HALIFAX
GREEN NETWORK

Cultural Landscape

Framework Study

HALIFAX

Executive Summary

The Cultural Landscape Framework Study (Framework Study) was prepared in concert with, and as an adjunct to, the Halifax Green Network Plan (HGNP) that includes cultural landscapes as part of the development of a regional open space Priorities Plan.

The Regional Plan also provides the policy impetus for the development of a Culture and Heritage Priorities Plan (CHPP) for greater direction in strategic planning for, and investment in, culture and heritage. In addition to serving as an adjunct to the development of the HGNP and to providing a framework for future cultural landscape study by the HRM the Framework Study is a key component of Phase 1 of the CHPP.

Anchored by Halifax Harbour, "The Gateway to Canada" for over 200 years, the landscapes of the HRM are a complex mosaic of ocean, lake, river and land. Occupied by the Mi'kmaq peoples since the last glaciation, these landscapes and waterscapes define the region's identity. The relationships that have evolved over time between the land, the water and the multi-ethnic mix of people who settled in the region characterize the cultural landscapes of the HRM. These relationships are both tangible and intangible and encompass cultural values that can only be fully understood in the context of community. The perspectives of the members of a community are critical to the understanding and mapping of a cultural landscape. These perspectives may overlap representing multiple communities of interest and multiple values. Identifying, deciphering and mapping this complexity are the primary task of a cultural landscape approach. The Framework Study is a first step in that process.

HRM recognizes that cultural landscape values must be derived from active engagement with the various communities of interests associated with these landscapes. The premise of this Report then, based on accepted practice and procedure for cultural landscape management, is that the citizens of the HRM define its cultural landscape values.

The Framework Study gives the HRM a unique opportunity to act in a timely manner on forthcoming proposed amendments to the Heritage Property Act regarding the conservation and regulation of cultural landscapes. It discusses the theory and practice for their identification, evaluation and management and outlines the methodology used to develop a First Phase Inventory of Potential Cultural Landscapes in the HRM.

THE REPORT PROVIDES

i.   Discussion of accepted international definitions of cultural landscapes and an outline of the theory and practice for their treatment in accordance with North American practice;

ii. A comprehensive 5 Step Process for the application of best practices in the study and management of cultural landscapes;

iii. A Preliminary List of 400 Potential Cultural Landscape Elements, a preliminary List of 43 Potential Cultural Landscapes with 17 Prioritized Areas of Interest, based on established criteria, for discussion purposes; and

iv. The building blocks for a potential cultural landscape program with related recommendations.

1

Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Framework Study has been developed in concert with and as one component of the Halifax Green Network Plan. The importance of open space for the economic, social, and environmental health of the Municipality is recognized in the 2014 Regional Municipal Planning Strategy (the Regional Plan), which calls for a " Public Open Space Priorities Plan" for the region subsequently branded as the Halifax Green Network Plan (HGNP). The Regional Plan provides the policy foundation for the development of the HGNP and its cultural landscape component.

Purpose and Scope of the Halifax Green Network Plan

The HGNP is intended to determine an economically and environmentally sustainable strategy for the maintenance and distribution of parks, open spaces and cultural landscapes throughout the HRM. It will set forth a decision-making framework to guide open space priorities for the region that will advance the Regional Plan's objectives and policy directions and provide broad policy for the region
that can shape further studies , planning practice and other municipal initiatives across the HRM. It will serve to inform changes to the Land Use Bylaw (LUB) and secondary planning documents but will not provide direct LUB amendments or address detailed site and development policies.

The HGNP will establish a planning and land management framework for open space to help advance the multiple environmental, social, economic and cultural objectives of the HRM, as well as a means to inform future development and growth patterns.

Open Space Thematic Development

Extensive Public Engagement is being undertaken for the development of the HGNP. Five core open space themes were used to frame the discussion throughout the First Phase Engagement process and will continue to serve as a framework in the development of the HGNP. The five themes are outlined in Figure 1.

ECOSYSTEMS: Natural systems that suppport plant and animal life.
Water resources, vegetation, wildlife, connectivity, and climate change.

WORKING LANDSCAPES: Places that support economic activity.
Forestry, agriculture, tourism, and extraction activities.

COMMUNITIES: Places we live and work, and play close to home.
Rural and urban settlements, pluse employment nodes.

RECREATION AND TRAILS: Places we go for fun and facilities we use to move around.
Natural parks, developed parks, commuter and recreation trails, and waterways.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES: Places that connect us to our history and define our regional identity.
Landscapes associated with a historic event, activity, person, or group of people.

Figure 1. The five core open space thematic developments.

1.2.1 THE CULTURE AND HERITAGE PRIORITIES PLAN

The Regional Plan identifies the need for the development of a Culture and Heritage Priorities Plan (CHPP). The CHPP will provide greater direction for HRM in strategic planning and investment in culture and heritage. Further it will also identify priorities for municipal investment in culture and develop policies, programs and partnerships to support these priorities.

The Priorities Plan is to be conducted in two phases:

i.   Phase 1 is to provide a comprehensive, region-wide inventory of existing and potential cultural infrastructure and heritage resources; and

ii.   Phase 2 will involve engagement on the inventory and the identification of challenges and opportunities for cultural development.

In addition to serving as an adjunct to the development of the HGNP and to providing a framework for future cultural landscape study by the HRM, the Framework Study is a key component of the CHPP.

1.2.2 ORIGINS OF THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE FRAMEWORK STUDY

When initiating the HGNP, the HRM recognized that there was a lack of baseline data and protocol for considering and categorizing cultural landscapes. In recognition of this information gap, the HRM commissioned the Framework Study to outline a 5 Step process for cultural landscape identification, the research of identified sites, evaluation of their significance, communication of their values, and their management.

Further, the Framework Report was undertaken to:

i.   Provide background material on cultural landscape theory and practice in the national context;

ii.   Outline the regulatory framework for cultural landscape identification and conservation;

iii. Develop a First Phase Database of Cultural Landscape Elements through the HGNP First Phase Stakeholder Engagement;

iv.   Develop a preliminary List of Potential Cultural Landscapes with Prioritized Areas derived from the First Phase Database of Cultural Landscape Elements;

v.   Establish a Cultural Landscape Experts Committee to review the List of Potential Cultural Landscapes with Prioritized Areas; and

vi.   Make recommendations on next steps to further the identification, conservation and management of cultural landscapes in the HRM.

The Framework Study provides important baseline data on cultural landscapes in the HRM and delivers a First Phase Cultural Landscape Elements database of 400 areas and sites together with a preliminary List of 43 Potential Cultural Landscapes and 17 Prioritized Areas of Interest for further study and analysis.

1.3   Cultural Landscape Theory

Landscape theory was first formulated by the International Committee of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) for the International Conservation Charters in direct response to the evolving recognition that historic sites are an integral part of larger settings and that their significance depends to a large degree on the authenticity and management of their settings.

"Cultural landscape theory provides a way to bring the intangible qualities of a shared environment into focus, to highlight possibilities for understanding both history and identity, and to develop management plans for the protection of a landscape's unique sense of place." [1]

Definitions of cultural landscapes vary from nation to nation but their key elements are consistent across all jurisdictions. The following three definitions best capture the Canadian context for cultural landscape definition and evaluation.

"Geographical terrains which exhibit characteristics of or which represent the values of a society as a result of human interaction with the environment. A Cultural Landscape is any geographical area that has been modified, influenced, or given special cultural meaning by people." [2]
"A cultural landscape is, "any geographical area that has been modified, influenced, or given special cultural meaning by people." [3]

"Any landscape that people have created, used, modified or protected - from historic gardens and urban parks to conservation reserves, from neighbourhood streetscapes to working farms and forests. We use "cultural landscape" to mean a way of seeing landscapes that emphasizes the interaction between human beings and nature over time." [4]

Over the last quarter of the 20th century as urbanization and its effects continued to be felt across the globe, international governments developed standards for the identification, treatment and management of cultural landscapes in order to address communities' growing concerns for the protection of landscapes of significance. Canada, a signatory to ICOMOS, developed the *Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* in 2010 and in that year Nova Scotia amended the Heritage Property Act to include Cultural Landscapes. The HRM formally adopted the *Standards and Guidelines* in 2014 and these have guided the evolution of the cultural landscape component of the HGNP and this Study.

1.3.1   CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN THE HALIFAX REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY

The HRM is characterized by a unique and diverse landscape of land and water and by a complex and multi-faceted history of human habitation dating back over 10,000 years. This mosaic of land, sea, lake and river contains important cultural landscapes that reflect the land use and occupancy characteristics of the original indigenous peoples of the region and those of the varied ethnicities that settled in the region in the 19th century. Each community of interest has brought distinctive elements to bear upon the land. These elements, often in complex combination, form the cultural landscapes that the citizens of the HRM value and wish to protect for the benefit of future generations.

[1] Julian Smith & Associates Contentworks Inc. for the Design and Land Use Division, Capital Planning and Real Asset Management Branch, National Capital Commission. *Definition and Assessment of Cultural Landscapes of Heritage Value on NCC Lands*

[2] Architectural History Branch, National Historic Sites Directorate, Canadian Parks Service

[3]   Parks Canada. *Guiding Principles and Operational Policies*

[4] Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies, Harvard University

Cultural landscapes elements include, but are not limited to, the waterscapes that define the region, commemorative sites, spiritual sites, remnant military installations, industrial and working landscapes, docklands, the scenic view sheds of coastal roads, outport coastal villages and their churches and lighthouses, urban and rural commercial and residential areas and the multitude of trails, parks and open spaces throughout the region. Cultural landscapes occur at all scales in the HRM. They may form important regional path and roadway systems as in the cases of the Musquodoboit Valley and the Shubenacadie Canal; they may be discrete urban areas within larger districts such as the Hydrostone and the Barrington Street districts, or once outport villages; or they may be smaller nodes within larger cultural complexes as are the Halifax Public Gardens. At whatever scale they occur they are key elements within a complex of larger systems. The protection and conservation of the intrinsic and characteristic value of each these resources is an important component of the HGNP.

First Phase Engagements with the general public and key experts in the academic and cultural heritage fields indicated a strong concern for the conservation of the unique sense of place in communities at all scales across the HRM and most particularly for the special character of the urban and rural landscapes of the HRM.

1.3.2 STATUS OF HRM CULTURAL HERITAGE INITIATIVES

The HRM does not currently have a comprehensive inventory of cultural assets. Phase 1 of the CHPP, slated to commence in 2016 will build upon the findings of this report to create a regional inventory of cultural and heritage assets. HRM also does not have a program for targeted research into the significance and character of its urban and rural cultural landscapes. Current heritage programming focuses on built heritage.

Importantly, the HRM has designated 480 properties and one Heritage Conservation District under the *Heritage Property Act.* These designations of properties that define their community's "sense of place" are important indicators of the existence of larger potential cultural landscapes. These resources together with the First Phase Potential Cultural Landscape Elements database (Annex 1) will inform the development of the CHPP and place them into the larger cultural context of the HRM.

The HGNP and this Study provide important starting points for the HRM to develop the framework for the identification, evaluation, management and interpretation of sites, areas and districts of historic importance within the HRM. Further it provides the preliminary building blocks for a future cultural landscape program and outlines first principles on the identification, evaluation, and conservation of both urban and rural cultural landscapes.

1.3.3 THE REGULATORY REGIME FOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION

The cultural heritage of Nova Scotia has national significance and the Greater Halifax Region is at the core of one of the oldest settled areas in Canada. The built heritage of the HRM, including districts, parks and gardens is recognized for its historic significance by all levels of government.

FEDERAL

Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada
The *Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada* (HSMBC) has to date, designated 28 sites within the HRM for their importance to the evolution of Canada. These sites include stand-alone buildings and their settings, building ensembles and districts, historic dockyards and associated building complexes, military fortifications dating from the 18th century through to and including WWII Coastal Defense systems, and cultural landscapes such as the Old Burying Grounds, George's Island, the Halifax Public Gardens and the Halifax Citadel and Commons.

In addition, Commemorative Sites have been recognized including, among others, Africville and the D'Anville Encampment. Recognition by the HSMBC is not regulatory and nor does it necessarily include financial support for such sites.

The Canadian Register of Historic Places
The *Canadian Register of Historic Places* (CRHP) provides a single source of information about all historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial and national levels in Canada. The Register, a joint federal, provincial and territorial initiative, under the aegis of Parks Canada, is a tool for all levels of government, heritage conservationists and other interested parties to enable Canadians to recognize, celebrate and protect historic places for future generations. The Register is a work in progress, an iterative rolling document, and additions are made to it on a regular basis.There are over 480 properties within the HRM listed on the Register. These properties are important indicators of larger cultural landscape complexes in which they are located.

The Register is inactive as of 2015 due to federal funding cuts.

PROVINCIAL

Heritage Property Act
The *Heritage Property Act*, as amended 2010, enables the Province and its municipalities to identify, conserve, protect and rehabilitate buildings, structures, streetscapes, cultural landscapes and districts of historic, architectural or cultural value. The Province has designated 43 properties to date and, in the case of buildings, in general practice includes all associated lands held under the same title.

The Province of Nova Scotia is currently developing amendments to the *Heritage Property Act* to provide rules and regulations for municipalities in the identification, treatment and management of cultural landscapes and provide clarification in the application of those rules and regulations as they relate to Heritage Conservation Districts.

Special Places Protection Act
The *Special Places Protection Act* (SPPA) 1989 provides for the preservation, protection and regulation of sites that are considered to be important parts of the natural or human heritage of the Province and that serve as examples of ecosystems that have been modified by man. There are 329 archaeological sites within the HRM protected under the Act, including Lock 3 of the Shubenacadie Canal.

Peggy's Cove Conservation Area
The *Peggy's Cove Commission Act* provides for a Commission to establish and manage a Preservation Area to protect the special character of the Peggy's Cove Area and to manage and control all development within the identified area in order to preserve and protect its unique sense of place.

The Act has the ability to take precedence over all other planning legislation affecting erection, use, occupancy, construction, alteration, repair, or demolitions with potential to impact upon the character of this fragile landscape. It is, to date, the most comprehensive legislation affecting cultural landscapes and their component elements within the HRM.

MUNICIPAL

Heritage Property Act
In addition to designations cited earlier, the HRM has approved in principle the designation of two additional Conservation Districts, South Barrington Street and Schmidtville. Additions to the HRM's Register of Historic Properties are made annually and research is currently underway on designation orders for additional stand-alone buildings and new conservation districts. The HRM has not, to date, undertaken designation of a cultural landscape pending forthcoming amendments to the *Heritage Property Act.*

2

**The Cultural
Landscape Framework**

The Framework Study will inform and serve as an adjunct to the Halifax Green Network Plan (HGNP) and, in turn, support and be enhanced by the Culture and Heritage Priorities Plan (CHPP) and future community planning in HRM, including the Halifax Regional Centre Plan (Centre Plan).

2.1   Study Scope and Objectives

The scope and purpose of the Study is to:

i.   Provide a preliminary framework and methodology, based on accepted principles, for the identification, analysis and evaluation of the significance of potential cultural landscapes in the HRM;

ii.   Create a Cultural Landscape Elements database through an extensive public engagement process in support of the development of the HGNP, the CHPP, and community plans including the Centre Plan;

iii.   Identify and categorize by scale, type and spatial pattern a preliminary Inventory of Potential Cultural Landscapes;

iv.   Support the evolution of an ongoing iterative community engagement process for the development of an Inventory of Potential Cultural Landscapes in accordance with the CHPP, and

v.   Provide the background to and foundation for future development of a Cultural Landscape Program.

2.2   Guiding Principles and Methodology

The key premise in a cultural landscape approach is that the relationship between people and a landscape must be understood ... The perspective of the viewer or participant is critical to understanding and mapping a cultural landscape... This relationship must also be understood historically.[5]

Cultural identity is strongly associated with the ways in which people interact with their landscape. A few landscapes may have "universal or outstanding values", but almost all landscapes will be valued in multiple ways by those people who are closely associated with them. It is important that those making decisions affecting landscapes are aware of the potential nature and range of cultural values, particularly where these values are not accounted for using standardized landscape assessment techniques.[6]

A common theme (in cultural landscape theory) is that both self-identity and group identity are intimately connected with the events and history that are associated with the tangible environment. Culture and identity are therefore not just about social relationships, but also profoundly spatial. [7]

[5] Smith J. & Associates Contentworks Inc. for the Design and Land Use Division, Capital Planning and Real Asset Management Branch, National Capital Commission. Definition and Assessment of Cultural Landscapes of Heritage Value on NCC Lands, 2004.

[6] Stephenson J, Landscape and Urban Planning 84 (2008) 127-139 ScienceDirect. *The Cultural Values Model: An integrated approach to values in landscapes,* 2008.

[7] ibid

2.3 The 5 Step Process for Cultural Landscape Land Use Planning

For purposes of this preliminary foundational Study, the planning approach to the application of cultural landscape theory to practice in the HRM is derived from processes established by English Heritage and adapted by Contentworks Inc.'s study for the National Capital Commission (NCC) cited earlier. This study, one of the most comprehensive undertaken in Canada to date, draws on the work of English Heritage and other international sources to provide a framework model for the planning treatment of cultural landscapes. It provides a flexible working model for cultural landscape planning adaptable for both public and privately owned lands in the HRM. As cultural landscape planning initiatives evolve, the 5 Step process may require adaptation to suit the specific needs and requirements of the HRM.

The 5 Step land use planning process for the application of the concept of cultural landscape theory to a place is summarized as follows:

1) Identification
2) Research
3) Delineation and Evaluation of Significance
4) Communication (of Values)
5) Management

The following sections outline:

i.   the process utilized in the development of the Framework Study for substantial completion of a first phase of Step 1 of the 5 Step process;

ii. preliminary work undertaken towards the Second Step through site visits, a selective review of secondary research sources and discussions with key stakeholders; and

iii. provide an outline of Steps 3, 4 and 5 for the HRM's consideration of future development of cultural landscape initiatives.

[8] Brightman J., White R., Johnson M., 7049-National Pilot Projects Landscape Scale Assessment: *A Pilot Using the Yorkshire Dales Historic Environment,* Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, 2015.

