
 - Canadian Coast Guard
 - Canada Customs and Excise
 - Fisheries and Oceans
 - Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority
 - Ontario Hydro
 - Environment Canada

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- Where there are neighbouring property owners within a 600 foot radius, a public meeting may be required by the Commission.
- 6. A letter stating the proposed location, use, size, amenities, visitation, number of boats, enforcement of rules/regulations responsibility along with any other information that the proponent feels may be relevant will be required.
- 7. Due to the number of agencies/groups that must provide written approval; the permit for a shoreline dock may take up to six months or more.
- 8. A certificate of liability insurance in the amount of five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00) naming The Niagara Parks Commission as co-insured, must accompany each permit application.
- 9. The following shall apply with regard to permit termination:
 - Permits are terminated on October 31st, of each year.
 - Any breach of The Niagara Parks Commission Shoreline Dock Policies, other statutes, including the Niagara Parks Act, regulations, or any municipal by-law, etc. will result in the termination of the permit. The Niagara Parks Commission may revoke the permit without cause at any time with thirty (30) day's notice in writing, delivered or mailed to the address shown on the permit.
 - Installations not in place by May 31st of the current season, without written authorization, may, by notice in writing, have the permit revoked, and space allotted to another applicant.
 - Upon termination or revocation of the permit, whether or not for cause, the last named permit holder or his agent shall remove the installations and restore the lands of the Commission to their previous condition within sixty (60) days. Failing to do so, The Niagara Parks Commission may at its option, remove and dispose of the installation and collect the expenses including legal fees from the last named permit holder. Until such time, the installation remains the responsibility of the last named permit holder who must

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maintain insurance and its safe condition of repair.

- Shoreline docks not installed the previous year, will not be automatically renewed the following year, and the permit may be allotted to another applicant.

COMMERCIAL SHORELINE DOCK USAGE

1. Non residential or commercial docks vary widely in their, uses, whether it be a restaurant, motel or club applying for a dock permit. The Niagara Park Commission will review each application on its own merits.

DOCK LOCATION

1. Exact location of installations are to be staked out by the Planning and Properties Manager with the minimum distance between docks being 150 metres or 500 feet. The Commission reserves the right at any time to alter installation location, size or restrict number of vessels at each location.
2. Certain areas along the Niagara River, residential shoreline docks will not be allowed without Commission approval, i.e., dangerous water areas, wildlife zones commercial areas etc.
3. Stairs will be permitted on an individual basis where a natural path is not feasible. This will be determined on site by the Planning and Properties Manager. Locations and design are to be approved in writing. A separate permit is required for stairs.

DOCK CONSTRUCTION

1. Dock and stair installations must conform to all public, government, and municipal authorities also having jurisdiction.
2. The permit holder must maintain installations in good condition and repair and shall not permit any unsafe conditions to exist. Should an unsafe condition continue to exist, the permit holder will be notified in writing for repairs to be made. If repairs are not carried

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- out within 14 (fourteen) days, the permit will be canceled and the installation removed at the permit holder's expense.
3. Permanent installations such as gabion baskets, pilings, concrete/steel posts, slabs, electrical outlets, racks, buildings, structures, or materials of any kind are not permitted.
 4. Signs, flags, ornaments, gates, fences, etc. are also not permitted. No machinery is to operate in the water when placing or removing docks.
 5. The riverbed is not to be disturbed so as to result in erosion of material into the river. Treated lumber is not to be placed in the water.
 6. Existing non-residential commercial docks with permanent imbedded posts were to have been removed by October 31, 2000 and replaced with an alternative method so that no posts are in the water between October 31 and May 1st each season.

