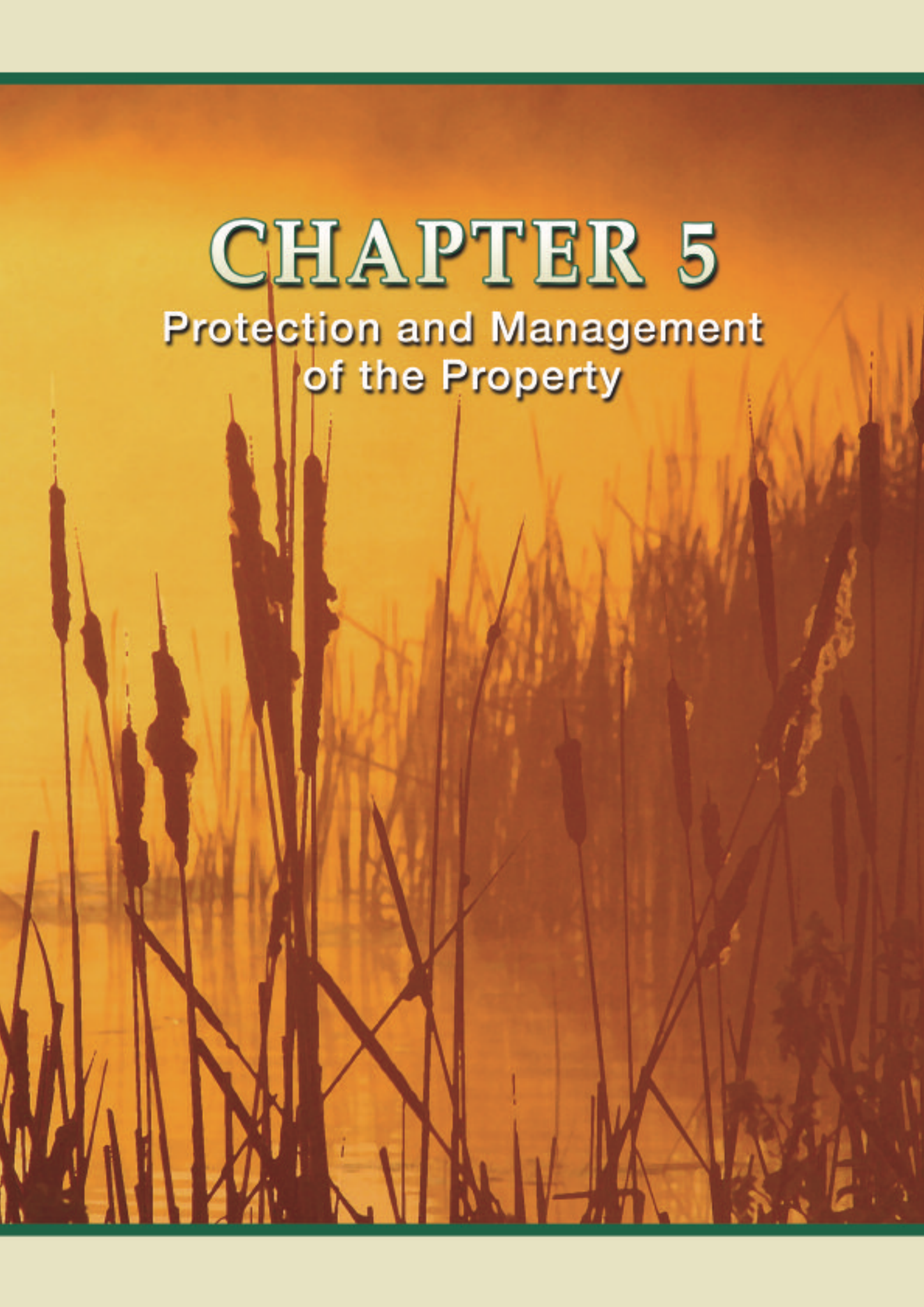


CHAPTER 5

Protection and Management of the Property



5. Protection and Management of the Property

A. Ownership

The Government of Canada is the owner of the property by virtue of the *British North America Act* (1867). In 1998, the *Parks Canada Agency Act* established the Parks Canada Agency to operate and manage Canada's national historic sites and national parks, under the direction of a Chief Executive Officer reporting to the Parliament of Canada through a Minister nominated by the Prime Minister.

B. Protective designation

The nominated property is protected under three federal statutes.