2.4   STEP 1: IDENTIFICATION

This section outlines the process utilized in the Framework Study for the substantial fulfillment of a first phase of the First Step process.
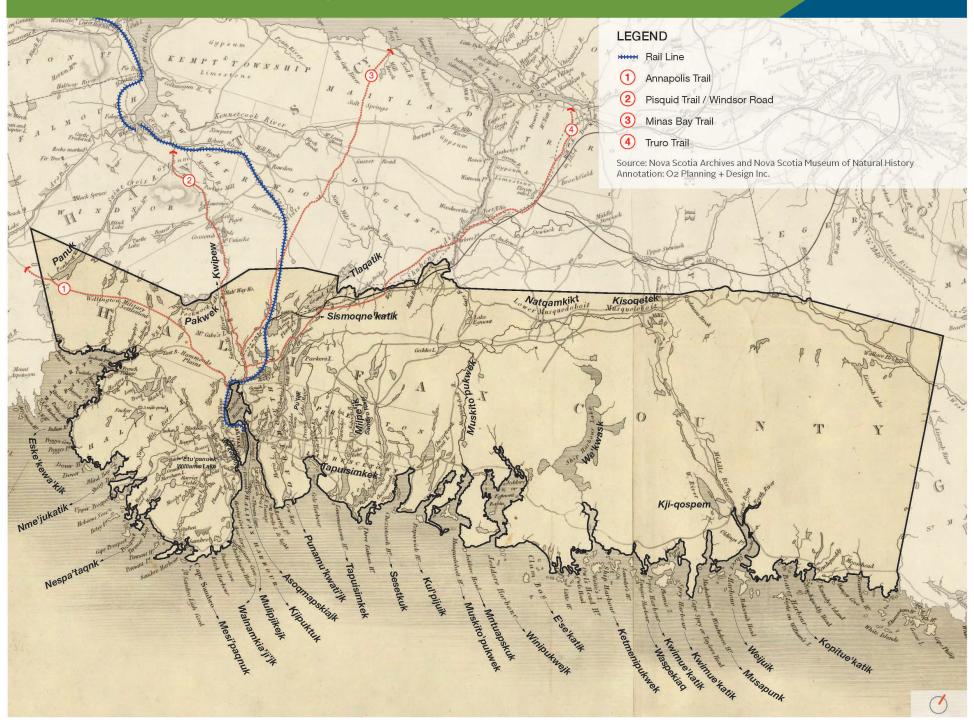
As part of the broad First Phase Stakeholder Engagement across the HRM for the HGNP cited earlier, the Study Team established linkages and opened liaison channels with representatives of the Mi'kmaq, Acadian, and Black communities.
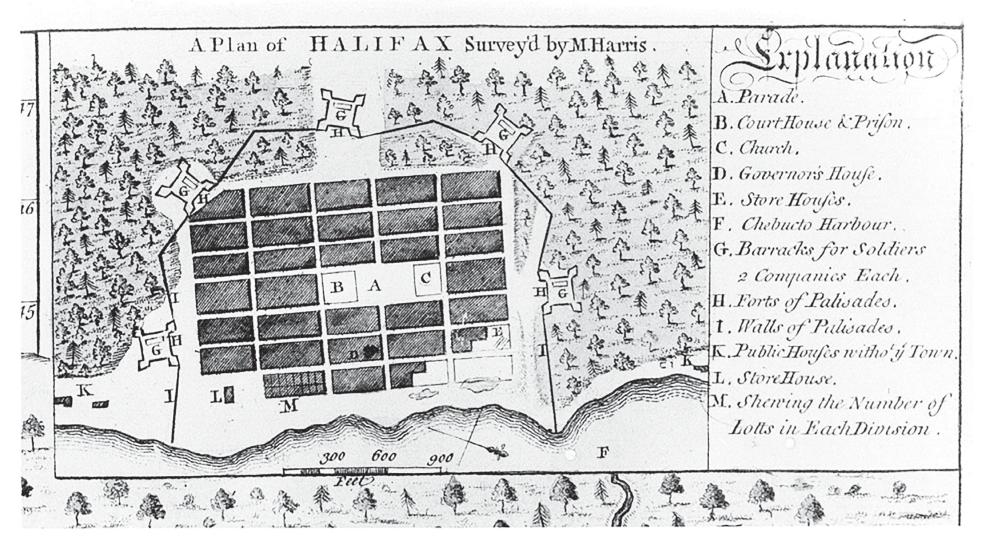
The Study Team also established an Experts' Working Committee with representatives of key stakeholder interests in the HRM and specialists from the academic, museum, historical, ethnic and cultural communities. The Working Committee provided, through a series of individual interviews and workshops, an important body of information used to develop key thematic elements for the evolving study of cultural landscapes within the HRM, the identification of important areas of cultural landscape interest and review and comment on the evolving Study.

2.4.1   THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND EVOLUTION OF THE HRM
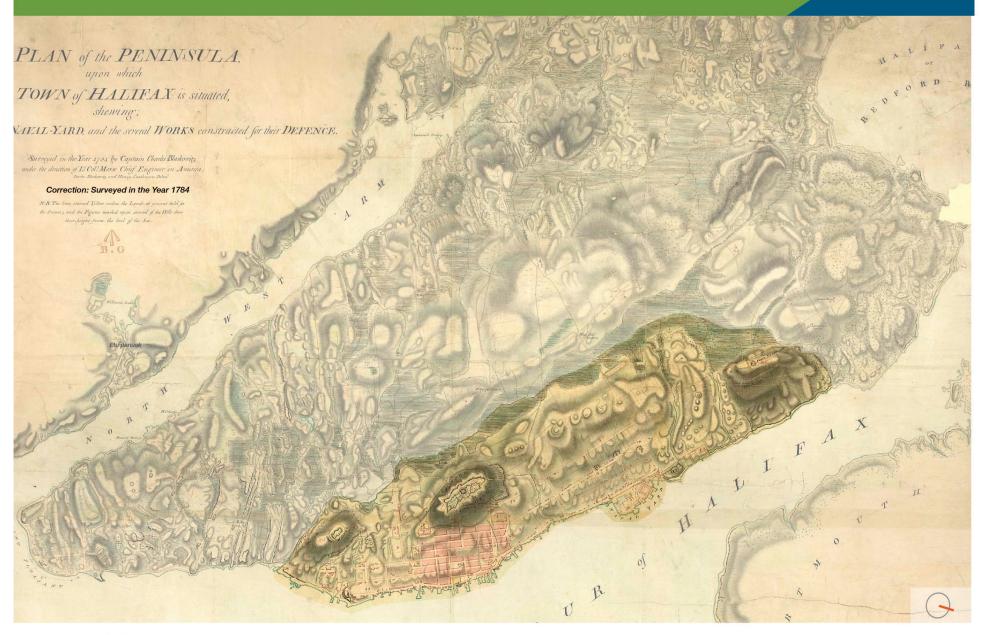
The history of the lands that were to become the present day HRM in the Province of Nova Scotia begins in the late glacial era of use and occupancy by the region's indigenous peoples, the Mi'kmaq Nation. The use and occupancy of these lands by the Mi'kmaq peoples is clearly evidenced by the extensive and detailed naming of locations across the present day HRM as outlined in the annotations to Map H1. The formative 200 years of European settlement in Nova Scotia, beginning in the early 1600's with the Acadian immigration, was characterized by reciprocal relations with the Mi'kmaq. With the establishment of the British military presence in 1749, a more complex story emerges of forced displacements, expulsions, resettlements and, later, in and out migrations punctuated by conditions of war up to and including the present day.

The following maps were selected as representative of distinct development eras, beginning with the British establishment of a military compound and survey of a future townsite on the south shore of Halifax harbour. These maps span the period between 1750 and 2010. They have been edited, and in some cases annotated, to indicate to a partial extent the use and occupancy of the region by the Mi'kmaq peoples and the scope of their subsequent displacements, the evolution of colonial settlement, subsequent land consolidations and development of the land. Present conditions and approved future development lands within the HRM have been included to indicate the potential future pressures that may be placed on the cultural landscapes of the HRM.

LEGEND

┈┉┈ Rail Line

① Annapolis Trail

② Pisquid Trail / Windsor Road

③ Minas Bay Trail

④ Truro Trail

Source: Nova Scotia Archives and Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History
Annotation: O2 Planning + Design Inc.

A Plan of HALIFAX Survey'd by M. Harris.

Explanation

A. Parade.
B. Court House & Prison.
C. Church.
D. Governor's House.
E. Store Houses.
F. Chebucto Harbour.
G. Barracks for Soldiers 2 Companies Each.
H. Forts of Palisades.
I. Walls of Palisades.
K. Public Houses witho' ij Town.
L. Store House.
M. Shewing the Number of Lotts in Each Division.

300 600 900
Feet

Source: Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History

PLAN of the PENINSULA,
upon which
TOWN of HALIFAX is situated,
shewing;
NAVAL-YARD, and the several WORKS constructed for their DEFENCE.

Surveyed in the Year 1704 by Captain Charles Blascowitz,
under the direction of Lt. Col. Morse Chief Engineer in America.
Charles Blascowitz, and Henry Castleman Delin.

Correction: Surveyed in the Year 1784

N.B. The lines stained Yellow enclose the Lands at present held for
the Crown, and the Figures marked upon several of the Hills shew
their height from the level of the Sea.

B.O

Etu'panuek

Source: Nova Scotia Archives

Area of Initial British Military Townsite Surveys

LEGEND

Areas of Primary Settlement up to 1878

MAP OF
THE TOWN OF
DARTMOUTH,
NOVA SCOTIA.
From Actual Surveys & Records
H.W. HOPKINS, Civil Engineer.
Provincial Surveying and Pub. Co.
G.B. VANDERVOORT,
MANAGER
1878

Source: Nova Scotia Archives
Annotated: O2 Planning + Design Inc.

LEGEND

Battery: Range and Direction Approximate

LEGEND
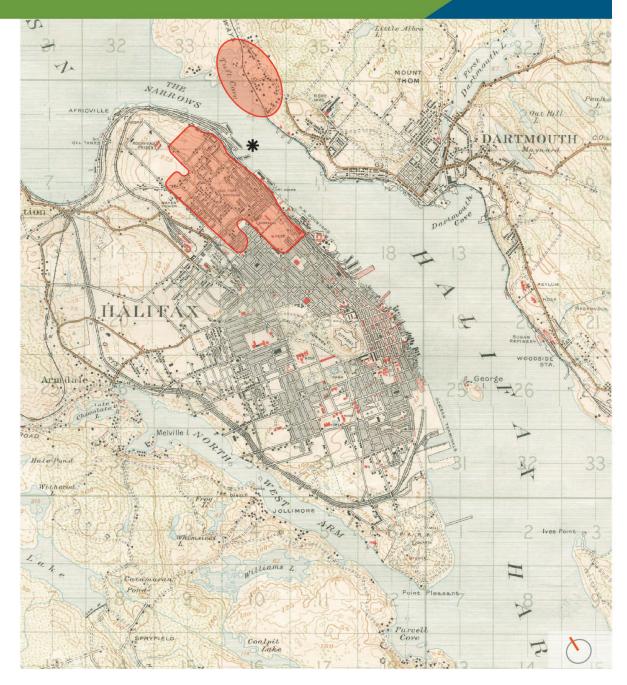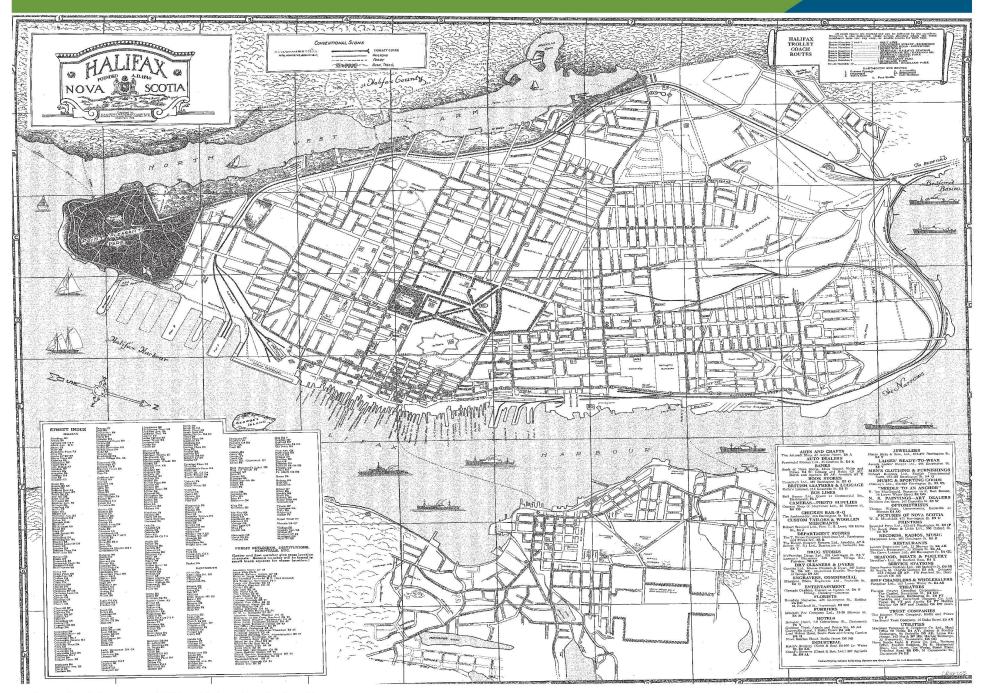
Explosion Damage Area
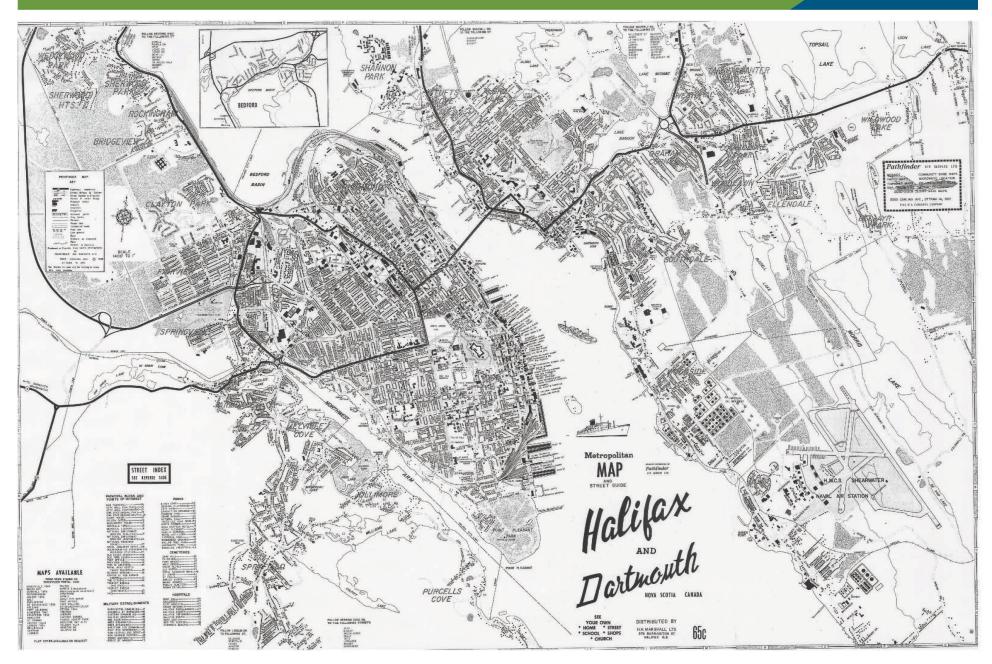
✳ Explosion Site

● Sites Used To Deal With the Aftermath of the Explosion

HALIFAX
FOUNDED A.D. 1749
NOVA SCOTIA

Metropolitan MAP AND STREET GUIDE

Halifax

AND

Dartmouth

NOVA SCOTIA CANADA

Source: Nova Scotia Archives

Future: Approved Developments

2010

1990s

1970s

1950s

1940s

The series of historical maps (Map H1 to Map H10) outline, in graphic form, the impacts of settlement on the region. Belcher's Map of 1834 has been annotated with the historic Mi'kmaq place names for areas of traditional use and occupancy sourced from the Mikmaw Place Names Digital Atlas website at: http://www.mikmawplacenames.com/.

The maps trace the extension of surveys that established sequential patterns of development across the region. The choice of maps highlight the increasing pressures on-going development has placed on rural landscapes and their associated hydrology in the HRM.

SETTLEMENT, RESETTLEMENT AND EXPANSION

Map H1. Belcher's Map Nova Scotia, 1834 Annotated
The annotations highlight the traditional areas of Mi'kmaq land use and occupancy to 1834. Major trails whose origin derived from Mi'kmaq and Acadian traditional routes are indicated, many of which later evolved as major roads linking the region.

Map H2. A Plan of Halifax Surveyed by M. Harris – 1750
This map outlines the extent of the first British Military survey of the future town site of Halifax.

Map H3. Blascowitz Plan of Halifax – 1784
The overlay on the Plan of Halifax, 1784 indicates the growth of settlement along the inner harbour during the period 1750 - 1784.

CONFEDERATION AND GROWTH

Map H4. City of Halifax 1878, H. W. Hopkins
Hopkins map of the City of Halifax outlines the expansion that took place in the pre-Confederation era and the anticipation of future growth in the post Confederation era. The overlay indicates the area of the original British military surveys of the townsite.
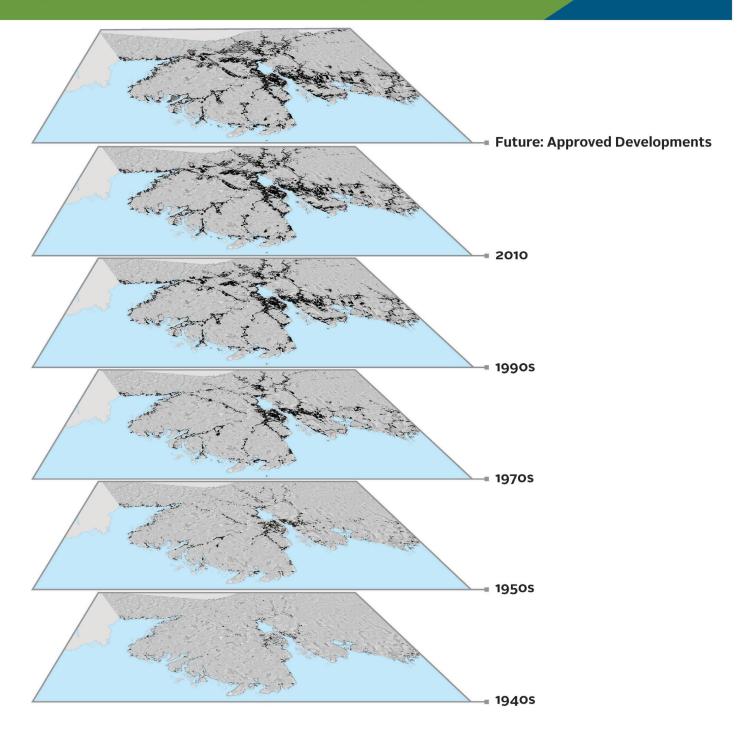
Map H5. Town of Dartmouth 1878, H. W. Hopkins
The overlay indicates the areas of primary settlement in the Town of Dartmouth and the extension of surveyed lands into the predominantly rural areas surrounding the town site that prefigures the growth to come in the next century.

THE WARS: GROWTH AND TRAGEDY

Map H6. Halifax NW 1918, Surveyed Pre – 1917 Explosion
The overlay outlines the extent of the area devastated by the explosion of 1917, a portion of which, the Hydrostone District, was subsequently redeveloped on a modified English Town Planning model with lanes.

Map H7. British Military Installations, Halifax Harbour
The annotations indicate the location and approximate direction and range of fire of cannon emplacements from the mid 18th century up to the long range gun installation at York Redoubt in 1900.

Map H8. City of Halifax with Town of Dartmouth 1949
The map outlines the scale of development in the immediate postwar period prior to the subsequent construction of the two harbour bridges and expansion into the greater region.

Map H9. Metropolitan Halifax and Dartmouth 1965
This map outlines the rapid expansion of Halifax and Dartmouth into the surrounding region and the amalgamation of outlier communities enabled by the McKay Bridge.

URBANIZATION AND EXURBIA

Map H10. Halifax Regional Municipality Present Development Conditions
This map outlines the present extent of development in the Halifax area enabled throughout the entire HRM by the construction of the Macdonald Bridge in 1970. Importantly, it includes areas under Development Agreements at the time of this study that indicate the projected extent of approved future growth. These future growth areas have significant implications for open space linkages in the HRM and for its cultural landscapes.

2.4.2 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION OF LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

The Framework Study was based on the premise that the citizens of the HRM are the drivers for identification of the cultural landscapes they value. Accordingly the primary goal of the First Phase Engagement was to provide opportunities for citizens of the HRM to:

i.   Provide input to both the Framework Study and the HGNP; and
ii. Define their community's unique sense of place and where they see threats to the tangible and intangible values of their communities' landscapes.

The Phase 1 Engagement, conducted from May to November 2015, laid the foundations for continued engagement during development of the HGNP. Phase 1 sought input from stakeholders and the public on open space values including cultural landscapes and identified issues, risks and opportunities. The engagement consisted of the following events, and involved roughly 560 participants:

- Two (2) open houses
- Ten (10) pop-ups
- Two (2) stakeholder workshops focused solely on cultural landscape
- Three (3) stakeholder workshops
- One (1) government workshop and two (2) meetings
- Six (6) stakeholder meetings
- Two (2) Experts' Working Committee Reviews of the First Phase Engagement on Cultural Landscapes

Other engagement activities included:
An online mapping tool
Surveys: online and in-person

2.4.3 THE FIRST PHASE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE DATABASE

A database of over 400 places, areas and districts of cultural significance identified by citizen stakeholders was developed and mapped during the First Phase Engagement. These sites, areas and resources were identified by stakeholders as representative of significant community social, cultural and heritage values. The cultural landscape elements identified are indicative of formative influences reflecting historic settlement patterns, related ethnicities, and the interactions over time of these peoples and communities with the regional geography. Secondary research and site visits by the Study Team supported these identifications. From this raw data, a *First Phase Cultural Landscape Elements* Database was prepared by broadly grouping categories of elements by type and subtype (Annex 1).

The *Database* includes: traditional pathways and transportation corridors, such as the Shubenacadie Canal; stand-alone historic designed landscapes, such as the Halifax Public Gardens; designed and evolved urban areas and districts, such as the Hydrostone and Uniacke Square and the Barrington Street historic corridor; vernacular landscapes that evolved over time from traditional patterns of use, such as the Musquodoboit Valley; industrial landscapes including the fragile North and South Shore coastal fishing villages; land and water transportation routes including associated lighthouses; ethnographic landscapes and commemorative landscapes; and sites and areas governed by heritage regulation at the federal, provincial and municipal levels.