ADMINISTRATION

1. Any person who, without a shoreline dock permit from the Commission erects, places or permits any boat, raft, water craft, dock, floating dock, mooring device, stair or structure of any kind along the Niagara River shoreline or on the bed of the Niagara River under jurisdiction of the Commission is guilty of an offence under the Trespass to Property Act as well as Section 4 of The Niagara Parks Regulations and liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) and not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00).
2. For the purpose of this section, a separate violation shall be deemed to have been committed for each and every day during which any such violation continues and such conviction in respect of a violation shall not operate as to bar further prosecution if such violation continues.
3. Due to the location and nature of the business, it will be the duty of various agencies to enforce various offences, Eg: Canada Customs and Immigration, Niagara Regional

Police, Niagara Parks Police, and other law enforcement agencies.

4. The procedures outlined in this directive and those prepared by the Properties Manager, and approved by the Niagara Parks Commission in May of 1999, are continued.

Original Signed

John Kernahan,
General Manager

INTRODUCTION

It is the policy of The Niagara Parks Commission to preserve the scenic nature of the Niagara Parkway Corridor. It is therefore necessary, in keeping with the Commission mandate under the Niagara Parks Act, to regulate and control the use of signage and advertising devices adjacent to Commission property. It is also the policy of the Commission to be sensitive to the needs of adjacent business owners where they are congruent with the preservation of park aesthetics and the safety of our visitors and motorists.

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

1. The following revised provincial statutes apply with respect to the regulation of signage on or adjacent to Niagara Parks Commission lands:
 - The Niagara Parks Act
 - The Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act
 - The Trespass to Property Act

DEFINITIONS

1. “Advertising device” includes a structure, flag, canopy, banner, vehicle sign, or display used or intended to be used for the purpose of giving information or notice about to attracting attention to, an object, product, place, activity, person, service, institution, organization or business.
2. “Sign” means any device displaying any numerical or alphabetical character, picture, stroke, line, trademark, reading matter, or illuminating device constructed, attached, erected, fastened or manufactured in any manner whatsoever, so that the same shall be used for the attraction of the public to any place, subject, person, firm, corporation, public performance, article, machine or merchandise whatsoever and displayed in any manner whatsoever.
3. The Properties Manager may apply other definitions consistent with existing legislation for the application of this policy and other procedures deemed necessary to administer issues

relating to signage on or in relation to Commission interests.

PERMITS & APPROVALS

1. No person shall erect, post up, or otherwise display any notice, sign, poster, or other advertising device within four hundred metres (400 m) of the Commission's boundaries, without having written approval and/or permit from the Commission.
2. All signs within the four hundred metre limit require Niagara Parks Commission approval. Sign permits and fees shall only be applicable to non urban areas of Fort Erie, Niagara-on-the-Lake, and Niagara Falls. Non urban areas include:
 - All properties adjacent to Commission lands, south of the Welland River, Niagara Falls to Bowen Road in Fort Erie;
 - All properties adjacent Commission lands between York Road (Regional Road #81) Queenston, and John Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

EXISTING SIGNS WITHIN NPC JURISDICTION & ENCROACHMENTS ONTO NPC LANDS

1. Existing signs in urban or non-urban area, that presently encroach onto Commission lands will require an encroachment agreement if one is not currently in place.
2. Existing 'permanently' installed signs encroaching or non-conforming to this policy, shall not be required to be moved or altered to conform until such time that the sign requires changes, replacement or ten years from the date of the passing of this policy (Nov. 1998).
3. Existing portable signs in urban or non-urban areas adjacent to Commission lands must have conformed with this policy as of January of 1999.
4. In non-urban areas, new signs and existing signs when required to be changed shall be of Commission approved design. Should a property owner desire a sign of their own design, written approval must be granted by the Commission.

PROPERTIES MANAGER

1. The Properties Manager shall complete and maintain comprehensive procedures, approved by the Commission, for the administration of sign policy relating to:
 - Application process for permits with approved forms;
 - Fee schedules;
 - Permit revocations, expirations and exemptions;
 - Sign and advertising prohibitions;
 - Directional signage on non abutting properties;
 - Portable and temporary signage;
 - Commission specifications regarding location, dimension, and detail
 - Installation, maintenance and alterations of signage;
 - Road allowances;
 - Requirements for intersection sight and vision triangle distances;
 - Records maintenance including specifications, photos, and other particulars.