Historic Sites and Monuments Act, 1952-53

The elements of the nominated property have been commemorated as national historic sites of Canada under the authority of the Government of Canada's *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* (Appendix N), which empowers the Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency to commemorate, acquire and administer historic places pursuant to the act.

Rideau Canal National Historic Site of Canada, 1926

Fort Henry National Historic Site of Canada, 1923

Kingston Fortifications National Historic Site of Canada, 1989. The designation includes Fort Henry, Murney Tower, Shoal Tower, Fort Frederick and Cathcart Tower.

Parks Canada Agency Act, 1998

The Parks Canada Agency's responsibilities to commemorate, acquire and administer historic places are defined under the authority of the *Parks Canada Agency Act*.

Department of Transport Act, 1985

Pursuant to the *Department of Transport Act*, the *Historic Canals Regulations* are a third legislation mechanism under which the nominated property is protected. The Parks Canada Agency administers the *Historic Canals Regulations*, which apply to the management, maintenance, use and protection of historic canals.

C. Means of implementing protective measures

The Government of Canada is the sole owner of all the elements of the nominated property and the land on which they are situated. It also owns the bed of the watercourse of the Rideau Canal up to the controlled high water elevation on the shore. The nominated property is protected by a federal planning and regulatory framework, but lands beyond its boundaries fall under provincial and municipal jurisdictions. Accordingly, cooperative strategies are required and used to manage environmental and land-planning issues. The Government of Canada, through the Parks Canada Agency, works with municipal and provincial organizations to ensure the effective management of development adjacent to the nominated property. While each level of government has distinct areas of jurisdiction and responsibility, the overall result is an effective system of protection for the property.

Role of the Government of Canada

Pursuant to the *Parks Canada Agency Act*, detailed direction for the agency's management of its responsibilities to commemorate, acquire and

administer historic places is provided in the agency's *Guiding Principles and Operational Policies*. The act also requires that each national historic site have in place a management plan approved by the Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency. As directed in the *Guiding Principles and Operational Policies*, a management plan identifies long-term programs to ensure the commemorative integrity of the site through the protection and presentation of the cultural heritage values for which it was commemorated. These values are identified in a commemorative integrity statement, which is the precursor of the management plan.

The *Rideau Canal Management Plan* was completed in 1996 and updated in 2005. Management plans for Fort Henry and the Kingston Fortifications are nearing completion. The Superintendent of the Eastern Ontario Field Unit is delegated the responsibility for developing, implementing and periodically reviewing management plans.

While the *Rideau Canal Management Plan* is a tool for long-term management of the canal, the *Historic Canals Regulations* provide an enforcement mechanism to regulate activities that could harm its cultural values. The regulations provide for permits for activities such as dredging and the construction of marine works on the bed of the canal, and fines and other penalties for contraventions of the regulations. In addition, the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* (1985), administered by the Department of Transport, ensures that any construction activities on or over the canal do not alter or impair the watercourse.

Role of the Province of Ontario

The Province of Ontario contributes to the protection of the lands adjacent to the nominated property through legislation dealing with land-use planning and cultural heritage and environmental protection.

The *Planning Act* (1990) provides direction for municipal land-use planning in Ontario, to ensure that the province's interests are adhered to when local plans are formulated. Matters of interest include the protection of natural and cultural

heritage, environmental protection, and appropriate development and growth.

The Province of Ontario provides a framework for protecting cultural resources through the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990). This act empowers municipalities to designate buildings, landscapes and archaeological features possessing historic value, and to provide assistance to local heritage interests in implementing programs for inventory and designation. Through this act, municipalities have designated numerous buildings along the Rideau Canal.

The Province of Ontario administers the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act*, the *Environmental Protection Act*, the *Endangered Species Act* and the *Provincial Parks Act*. These acts provide for the management and protection of the fish and wildlife resources of Ontario, and regulate water quality, the conservation of threatened species of flora and fauna, and the establishment and management of provincial parks. They are implemented through regulations and through a variety of programs administered by provincial agencies. These legislative mechanisms make an important contribution to the overall environmental quality of the Rideau Canal. For example, the regulations to protect water quality require substantial setbacks from the shoreline for new development. This measure not only protects water quality but also the natural character of the shoreline, which contributes to the heritage character of the Rideau Canal. As well, measures to protect fish, wildlife and threatened species include the protection of their habitats, such as wetlands and undeveloped



Fishing remains a popular activity along the Rideau Canal because of good wildlife management practices.