Together, these cultural elements and resources make a substantial contribution to the HRM's evolving understanding of cultural landscapes and the future development of a comprehensive inventory of cultural resources and landscapes. They provide an understanding of key influences on the landscape and a baseline inventory of key elements to inform future planning and engagements. Their recognition will contribute to ongoing policy development and management strategies for the conservation of their intrinsic values.

2.4.4 EVOLUTION OF AN INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPES: AN ITERATIVE PROCESS

The *First Phase Cultural Landscape Elements Database* forms the basis for evolution of a future Inventory of Potential Cultural Landscapes. The identification of cultural landscapes is an iterative activity that takes place both through cultural heritage specific study and through land use planning processes. The database is then, not definitive and will evolve over time as ongoing stakeholder engagements for community planning exercises are undertaken by the HRM.

2.4.5 MAPPING OF THE DATABASE

Map 1 First Phase Potential Cultural Landscape Elements outlines the location, range, and types of these resources identified during the First Phase Engagement. These include a wide range of landscape resources that evolved over time from traditional patterns of use at small, medium, and large scales. In combination these resources define the region's unique and valued sense of place.
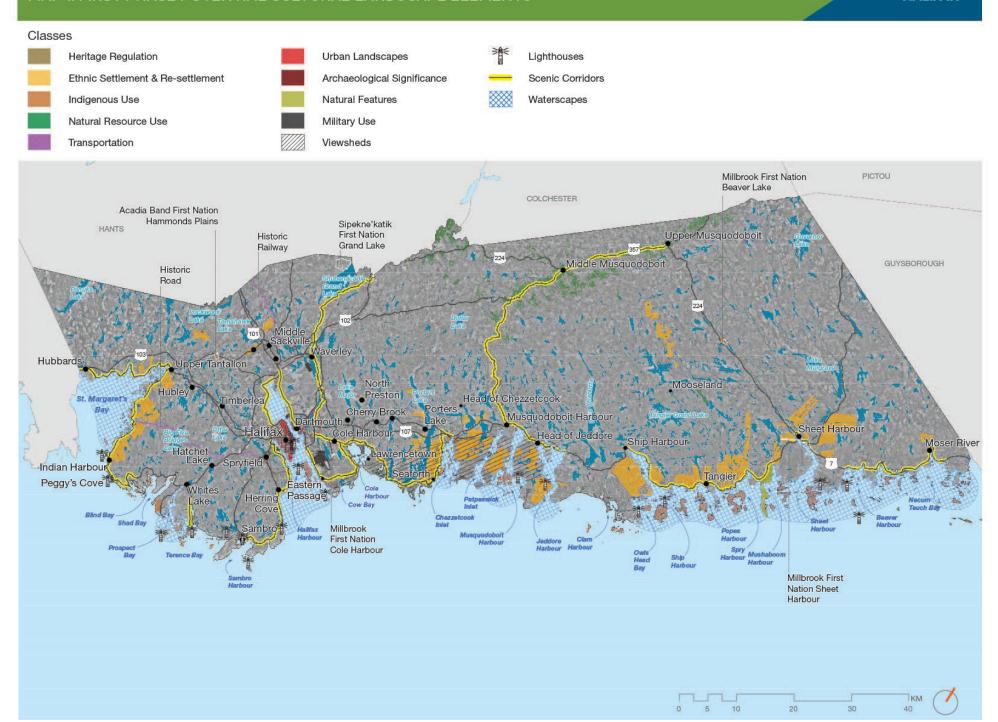
Map 1 defines broad categories of site and area types that include a range of sub-categories of cultural landscape elements that are fully outlined in its accompanying Key.

Map 1 Key details the broad classes and their sub-classes of cultural landscape elements. These represent the range of potential cultural landscapes identified in the HGNP First Phase Engagement.

The methodology for the grouping of elements derives from:
i.   background historical research;
ii. the Open Space Themes developed for the HGNP; and
iii. cross-referencing the *Model Criteria for the Cultural and Heritage Model* (EDM, 2005) developed for the Regional Plan, with findings from the First Phase Engagement.

Note: Due to the number and complexity of the landscape elements and the scale of mapping required for the Framework Study, only broad classes are indicated in Map1.

MAP 1. FIRST PHASE POTENTIAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

HALIFAX

Classes

- Heritage Regulation
- Ethnic Settlement & Re-settlement
- Indigenous Use
- Natural Resource Use
- Transportation
- Urban Landscapes
- Archaeological Significance
- Natural Features
- Military Use
- Viewsheds
- Lighthouses
- Scenic Corridors
- Waterscapes

KEY MAP 1: FIRST PHASE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

SITES OF WORSHIP

- Mi'kmaq Spiritual Site
- Cemetery
- Church
- Convent

INDIGENOUS USE

- Mi'kmaq Use
- Mi'kmaq Use and Occupancy

ETHNIC SETTLEMENT, RE-SETTLEMENT

- Acadian
- British Isles
  - American English
  - Scots
  - Irish
- Afro American United Empire Loyalists
- Afro Caribbean Maroon
- French Protestant
- Icelandic

MILITARY USE

- Fortifications
- Docklands
- DND Lands

TRANSPORTATION

- Trail
- Historic Road
- Canal
- Railway
- Bridge
- Lighthouse

URBAN LANDSCAPES

- Main Street Comm. / Res.
- Residential Subdivision
- CMHC Garden Residential
- Park
- Garden
- Commons
- Public Square
- University
- Institutional
- Community Centre
- Community Museum

NATURAL RESOURCE USE

- Fishing
- Mining
- Logging/ Milling
- Industrial Site
- Agriculture

NATURAL FEATURES

- Beach
- Barrens

REGULATED HERITAGE SITES

- Heritage Property Act Site
- Heritage Conservation District
- Peggy's Cove Preservation Area
- Special Places Act Site
- Viewsheds

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- Archaeological Site

COMMEMORATIVE SITE

- Monument

2.5 STEP 2: RESEARCH

This section outlines the process utilized in the Framework Study for the initial and partial fulfillment of the Second Step of the process. Complete fulfillment of Second Step Research in accordance with the 5 Step Process will necessitate additional and detailed primary research.

Research for the identification of cultural landscape resources requires:

i.   An understanding of the historical and natural processes that shaped and may continue to shape a landscape;

ii. Documentation of the nature of those processes; and

iii. An understanding of current conditions through documentation of landscape's constituent elements, the ecology of the whole - both social and natural- and the nature and rate of change.

The research results assist in establishing the preliminary boundaries of a cultural landscape and documents the physical and social elements that express its significance and value(s).

Research on a cultural landscape must address an area's:

i.   Intellectual history - the ideas that created and sustained it;

ii. History - the evolution of its natural and cultural resources;

iii. Current conditions - the relationship between the ideas or processes that formed it and its current physical condition;

iv. Tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape's value; and

v.   Boundaries- based on documentation that reflects the landscape's values and physical character.

2.5.1 THEMATIC GROUPING OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS ADAPTATIONS TO THE LAND

Key cultural landscape thematic elements for the HGNP, established during the First Phase reflect historic settlement patterns, their related ethnicities, and the interactions over time of these peoples and communities with the regional geography. The primary theme of how people settled on and adapted to the land by choice and by force, and how the land was altered over time in the process, is the lens through which each of the following themes and sub-themes was developed for the identification of cultural landscapes within the HRM.

The preliminary thematic framework for the identification and, categorization of potential cultural landscape elements during First Phase Engagement was developed through a literature and data review of documents identified by the HRM (Bibliography), detailed discussions with key HRM staff, and experts from the cultural heritage field in Nova Scotia and related disciplines.

THEMATIC GROUPING OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

ERA AND EVENTS

- Pre-Contact
- Proto-Contact
- Contact
- Colonial Hegemonic Conflict: France and Britain
- British Colonial Consolidation and Confederation
- Post Confederation to 1913
- World War I, Interwar, World War II
- Post War: Urbanization, Regional Outmigration and Exurbia

CULTURAL GROUPS: THE COMMUNITIES' STORIES

- The Mi'kmaq
- Acadians and French Protestants
- British Isles
    - American Loyalists
    - Scots
    - Irish
    - English
- Afro-Caribbean United Empire Loyalists
    - Afro Caribbean Maroon
- Post WWII Cultural Mosaic

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

- Ocean, Harbour and River
- River and Lake System
- Upland and Valley
- Soils and Vegetation

LAND USE

- Defence: Military and Naval
- Transportation Networks
    - by land and by sea
- Governance and Institutional
- Commercial
    - Commercial/Residential
- Residential
    - Urban/Rural
- Fishing and Hunting
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Mining
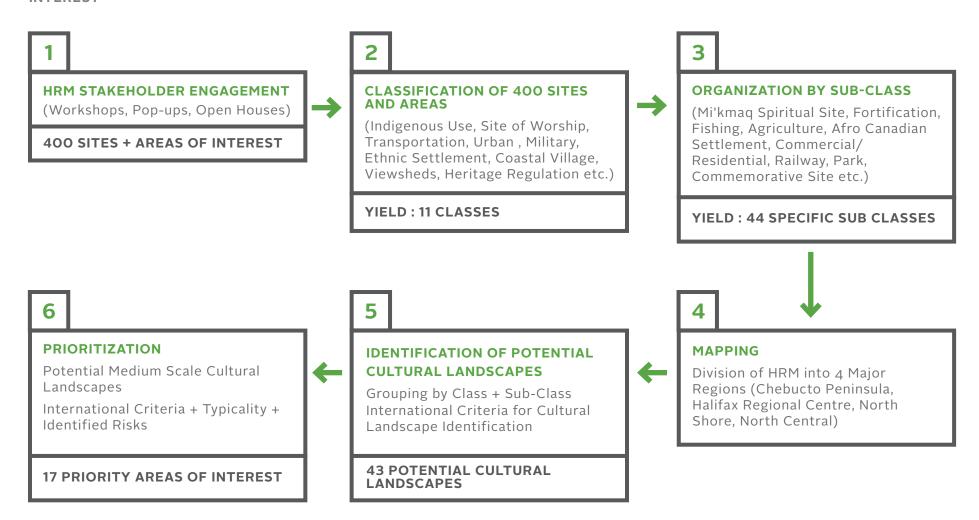
2.5.2   GROUPING AND PRELIMINARY PRIORITIZATION OF POTENTIAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN THE HRM

The First Phase Cultural Landscape Elements database of 400 sites and areas contains many sites that are part of larger complexes. In order to create an initially manageable number of key areas for review and discussion, the database was condensed to 43 areas by grouping elements:

i.   that lie within proximity to each other;
ii. exhibit thematic linkages such as the coastal villages of the
     South and North Shores;
iii. defined by era as are the Halifax and Dartmouth Common lands, and the
     Hydrostone; or
iv. include a complex of nodes along a transportation corridor as is in the
     case of the Shubenacadie Canal and the Old Post Road to Windsor.

The grouped areas have, in turn, been selected on a preliminary basis, based on the following internationally accepted criteria, into a List of 43 Preliminary Potential Cultural Landscapes with 17 Priority Areas of Interest for review and discussion (Table 1).

PROCESS CHART

**IDENTIFICATION OF
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
ELEMENTS AND AREAS OF
INTEREST**

1

HRM STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT
(Workshops, Pop-ups, Open Houses)

400 SITES + AREAS OF INTEREST

2

**CLASSIFICATION OF 400 SITES
AND AREAS**

(Indigenous Use, Site of Worship,
Transportation, Urban , Military,
Ethnic Settlement, Coastal Village,
Viewsheds, Heritage Regulation etc.)

YIELD : 11 CLASSES

3

ORGANIZATION BY SUB-CLASS

(Mi'kmaq Spiritual Site, Fortification,
Fishing, Agriculture, Afro Canadian
Settlement, Commercial/
Residential, Railway, Park,
Commemorative Site etc.)

YIELD : 44 SPECIFIC SUB CLASSES

6

PRIORITIZATION

Potential Medium Scale Cultural
Landscapes

International Criteria + Typicality +
Identified Risks

17 PRIORITY AREAS OF INTEREST

5

**IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL
CULTURAL LANDSCAPES**

Grouping by Class + Sub-Class
International Criteria for Cultural
Landscape Identification

**43 POTENTIAL CULTURAL
LANDSCAPES**

4

MAPPING

Division of HRM into 4 Major
Regions (Chebucto Peninsula,
Halifax Regional Centre, North
Shore, North Central)

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITIZATION SELECTION

The following criteria for the identification and prioritization of areas of potential cultural landscape value are drawn from those of English Heritage cited earlier and Parks Canada's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. These criteria include:

i.   Landscapes which exemplify skill and scale in the construction of landscape elements that reflect technologies or a social organization typical or representative of the history of the HRM;

ii. Landscapes which express aesthetic ideas/ideals/design skills which played an important role in the history of Halifax/Dartmouth and the HRM;

iii. Landscapes which display an association with works of art, literary or pictorial, that enhance appreciation and understanding of the landscapes of the HRM

iv. Landscapes which display an association with a distinctive way of life, pre-historic or modern, through evidence that may be visible or invisible in the landscape;

v.   Landscapes that display associations with folklore, historical events or traditions that define the identity of the community and contribute to the collective identity of the HRM;

vi. Landscapes which possess spiritual and/or religious associations, sometimes related to specific topography

vii. Landscapes which have associations with intellectual ideas or movements of an era which have impacted subsequent development in Halifax/Dartmouth or in the greater HRM;

viii. Landscapes that display an association with other sites of value such as the setting of a monument or site.

In addition, the following internationally accepted qualifying factors for the identification of potential heritage value were applied in the selection of potential cultural landscapes. These qualifying factors include:

i.   Rarity or Scarcity

ii. Abundance

iii. Typicality: a good example of its type, style or the work of a designer

iv. Sequencing: the outcome of phases of development which exemplify a trend or an event or series of events

v.   Group Value: part of a group of places illustrating the same or related phenomena

vi.   Authenticity or integrity of form, fabric, workmanship, materials, setting, use etc.

vii. Functionality: has key interrelated elements within the site

viii. Vulnerability: degree to which the character of the site is at risk

ix.   Associated artefacts: related to noted collections of objects or records associated with the landscape

Completion of all requirements for Step Two Research will require the determination of the full significance of each of the identified areas of cultural landscape interest through applied primary research, analysis and grouping into smaller thematically linked sub-areas with defined boundaries. Such a process will generally require:

i.   site visits;

ii. interviews with residents;

iii. discussions with community stakeholders;

iv. review of the historic sequencing of air photography;

v.   review of historic maps and land use plans; and

vi. archival research.

The Preliminary List of 43 Potential Cultural Landscapes and 17 Prioritized Areas is provided in Table 1. Each of the Prioritized Areas are identified as Medium Scale Potential Cultural Landscapes. These Medium Scale landscapes in turn contain Small Scale Potential Cultural Landscapes selected for further preliminary study outlined in the next Sections.

A supplemental map is provided for each of the 17 Medium Scale Prioritized Area areas together with:

i.   cultural landscape values identified to date;

ii. character defining features;

iii. small scale cultural landscapes and landscape elements identified to date; and

iv. risks to the area's integrity identified by stakeholders.

TABLE 1 PRELIMINARY LIST OF POTENTIAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPES WITH PRIORITY AREAS OF INTEREST
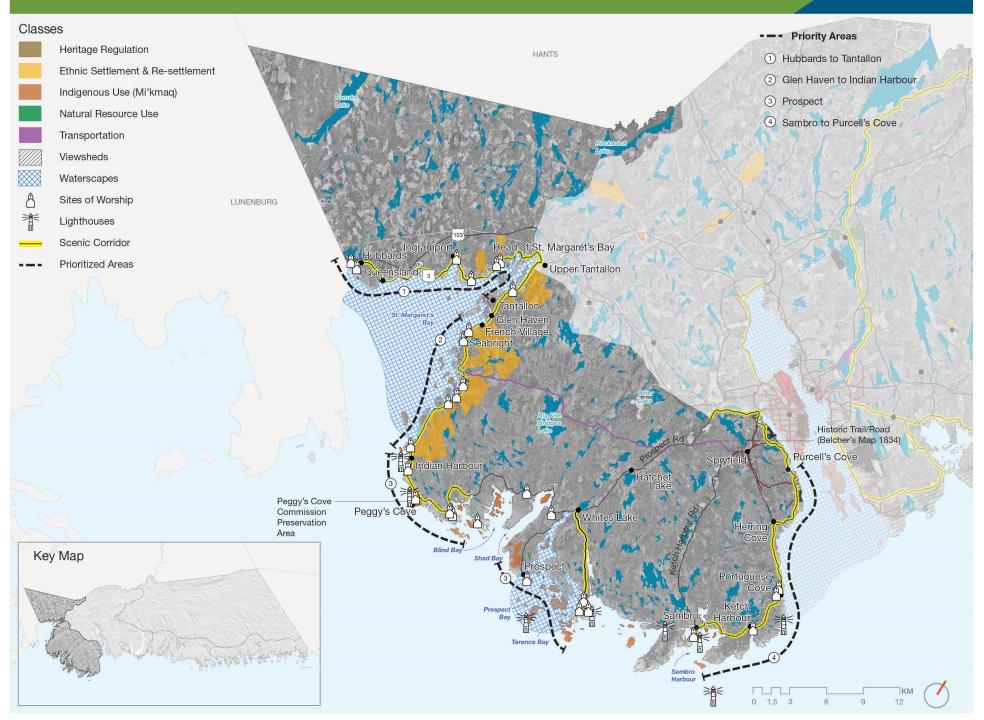
Italics indicate priority areas

SITE	SCALE	CLASS/ SUBCLASS	PATTERN	CATEGORY	REGION
MAP 2. CHEBUCTO PENINSULA: HUBBARDS to PURCELL'S COVE					
Old Halifax Road	Medium	Transportation Corridor Rural Residential	Pathway + Nodes	Evolved Associative	Chebucto
1. HUBBARDS TO TANTALLON • *Queensland* • *Blackpoint* • *Ingramport* • *Boutiliers Point* • *Head of St. Margaret's Bay*	*Medium*	*Coastal Villages Viewsheds*	*Pathway + Nodes*	*Evolved*	*Chebucto*
2. GLEN HAVEN TO INDIAN HARBOUR • *French Village* • *Seabright* • *Glen Margaret* • *Hackett's Cove*	*Medium*	*Coastal Villages Viewsheds*	*Pathway + Nodes*	*Evolved Associative*	*Chebucto*
Peggy's Cove Area / Shad Bay / Indian Harbour	*Medium*	*Heritage Regulation Coastal Village Archaeological Natural Feature*	*Pathway + Nodes*	*Evolved Associative*	*Chebucto*
3. PROSPECT INLET • *Prospect High Head* • *Lower Prospect*	*Medium*	*Coastal Villages Viewsheds Natural Feature*	*Pathway + Nodes*	*Evolved*	*Chebucto*

4. SAMBRO TO PURCELL'S COVE • *Ketch Harbour* • *Portuguese Cove*	*Medium*	*Coastal Villages Industrial Archaeology.*	*Pathway + Nodes*	*Evolved*	*Chebucto*
Hammonds Plains	Medium	Reserve	Area + Nodes	Evolved Associative	Chebucto

MAPS 3a. + 3b. CHEBUCTO PENINSULA: HALIFAX/DARTMOUTH to CHEZZETCOOK					
Old Post Road to Windsor (Bedford, Sackville Corridor) • *Old Sackville Rd* • *Fultz Museum* • *Maroon Hill*	*Medium*	*Urban/Rural Corridor Regulated Heritage Archaeological*	*Pathway + Nodes*	*Evolved Associative*	*Bedford*
Old Post Road to Truro	Medium	Transportation Rural Residential	Pathway + Nodes	Evolved Associative	Bedford
Upper Hammonds Plains Road • Lucasville	*Medium*	*Rural Residential*	*Pathway + Nodes*	*Evolved Associative*	*Bedford*
5. BEDFORD HWY. 2, BIRCH COVE TO HEAD OF BASIN • *Kent Park* • *Princes Lodge* • *Moirs Pond* • *Bedford Barrens* • *Fort Sackville*	*Medium*	*Viewsheds Rural Residential Regulated Heritage Archaeological*	*Pathway + Nodes*	*Evolved Associative*	*Bedford*
6. SHUBENACADIE CANAL	*Medium*	*Heritage Regulation Green Corridor Indust. /Archaeol.*	*Pathway + Nodes*	*Designed Evolved*	*Dartmouth*
7. DARTMOUTH CENTRAL COMMON	*Medium*	*Historic Urban Core*	*Area + Nodes*	*Evolved*	*Dartmouth*
Prince Albert Road	Medium	Urban Transportation Corridor	Pathway	Evolved	Dartmouth
Eastern Passage Shearwater/ Whalers Nantucket	Medium	Military/Coastal Village	Area + Nodes	Designed Associative	Dartmouth
Shannon Park	Medium	Military Suburban Resid.	Area + Nodes	Designed Evolved	Dartmouth
Tufts Cove	Small	Mi'kmaq Settlement	Node	Associative	Dartmouth