2. The procedures outlined above as prepared by the Properties Manager, and approved by the Niagara Parks Commission, on November 20th, 1998 are continued.

Original Signed

John Kernahan,
General Manager

PLANNING

Policy Statement

It is the policy of The Niagara Parks Commission (NPC) to effectively protect and manage the natural heritage resources within its jurisdiction along the Niagara River Corridor. These resources are identified in the **Natural Heritage Resources Inventory** which forms the basis for the Niagara Parks Land Management Plan.

The purpose of the Natural Heritage Resources Management Policy is to provide the means to manage present and future activities in a manner that does not negatively impact the long term protection and enhancement of these resources. Future planning initiatives will ensure that significant areas and features are not adversely affected. The Niagara Parks Commission will continue to work in cooperation with other agencies and stakeholders to foster the protection of these resources. NPC will continue to educate the public about the importance of these resources and their protection. Members of the local public and visitors both share responsibilities in the protection of natural heritage resources and their support as partners is necessary in achieving protection objectives.

The implementation of this policy will complement the **Cultural Heritage Resources Management Policy and Inventory**, a key component of the Niagara Parks Land Management Plan.

Natural Heritage Resources Inventory

Natural heritage resources, features or areas include natural landforms, ecosystems, habitats, and species in the environment which hold natural, environmental and social value.

Areas owned by NPC hold significant designations which necessitate protection. These designations include: a portion of World Biosphere Reserve, Areas of Important Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI), as well as the Niagara River Corridor Area of Concern (AOC) with an Important Bird Area (IBA), and Species at Risk. These designations are defined in Schedule A.

The Natural Heritage Resources Inventory identifies resources on all NPC lands within three specific areas along the Niagara River Corridor.

These three areas are generally described as:

- Area 1 – North Niagara River Parkway, north of Rainbow Gardens to Navy Hall
- Area 2 – Queen Victoria Park (Rainbow Gardens to Dufferin Islands)
- Area 3 – South Niagara River Parkway, south of Dufferin Islands to Old Fort Erie

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Key information provided in the Natural Heritage Resources Inventory includes, but is not limited to:

- property location and legal description
- size of area (acreage)
- legal and ecological designations affecting the area
- biological community-type and ecological sensitivities
- property attributes (views, plant collection, attraction, etc.)
- natural heritage resources classification
- management priority
- cultural heritage resources value as referenced in the Cultural Heritage Resources Inventory
- photographic documentation

Classification of Natural Heritage Resources

For the purposes of the management policy, the Natural Heritage Resources Inventory includes evaluation of natural heritage resources and assigns a classification to each to facilitate appropriate protection, conservation and restoration activities. This classification also includes an assignment of management priority. It is recognized that all resources identified warrant protective management practices but some are of greater significance and urgency in the Parks planning process.

The following classifications have been assigned to the natural heritage resources:

Primary Resources – resources with an international, national, provincial or official legal designation and are recognized as significant resources which are irreplaceable and require utmost preservation and protection. These are resources which have been designated as rare, threatened or endangered. Existing or potential threats to the integrity of these natural resources need to be eliminated. These are resources which are highly valued by The Niagara Parks Commission, have statutory protection, and are given priority status in management. (e.g. Queenston Biosphere, Niagara Glen).

Secondary Resources – while these resources have acknowledged natural, environmental, heritage or social value, they are not officially designated but are recognized by NPC as having significant value in management activities. Examples of these resources include the Queen Victoria Park Moraine and Dufferin Islands. These are resources which are facing less eminent threats, may be previously disturbed sites but which have elements that must be considered for protection and planning purposes (e.g. cultural heritage landscapes such as Oakes Garden Theatre or Mather's Arch) or created landscapes such as Dufferin Islands or Niagara Parks Botanical Gardens.