RIDEAU CANAL

shore lands, both of which are important components of the canal.

Role of Conservation Authorities

Conservation authorities are mandated under the *Conservation Authorities Act* (1990) to ensure the conservation, restoration and effective management of Ontario's water resources, wetlands, woodlands and natural habitats. There are two conservation authorities with jurisdiction in the area of the Rideau Canal, the Cataraqui Region Conservation Authority, encompassing the Cataraqui River watershed from Newboro Lake to Kingston, and the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority, extending from Upper Rideau Lake to Ottawa. The conservation authorities provide a valuable function in protecting the nominated property and adjacent lands by regulating development along the shore and through programs to conserve wetlands, woodlands and natural habitats.



The extensive wetlands along the Rideau Canal are an important part of the area's natural values.

Role of Municipalities

Municipalities in Ontario have full authority over land-use planning and development by virtue of the *Planning Act*, which requires the preparation of official plans and zoning bylaws. Municipalities have the authority to enforce the provisions of zoning bylaws through fines and other

mechanisms, so that land use and development are consistent with the municipality's official plan.

The most important aspect of managing the setting of the Rideau Canal relates to the immediate intersection of the nominated property and private property at the shoreline of the navigable watercourse of the canal. Municipal planning policies protect the integrity of the shoreline and the natural character of the shore lands, and severely restrict the location, type and scale of development. The most effective municipal land-use policy is the requirement for frontage of between 50 m to 75 m for development lots and a setback of 30 m from the shoreline. This mandatory 30 m setback constitutes the buffer zone for the canal element of the nominated property. In the rural areas, comprising most of the shoreline of the nominated property, generally only single-family residences are allowed, and they must be screened from view so as to be largely hidden from the canal. Additional regulations protect floodplains, wetlands, and other natural features, thereby further reducing the impact of development.

The Parks Canada Agency participates directly in the development of municipal official plans and their associated policies. All official plans for the municipalities bordering the nominated property have specific policies pertaining to the protection of heritage. When official plans are developed and reviewed, a highly cooperative inter-jurisdictional approach is employed to ensure that the resulting plans and policies meet the requirements of all levels of government.

Through the Ontario *Planning Act*, the Parks Canada Agency has the right to intervene in proposed development applications should it believe that the development will, in any way, negatively affect the nominated property. The act establishes the Ontario Municipal Board, to which appeals may be made should a development application be construed as a threat to a neighbouring property. Although the occasions when this has been required have been rare, the Parks Canada Agency has made successful interventions related to proposed developments.

D. Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located

The following summary of municipal official plans concerns the land-use policies in place along the route of the Rideau Canal and in the city of Kingston as they affect and complement the work of the Parks Canada Agency to protect the cultural resources under its jurisdiction.

City of Ottawa, Ottawa 20/20, 2003

The city of Ottawa is the largest municipality along the Rideau Canal. Ottawa's official plan recognises that the Rideau Canal is a significant heritage resource for the city, contributing significantly to the tourism potential of the communities along its shore. According to the plan, the canal's value lies in the combination of historic engineering works and buildings, open spaces and natural features that, together, constitute a cultural heritage resource of outstanding national significance.

Through its official plan, Ottawa is committed to the conservation of the natural environment, cultural heritage, scenic qualities, and recreational potential of the Rideau Canal by:

- Reviewing development applications adjacent to the canal to ensure that the visual quality of the waterway and view from the waterway, as well as natural and cultural features, are evaluated. In this respect, a cultural heritage impact statement is required for any development application adjacent to the canal, which will be reviewed in consultation with the Parks Canada Agency and the National Capital Commission;
- Requiring an assessment of the potential impact of the development on boating safety on the Rideau Canal and on the aquatic environment where significant aquatic natural features are known to exist. The study will be reviewed in consultation with the Parks Canada Agency;

- Prohibiting pits and quarries along the Rideau Canal;
- Prohibiting land uses that require outside storage or large paved areas or that produce noise, fumes and dust.

Township of North Grenville, Official Plan, 1999

The official plan contains policies to protect wetlands and other environmentally sensitive areas. The creation of lots fronting onto the Rideau Canal requires measures to preserve environmentally sensitive features and water quality. These measures serve to protect the slackwater sections of the canal within this jurisdiction.