8. THE PRESTONS / EAST PRESTON	*Medium*	*Rural Residential*	*Pathways+ Nodes*	*Evolved Associative*	*North Shore*
9. CHEZZETCOOK INLET TO W. LAWRENCETOWN	*Medium*	*Rural Residential Viewsheds*	*Pathway + Nodes*	*Evolved Associative*	*North Shore*
Musquodoboit Harbour and Inlet	Medium	Coastal Villages Transportation/Rail	Pathway + Nodes	Evolved	North Shore
1O. COW BAY TO LAWRENCETOWN	*Medium*	*Natural Resource Use Agriculture Viewsheds*	*Area*	*Evolved Associative*	*North Shore*
Head of Chezzetcook • *West Chezzetcook* • *Grand Desert* • *E. Chezzetcook*	*Medium*	*Coastal Villages Natural Features*	*Area + Nodes*	*Evolved Associative*	*North Shore*
Halifax/Dartmouth Harbour + Islands + Docklands	Medium	Heritage Viewsheds Military/Working Port	Area + Nodes	Designed Evolved	Peninsular Halifax
South Barrington District + Cornwallis Park	Medium	Regulated Heritage Transportation Urban Landscape	Area + Nodes	Designed Evolved	Peninsular Halifax
11. HALIFAX EXPLOSION LANDS • *Hydrostone* • *Ft. Needham* • *Acadia Sq.*	*Medium*	*Heritage Regulation Urban Landscape*	*Area + Nodes*	*Designed Evolved*	*Peninsular Halifax*
12. NORTHWEST ARM WATERSCAPE • *Hwy 253, Purcell's Cove to Quinpool Rd.* • *Melville & Deadmans Islands*	*Medium*	*Urban Landscape Heritage Regulation*	*Area + Nodes*	*Designed Evolved*	*Peninsular Halifax*
Dutch Village Fairview-Cemetery	Medium	Urban Landscape	Area + Nodes	Evolved Associative	Peninsular Halifax
Halifax Central Core (1784 survey)	Medium	Regulated Heritage Urban Landscape	Pathways + Nodes	Designed Evolved	Peninsular Halifax
Dalhousie University	Medium	Education	Node	Designed Evolved	Peninsular Halifax
Point Pleasant Park	Medium	Urban Landscape	Area + Nodes	Designed Evolved	Peninsular Halifax

Halifax South End	Medium	Urban Residential Landscape	Area + Nodes	Evolved Designed	Peninsular Halifax
13. CONNAUGHT AVENUE CORRIDOR • *Westmount CMHC Subdivision*	*Medium*	*Urban Residential*	*Area + Nodes*	*Designed Evolved*	*Peninsular Halifax*
Citadel-Commons-Public Gardens -Camp Hill Precinct	Medium	Regulated Heritage Urban Park	Area + Nodes	Designed Evolved	Peninsular Halifax
14. HALIFAX CITADEL AND COMMON LANDS	*Medium*	*Urban Landscape*	*Area + Nodes*	*Designed Evolved*	*Peninsular Halifax*
15. UNIACKE SQUARE	*Small*	*Urban Landscape Residential*	*Area + Nodes*	*Designed Associative*	*Peninsular Halifax*
Africville	*Small*	*Regulated Heritage Urban Park*	*Node*	*Associative*	*Peninsular Halifax*
MAP 4. COASTAL LANDS: CHEZZETCOOK TO ECUM SECUM					
Bay of Islands to E. Shore Islands	*Medium*	*Indigenous Occupancy Viewsheds*	*Area + Nodes*	*Associative*	*North Shore*
Petpeswick Inlet	Medium	Coastal Villages Natural Feature	Area + Nodes	Evolved	North Shore
Ship Harbour	Medium	Coastal Villages View-sheds	Area	Evolved	North Shore
16. SHEET HARBOUR • *Bowstring Bridge*	*Medium*	*Coastal Village Industrial/Forestry*	*Area + Nodes*	*Evolved*	*North Shore*
MAP 5. MUSQUODOBOIT VALLEY and NORTH CENTRAL RURAL LANDS					
17. MUSQUODOBOIT VALLEY • *Elderbank* • *Middle Musqudoboit.*	*Medium*	*Rural Agricultural Resource Extraction*	*Pathway + Nodes*	*Evolved*	*N. Central Rural Lands Musquodoboit Valley*
Moose River	Medium	Resource Use	Area + Nodes	Evolved Associative	N. Central Rural Lands
Mooseland	Medium	Resource Use	Area + Nodes	Evolved Associative	North Central Rural Lands

Classes

- Heritage Regulation
- Ethnic Settlement & Re-settlement
- Indigenous Use (Mi'kmaq)
- Natural Resource Use
- Transportation
- Viewsheds
- Waterscapes
- Sites of Worship
- Lighthouses
- Scenic Corridor
- Prioritized Areas

Priority Areas

1. Hubbards to Tantallon
2. Glen Haven to Indian Harbour
3. Prospect
4. Sambro to Purcell's Cove

HANTS

LUNENBURG

Panuke Lake

Pockwock Lake

103

Ingramport

Hubbards
Queensland

Head of St. Margaret's Bay

Upper Tantallon

St. Margaret's Bay

Tantallon
Glen Haven
French Village
Seabright

Otter Lake

Big Five Bridges Lake

Prospect Rd

Spryfield

Historic Trail/Road (Belcher's Map 1834)

Purcell's Cove

Indian Harbour

Hatchet Lake

Peggy's Cove Commission Preservation Area

Peggy's Cove

Whites Lake

Ketch Harbour Rd

Herring Cove

Blind Bay

Shad Bay

Prospect

Portuguese Cove

Prospect Bay

Sambro

Ketch Harbour

Terence Bay

Sambro Harbour

Key Map

KM
0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Potential Cultural Landscape Area of Interest

#1 HWY. 103 COASTAL CORRIDOR, HUBBARDS TO TANTALLON

■ Coastal Scenic Corridor

Scale: Medium

Type: Coastal Corridor linking villages

Pattern: Pathway + Nodes

Category: Evolved, continuing, vernacular

Cultural Landscape Values:

The value of the potential cultural landscape of Hwy.3 between Hubbards and Tantallon lies in its association with:

- Mi'kmaq use and occupancy at ocean/stream confluences
- Origins as traditional outport fishing communities, associated water lots and their relationship to wharves
- Small residential lots oriented to the sea
- Characteristic ribbon development compressed between the sea and backlands
- Centrality of churches and associated cemeteries to community

Tradition of recreational use by residents of Chebucto Peninsula
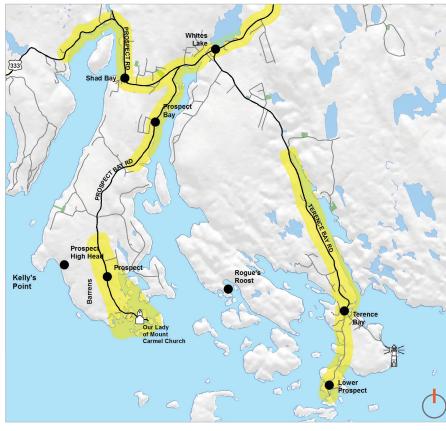
Character Defining Features:

- Killicks
- Confluences of fresh and salt water
- Compression of communities on coastal corridor
- Remnants of flumes and lumber mills on Ingramport and St.Margaret's Rivers
- Dam and Power Plant on St. Margaret's River

Small Scale Cultural Landscapes and Landscape Elements

- **Hubbards**
  - Summer Market, Shore Club
  - Hubbards Beach and Provincial Park
  - Shatford Memorial
- **Queensland**
  - Queensland Beach, Cleveland Beach
- **Blackpoint**
- **Ingramport**
- **Boutiliers Point**
  - St. James Anglican Church, 1846
- **Head of St. Margaret's Bay**
  - Hydro Station linkage to Wrights Lake Head Pond and Minas Basin
  - Todd's Island, Lumber mill
- **Tantallon**
  - Rail Station

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area

- Construction of Estate Lots and uncontrolled development of access roads into backshore hills
- Loss of community's traditional access points to the shoreline

#2 PROSPECT INLET: UPPER PROSPECT VILLAGE

Coastal Scenic Corridor

Scale: Medium, Upper Prospect: Small
Type: Coastal Corridor linking outport villages
Pattern: Pathway + Nodes
Category: Evolved, continuing, vernacular

Cultural Landscape Values:

The value of the potential cultural landscape of Upper Prospect and associated islands lies in its association with:

- Mi'kmaq use and occupancy
- Early Acadian use and seasonal occupancy
- Irish Catholic settlement of the late 18th century
- Possible use by militias in connection with Fenian Society raids
- Outport fishing industry
- Sisters of Charity nunnery and schoolhouse

Character Defining Features:

- Irish outport community's orientation of development to the sea - no road access across peninsulas
- Vernacular layout of community in relation to sea
- Extended family vernacular residential development and related wharves
- Central orientation of Church
- Evidence of islands' former habitation

Small Scale Cultural Landscapes and Landscape Elements : Prospect Inlet

- **Prospect High Head**
  - Coolen's Hill Viewshed: Barra Soie, The Roost, Betty's Island
  - Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Convent
- **Lower Prospect**
  - Mars Island
- **Terence Bay**
  - Atlantic Memorial Site
- **Whites Lake**
  - Skora Site Burial Mound
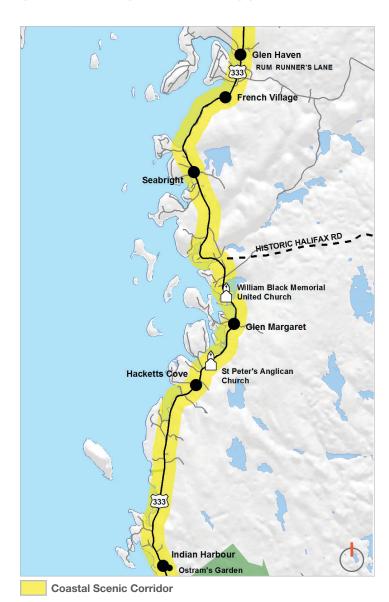 - Barrens high points - Viewshed and Mi'kmaq "power sites"

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area

- Conservation of Lighthouse at Terence Bay
- Potential loss of traditional access to shoreline
- Cemetery washing into sea at Kelly's Point

#3 PEGGY'S COVE HIGHWAY 333

GLEN HAVEN TO INDIAN HARBOUR

Coastal Scenic Corridor

Scale: Medium
Type: Coastal Corridor linking villages
Pattern: Pathway + Nodes
Category: Evolved, continuing, vernacular

Cultural Landscape Values:

The value of the potential cultural landscape of Highway 333 and its villages lie in its association with:

*   Mi'kmaq seasonal use
*   Early French Protestant settlement and traditional French long lot subdivision at French Village
*   Early Scottish Loyalist settlement and associated churches

Character Defining Features:

*   Sites associated with seasonal use by Mi'kmaq: Shut-In Island
*   Unique coastal barrens Indian Harbour to Peggy's Cove
*   Traditional fishing village vernacular ribbon and cove development with associated wharves and fishing sheds
*   Central location of churches in relation to settlements
*   Viewpoints - Mi'kmaq "power points" on exposed granite
*   Islands formerly inhabited and used seasonally- Micou Island

Small Scale Cultural Landscapes: Highway 333 Coastal Corridor

*   **French Village**
*   **Seabright**
*   **Glen Margaret:** William Black United, 1821
*   **Hackett's Cove:** St. Peter's Anglican, 1870
*   **Indian Harbour**
    *   Walter Ostrom's Garden - use of international varieties of native species, including Rhododendron sp.

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area

*   Subdivision and development of Estate Lots
*   Closure of churches

#4 SAMBRO TO PURCELL'S COVE

Coastal Scenic Corridor

Scale: Medium

Type: Coastal Corridor linking villages

Pattern: Pathway + Nodes

Category: Evolved, continuing, with Relict Elements

Cultural Landscape Values:

The value of the potential cultural landscape of the Sambro to Purcell's Cove Road lies in its association with:

- Use and occupancy of the area by Mi'kmaq
- Historic European seasonal presence for fishing, drying & salting
- British settlement of region by Governor Cornwallis
- Historic "Gateway" to Halifax Harbour and harbour pilots
- Military defense systems and establishment of first signal station
- Early industrial resource extraction: granite quarrying

Character Defining Features:

- Granite Barrens and strategic Halifax Harbour lookout points
- Access to and traditional use of the Backlands
- Shoreline Walking Trails
- Remnant Stone Walls from subsistence farming
- York Redoubt
- Vernacular village fishing village development in coves with associated water lots and wharves
- Sambro Lighthouse
- Crystal Crescent Beach

Small Scale Cultural Landscapes:
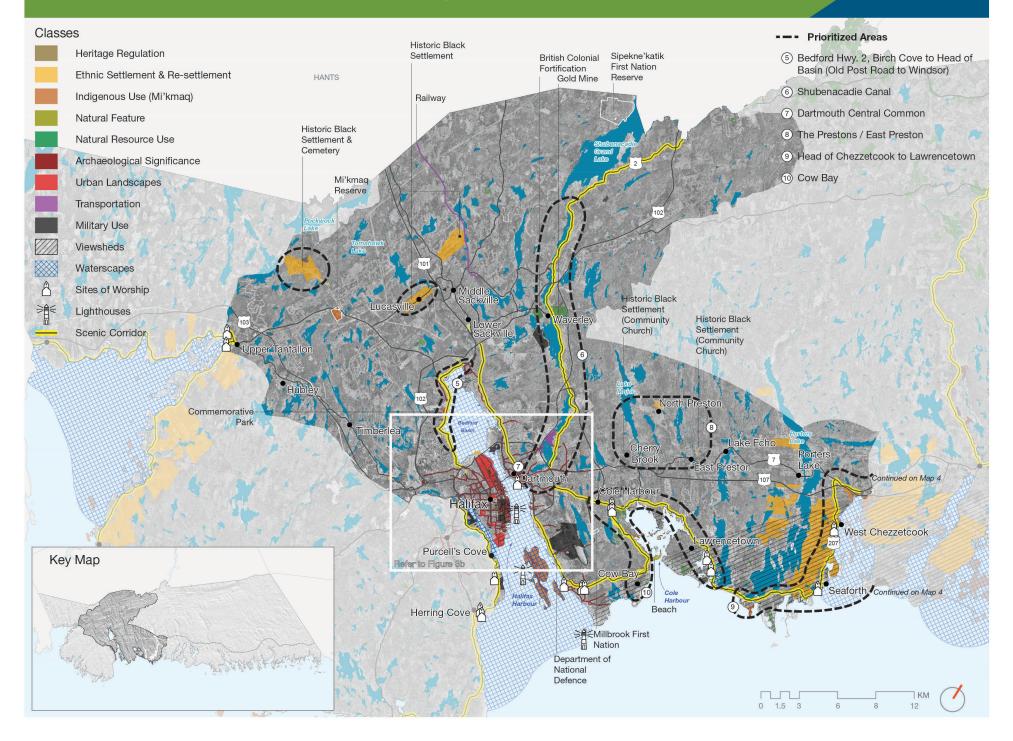
- **Sambro**
- **Ketch Harbour**
- **Chebucto Head**
- **Duncan's Cove**
- **Portuguese Cove**
- **Herring Cove**
- **Purcell's Cove**

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area

- Preservation of Lighthouse
- Residential Pressure Duncan's Cove to Ketch Harbour and loss of traditional access to Shoreline Trails

Classes

- Heritage Regulation
- Ethnic Settlement & Re-settlement
- Indigenous Use (Mi'kmaq)
- Natural Feature
- Natural Resource Use
- Archaeological Significance
- Urban Landscapes
- Transportation
- Military Use
- Viewsheds
- Waterscapes
- Sites of Worship
- Lighthouses
- Scenic Corridor

Prioritized Areas

⑤ Bedford Hwy. 2, Birch Cove to Head of Basin (Old Post Road to Windsor)
⑥ Shubenacadie Canal
⑦ Dartmouth Central Common
⑧ The Prestons / East Preston
⑨ Head of Chezzetcook to Lawrencetown
⑩ Cow Bay

HANTS

Historic Black Settlement

Railway

British Colonial Fortification Gold Mine

Sipekne'katik First Nation Reserve

Historic Black Settlement & Cemetery

Mi'kmaq Reserve

Shubenacadie Grand Lake

Pockwock Lake

Tomahawk Lake

Historic Black Settlement (Community Church)

Historic Black Settlement (Community Church)

Middle Sackville

Lucasville

Lower Sackville

Waverley

Lake Major

North Preston

Upper Tantallon

Commemorative Park

Hubley

Timberlea

Bedford Basin

Cherry Brook

East Preston

Lake Echo

Porters Lake

Dartmouth

Halifax

Cole Harbour

Lawrencetown

West Chezzetcook

Purcell's Cove

Refer to Figure 3b

Cow Bay

Cole Harbour Beach

Seaforth

Continued on Map 4

Continued on Map 4

Herring Cove

Halifax Harbour

Millbrook First Nation

Department of National Defence

Key Map

KM

0   1.5   3   6   8   12

#5 PORTION OLD WINDSOR ROAD, HIGHWAY 2

BIRCH COVE TO HEAD OF BASIN

Coastal Scenic Corridor

Scale: Medium
Type: Coastal Corridor
Pattern: Pathway + Nodes
Category: Evolved, Associative

Cultural Landscape Values:
The value of the potential cultural landscape of Bedford Basin Highway, Birch Cove to Head of Basin and associated nodes lies in its association with:
* Mi'kmaq use and occupancy of the shorelands
* Evolution of Mi'kmaq trail systems to Minas Basin to present day roads
* Bedford Barrens Mi'kmaq Viewshed to Sackville River/Shubenacadie system through Kinsac Lake
* the historic Old Windsor Road and Old North Road of Governor Cornwallis
* the Duke of Kent's estate , Prince's Lodge and Julie's Pond "gardenesque" heart shaped pond feature
* Presence of historic pre-confederation water lots
* Early industrial development by Moirs family

Character Defining Features:
* Coastal highway with sequential long views across Bedford Basin
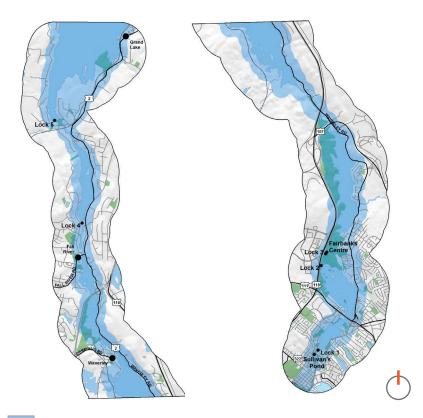* Hemlock Ravine Park
* Bedford Basin waterscape

Small Scale Potential Cultural Landscapes
* **Hemlock Ravine Park**
* **Moirs Pond**
* **Bedford Barrens**
* **Fort Sackville**
  * Scott Manor House and Grounds

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area
* Development of and alterations to the shoreline at Head of Basin related to Water Lot rights

#6 SHUBENACADIE CANAL CORRIDOR

River and Lake Canal Corridor

Scale: Medium
Type: Land and Water Corridor
Pattern: Pathway + Nodes
Category: Evolved, Relict, Associative

Cultural Landscape Values:

The value of the potential cultural landscape of the Shubenacadie Canal Corridor and associated nodes lies in its association with:

• Early canal construction in North America in support of resource extraction
• Marine rail system at Waverley
• Early gold mining and the transportation of ore
• Scottish stone masonry lock construction in combination with the introduction of American wooden lock wall construction
• Creation of a landscape that is an artifact of the canal's manipulation of the hydraulic regime
• Historic development of Dartmouth as the industrial centre of the region
• Evolved use of Lake Banook as a major regional recreational feature

Character Defining Features:

• Lock 1: Scottish stone masonry design
• Lock 2: Combination design: Scottish stone masonry walls and American wooden walls
• Lock 3: American design: all wooden walls
• Lakes between Locks 1 and 3 are an artifact of canal system
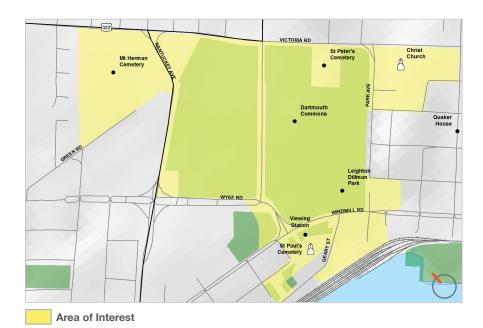• Waverley Road scenic drive

Small Scale Cultural Landscapes & Landscape Elements

• **Lake Banook and Shubenacadie Park**
• **Remnant remains possible:**
    • Rope Works, Whaling Plant, Mill, Molasses Factory, Ice Industry

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area

• Private property tensions relating to boat passage and raising level of water at Lock 4

#7 DARTMOUTH CENTRAL COMMON

Area of Interest

Scale: Medium

Type: Common Land

Pattern: Node

Category: Evolved, Associative

Cultural Landscape Values:

The value of the potential cultural landscape of the Dartmouth Central Common and associated lands lies in its association with:

- Burial of Mi'kmaq Chiefs
- Traditional use as a Viewing and Navigation Station for Halifax Harbour
- Role as an historic evolved and landing point for the Town of Dartmouth
- British land use planning traditional provision of Common Land for community use
- Development of a community oven
- Community recreational use

Character Defining Features:

- Alderney Cairn
- Park Avenue Community Oven
- High Point of the Viewing Station
- Four churches and associated historic cemeteries
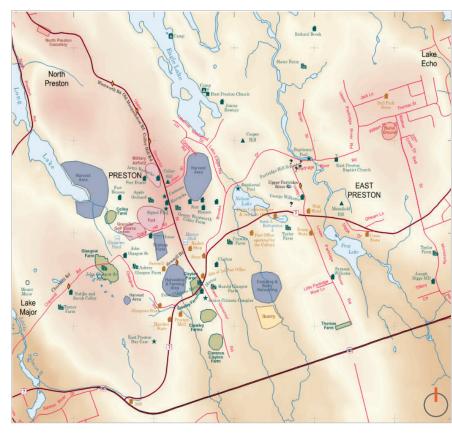- Green open space parkland in the city core

Small Scale Cultural Landscapes and Landscape Elements Commons District

- **Leighton Dillman Park**
- **St. Peter's Cemetery**
- **Christ Church Cemetery**
- **St. Paul's Cemetery**
- **Park Avenue Community Oven**

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area

- Ongoing loss of open space to urban institutional development including related parking requirements

#8 THE PRESTONS - EAST PRESTON

Prepared by Environmental Design and Management Limited
Prepared for Halifax Regional Municipality

Scale: Medium

Type: Rural vernacular community

Pattern: Pathway + Nodes

Category: Evolved, Associative

Cultural Landscape Values:

The value of the potential cultural landscape of the Prestons and associated lands lies in its association with:

*   The 250 year history of Afro-Canadian settlement in the Halifax region
*   The history of ethnic marginalization of Afro - Canadians
*   Traditional uses and practices dating to the immigration of Afro-British American United Empire Loyalists
*   Baptist Church traditions and practices including outdoor immersion in baptism ceremonies
*   Subsistence agricultural practices
*   Maintenance of traditional craft skills: wreath-making, basket weaving
*   Maintenance of traditional trade skills: stone masonry

Character Defining Features:

*   Vernacular residential development along roadways and path systems
*   Long Lake Harvest Area
*   First Preston Church
*   Baptismal Pool
*   East Preston Baptist Church
*   Burial Ground
*   Colley's Post Office
*   Quarry + Camping & Berry Harvesting Site

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area

*   Loss of traditional skills in younger generation
*   Difficulty of proving title to traditional settlement lands
*   Lake Major is water supply for Halifax and some conflicts exist

#9 WEST LAWRENCETOWN TO HEAD OF CHEZZETCOOK CORRIDOR

Coastal Scenic Corridor

Scale: Medium

Type: Coastal Corridor

Pattern: Pathway + Nodes

Category: Evolved, Associative continuing

Cultural Landscape Values:

The value of the potential cultural landscape of the West Lawrencetown to Chezzetcook Corridor lies in its association with:

- Mi'kmaq areas of historic use and occupancy
- Coastal ribbon vernacular fishing village development
- Maintenance of traditional fishing practices and establishment of the Fisherman's Reserve
- Pre and post-expulsion Acadian land use and occupancy including the maintenance of traditional French farming practice of dyking and the cultivation of marshlands
- Celebration of Acadian community traditions at Acadian House Museum in Grand Desert
- Evolved UEL coastal settlements of W. Chezzetcook, Seaforth, Three Fathom Harbour
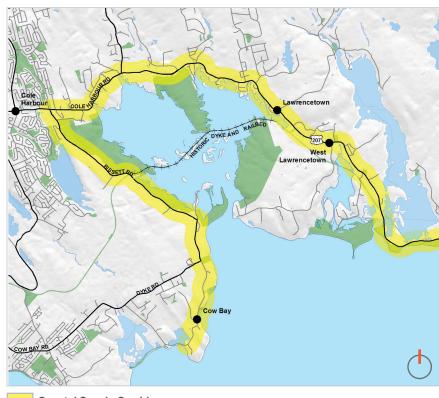
Character Defining Features

- Coastal road with sequential panoramic views of the inlet, islands and Atlantic Ocean
- Community of Grand Desert traditional use
- Marsh lands of Grand Desert, Chezzetcook Inlet are one of the most intact post-expulsion Acadian landscapes
- Fisherman's Reserve and sequencing of traditional fishing sheds
- Porter's Lake Canal
- Continuous use of Gundalow - a boat for collecting salt marsh hay
- 360 degree panoramic view from Three Fathom Harbour

Small Scale Cultural Landscapes and Landscape Elements

- **Lawrencetown Bay**
  - MacDonald House
  - Rosebank Cottage
- **West Chezzetcook**
  - Train Station

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area

- Suburban residential development blocking traditional access to shoreline is a polarizing community issue
- Pressure to dredge Porter's Lake Canal

#10 COW BAY, COLE HARBOUR TO LAWRENCE TOWN COASTAL CORRIDOR

▮ Coastal Scenic Corridor

Scale: Medium

Type: Coastal Corridor

Pattern: Pathway + Nodes

Category: Evolved, Associative continuing

Spatial Character: Soft

Cultural Landscape Values:

The value of the potential cultural landscapes of the Cow Bay to Lawrencetown Corridor lies in its association with:

- Historic dyking of Cole Harbour and the cultivation of marshlands
- Market gardens that historically provided agricultural produce for the communities surrounding Halifax Harbour
- Establishment of an Agricultural Museum
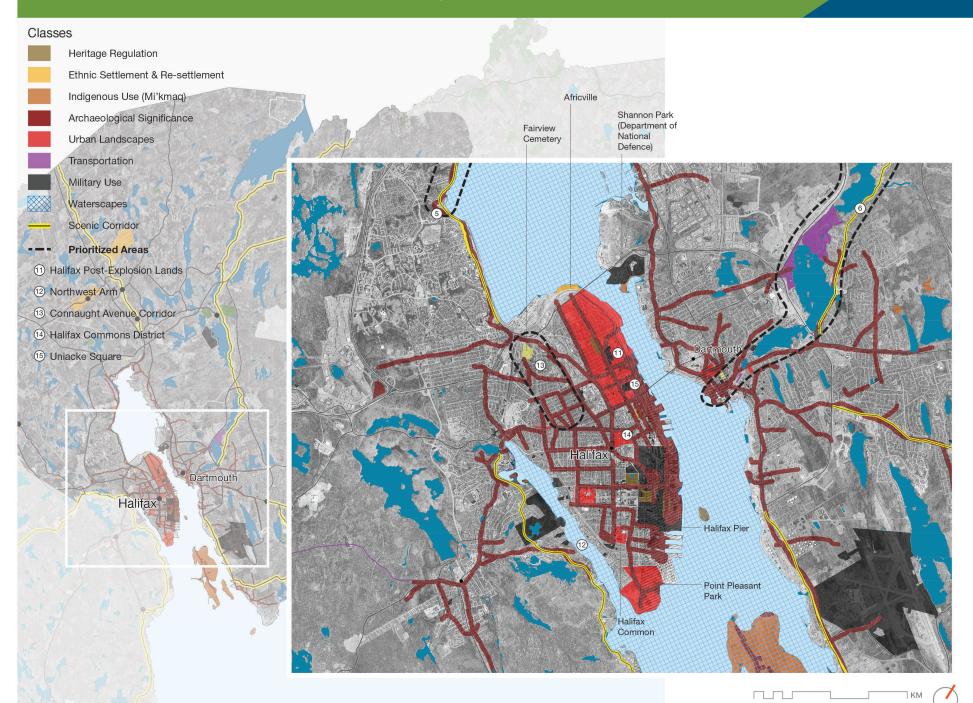
Character Defining Features

- Break Heart Hill, Market garden route
- Glass Houses for market gardens
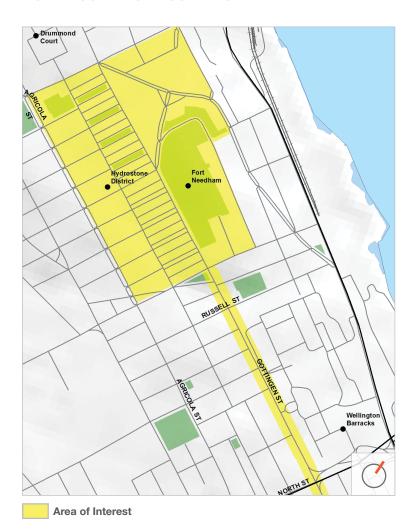- "Oh My Gosh Hill" viewshed

Small Scale Cultural Landscapes

- **Cole Harbour**
- **Agricultural Museum**
- **Lawrencetown Beach man made**
- **Cole Harbour**
- **Rainbow Haven Beach**
- **Cow Bay**
  - Surfer's Beach

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area

- Ongoing suburban commercial/residential development
- Loss of farmland

HALIFAX

Classes

- Heritage Regulation
- Ethnic Settlement & Re-settlement
- Indigenous Use (Mi'kmaq)
- Archaeological Significance
- Urban Landscapes
- Transportation
- Military Use
- Waterscapes
- Scenic Corridor
- Prioritized Areas
- ⑪ Halifax Post-Explosion Lands
- ⑫ Northwest Arm
- ⑬ Connaught Avenue Corridor
- ⑭ Halifax Commons District
- ⑮ Uniacke Square

Fairview Cemetery

Africville

Shannon Park (Department of National Defence)

Dartmouth

Halifax

Halifax Pier

Point Pleasant Park

Halifax Common

Halifax

Dartmouth

KM

0 1.5 3 6 8 12

#11 HALIFAX EXPLOSION LANDS AND NORTH GOTTINGEN CORRIDOR

■ Area of Interest

Scale: Medium

Type: Urban Residential

Pattern: Pathway + Nodes

Category: Evolved, Associative continuing

Cultural Landscape Values:

The value of the potential cultural landscapes of the Hydrostone Lands and the North Gottingen Corridor lies in its association with:

- The establishment of Halifax and the construction of Fort Needham as one of a series of fortification to protect historic Halifax Harbour in times of war
- Historic Wellington Barracks and its contribution to the development of Gottingen Street as a high end residential district
- The Halifax Explosion and near total destruction of the North End residential precinct
- The post explosion reconstruction of the city's destroyed infrastructure and economic recovery
- The design of the Hydrostone and its association with the British Garden City Movement of the late 1900's
- The history of residential neighborhood planning in Canada

Character Defining Elements

- The tree-lined boulevards of the Hydrostone designed to support their communal use
- The introduction of lanes to accommodate vehicular transportation
- The row-house development on a 6 unit model with single family residences at the east end of all blocks
- The consistent use of locally-sourced cinder blocks and open timbering in a modified Arts and Crafts style throughout the development
- The Gottingen streetscape ensemble of historic housing stock designed in the late Victorian eclectic style

Small Scale Cultural Landscapes

- Fort Needham NHS
- Hydrostone
- Wellington Barracks NHS

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area

- Inappropriate repairs and additions to houses in the Hydrostone
- Loss of viewsheds to Halifax Harbour from For Needham Park
- Loss of and alteration of the historic housing stock of Gottingen Street

#12 NORTHWEST ARM HIGHWAY 253 COASTAL CORRIDOR AND WATERSCAPE

■ Coastal Scenic Corridor

Scale: Medium

Type: Urban Residential

Pattern: Pathway + Nodes

Category: Evolved, Associative continuing

Cultural Landscape Values:

The value of the potential cultural landscapes and waterscapes of the lies in their association with:

- Long history of the use of Melville Island as a prisoner of war camp during the Acadian Expulsion, the Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812 and ending with detainment of Austro-Hungarian nationals during World War
- History as a refugee centre for Afro Americans escaping slavery and later as a quarantine site for immigrants many of Irish descent
- Use of Deadman's Island, and possibly the adjacent mainland as a cemetery for deceased persons incarcerated on Melville Island
- Sir Sanford Fleming's Jollimore Estate including a portion of an early military road and the Edwardian era Dingle Tower celebrating Nova Scotia's election of Canada's first representative government in 1758
- The creation of an extension to Williams Lake for ice making
- Development of Chocolate Lake Dam and Chocolate Lake as an artifact of stone quarrying and the location of a local candy industry on its shores

- The development of large rural residential estate lots with associated gardens on the north shore of the Arm in the mid 1800's
- The long and important history of the recreational use of the Arm for walking, sailing in clement weather and skating in the winter season
- The long history of the work of visual artists' associated with the picturesque pastoral character of the wooded shorelines and long views of the waterscapes of the Arm

Character Defining Features

- The many sequential viewsheds along the length of the Northwest Arm
- Walking trails along the shoreline
- Jollimore Estate and its evolution as a large urban park
- Purcell's Cove and remnant incline plane and rail features relating to stone quarrying on Williams Lake
- Sir Sanford Fleming Park and its central landmark of the Dingle Tower

Small Scale Cultural Landscapes

- **Purcell's Cove**
- **Ferguson's Cove Lookout and the adjacent 1830's cemetery**
- **North West Arm Water Lots**
- **Armdale, St. Mary's, Waegwoltic, Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Clubs wharves and associated Grounds**
- **Williams Lake**
- **Sir Sanford Fleming Park, Jollimore Estate**
- **Chocolate Lake Dam**

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area

- Extension of landscape and new construction into traditional Water Lots

#13 CONNAUGHT AVENUE CORRIDOR

Area of Interest

Scale: Medium

Type: Urban Residential

Pattern: Pathway + Nodes

Category: Evolved, Associative continuing

Cultural Landscape Values:

The value of the potential cultural landscapes of the Connaught Avenue Corridor and abutting lands lies in their association with:
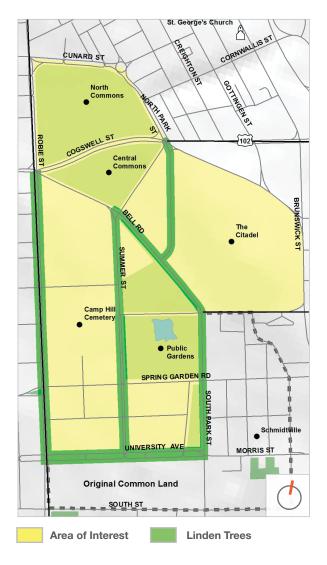
- The extension of the Inter-Colonial Railway to Halifax Harbour in 1904 and the construction of an extant Roundtable
- The dedication of a portion of the picturesque Fairview Cemetery to the victims of the Titanic disaster
- The association of Andrew Cobb with the development of Connaught Avenue as a green corridor with a central treed boulevard as a major entryway into Halifax
- The use of Linden Species as the major tree element along the green corridor
- The development of the post WWII CMHC residential suburb of Westmount on former Halifax Airport lands to meet the demands of post war expansion
- The design of Westmount on a modified "Radburn Plan" design model featuring primary entrances on a central green common
- The evolution and alteration over time of the Westmount "Radburn Plan" design to the conventional North American model with primary entrances facing the street

Character Defining Features

- The picturesque rural landscape design of Fairview Cemetery featuring curvilinear roadways
- The curvilinear design of Connaught Avenue , its treed verges and wooded central boulevard feature
- Abutting residential districts including Rosebank
- CMHC Westmount Residential Subdivision
- Portion Inter-Colonial Rail Lines and Round Table

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area

- Ongoing redevelopment pressure within Westmount
- Need for a long term replacement program for mature trees on Connaught Avenue

#14 THE CITADEL AND HALIFAX COMMON LANDS

Area of Interest | **Linden Trees**

Scale: Medium

Type: Urban Residential

Pattern: Pathway + Nodes

Category: Evolved, Associative continuing

Cultural Landscape Values:

The value of the potential cultural landscapes of the Citadel and Halifax Common and abutting lands lies in their association with:

- The establishment of Halifax as a British military post in 1749 during the Seven Years War
- The British military surveys that laid out the lands for the development of a garrison town with open space amenities for common use
- The defense of the harbour over a period of 200 years
- The long history of use of the open space of the Common for military, national and civic celebrations
- The evolved use of Common land to include major medical, educational and cultural facilities for the region.