Other Resources – while all resources under the administration of NPC are within the Commission’s mandate to preserve, these resources are determined to be of neither Primary or Secondary importance. Generally these tend to be disturbed sites which have been affected by human activity (e.g. Falls Parking Lot). These resources are given lower land management priority and may be further developed or maintained as status quo.

Management of Natural Heritage Resources

NPC will follow an ecosystem approach and best management practices by taking an integrated and holistic view of the natural environment. This takes into account the finite capacity of ecosystems and encourages cooperation and collaboration among all those whose activities influence the Parks’ ecosystems. The approach applies to all activities that affect natural resources administered by NPC.

Ecosystem management provides a conceptual and strategic basis for the sustainable protection of Parks ecosystems. It involves ensuring that land use decisions take into consideration the complex interactions and dynamic nature of park ecosystems and their finite capacity to withstand and recover from external stresses frequently induced by human impact.

The Niagara River Corridor is receiving increasing attention in national and international efforts to maintain biodiversity and genetic resources. NPC has an important role to ensure that the Parks’ ecosystems are managed with minimal interference to natural processes along this important corridor. Decision-making associated with the protection of Parks’ primary valued ecosystems (e.g. Queenston Biosphere, Niagara Glen) will be scientifically based on current accepted principles and practices.

Through its legal mandate, NPC recognizes that natural heritage resources are dedicated and are a trust so that present and future generations may enjoy, experience and benefit from them. NPC will manage these natural resources in accordance with the principles of value, public interest, understanding, respect and integrity.

NPC will establish ongoing management strategies and planning to ensure the protection of Parks ecosystems and appropriate protection of natural resources. This will be duly considered in all actions that might affect these resources. Sound resource management and ecosystem-based management practices will form the basis for management decisions affecting natural heritage spaces of primary importance.

Original Signed

John Kernahan
General Manager

Schedule A**Glossary of Terms****Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest**

- areas of land and water containing landscape features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. Depending upon the features of particular areas, they may be referred to as life science or earth science sites. These areas vary in their level of significance and their vulnerability to environmental impacts. The most significant of such areas along the Niagara Escarpment are identified in District Guidelines published by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Biosphere Reserve

- areas of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems promoting solutions to reconcile the conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use. They are internationally recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) nominated by national governments and remain under sovereign jurisdiction of the nation where they are located. Biosphere reserves serve in some ways as living laboratories for testing out and demonstrating integrated management of land, water and biodiversity.
- the Niagara Escarpment Biosphere reserve in Ontario stretches 725 km from Lake Ontario (near Niagara Falls) to the tip of the Bruce Peninsula (between Georgian Bay and Lake Huron). The Escarpment corridor crosses two major biomes: boreal needle leaf forests in the north and temperate broadleaf forest in the south. It also includes wetland complexes, cliff faces, slopes and aquatic ecosystems.

Conservation

- the wise management of the environment in a way which will maintain, restore, enhance and protect its quality and quantity for sustained benefit to man and the environment.

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Cultural Heritage Landscape

- a landscape which has been altered through human activity and has been identified as being important to a community.

Ecological

the sum total of all the natural and cultural conditions which influence and act upon all life forms including man.

Ecosystem

- multi-scale unit of interacting organisms and the living resources, such as soil and water, on which they depend, as a functional and integrated whole.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

- areas which are designated in the Regional Niagara Policy Plan and are reflected in municipal planning policies.

Heritage Property

- features in or on land or underwater and considered to be a consultable record of past human activities, endeavours or events (e.g. buildings, street furniture, engineering works, planting and archaeological sites).