Merrickville-Wolford, Official Plan, 2004

This township is located on the south side of the canal between Nicholson's Lock Station and Smiths Falls. The official plan includes innovative policies to protect the heritage values of the shoreline through a special heritage designation. The plan also contains policies to protect the natural values of the shoreline and the historic core of the village of Merrickville, which includes the Merrickville Lockstation.

Township of Montague, Official Plan, 2001

The Township of Montague is situated along the north side of the Rideau River between Smiths Falls and Burritts Rapids. The official plan includes policies for the protection of wetlands, endangered and threatened species habitat, and environmentally sensitive areas along the Rideau Canal. These measures serve to protect the slackwater sections of the canal within this jurisdiction.

Township of Drummond-North Elmsley, *Official Plan, 2002*

This municipality is located on the north side of Lower Rideau Lake and includes the Tay Canal. The official plan recognizes the Rideau Canal as a significant natural and recreational resource. It commits the township to work with the Parks Canada Agency and other agencies and the private sector to protect its heritage and recreational values. The plan contains policies for the protection of natural shorelines and the township's cultural and natural resources adjacent to the canal.

Town Of Perth, *Official Plan, 2000*

Perth is one of Canada's best-preserved historic towns. Its long history of heritage conservation is reflected in the *Official Plan's* policies for the protection of the town's built heritage. The plan contains objectives for heritage conservation and specific policies to achieve them. Most noteworthy is the policy to enter into heritage easement agreements with owners of designated buildings. As well, the plan requires new in-fill construction to be compatible with existing heritage resources. These provisions ensure that the canal corridor through the town will be protected.

Tay Valley Township, *Official Plan, 2003*

Tay Valley Township is located along the north shore of Big Rideau Lake. The official plan has specific policies for the preservation, enhancement and revegetation of shoreline areas using native species. The cultural heritage policies require that any new development be planned so as to preserve and enhance cultural heritage resources, and that the Parks Canada Agency be consulted on new development lying within 300 m of Big Rideau Lake.

Town of Smiths Falls, *Official Plan, 2005*

The Smiths Falls official plan has a number of policy statements specific to the Rideau Canal. One of its objectives is: "To recognize the Rideau Canal as the town's major tourist and recreational asset, and to support and co-operate with the federal government's development plans along the canal." The plan contains an entire section on development policies for lands along the Rideau Canal. These policies are intended to ensure that shoreline development occurs in a manner that is sensitive to the natural, historic and recreational character of the Rideau Canal. As well, the plan states that the town will take the canal's management plan into consideration when examining development proposals along the canal.

Township of Rideau Lakes, *Official Plan, 2004*

This township includes the major lakes along the canal: Whitefish, Sand, Opinicon, Clear, Newboro, and Upper and Lower Rideau lakes. The official plan makes specific reference to the Rideau Canal, stating the requirement to have "particular regard to the Rideau Canal Corridor and all its component parts – its scenic elements, its historic value – all its built and natural attributes." The plan has clear objectives for the preservation of cultural heritage resources and significant natural heritage features. The township is committed to working with non-profit organizations and government agencies to achieve common recreational, conservation and tourism objectives.

The plan has comprehensive waterfront development policies with regard to setback and water frontage requirements. These policies are intended to protect the natural, scenic, recreational and cultural values of the water bodies in the township, including the Rideau Canal. Policies for environmentally sensitive development will ensure that new development occurs in a manner that respects the natural environment.

The plan recognizes the value of the township's cultural heritage resources and contains policies to encourage their preservation: "In reviewing development applications, the township will

consider the relationship of proposed development to the contextual environment of existing buildings and landscapes having cultural heritage interest, having regard to the Environmentally Sensitive Development and other relevant sections of this Plan. The Ministry of Culture, as well as the Parks Canada Agency and the relevant conservation authority will be consulted, as appropriate. New development will be planned so as to preserve, complement and enhance cultural heritage resources.”

The plan contains comprehensive policies for protecting natural heritage features including wetlands, areas of natural and scientific interest, fish habitat, wildlife habitat, woodlands, valley lands and portions of the habitat of endangered and threatened species.

Township of South Frontenac, *Official Plan, 2003*

The Township of South Frontenac includes the west shore of Cranberry Lake, all of Dog Lake and the River Styx, much of which is in a natural, undeveloped state. The official plan contains policies for development adjacent to lakes and rivers, including the Rideau Canal, with restrictions on all development within 90 m of them, to protect shoreline vegetation, water quality and the natural appearance of the shore lands. Development or site alterations within 30 m will require an environmental impact assessment to evaluate the potential impacts on fish habitat. The plan also protects the habitats of threatened and endangered species, environmentally sensitive areas and significant wetlands.