Character Defining Elements:

- The dominant presence of Citadel Hill flanked by its grassed glacis which is the city's highest physical feature
- The open space of the Garrison Grounds and North and South Common
- Camp Hill Cemetery dating to 1844
- The tree-lined streetscapes linking the institutional uses abutting the Common
- The use of linden species as the dominant street tree in the area
- The Robert Burn's Memorial and strip park linking to University Avenue a tree-lined boulevard designed by Andrew Cobb
- North Common Fountain at the site of the pond of an original brook that ran through the Common

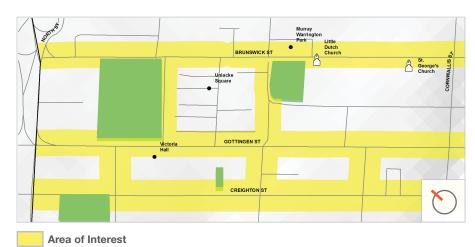**Small Scale Cultural Landscapes**

- **North Common**
  - Buried Freshwater Brook runs to Public Gardens pond
- **Halifax Public Gardens**
- **Wanderers Grounds**
- **Dalhousie (University) Avenue and Quadrangle (Andrew Cobb Plan)**

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area

- Development pressures abutting the Common
- Failure to provide pedestrian access through developments on original Common land

#15 UNIACKE SQUARE, GOTTINGEN / BRUNSWICK CREIGHTON CORRIDOR

Area of Interest

Scale: Medium
Type: Urban Residential
Pattern: Pathways + Nodes
Category: Evolved, Associative continuing

Cultural Landscape Values:

The value of the potential cultural landscapes of Uniacke Square and surrounding North End Streetscapes lies in their association with:

- Development of Uniacke Square to address social issues arising from the displacement of citizens as a result of r urban renewal in downtown Halifax in the 1960's
- The design of Uniacke Square on a row house model with internalized parking courts and hard surfaced public open space
- The complex history of urban renewal schemes and the related provision of social housing across Canada
- The evolving social composition of Uniacke Square to accommodate a portion of the Afro Canadian community originally displaced from Africville to re-locate in Mulgrave Park and across the Halifax Region

- The decline and gradual rehabilitation of historic merchants' housing and streetscapes of the Halifax North End
- Continuous use of historic Victoria Hall, Grounds and Garden as a residence and social facility for aged and unwed women for over 150 years
- The history of the German Lutheran community in Halifax and the establishment of the Little Dutch Church in 1760
- The history, design evolution and continuous use of St. George's Church, 1800, its early connection with the British Royal Family, connections with the Titanic Disaster, the Halifax Explosion, the disastrous fire of 1994 and subsequent full restoration underwritten by a national fundraising campaign
- Evolution of WWII housing in Mulgrave Park and its ongoing rehabilitation and adaptive re-use
- Murray Warrington Park
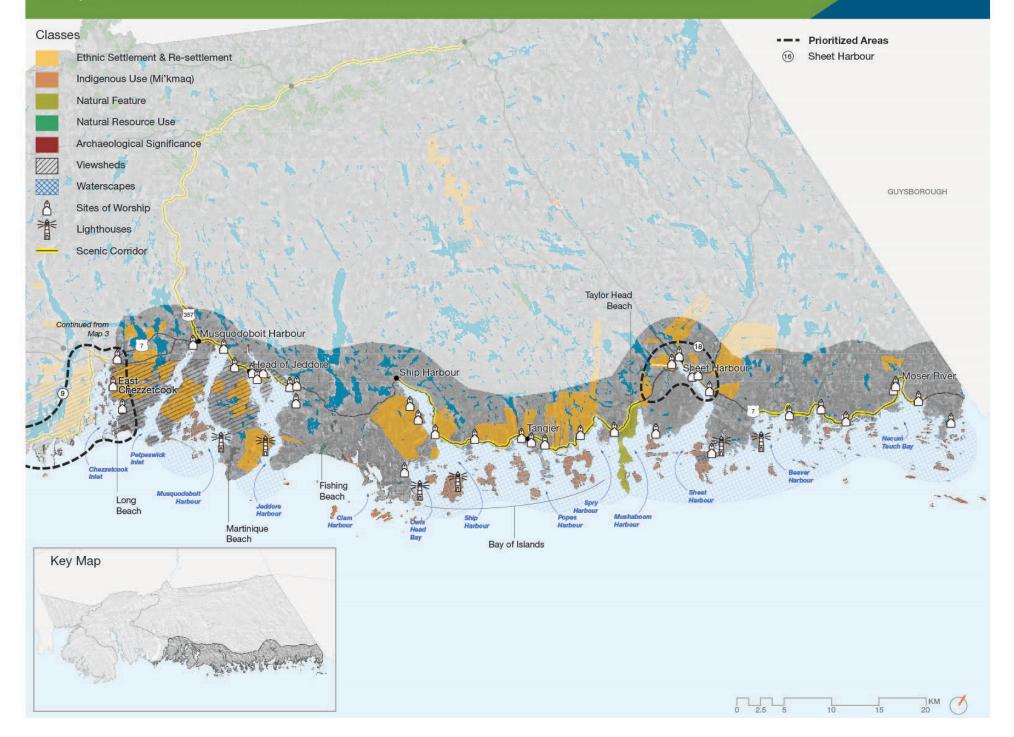
Character Defining Features
- Comprehensive development of Uniacke Square on a row house model with internalized common courtyards
- Streetscapes of historic merchant's housing of the mid to late 1800's designed in the Victorian eclectic style
- The open semi-rural character of the grounds of Victoria Hall, Little Dutch Lutheran Church, St. Patrick Alexandra's Church and St. George's Church Complex
- World War II Housing in Mulgrave Park
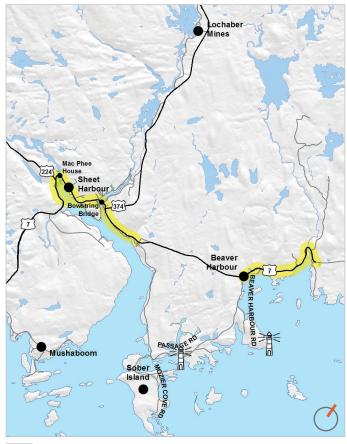
Small Scale Cultural Landscapes and Landscape Elements
- **Murray Warrington Park**
- **St. George's Church Complex and Grounds**
- **Little Dutch Church Grounds**
- **Victoria Hall, Grounds and Garden**
- **St. Patrick Alexandra's School Site**

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area
- The loss of St. Patrick's School site for redevelopment
- Need for overdue improvements and upgrades in Uniacke Square complex

Classes

Ethnic Settlement & Re-settlement

Indigenous Use (Mi'kmaq)

Natural Feature

Natural Resource Use

Archaeological Significance

Viewsheds

Waterscapes

Sites of Worship

Lighthouses

Scenic Corridor

Prioritized Areas

16 Sheet Harbour

GUYSBOROUGH

Taylor Head Beach

Continued from Map 3

Musquodoboit Harbour

Head of Jeddore

Ship Harbour

Sheet Harbour

Moser River

East Chezzetcook

Tangier

Petpeswick Inlet

Chezzetcook Inlet

Necum Teuch Bay

Long Beach

Musquodoboit Harbour

Beaver Harbour

Jeddore Harbour

Fishing Beach

Sheet Harbour

Martinique Beach

Clam Harbour

Owls Head Bay

Ship Harbour

Spry Harbour

Mushaboom Harbour

Popes Harbour

Bay of Islands

Key Map

KM
0   2.5   5   10   15   20

#16 SHEET HARBOUR AND WATERSCAPE

Coastal Scenic Corridor

Scale: Medium

Type: Industrial and rural residential

Pattern: Pathway + Nodes

Category: Evolved, Associative continuing

Cultural Landscape Values:

The value of the potential cultural landscapes of Sheet Harbour Inlet lies in its association with:

- Traditional use and occupancy by the Mi'kmaq along both Arms of the inlet
- Historic salmon run from the inlet up to the Musquodoboit Valley
- Evolution of Sheet Harbour from an outport fishing village established by United Empire Loyalist and British Veterans of the American Revolution to a major industrial centre for mining, forestry, milling and shipping
- Construction of Highway 374 as an economic development initiative to encourage cross-provincial shipping to the industrial deep water port
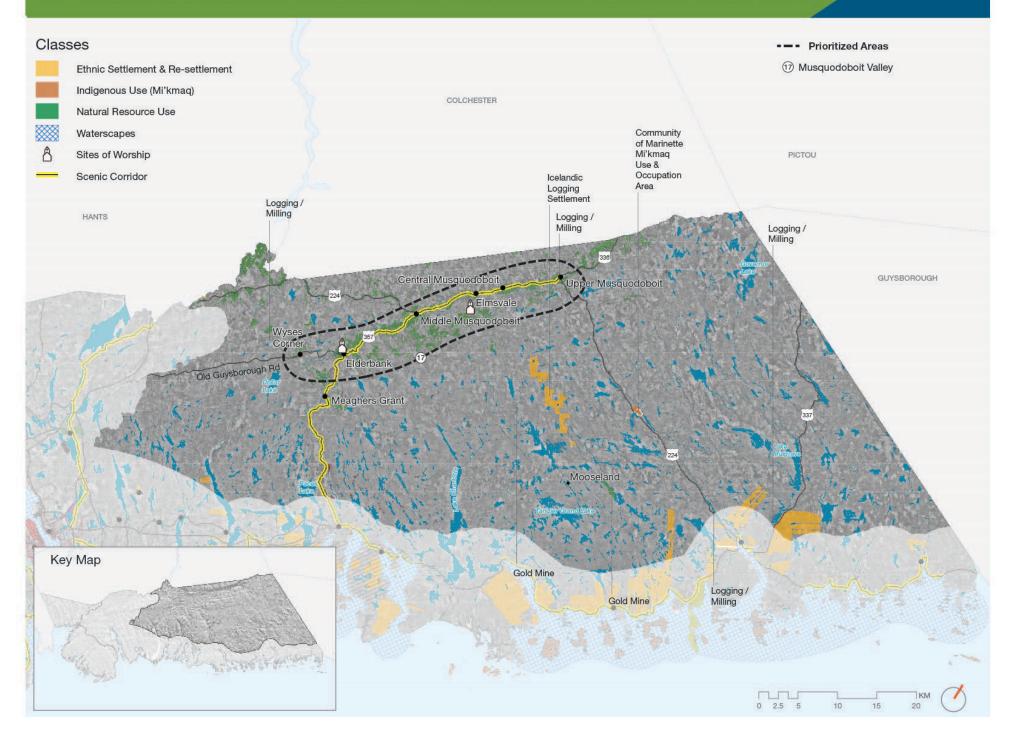
Character Defining Features:

- The dramatic 22 metre fall of the East and West Rivers into the twin arms of Sheet Harbour
- Remnant wharves dating to the period of the servicing of outport communities by coastal steamers
- Relict elements of dams and raceways along West River and development of shoreline access trails for viewing and interpretation of industrial history
- The secluded inland character of the upper inlet
- The unique character of the 1950 steel "Bowstring" Bridge
- Viewsheds along the twin arms of the inlet
- Dominant feature of St. Peter's Church and Grounds and its associated Manse
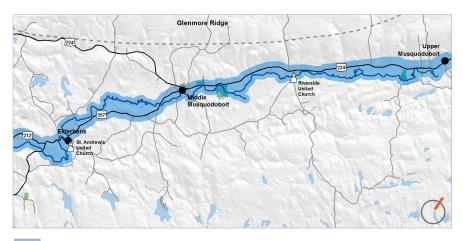- Barren Headlands along the Atlantic Coast

Small Scale Cultural Landscapes & Landscape Elements

- **Relict industrial dam and raceway elements**
- **Malay Falls Power Plant + Raceway**
- **White and Sober Islands**
- **Mac Phee House and Grounds**

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area

- Maintenance of the area's lighthouses
- Potential loss of Bowstring Bridge

Classes

- Ethnic Settlement & Re-settlement
- Indigenous Use (Mi'kmaq)
- Natural Resource Use
- Waterscapes
- Sites of Worship
- Scenic Corridor

- Prioritized Areas
- ⑰ Musquodoboit Valley

COLCHESTER

PICTOU

GUYSBOROUGH

HANTS

Community of Marinette Mi'kmaq Use & Occupation Area

Icelandic Logging Settlement

Logging / Milling

Logging / Milling

Logging / Milling

Governor Lake

Central Musquodoboit

Upper Musquodoboit

Elmsvale

Middle Musquodoboit

Wyses Corner

Elderbank

Old Guysborough Rd

Dollar Lake

Meaghers Grant

Paces Lake

Lake Charlotte

Mooseland

Tangier Grand Lake

Lake Mulgrave

Gold Mine

Gold Mine

Logging / Milling

Key Map

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 KM

#17 MUSQUODOBOIT RIVER VALLEY AND ENVIRONS

■ **River Valley Scenic Corridor**

Scale: Medium

Type: Agricultural, pastoral rural residential

Pattern: Pathway + Nodes

Category: Evolved, Associative continuing

Cultural Landscape Values:

The value of the potential cultural landscapes of the Musquodoboit Valley and its environs lies in its association with:

- Mi'kmaq use and occupancy of the area and their association with the historic salmon spawning run from Sheet Harbour inlet
- Mi'kmaq red ocher collection points for spiritual use
- Irish Protestant settlement of the region in the 18th century
- The Halifax County Exhibition Grounds which have the longest continuous history of annual use for regional exhibition in North America
- Woodland clearances, associated agricultural development and growth of the major dairy industry in Nova Scotia
- The evolution of agricultural practices from family farms to large commercial operations

- Development of the Bicentennial Theatre as a community cultural resource
- Adjacency of abandoned Icelandic Settlements including gravesites dating to the mid 1800's and their association with mining operations at Caribou Gold Mines

Character Defining Features

- Open rolling pastoral character of the riparian valley enclosed by the wooded heights of Glenmore Ridge and rolling hills to the east
- Pattern of cleared fields and treed property lines of the traditional dairy farms located adjacent to the highway
- Alteration of maintained fields with abandoned fields and naturally occurring reforestation
- Historic churches and their associated cemeteries
- The grounds of the Annual Halifax County Exhibition and associated structures
- Mosher limestone mine site at Upper Musquodoboit
- Forestry operations and their associated roads

Small Scale Cultural Landscapes

- **The community of Meaghers Grant**
- **The community of Elderbank**
- **St. Andrew Church and Cemetery**
- **The community of Elmsvale**
- **Riverside United Church and Cemetery**
- **The community of Wyse Corner**

Issues + Risks to Integrity of Area

- Abandonment of farms and advance of the woodlands

2.5.3 GROUPING BY SLIDING SCALES

The HRM is a very large area comprising over 5907sq.km. The scale of the region and the widely varied character of its landscapes complicates the development of an approach to the initial assessment of the range and scale of cultural landscapes within the Municipality. Detailed research and discussion with the community of interests associated with each area will ultimately define the appropriate scales.

In order to develop a preliminary working framework for the First Phase Study, the HRM has been defined as a Large Scale Cultural Landscape. This Large Scale Landscape has been divided into 5 sub regions using the municipality's primary watersheds as a guide to enable a simplified mapping of each region.

Within each of the 5 mapped areas, Medium Scale Priority Areas of Interest have been identified as case examples to demonstrate the application of cultural landscape theory to place. Each of these Medium Scale Areas of Interest, in turn, contain Small Scale Potential Cultural landscapes and landscape elements. As HRM's research on the matter evolves, it will be valid to apply sliding scales for identification of cultural landscapes in consideration of the complexity of the areas and the cultural landscape values they represent.

SLIDING SCALE CASE EXAMPLE 1

The Hubbard's - Tantallon Medium Scale Cultural Landscape Coastal Corridor is a case in point. It includes, as do many other Coastal Corridors a number of Small Scale Cultural Landscapes that contain landscape elements that further research may identify as being significant cultural landscapes.
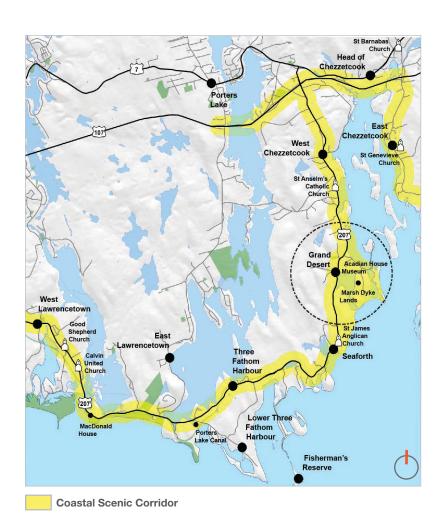
SLIDING SCALE CASE EXAMPLE 2

Chezzetcook Inlet may also be considered as a large scale cultural landscape, the Head of the Inlet a medium scale cultural landscape and the community and associated lands of Grand Desert including its Marshes and Dyke Lands may be considered as a Small Scale Cultural Landscape.

Note: This sliding scale would be applicable, subject to further research and analysis, to all areas identified as a Medium Scale Potential Cultural Landscape in the body in Framework Study.

CHEZZETCOOK INLET TO WEST LAWRENCETOWN: LARGE SCALE

DETAIL: GRAND DESERT: SLIDING SCALE, SMALL

St Barnabas Church

Head of Chezzetcook

Porters Lake

East Chezzetcook

West Chezzetcook

St Genevieve Church

St Anselm's Catholic Church

207

Grand Desert

Acadian House Museum

Marsh Dyke Lands

West Lawrencetown

Good Shepherd Church

East Lawrencetown

Calvin United Church

Three Fathom Harbour

St James Anglican Church

Seaforth

MacDonald House

Porters Lake Canal

Lower Three Fathom Harbour

Fisherman's Reserve

Coastal Scenic Corridor

207

Grand Desert

Acadian House Museum

Marsh Dyke Lands

St James Anglican Church

Seaforth

Area of Interest

2.5.4 GROUPING BY UNESCO CATEGORY

UNESCO defines cultural landscapes as the "combined works of nature and man", the result of the interaction between humans and their environment over time. UNESCO identifies three primary categories:

    i.   designed;

    ii.   evolved and evolved continuing and evolved relict; and

    iii.   associative[9].

Designed Cultural Landscapes have been intentionally created at a specific period in time and display an articulated design intent and continuity of features in their plan. In Halifax, the Public Gardens, Uniacke Square, the Hydrostone, Dalhousie Quadrangle and University Avenue may be considered as designed cultural landscapes - amongst others yet to be identified. In Dartmouth, the Shubenacadie Canal, an important early industrial transportation corridor falls within this category. In some cases these landscapes also may be considered as designed-evolved depending on the degree to which the original design is still extant and legible.

The Hydrostone may also be considered as part of a larger complex of resources that include Wellington Barracks and associated lands, Victoria Hall and its garden and historic houses that lie on or adjacent to the North Gottingen Corridor. This larger area could also be considered as a Medium Scale Cultural Landscape and the Hydrostone as a Small Scale Cultural Landscape within it.

[9] UNESCO/ICOMOS, *Report of the Expert Group on Cultural Landscapes,* October 1992.

Area of Interest

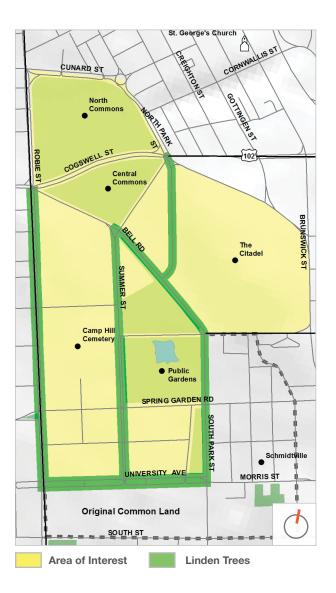The Hydrostone and North Gottingen Corridor: Medium Scale

Evolved Cultural Landscapes are not necessarily specific to a single individual, group or time period. Such landscapes evolve over time and have integrated multiple changes as a result of social or economic forces. In the HRM, rural vernacular landscapes provide good examples of evolved landscapes where a particular social or ethnic group has imported traditions of land use from their place of origin. Examples include the Acadian community of Grand Desert and the agricultural communities of the Musquodoboit Valley predominantly settled by Scottish and Irish immigrants. The community of East Preston is also a good example of an evolved landscape settled first by the Afro United Empire Loyalists and developed by their descendants.

Urban examples of evolved cultural landscapes include the Halifax Common which has accommodated many changes over time including the development of the Public Gardens, the introduction of Dartmouth University, hospitals, and schools. Point Pleasant Park is also a good example of a landscape that originally served a military purpose and, over time, evolved into a great civic park. Uniacke Square, originally built to house citizens displaced by downtown urban renewal schemes in the 1960's, has evolved and in the present day its social composition includes a large community of citizens displaced by the demolition of Africville.

Continuing Evolved Landscapes are described by UNESCO as those in which earlier uses and cultural practices are still evident and guide ongoing change as in the case of the dyked marshlands in the predominantly Acadian community of Grand Desert.

Relict Landscapes are those where a former use or practice is no longer in evidence due to social or economic forces and serve as static reminders of the site's historic use. Locks 5, 6 and 7 on the Shubenacadie Canal are evolved relict landscapes as their original use and function has lapsed in the present day. Similarly at Sheet Harbour the flume, raceway and dam features associated with former mill operations may be considered a relict landscape.
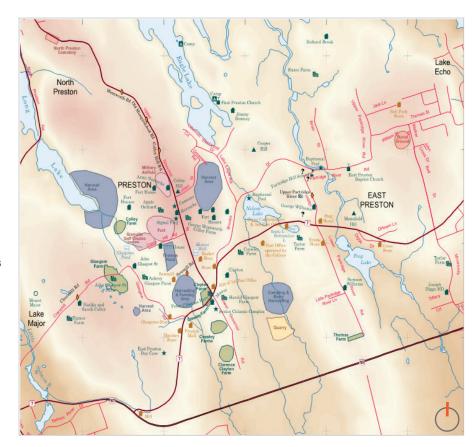
The Halifax Common: An Evolved Urban Landscape

Associative Landscapes are places where the cultural features associated with a former use or occupancy of the area are no longer in evidence or in fragmentary form only. They may also be landscapes where important events took place for which there is no evidence in the present day. Africville and the site of the Acadian incarceration on Melville Island are associative landscapes as is the Robert Burns Memorial Site and Cornwallis Park.

In the case of Africville there are still remnant elements of the original community, and an ongoing protest occupation, and for these reasons may be considered an Associative - continuing landscape.

UNESCO typologies are not mutually exclusive and landscapes may represent one or more typological features. The community of East Preston may be considered as an Associative Landscape for its long history as an Afro-Canadian community and as an Evolved Continuing Landscape for the complex nature of the activities associated with the use of the land in the district over time.