Important Bird Area

- Important Bird Areas or IBAs, are sites that provide essential habitat for one or more bird species and are recognized by the Audubon Society for their unique importance. IBAs include sites for breeding, wintering, and/or migrating birds. To qualify as an IBA, sites must satisfy at least one of the following criteria:
 - species of conservation concern (e.g. threatened and endangered species)
 - restricted-ranges species (species vulnerable because they are not widely distributed)

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- species that are vulnerable because their populations are concentrated in one type or biome
- species or groups of similar species (such as waterfowl or shorebirds) that are vulnerable because they occur at high densities due to their congregatory behaviour
- the Niagara River Gorge hosts up to 20% of the entire population of Bonaparte's Gulls making it a globally significant IBA.

Natural Area

- an area identified as having significant or unique natural heritage features. Natural Areas listed in the Natural Areas Database (maintained by the Natural Heritage Information Centre, MNR) may be identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), Conservation Authority of the International Biological Program (IBP) or by non-governmental organizations such as the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, the Nature Conservancy of Canada or Bird Studies Canada. Natural areas include evaluated wetlands, Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (both life science and earth science), provincial and national parks, Conservation Areas, IBP Sites and nature reserves.

Natural Heritage

- all living organisms, natural areas and ecological communities which we inherit and leave to future generations.

Niagara River Area of Concern

- Areas of Concern (AOC) are locations where environmental quality is degraded and beneficial uses (as defined in the Great Lakes Quality Agreement) are impaired. The Niagara River Corridor is one Canada-US AOC. Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) have made considerable progress towards restoring environmental quality in AOCs. However, additional effort and resources are needed to make further advances. The Canada-Ontario Agreement respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem sets out a vision for a healthy, prosperous and sustainable Great Lakes ecosystem which supports the restoration and protection of environmental quality and beneficial uses in eleven Canadian and five shared Canada-US AOCs.

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Preservation

- the maintenance of natural or cultural heritage features in their current or original form, and the maintenance of the natural environment to allow natural processes to continue undisturbed by human intervention.

Protection

- ensuring that human activities are not allowed to occur which will result in the unacceptable degradation of the quality of an environment.

Regionally Significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest

- areas identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Conservation Authorities, municipalities and other agencies as having ecological or geological/geomorphological value at the regional level.

Rehabilitation

- the restoration of land from a degraded condition of low biodiversity to its former use or condition which is or will be compatible with adjacent uses.

Species at Risk

- species that are at risk of being extinct, extirpated, endangered, threatened, vulnerable or special concern within a jurisdiction or region.

Wetlands

- areas with shallow standing water (less than 2 meters deep) until about July 1st in most years. Wetlands are divided into four major categories: swamps, marshes, bogs, and fens.

Policy Statement

It is the policy of The Niagara Parks Commission (NPC) to effectively protect and manage the cultural heritage resources within its jurisdiction along the Niagara River Corridor. These resources are identified in the **Cultural Heritage Resources Inventory** which forms the basis for the Niagara Parks Land Management Plan.

The purpose of the cultural heritage resources management policy is to provide the means to manage present and future activities in a manner that does not negatively impact the long term protection and enhancement of cultural heritage resources. Future planning initiatives will ensure that significant areas and features are not adversely affected. NPC will continue to work in cooperation with other agencies and stakeholders to foster the protection of these resources. NPC will continue to educate the public about the importance of these resources and their protection. Members of the local public and visitors both share responsibilities in the protection of cultural heritage resources and their support as partners is necessary in achieving protection objectives.

Heritage resource management integrates professional, technical and administrative activities to ensure that heritage resources are identified and evaluated, and that their historic value is duly considered in all actions that might affect them. A strong corporate or organizational commitment to the valuation principles is necessary to ensure proper management.

The implementation of this policy will complement the **Natural Heritage Resources Management Policy and Inventory**, a key component of the Niagara Parks Land Management Plan.