City of Kingston, *Official Plan, 1991*

(currently being updated following amalgamation with adjacent townships)

Kingston’s official plan has comprehensive policies to protect cultural heritage resources. The plan includes criteria for designation of buildings and districts, and specific policies for heritage districts and heritage areas. In addition to policies to

protect, conserve and enhance the city’s heritage resources, the plan has the following strategies:

- Continue the process of designating buildings under the Ontario Heritage Act;
- Ensure that any alterations, additions or renovations to heritage buildings are appropriate;
- Continue to increase awareness of the value of the city’s heritage;
- Develop guidelines to assist owners and developers wishing to alter or renovate heritage buildings;
- Maintain an inventory of all designated buildings;
- Develop zoning controls to ensure that new development is sympathetic to heritage buildings within heritage areas.

These cultural and heritage policies are inclusive of the elements of the property within the city limits, including Fort Henry, Fort Frederick, Murney, Cathcart and Shoal towers, and the Kingston Mills and Lower Brewers Mills lockstations on the Rideau Canal. In addition to the heritage policies, the plan contains progressive policies to preserve the natural values of the city, especially the Great Cataraqui Marsh, which is a significant wetland on the Rideau Canal.

E. Property Management Plan

The *Rideau Canal World Heritage Site Management Plan* constitutes the formal commitment of the Government of Canada to manage the world heritage site and its values and specifies how these values will be conserved, protected and presented for present and future generations. The document identifies the world heritage values, the legislative and policy framework for management of the property, the elements of the coordinated management system in place to protect, conserve and present the property, and mechanisms for monitoring and periodic reporting.

The nominated property consists of six elements, the Rideau Canal, Fort Henry, and the four Martello towers in Kingston. Given the nature of the nominated property with its six distinct elements, this *Rideau Canal World Heritage Site Management Plan* provides an overarching management framework to cohesively direct the protection, conservation and presentation of the entire property. This management plan thus complies with the requirements of the *World Heritage Convention* by demonstrating how the outstanding universal values of the property are protected. The Government of Canada will review and update the plan after each six-year reporting cycle.

For operational purposes, the elements of the world heritage site and their cultural resources are managed under the direction provided by the Parks Canada Agency's management plans for each national historic site. The revised *Rideau Canal Management Plan* (2005) and the pending management plans for Fort Henry and the Kingston Fortifications national historic sites of Canada, identify the cultural and natural values of the property that must be protected, and the policies and long-term programs to conserve and present these resources and their values. The implementation of the management plans for the Rideau Canal, Fort Henry, and the Kingston Fortifications is the primary mechanism for conserving and presenting their values and these plans serve equally well for the management of the world heritage values of the property. The *Rideau Canal World Heritage Site Management Plan* will, therefore, be implemented primarily through the Parks Canada Agency management planning system and subsequent planning processes.

The element-specific management plans for the nominated property provide direction for ongoing decision-making and investment of financial and human resources. The principal planning tool for identifying management decisions related to investment of resources is the *Eastern Ontario Field Unit Business Plan*, a five year plan that addresses the highest priority management issues and which is updated annually. With respect to investments in the conservation and maintenance of assets, both cultural resources and contemporary, the business plan is informed by the *Eastern Ontario Field Unit Long Term Capital Plan*. This plan, which is

developed by the field unit's asset management group, identifies all investments in asset protection and conservation that will be required on a ten-year forecast. The plan is updated annually and specific interventions are re-assessed for priority based on asset inspections and condition assessments. The key inputs into this plan come from the asset monitoring program of the Eastern Ontario Field Unit. The *Field Unit Business Plan* and the *Long Term Capital Plan* together will identify, place in order of priority, and direct, the fiscal and human resources required to conserve and present the world heritage values of the nominated property. (The Department of National Defence has its own asset management system, which is applied to Fort Frederick and is consistent in terms of the effective management of the assets.)

The *Field Unit Business Plan* and the *Long Term Capital Plan* identify annual work programs for which the Field Unit Superintendent of the Eastern Ontario Field Unit of the Parks Canada Agency is accountable. The Superintendent will be the chief responsible officer for all the elements of the world heritage site except Fort Frederick, which is under the authority of the Base Commander, Canadian Forces Base Kingston.