East Preston: An Evolved Associative Landscape

Prepared by Environmental Design and Management Limited
Prepared for Halifax Regional Municipality

2.5.5   GROUPING BY SPATIAL PATTERN

Grouping by spatial pattern derives from the work of the American planner and educator Kevin Lynch. Lynch divides a landscape into pathways, nodes and districts. Such grouping helps clarify the physical relationship between cultural landscapes of different scales and it highlights the relationship of pathways, nodes and districts to larger cultural landscapes. The use of such grouping in combination with the sliding scaling of cultural landscapes discussed in Section 3.1 provides a potential framework for the selection and categorization of cultural landscapes for development of an HRM Inventory of Cultural Landscapes.

PATHWAYS

LAND

Pathways, or corridors, in the HRM include, among others to be identified and defined, the Shubenacadie Canal, Purcell's Cove Road (a portion of the Old Windsor Road), the Connaught Avenue corridor, and segments of the Coastal Corridors of the Chebucto Peninsula, the North Shore and Highway 224 through the Musquodoboit Valley.

WATER

The Shubenacadie Canal may also be considered as a designed waterscape pathway that is, in part, relict. The North West Arm may also rightly be considered as a waterscape pathway as may historic Halifax Harbour from its mouth up to the head of Bedford Basin.

Hubbard's to Tantallon Hwy 3: Pathway / Corridor Pattern

Coastal Scenic Corridor

[10] Kevin Lynch, *The Image of the City*, MA: Technology Press, 1960.

Connaught Avenue: Pathway Node Pattern
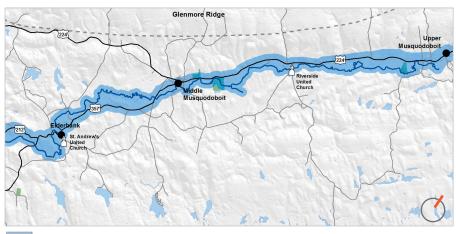

Area of Interest

NODES

Nodes have a central focus, physical, institutional or experiential and lie along or adjacent to pathways or corridors. The Halifax Public Gardens are an acknowledged small scale cultural landscape and a node on Summer Street, the central spine of the larger cultural landscape of the Halifax Citadel and Common (the brook, now channelized underground, that ran from the North Common to the extant pond in the Public Gardens once provided a central spine of the Common).

Other identified nodes include Locks 1 and 3 of the Shubenacadie Canal system, the CMHC Westmount Subdivision adjacent to the Connaught Avenue Corridor, the Quadrangle of Dalhousie University at the head of University Avenue and Walter Ostrom's garden in the small scale cultural landscape of Indian Harbour.

Musquodoboit Valley: Evolved Continuing Landscape District

River Valley Scenic Corridor

DISTRICTS*

Districts or areas are landscapes defined by land use and patterns occupancy often with physical features that give them a recognizable character. At a medium scale the agricultural lands of Musquodoboit Valley are such a district. Bounded by the Glenmore Ridge to the north and rolling hills to the east, the riparian valley exhibits a legible and distinctive pattern of land use and occupancy attributable to the district's original dairy farms. Although the industry has been affected by consolidations over time the original patterns of working landscapes with cleared fields are in evidence. The evolved and partially relict character of this beautiful rural landscape is also evidenced by its abandoned fields where tree species are reappearing and small abandoned roadside structures.

* Use of the term "District" in this context does not reference the term as defined in the *Heritage Property Act.*

2.5.6 GROUPING BY PHYSICAL CHARACTER (HARD OR SOFT)

This method of grouping addresses the qualitative characteristics of a cultural landscape that may be predominantly urban, rural or wilderness in nature. Soft landscapes may be informal and park-like as in the case of Hemlock Ravine Park and Point Pleasant Park and the North West Arm waterscape or they may be primarily structured and formal (hard) as in the case of Uniacke Square. Institutional lands are generally hard in character although they may feature some soft elements that serve as green linkages in the case of the main boulevard at Dalhousie University.

Importantly, cultural landscapes may exhibit both hard and soft characteristics as in the cases of the designed landscapes of the Hydrostone and the CMHC Westmount Subdivision where soft landscape elements provide green linkages throughout the area.

One of the primary goals of the Halifax Green Network Plan is to identify important opportunities to create green networks (soft landscapes) that link green open space (soft) in potential future development areas in the HRM.

In the case of the Northwest Arm, the pre-confederation Water Lots have important implications for future land use planning initiatives and for the extension of land and development into the Arm. Such extensions would be considered hard features.

Purcell's Cove Corridor and Northwest Arm Waterscape: Soft Physical Character

▢ **Coastal Scenic Corridor**

Water Lots in the Northwest Arm (The Dingle):
Detail: H.W.Hopkins1878

2.5.7 APPLYING GROUPINGS AND THE DEFINITION OF BOUNDARIES

Groupings are not mutually exclusive and may exhibit one or more layers of scale, UNESCO category, spatial organization, or physical quality. Groupings are useful when identifying the nature and extent of overlapping of categories and landscape types. Such grouping provide preliminary frameworks for future potential management strategies.

Boundaries are layered by the different roles a cultural landscape may play in the everyday usage by citizens and visitors to the HRM. The U.S. Park Service approach to boundaries provides useful guidance in this respect. Boundary definitions include:
• Historic legal boundaries
• Current legal boundaries
• Boundary demarcations: fences, hedgerows, ditches, vegetation
• Rights-of-Way
• Natural Features including waterways
• Changes in the nature of development or spatial organization
• Edges of new development

The multiple boundaries associated with the Shubenacadie Canal provide a good case study. The canal has different identities for different user groups including: the Mi'kmaq, the Canal Commission, canal owners and managers including the HRM and the Province of Nova Scotia, local and regional waterway users, the local community, environmental interest groups and heritage interest groups.

Overlapping boundaries associated with different levels of government and their agencies, different user groups, land owners and responsible managers are addressed during the identification of cultural landscapes and establish a framework for potential cooperative management strategies for the subject lands.

2.6   STEP 3: EVALUATION

The values associated with the eras, ethnicities, events and activities that characterize the history of the HRM, provide the primary framework for the assessment and evaluation of cultural landscape significance. Cultural landscapes are assessed, as are all historical resources, against the standard criteria of:

i.   historical significance (persons, events, activities);
ii. design, construction, or development significance; and
iii. contextual significance (physical and social).

At the end of the evaluation process a Statement of Significance is developed that summarizes research findings and the results of the screening of a resource or area using accepted criteria. Many of the landscapes of the HRM, most particularly those of the Halifax Regional Centre, have been identified by the federal government as embodying the highest levels of national heritage value. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada has recognized 28 sites in the HRM, many in the immediate Halifax region. The evaluations of these sites have been utilized to prepare two sample Statements of Significance.

[11] R.Page, C.AGilbert, S.A.Dolin for the US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscape Program, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports,* Washington DC, 1998.

THE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Statements of Significance are the end result of a detailed process of evaluation. They may be as simple as a few short paragraphs outlining the significance of a resource and its character defining features or it may be a more complex document outlining all aspects that relate to the site including reference to its intellectual, social and physical history, its tangible and intangible values, its current condition, present context and degree of integrity. Statements provide the preliminary basis for the development of policies and management strategies to protect the identified values of a cultural landscape.
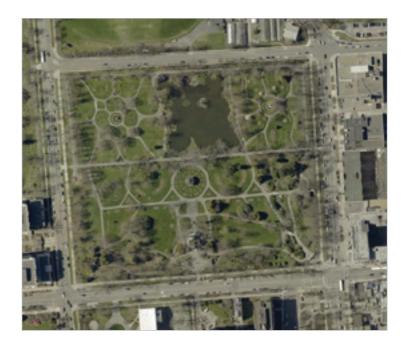
Statements of Significance, in accepted good practice, are written in consultation with the communities of interest associated with the site. Such discussions include the community's definition of boundaries for a subject area. The boundaries suggested in the sample cases are based on existing regulation. The HRM does not prepare Statements of Significance for all properties designated under the Heritage Property Act.

For purposes of illustration sample Statements of Significance are provided for 2 sites in the HRM:
i.   The Halifax Public Gardens; and
ii. Africville Museum Park.

These sample Statements are more complex examples based on the format used for the *Canadian Register of Historic Places.* Their boundaries are delineated by the existing heritage regulation for each site.

SAMPLE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:
HALIFAX PUBLIC GARDENS

Administrative Type: HRM

Communities of Interest:

Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Province of Nova Scotia, HRM, Heritage Nova Scotia, Friends of the Public Gardens

Scale: Small scale

Type: Urban picturesque

Pattern: Node (within context of Halifax Common)

Categories: Designed -evolved

Description of Place:

The Halifax Public Gardens consists of 7.5 ac. of open space on a total of 3 city blocks, 2 ac. of which were formerly low-lying swampy ground fed by an intermittent brook. The Gardens are located at the south end of the Halifax Common and as such lie within the bounds of the original British military surveys of the mid 1700's. They have served a public function since 1841 and reached its final form in 1911. The park is lined by mature trees on all four sides and features a 4-part essentially symmetrical plan designed in the late picturesque manner of the British Landscape Gardening tradition. Centred on a bandstand designed in the manner of the late Victorian era the park is bounded by a wrought iron fence with elaborate entrance gates, and features curvilinear pathways, several water features including a pond with a decorative bridge, statuary and elaborate plantings of flowering shrubs, raised carpet beds of flowering perennial annual species.

The Gardens are entirely a man-made artifact of the colonial era and were an initiative of Joseph Howe, journalist and politician. Their genesis and form derive from the British public parks of the Victorian era and an eclectic horticultural tradition that had been inspired by the import of exotic plants during the great voyages of discovery.

Cultural Landscape Value

The value of the Public Gardens lies in their association with:

- The British eclectic picturesque landscape tradition
- The early history of the social and municipal improvement plans of the Victorian era in a newly settled land
- The Duke of Kent's picturesque style estate at Prince's Lodge
- Their location within the original British military survey that includes the Halifax Citadel and Common District
- The site's long history of horticultural interest and continued public access
- The history of recreational garden parks in Canada

Character-Defining Elements

- The highly manicuered 4-part picturesque composition of serpentine paths, ponds, and curvilinear beds
- Internally focused areas defined by an alternation of vegetative screens and open vistas

SAMPLE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:
AFRICVILLE MUSEUM PARK

Administrative Type: HRM

Communities of Interest:
Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Black Community Cultural Centre, Friends of Africville, Africville Genealogical Society, Association of Nova Scotia Museums, CRHG, HRM, Heritage Nova Scotia.

Scale: Small urban
Type: Urban park and museum
Pattern: Node - Barrington Street, Bedford Basin Drive
Category: Associative-continuing

Description of Place:
Seaview Park is the site of the former community of Africville established as early as 1830 by Afro Canadians

Cultural Landscape Value:
The value of the cultural landscape of Africville Museum (Seaview) Park lies in its association with:

- The 250 year history of Afro-Canadian settlement in the Halifax region
- The history of racial discrimination and marginalization in Canada
- Its association with evolution of Afro Canadian community organization, the visitation of Martin Luther King and international human rights advocates
- The history of the community of Africville circa 1830 to the present day
- The urban renewal planning models of the1960's, the destruction of a community, displacement of property owners and resultant social dislocations
- The formal apology by governments and official recognition of the harm done in the name of urban progress

Character Defining Elements:

- Pilgrimage site for Afro-Canadians and Human Rights advocates
- Reconstructed Seaview Baptist Church Community Museum and Interpretive Centre
- Sun-dial shaped monument to the history of the site
- Ongoing occupation of the site by former residents seeking redress for displacement
- Foundation remnants of the community and sub-surface remains
- Remnant fruit tree and bush species
- Promontory open space on the Bedford Basin
- Annual and seasonal return of former residents and their families

2.7   STEP 4: COMMUNICATION

The premise of this Framework Study is that the citizens of the HRM are the stakeholders for any consideration of the cultural landscapes they value. It is important that in any undertaking for the identification of cultural landscapes under the *Heritage Property Act* or related community planning processes that a broad consultative process be assured practice to enable ongoing discussions and negotiations with the multiple communities of interest associated with cultural landscapes and to establish appropriate monitoring mechanisms.

COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST

Communities of interest will include where appropriate, but are not limited to, the Mi'kmaq Nation, the Acadian and Francophone community, the Afro-Canadian community in addition to members of the broader community of interests across the HRM.

The Mi'kmaq have a long history as stewards of the lands within the region. Discussions have been initiated with the Mi'kmaq and are a first step in what is projected to be a longer process to discuss ways and means for Mi'kmaq values to be respected and celebrated through the HGNP and in future cultural landscape initiatives.

Communities of interest will include, among others specific to a subject area, land owners, residents, DND, all levels of government and their related agencies, the museum community and resource based industries including fisheries, agriculture, and mining.

INTERPRETATION

The HRM is blessed with a wealth of museum and archival resources and facilities. Research and interpretation of cultural landscapes in the communities across the HRM will draw on these resources. There are four federal museums, 19 active community museums, 27 heritage museums and 6 stand-alone archives and/or collections of historic value for a total of 56 such facilities within the HRM. These represent a significant resource for the HRM and the communities it represents, to draw on in the identification, evaluation, management, interpretation and communication of cultural landscape values at local and regional levels.

2.8   STEP 5: MANAGEMENT

The goal of management is the protection of the identified values of a cultural resource. The designation and registration of a property by the HRM under the *Heritage Property Act* provides the highest protective measure for a cultural resource. It is reserved for properties of the highest significance and is dependent on an owner's agreement. The HRM does not in practice undertake designations proactively over an owner's objections.

Designation is however only one mechanism in a potential continuum of protective measures that the HRM may wish to consider. These include:

i.   development of cultural landscape management plans ,where agreement exists with all affected parties , and their integration with HRM's secondary land use planning studies;

ii.   land use bylaw initiatives that may include land use district protective overlays and area-specific design guidelines amongst other measures;

iii.   integration of cultural landscape planning initiatives with other HRM agencies responsible for Real Estate, Trails, Rights of Way, amongst others;

iv.   establishment of an HRM Technical Committee with representatives from key HRM agencies to review issues regarding the protection, conservation and management of cultural landscapes; and/or

v. identification of representatives from key HRM agencies responsible for activities affecting identified cultural landscapes to sit and advise the Heritage Advisory Board, as required , on the protection of cultural landscape values.

Other measures to raise public consciousness of cultural landscapes and their associated values in support of their conservation by local communities may include:

i. establishment of community based "Friends" or "Champions" of local cultural landscapes;

ii. idevelopment of interpretive brochures and self- guiding interpretive tours; and

iii. development of signage at the local and regional levels to include highway directional signage, hiking trail signage, and site specific interpretive plaques.

A management framework for the resources preliminarily identified in the Framework Study would include the following steps each of which would be subject to amendments to the *Heritage Property Act*. The steps include:

1. Development of an HRM Inventory of Potential Cultural Landscapes based on ongoing stakeholder engagement for the HGNP, the CHPP, the Centre Plan and community planning initiatives to include mechanisms for regular review and update;

2. Detailed research within areas of priority cultural landscape concern identified through HRM planning processes , following Parks Canada's *Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, to include the area's intellectual and physical history up to the present day;

3. Grouping of landscapes identified for research by Scale (the HRM may determine that sliding scales by region may be most appropriate to establish a framework for ongoing identification and evaluation), UNESCO Category, spatial Pattern and by Type to determine the different values associated with each;

4. Development, over time and as appropriate, Statements of Significance for cultural landscapes identified for a range of protective measures;

5. Preparation of a Cultural Landscape Management Strategic Plan for priority landscapes to include: a Statement of Significance; an inventory of all physical components of the subject landscape including tangible and intangible values identified during the research phase; identification of the associated communities of interest; and an outline of the responsibilities of all affected parties; and

6. Integration of Cultural Landscape Management Strategic Plans into community planning initiatives and the activities of key HRM agencies affecting cultural landscape values.

A complete Management Framework for the future treatment of cultural landscapes in the HRM is premature and outside the scope of this Framework Study.

③

**Next Steps and
Recommendations**

This Framework Study serves as an adjunct to the HGNP and the CHPP and was developed to serve the objectives of both documents and provide baseline information for the Centre Plan and other community planning initiatives. The HGNP will be the first of these policy documents to be brought forward for Regional Council's consideration in 2016. The Plan will identify actions to develop an optimal Open Space Network that includes cultural landscapes.

The Province is undertaking amendments to the *Heritage Property Act* to provide direction and regulation for the identification and designation of cultural landscapes. This Framework Study provides the HRM with the unique opportunity to be ready to act on any amendments to the Act in a timely manner. In recognition of this and in order to facilitate the development of the HGNP and provide enhanced information on selected potential cultural landscapes identified in the Framework Study, consideration of the following actions is recommended.

1. Research and evaluate the significance of Potential Cultural Landscapes identified in the HGNP.
2. Review research findings of Potential Cultural Landscapes identified in the proposed HGNP with the Cultural Landscape Expert's Committee developed for this Study.
3. Integrate data on potential cultural landscapes identified through the CHPP inventory and community planning initiatives with the existing First Phase Cultural Landscape Elements Database and the Preliminary List of Potential Cultural Landscapes.
4. Consult with the Cultural Landscape Expert's Committee to prepare a prioritized list of potential cultural landscapes for sequential consideration of their designation or development of other strategies for their protection and conservation.
5. Strengthen the newly established relationship with representatives of the Mi'kmaq and engage to test and expand on the findings of the Framework Study.
6. Maintain the dialogue with the Provincial Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage as they institute changes to the *Heritage Property Act* and associated programs affecting cultural landscapes.

3.1 Evolution of a Cultural Heritage Program

The HRM is seeking to expand its existing heritage conservation initiatives and to develop a comprehensive and integrated program for the identification, designation and management of properties and areas of identified cultural heritage value. The following recommendations have been developed for inclusion in the CHPP or as a separate initiative:

1. Work towards the development of a Cultural Landscape Program for the identification and management of cultural landscapes;
2. Establish and maintain an Inventory of Potential Cultural Landscapes;
3. Establish annual funding for the required research and evaluation of potential cultural landscapes in the HRM, and
4. Establish an HRM Cultural Landscape Advisory Committee modeled on the Cultural Landscape Expert's Committee established for the Framework Study, or alternately, expand the responsibilities of the Heritage Advisory Board, in order to prioritize and make recommendations on required research of cultural landscapes, review research findings and make recommendation to the HRM on land use policy and management strategies affecting cultural landscapes, including designation under the Heritage Property Act as amended.

④

Annex 1

FIRST PHASE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS DATABASE

Note: The information contained in this data-base was developed through preliminary engagement with communities across the HRM and will be further developed and modified through future cultural landscape research and public engagements.