Management of Cultural Heritage Resources

Through its legal mandate, NPC recognizes that cultural heritage resources are a trust so that present and future generations may enjoy, experience and benefit from them. NPC will manage these cultural resources in accordance with the principles of value, public interest, understanding, respect and integrity.

NPC will establish ongoing management strategies and planning to ensure the protection of Parks cultural heritage resources. This will be duly considered in all actions that might affect these resources. Sound resource management practices will form the basis for management decisions affecting cultural heritage spaces and resources.

PLANNING

While all heritage resources are valued, some heritage resources are deemed to be of the highest possible value and should be protected and presented accordingly. An understanding of the historic value will focus the Commission's efforts on protection, presentation and appropriate use.

Classification of Cultural Heritage Resources

For the purposes of the management policy, heritage resources will be evaluated for their historical association to NPC, their aesthetic and functional qualities and their relationships to social and physical environments. Based on a similar model created by Parks Canada for their cultural resource management program, three levels of value have been developed.

The following classifications have been assigned to the cultural heritage resources:

Primary value: the subject under consideration will have had a significant impact on or association with NPC history. These resources are tied intimately to the identity of the organization and every effort should be taken to preserve and protect these resources. Primary resources may also include resources with a national or provincial significance or official designation.

Secondary value: while these resources have historic value, that value may not be as important to the NPC's history. However, this value should be taken into consideration at the time of future development of, or changes to the resource to ensure that its value has been effectively communicated or commemorated;

Other value: while all resources under the administration of NPC have value, these resources are determined to be of neither Primary or Secondary value. Photographic documentation of the built features should be done prior to alteration or removal.

Cultural Heritage Resources Inventory

Cultural Heritage Resources include the following:

Archaeological Resources: the remains of any building, structure, activity, place or cultural feature or object which, because of the passage of time, is on or below the surface of land or water, and is of significance to the understanding of the history of a people or place;

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Built Heritage Resources: a building, structure, monument or installation or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history; (note: the integrity of a building or structure refers to the degree to which the building or structure has been altered or modified since original construction)

Cultural Heritage Landscape: a landscape which has been altered through human activity and has been identified as being important to a community;

A major portion of NPC's Heritage Resources are found within its Cultural Landscapes. These landscapes are intimately tied into the public perception of the history and value of the work of NPC. They serve as wonderful examples of several types of cultural landscapes, including designed, continuing and relic landscapes.

Designed Landscape: landscapes designed by man for aesthetic reasons or with a high regard for the aesthetic component.

Relic Landscape: one in which the human interactive process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period of time. Its significant distinguishing features, however, are still visible in material form.

Continuing Landscape: one in which the interactive process is ongoing in contemporary society while it remains closely associated with a traditional land use form.

The Cultural Heritage Resources Inventory identifies cultural heritage resources on all NPC lands within three specific areas along the Niagara River Corridor.

These three areas are generally described as:

Area 1 - North Niagara River Parkway - north of Rainbow Gardens to Navy Hall

Area 2 - Queen Victoria Park - Rainbow Gardens to Dufferin Islands, including Oak Hall Estate

Area 3 - South Niagara River Parkway - south of Dufferin Islands to Old Fort Erie

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Key information provided in the Cultural Heritage Resources Inventory includes, but is not limited to:

- management priority or heritage value to NPC
- resource/site name
- location
- historic significance
- designations/commemorative plaques
- physical designation of heritage resources/character defining features
- site related heritage assets
- impairments/threats
- communication
- communication of site's importance
- inclusion in decision-making process
- recommendations
- photo documentation.

Included in this inventory is a listing of multiple historic or commemorative plaques located throughout the Commission lands. There are National Historic Designations on properties owned by NPC. The Province of Ontario's historic commemorations by the Ontario Heritage Foundation located on NPC lands also form part of this inventory. In addition, NPC has commemorated multiple places, events and people with descriptive plaques, particularly along the Recreational Trail and these plaques which are also documented in the inventory.

Original Signed

John Kernahan
General Manager