While the Parks Canada Agency's management plans for the elements of the nominated property will be the primary tool for the protection and presentation of the property, the *Rideau Canal World Heritage Site Management Plan* includes commitments that are not included in site-specific management plans. These commitments relate to the presentation of the nominated property as a world heritage site and to reporting on the property's state of conservation to the World Heritage Committee on a six-year cycle.

F. Sources and levels of finance

Both the Parks Canada Agency and the Department of National Defence are funded through allocations of the Parliament of Canada, while the Province of Ontario provides funding for the presentation, visitor services and maintenance of Fort Henry. The annual allocated funds available for conservation are generally adequate for

maintenance and small-scale repair work. Large-scale projects require special funding. Examples of special funding include the conservation of Shoal Tower, Fort Henry, the Ottawa Reach walls and the Kingston Mills dams. The following table identifies the budget allocations and revenue for the Rideau Canal, Fort Henry and Fort Frederick. All figures are in thousands of dollars.

	Revenue	Salary	Goods and services	Capital
Rideau Canal	899,0	5 642,0	1 790,0*	2 154,0*
Fort Henry	1 000,0	1 240,0	360,0	15 000,0**
Fort Frederick	0	80	N/A	N/A

* Includes costs for Shoal, Murney and Cathcart Towers
 **\$15 000 000 has been allocated over four years from 2002 to 2006 to restore Fort Henry.

G. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

The Parks Canada Agency has a wide array of expertise available to support the staff of the Eastern Ontario Field Unit in the management of the nominated property to internationally accepted standards and to ensure that they have the training they require to undertake their responsibilities. These specialists include planners, archaeologists, landscape architects, architects, interpreters, historians, ecologists, curators, and engineers. They are located in the Parks Canada Agency Service Centre in Cornwall, Ontario, and in the National Office in Ottawa. Field Unit staff also have access to conservation expertise from the federal Department of Public Works.

Conservation professionals receive their training through university and college programs and are hired because of these skills and capacities. However, there is a significant amount of training that occurs on-the-job, as important knowledge and techniques are passed from skilled worker to skilled worker. In addition, periodic seminars and workshops are held to ensure that employees have sufficient understanding of conservation principles and practices. A good example of such training is the Parks Canada Agency's Cultural Resource Management Policy Orientation Course, which is

taken by managers, engineers, technicians and tradespersons.

H. Visitor facilities and statistics

Along the Rideau Canal, each lockstation provides public washrooms, parking, picnic tables, and visitor orientation and interpretative information. Boaters are able to make use of overnight docking and mooring space. A marked navigation channel with a minimum depth of 1,8 m provides for safe navigation through the canal. Lockstations are located in a variety of settings. Some, like Ottawa and Smiths Falls, are urban, with a wide range of commercial facilities nearby. Most are located in rural areas with few nearby services. There are, however, numerous small communities along the canal where boaters and land-based visitors can find a range of accommodation, shopping and food services.



The Rideau Canal has long been a popular recreational waterway.

Fort Henry provides a range of facilities and services for visitors. There are municipal parking and public washrooms adjacent to Murney Tower. Basic visitor services are provided at Fort Frederick. There is no visitor access to Shoal Tower and Cathcart Tower.

Statistics

Rideau Canal			
Year	2000	2001	2002
Land-based	995 375	1 408 700	1 501 120
Boats	79 590	87 463	82 484

Attendance at the partner-operated sites for 2004	
Fort Henry	120 000
Fort Frederick	4 600
Murney Tower	8 000
Bytown Museum	10 000
Blockhouse Museum	5 000
Lockmaster's House Museum	3 500
Rideau Canal Museum	10 000

I. Policies and programs related to the presentation and promotion of the property

As part of its legislated mandate, the Parks Canada Agency is required to present to the public the reasons for the commemoration of the canal and the Kingston fortifications as national historic sites of Canada. The principles for the presentation of the nominated property are stated in the Parks Canada Agency's *Cultural Resource Management Policy*. Active presentation and promotion programs are in place, using a variety of interpretive programming and media to tell the story of the nominated property.

Heritage Programming Undertaken by the Parks Canada Agency

The main elements of the presentation programs undertaken by the Parks Canada Agency for the nominated property are:

- A canal builders' exhibit in the Commissariat building at Ottawa locks;
- Interpretive panels at all lockstations explaining the canal and local history;
- Costumed interpreters at Jones Falls and Kingston Mills;
- Information provided by operations staff;

- An animated blacksmith's forge;
- Additional interpretive panels for special features at Ottawa, Hogs Back, Burritts Rapids, Nicholsons, Smiths Falls Combined, Newboro, along the canal promenade in Ottawa and at the canal turning basin in Perth;
- The *Rideau Canal Edukit* for school groups;
- Publications, including a main brochure, and Jones Falls and Ottawa lockstations walking tour brochures;
- Canal history videos shown at Ottawa, Kingston Mills and Jones Falls lockstations;
- A Rideau Canal website, including a canal construction game, the construction history of each lockstation and a virtual 3-D model, which explains canal technology;
- Group tours available at five lockstations: Ottawa, Merrickville, Smiths Falls, Jones Falls, and Kingston Mills;
- Learning travel and other outreach programs;
- The 'Spirits Rising' theatrical presentation program.

To promote and market the canal, the Parks Canada Agency participates in a number of boat shows in Canada and the United States of America. In addition, the Rideau Heritage Route Tourism Association, a group of approximately twenty tourism partners, promotes the Rideau Canal Corridor as a cultural heritage tourism experience. Active marketing programs communicate tourism and learning opportunities to markets in Canada, North America and the world.

The blacksmith's shop at Jones Falls is popular with visitors.

Educational programs attract school children to the Rideau Canal Museum.

Costumed staff are an important part of interpretive programming.

Lockstation staff respond to visitors' question about the canal.

Interpretive programs include re-enactments of 19th century military activities.

School groups are frequent visitors to the canal's lockstations.

Interpretive signage is an important source of information for visitors.



Heritage Programming Undertaken by Partner Organizations

Fort Henry is operated by the St. Lawrence Parks Commission, an agency of the Government of Ontario, under an agreement with the Parks Canada Agency. Fort Henry features a military museum, education programs, and costumed performers/interpreters, including the renowned Fort Henry Guard. A school program provides students with a variety of programs related to the history of the fort and the canal. The weekly Sunset Ceremony is a popular event, with the Fort Henry Guard performing century-old bayonet drills and field manoeuvres.

Fort Frederick is operated as the museum of the Royal Military College of Canada. The main collection relates to the history of the college and the accomplishments of its graduates. The museum also holds a small collection of material related to the Point Frederick Dockyard and the Royal Navy.

Murney Tower is operated by the Kingston Historical Society under an agreement with the Parks Canada Agency. The three floors of the tower house a collection of social and military artifacts of 19th century Kingston, which tell the story of the soldiers and families who lived there. The society also offers educational programs and special events.

The Rideau Canal Museum is located in the Woods Mill Complex in Smiths Falls. Through artefacts, models, interactive media and displays, the museum presents the construction of the canal, its role through history and the lifestyles and folklore associated with the canal.

The Friends of the Rideau, a cooperating association, has published or reprinted a number of books on the history of the canal.

The Bytown Museum is located in the Commissariat building at the Ottawa locks and is operated by an historical society. The museum presents the history of Ottawa and the building of the Rideau Canal. The museum has an active school and outreach program and special events during the summer season.

The Merrickville Blockhouse Museum is operated by the Merrickville and District Historical Society. The museum contains a collection of artefacts and archival material related to the settlement history of the Merrickville area.

The Lockmaster's House Museum is located in the former lockmaster's house at Chaffeys Lock, and is operated by the Chaffeys Lock and Area Heritage Society. The museum has a collection of canal and area-related artefacts and presents the history of the area.

These partner organizations undertake a range of promotional and marketing programs commensurate with the scale of their interpretive programs and budgets. The Parks Canada Agency often participates in joint programs, or provides supporting resources to these partner organizations.

J. Staffing levels

Field unit staff such as engineers, and maintenance and conservation professionals receive their training through university and college programs and are hired because of these skills and capacities. However, there is a significant amount of training that occurs on-the-job, as important knowledge and techniques are passed from skilled worker to skilled worker. In addition, periodic seminars and workshops are held to ensure that employees have sufficient understanding of conservation principles and practices.

A range of other disciplines in areas such as presentation, marketing, administration and visitor activities management are employed locally and provide the necessary skills and capacities to manage the property. Specialized professionals such as historians, archaeologists and conservators are provided to the property from the service centres of the Parks Canada Agency.