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
1	Shubenacadie Canal	Locks Road	Provincially designated under the Special Places legislation	Heritage Regulation	Special Places Act Site, Canal
2	Maroon Hill	Upper Sackville	Maroons migrated to this area; later became a race track and later became Berry Hills S/D	Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Black Settlement
3	Lucasville	Lucasville	Strong sense of community; many generations of family; community owned; one of the few Black communities with its own centre; Lucasville Baptist Church; subdivision development infringing on the Black community; no green space; church is AUBA (African U	Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Black Settlement
4	Cemetery for Muslim Community	Upper Hammonds Plains	New within last 10 years; owned by Muslim community and used for their burials; land previously owned by a resident of Upper Hammonds Plains.	Sites of Worship	Cemetery
5	Upper Hammonds Plains Community Centre	Upper Hammonds Plains	Formerly a segregated school house for the Black community - a one-room school house.	Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Black Settlement
6	Settlement of War of 1812 Refugees	Upper Hammonds Plains	2 cemeteries ?one; home of Emmanuel Baptist Church (established by Richard Preston & others); African United Baptist Church (AUBA); Taylor Lake - was used for baptisms in past; Melvin Tract granted land to War of 1812 Refugees & their descendants;	Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Black, Historic Cemetery
7	Wellington Locks	Wellington	Archeological significant; rebuilt locks from Shubie Canal System; remnants of old fish hatchery; confluence of 2 main rivers.	Transportation	Canal
8	Waverley Gold Mines	Waverley	Early mining industry; Waverley formed as a mining community.	Natural Resource Use	Mining, Gold
9	Halcy House	Corner of Beaver Bank Road & Windsor Jct.	Old railway station now a restaurant	Transportation	Railway
10	Windsor/ Hantsport Railway		No longer in use, could be significant rails to trails	Transportation	Railway

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
11	Union Cemetery	Cobequid Road		Sites of Worship	Cemetery
12	Oakridge Memory Gardens	Old Sackville Road	Cemetery	Sites of Worship	Cemetery
13	Native Reserve	Hammonds Plains	Known existence of Native Reserve off the Hammonds Plains Road.	Indigenous Use	Mi'kmaq, Reserve
14	Jefferson Property	Gordon Snow Recreation Centre	Archeological significance	Archaeological Significance	Archaeological Site
15	Tannery	Oakfield	This is location of an old tannery	Natural Resource Use	Industrial Site
16	Antrim Woodlot	Antrim	Demonstrative woodlot use for educational and scientific research	Natural Resource Use	Logging/Milling
17	Moser Limestone	Upper Musquodoboit	Limestone manufacturing plant. In operation for 50+ years	Natural Resource Use	Industrial Site
18	Mooseland Gold Mines	Mooseland	Gold extraction current and historic	Natural Resource Use	Mining, Gold
19	Agricultural Farms/Lands	Musquodoboit valley and remnant areas throughout HRM		Natural Resource Use	Agriculture
20	Waterfront (historic)	Halifax peninsula, east side	Pier (Immigration); shipbuilding; recreation; tourism; shopping	Military Use	Dock
21	Fort Needham		Significant park in honour of the Halifax explosion; Park/ monument	Military Use	British Colonial Fortification
22	Universities		Residential patterns; educational; cultural; recreational; arts	Urban Landscapes	University
23	St. Mary's Basilica	Corner of Spring Garden Rd & Barrington St.	One of the oldest, most beautiful churches in Halifax; mass is still held there, however it is a large tourist destination & parish centre.	Sites of Worship	Church
24	Beechville Baptist Church Cemetery (behind church)	Beechville, behind church	Community cemetery (formerly used)	Sites of Worship	Church
25	Shannon Park		Former military housing also recreation hub (soccer fields, ball fields); future development, Canada Lands is now planning to develop 80 acres. 10 acres was given to the military	Military Use	DND Lands
26	Munroe Subdivision	Beechville	Historic Black Community One of the only remaining streets in Beechville where the original African N.S residents of Beechville resided. Much of the former community has been redeveloped however the church remains a community focal point.	Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Black Settlement

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
27	Shore Club	Hubbards	Lobster Restaurant	Urban Landscapes	Main Street Commercial Residential
28	French Village	St Margaret's Bay	Lot Patterns reflective of style of economic function of French Protestant settlers. Elongated lots allowed for community access to fishing, farming and forestry	Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	French Protestant, long lot subdivision
29	Old Halifax Road	Tantallon	Historic Road linking city of Halifax and South Shore Nova Scotia	Transportation	Historic Road
30	Train Station	Tantallon Cross Roads	Old train station for South Shore railway.	Transportation	Railway
31	Highway 3	Halifax to Hubbards	Scenic ocean view drive from Head of St Margaret's Bay to Hubbards	Viewsheds	View Sheds, Coastal Village
32	Atlantic Coastal Villages	St Margaret's Bay	coastal villages based on fishing industry, forestry and farming	Coastal Villages	Coastal Village
33	Millbrook Sheet Harbour	Eastern Shore	Archeological site; continuous use; resource rich; transportation routes	Coastal Villages	Coastal Village, Logging, Milling, Fishing
34	Ship Harbour	Ship Harbour	Steep cliff & ocean inlet as Hwy #7 curves. Dramatic view. Also, an older house at the bend adds a touch of human heritage.	Coastal Villages	Coastal Village
35	Martinique Beach	East Petpesick	Long curved beach extending south of a RAMSAR conservation site (migratory wetland). Nearby subdivision has added some housing of a controversial design.	Coastal Villages	Coastal Village
36	Causeway Road	Seaforth	Fishing shacks & causeway	Coastal Villages	Coastal Village
37	Chezzetcook Inlet & Wetlands	Head of Chezzetcook	Large salt marsh with Acadian heritage.	Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Acadian, Coastal Village
38	Grand Desert	Grand Desert	Acadian community with prominent brick historic church.	Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Acadian, Coastal Village
39	Old Railway Bridge	North of Musquodoboit Harbour	Through tress bridge converted for trail, with views of river & wetlands. Province proposes a freeway bypass right through this area.	Transportation	Railway
40	East & West River	Sheet Harbour	Lumber industry	Natural Resource Use	Logging/Milling
41	Bay of Islands	East Quoddy to Ecum Secum	Water views with low lying islands along the remove Eastern Shore	Viewsheds	View Sheds
42	Atlantic Coastal Islands	Coast of Nova Scotia	Aboriginal communities; fishing; hunting; subsistence farming; natural beauty	Indigenous Use	Mi'kmaq Use and Occupancy
43	Beaver Lake First Nations Reserve	Marinette (community)		Indigenous Use	Mi'kmaq Use and Occupancy
44	Taylor Head	Shiny Bay (?) Eastern Shore	Magnificent natural peninsula with white sand beach & wetlands. Provincial park.	Natural Feature	Beach

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
45	Bowstring Bridge	Sheet Harbour	Magnificent arched highway bridge due to be replaced. It should be retained as pedestrian lookout feature.	Transportation	Bridge
46	Old Musquodoboit Railway	Eastern Shore West, Musquodoboit Harbour	Old station houses & museum, with short length of track & old railcars. Potential for metro-rail tourism. Also, much of the route has been converted to a trail.	Transportation	Railway
47	Clam Harbour Beach	Clam Harbour		Natural Resource Use	Fishing, Beach
48	Post-explosion Halifax	Northend Halifax (North of Young St.)	Halifax was designed after the explosion. In 1920's, many store buildings (institutional & residential) were erected with architectural detail. Hydrostone, Acadia Square, St. Mark's Church, court house, Needham explosion monument, are all par t of this t	Urban Landscapes	Main Street Commer-cial/ Residential
49	Prospect High Head	Prospect	Prospect High Head is a coastal barren that is approximately 525 acres, which is very fragile to disturbance. It was traditionally used by the Mi'kmaq as an area for berry formation & evolved into use for agriculture & in the 1800's	Indigenous Use	Mi'kmaq Use
50	Dingle Tower & Sir Sanford Fleming Park	Purcell's Cove	Built and dedicated in 1912 to commemorate 150 years of representative government; 95 ac. of land dedicated by Sir Sanford Fleming; landmark visible from many places along the North West Arm; surrounding park with playground; Adventure Earth recreation programs.	Urban Landscapes	Park, Monument
51	Prospect Village	Prospect	Classic coastal fishing village that formed in the mid 1800's as the Port of Call for the North Atlantic fishing fleet. This community according to recorded history supported a population of 4000 people during Port of Call. Today is supports a population of	Coastal Villages	Coastal Village
52	Indian Burial Mound	Shad Bay	In 1986 an Indian Burial Mound was discovered on the Shad Bay Subdivision, as it was being excavated for development. The county of Halifax acquired the site through the Parkland Dedication Program. The site	Sites of Worship	Mi'kmaq Spiritual Site
53	Drysdale Burial Ground	Whites Lake	Original settlers burial ground dating back to mid 1800's	Sites of Worship	Cemetery
54	York Redoubt		Important site of fortification significant to British Military history.	Military Use	British Colonial Fortification
55	Granville Square	end of Granville Street @ Duke Street in Downtown Halifax	One of the only pedestrian streets in Halifax. Is an important cultural space in association with NSCAD and Historic Properties.	Urban Landscapes	Public Square
56	Ropes Factory	in Dartmouth North, closed Sobey's site on 200 Wyse Road		Natural Resource Use	Industrial Site

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
57	Cornwallis Park	base of South Street, between Barrington and Hollis Streets	Train station/hotel and park complex built by CNR. Railway garden park. Edward Cornwallis statue- relates to founding of Halifax	Transportation	Railway, Park
58	Fairview Cemetery	Large cemetery at junction of lady Hammond rd., Windsor Street, Barrington St and start of Bedford Highway	Titanic Graves. Graves from Halifax explosion.	Sites of Worship	Cemetery , Commemorative Site
59	Halifax Commons	North/Central Halifax		Urban Landscapes	Park, Commons
60	Canal Greenway	Dartmouth	Starr Factory site. Shubenacadie canal incline plane. Locks (relics underground). 2004 report on this.	Transportation	Canal
61	Africville	northern tip of peninsula, under McKay bridge, "Seaview Park"	Location of former African NS community which was relocated in the 70s as part of urban renewal. Community church was recently rebuilt to signify the importance of the site and a formal apology by the City.	Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Black Settlement, National Historic Site
62	Melville & Deadman's Island	in Northwest Arm/at base of Quinpool Road	Latest National Historic Site. Very significant layers of history mostly relating to a prison on Melville for POW's during War of 1812. Also American POWs buried on Deadman's Island	Heritage Regulation	National Historic Site
63	Fultz Corner	2 Old Sackville Rd	Fultz house is gateway to Sackville. It is now community museum. Marks beginning of Old Sackville Road was main thoroughfare to Valley. Old Sackville Road retains original alignment to Middle Sackville at Oland's Farm.	Transportation	Historic Road
64	Admiral Cove Park	Bedford- Shore Drive https://www.google.ca/maps/search/,+Halifax-,+NS,+,+ca/data=!4m2!2m1!4b1		Viewsheds	View Sheds, Park, Scenic Coastal Road
65	Paper Mill Lake Watershed and Kearney Run	http://lakes.chebucto.org/WATERSHEDS/PAPERMILLLK/PAPERMILL/papermill.html		Natural Resource Use	Logging, Milling
66	Gate of Heaven Cemetery	33 Old Sackville Rd, Lower Sackville		Sites of Worship	Cemetery

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
67	Point Pleasant Park	South end Halifax	military fortifications such as Cambridge Battery, Martello Tower, Fort Ogilvie, etc. ; Hurricane Juan impacts; Regional natural park; Point Pleasant Park Comprehensive Master Plan	Urban Landscapes	Park
68	Dalhousie Quad	end of University Avenue	Green space surrounded by historic stone university buildings. Henry Hicks building with tower. Winding paths for students to move across campus. When it's a nice day , there are plenty of people "studying" on the lawn.	Urban Landscapes	University
69	Uniacke Square	housing development on lands at Uniacke and Gottingen streets in Halifax	Area where many residents of Africville were relocated. Major African NS community in urban area of Halifax	Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Black Community , Residential Subdivision
70	Christ Church Cemetery and Christ Church Anglican Church	Downtown Dartmouth- https://www.google.ca/maps/search/,+Halifax,+NS,+,+ca/data=!4m2!2m1!4b1	Historic churchyard, cemetery and streetscape evoke New England small town	Sites of Worship	Church, Cemetery
71	Sullivan's Pond	Downtown Dartmouth on Prince Albert Road	Dartmouth's public plaza- fireworks, civic events, walkway. Geese. Gathering place. Feature of Dartmouth public art.	Urban Landscapes	Public Square
72	Hydrostone	north end Halifax- Young Street to Duffus	former community of Richmond including Needham Park and institutional buildings	Heritage Regulation	National Historic Site,
73	Westmount Subdivision	subdivision bounded by Mumford, Chebucto, Connaught and Bayer's Roads.	Garden suburb planning. CMHC development. Post WWII.	Urban Landscapes	CMHC Garden Subdivision
74	Lawrencetown Beach	Lawrencetown	Known for surfing; beaches; boardwalk	Natural Feature	Beach
75	Long Beach	Lower East Chezzetcook	Long Beach	Natural Feature	Beach
76	Shearwater Airport	Shearwater	Military tradition, in terms of airbase & surrounding residential development based on being part of the military	Military Use	DND Lands, Airport, DND Residential Subdivision
77	McNab's Island	Halifax Harbour	British military buildings	Military Use	British Colonial Fortification
78	Rainbow Haven Beach	Cow Bay	Beach	Natural Feature	Beach
79	George's Island	Halifax Harbour	Military outpost; snakes	Military Use	British Colonial Fortification

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
80	Shubie Park	Dartmouth	Historical canal system; walking trails; many recreational uses; outdoor recreation hub for Dartmouth.	Transportation	Canal, Park
81	Dartmouth Common	Dartmouth	Walking trails; community oven; gardens; community access/ recreation	Urban Landscapes	Park, Common
82	Cole Harbour Farm	Cole Harbour	Farm/ educational centre; schools take kids on trips here for a taste of agriculture in the suburbs; historic farm	Natural Resource Use	Agriculture,
83	Mineville Road & Two Rivers Village Park	Cole Harbour	Central park in the Mineville area; access to the river.	Urban Landscapes	Park
84	Lawlor's Island	Cole Harbour	Island that was used as area for quarantine for those with influenza or other diseases.	Military Use	Quarantine Site
85	St. Thomas Baptist Church	North Preston	200 years old	Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Black, Community Church
86	Maroon Village	North Preston	1800's Maroons migration from Jamaica; 1st North Preston village; colonial	Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Black Settlement
87	East Preston Baptist Church	East Preston		Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Black ,Community Church
88	Victoria Road United Baptist Church	North End Dartmouth	One of the African United Baptist Churches (A.U.B.A)	Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Black, Community Church
89	Black Cultural Centre of Nova Scotia	Cherry Brook	Only museum solely featuring African Nova Scotian history & culture.	Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Black, Community Centre
90	Cherry Brook United Baptist Church	Cherry Brook	Black community	Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Black , Community Church
91	Kerhn Swamp	Opposite Akerley NSCC, Dartmouth	Wetlands forming headwaters of Morris & Russell Lakes; Native lands, medicinal plants nearby.	Indigenous Use	Mi'kmaq Use
92	Belle Farm (Oh My Go??l Hill)	Cole Harbour	Agricultural farms supply city; views of Cole Harbour & ocean from road & hill top.	Natural Resource Use	Agriculture,
93	Lawrencetown Salt Marshes	Lawrencetown		Indigenous Use	Mi'kmaq Use, Agriculture, Fishing
94	St Margaret's Bay	St Margaret's Bay		Viewsheds	View Sheds
95	Fort Sackville	Bedford at mouth of Sackville River		Military Use	British Colonial Fortification, Historic Road
96	Lock 1	Shubenacadie Canal at Lake Banook		Transportation	Canal
97	Fairbanks Centre	Dartmouth	Shubenacadie Canal Interpretive Centre	Transportation	Canal
98	Lock 2	Shubenacadie Canal Dartmouth		Transportation	Canal

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
99	Lock 3	Shubenacadie Canal Dartmouth	Restored Canal	Transportation	Canal
100	Martinique Beach	East Petpeswick		Coastal Villages	Coastal Village
101	Musquodoboit Harbour Community Centre	Musquodoboit Harbour		Urban Landscapes	Community Centre
102	Acadian House Museum	West Chezzetcook		Urban Landscapes	Community Museum
103	Memory Lane Historic Village	Lake Charlotte		Urban Landscapes	Community Museum
104	Findley Centre	Dartmouth	Site engineered water supply	Urban Landscapes	Community Centre
105	Fairbanks Canal Cut	Dartmouth	Man Made cut to join Lake Charles and Lake Mi'kmaq	Transportation	Canal
106	Peggy's Cove	Peggy's Cove		Heritage Regulation	Preservation Area, Peggy's Cove Commission
107	Old Icelandic area being logged	Mooseland		Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Icelandic Settlement, Logging
108	Moose River Heritage Site, gold mine	Mooseland		Natural Resource Use	Mining, Gold
109	Africville	Peninsula Halifax		Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Black Settlement, National Historic Site
110	George's Island- National Historic Site- http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/lhn-nhs/ns/georges/natcul.aspx	Halifax Harbour		Heritage Regulation	National Historic Site
111	Herring Cove fishing village	Herring Cove		Coastal Villages	Coastal Village
112	Whalers Nantucket	Eastern Passage		Military Use	British Colonial Fortification, Coastal Village
113	South Barrington conservation district	Peninsula Halifax		Heritage Regulation	Heritage Property Act Site
114	Schmidtville conservation district	Peninsula Halifax		Heritage Regulation	Heritage Property Act Site
115	Public Gardens	Peninsula Halifax		Heritage Regulation	National Historic Site

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
116	The Citadel and its view sheds. Majority of visitors today go to the outside of the fort, not inside. Views are very important. http://historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=7622	Peninsula Halifax		Viewsheds	View Sheds
117	The site of the former North Street Rail Station- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halifax,_Nova_Scotia_railway_station#North_Street_Station_1877_to_1920	Peninsula Halifax		Transportation	Railway, Commemorative Site
118	Historic Rail station on Bedford Highway-	Bedford		Transportation	Railway
119	Prince's Lodge on Bedford Highway- ties to Duke of Kent Estate at Hemlock Ravine	Bedford		Urban Landscapes	Park, Commemorative Site, Park
120	Petroglyphs	Bedford		Sites of Worship	Mi'kmaq Spiritual Site
121	Mi'kmaq community at Tuft's Cove	Dartmouth		Indigenous Use	Mi'kmaq Occupancy
122	Acadian long lots / French Village	French Village		Ethnic Settlement, Re-Settlement	Acadian ,Coastal Village
123	Long Hill View of Cole Harbour	Cole Harbour		Viewsheds	View Sheds
124	Trail follows alignment of dam (near Cole Harbour, Rainbow Haven). Remnants of landscape. Dam + hayfield (??)	Cole Harbour		Natural Resource Use	Fishing, Agriculture, Railway
125	Downtown Halifax and Dartmouth - High Archaeological impor-tance	Peninsula Halifax		Archaeological Significance	Archaeological Site, Historic Urban Landscape
126	Hammonds Plains 1st Nations	Hammonds Plains		Indigenous Use	Mi'kmaq Use

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
127	Highway 333 old fish housing being restored	Glen Haven		Coastal Villages	Coastal Village
128	Archaeology - mystery wall	Lakeside		Archaeological Significance	Archaeological Site
129	3000 years ago aboriginal sites -- Skora site	White Lake		Archaeological Significance	Archaeological Site
130	Archaeological sites Musqudoboit Harbour, NS Museum etc.	Musquodoboit Harbour		Archaeological Significance	Archaeological Site
131	Musquodoboit Railway system	Musquodoboit Harbour		Transportation	Railway
132	Red bridge pond	Dartmouth		Transportation	Canal
133	Historic Dartmouth Ice House Factories	First Lake (Now Banook) Dartmouth		Natural Resource Use	Industrial Site Archaeology
134	Historic Dartmouth Ice House Factories			Natural Resource Use	Industrial Site Archaeology
135	Historic Dartmouth Ice House Factories			Natural Resource Use	Industrial Site Archaeology
136	Pre-Confederate Water Lots			Waterscapes	Water lots
137	Archaeological Sites all HRM			Archaeological Significance	Archaeological Significance
138	Todd's Island	Head of St Margaret's Bay	Early Ship building and fishing location	Coastal Villages	Coastal Village
140	CN Railcar Round Table	Fairview		Transportation	Railway
141	The Oland's Estate	Middle Sackville		Estates and Gardens	Private
142	St John's Church	Lower Sackville		Sites of Worship	Church
143	Rosebank Cottage	Musquodoboit Harbour		Estates and Gardens	Private
144	Acadian House and Grounds	Grand Desert		Ethnic Settlement And Resettlement	Acadian
145	MacPhee House	Sheet Harbour		Estates and Gardens	Interpretive Centre
146	Bicentennial Theater	Middle Musquodoboit		Urban Landscapes	Community Centre

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
147	Halifax Exhibition Grounds	Middle Musquodoboit		Urban Landscape	Exhibition Grounds
148	Halifax Common District	Halifax		Urban Landscape	Commons
149	University Avenue Dalhousie University	University Avenue Dalhousie University		Urban Landscape	University
150	Uniacke Square	Uniacke Square		Urban Landscape	Residential Subdivision
151	Victoria Hall	Gottingen Street Halifax		Urban Landscape	Institutional Residential
152	Cornwallis Baptist Church	5457 Cornwallis Street		Place of Worship	Church
153	Salt Marsh Trail	Cole Harbour	Former railway track evolved into trailway; used for active transportation/ recreation biking, walking, hiking; pet friendly	Natural Resource Use	Fishing
154	Main Street Bedford	old Bedford Highway between Convoy Run and Fish Hatchery Park	Represents traditional village form and main street. Commercial and residential building oriented close to main transportation route with civic buildings and parks along railway.	Urban Landscapes	Historic Main Street
155	Bedford to Sackville Trail	www.google.ca/ maps/place/ Bedford-Sackville+Connector+Greenway+Trail ,+Nova+Scotia	Trail system from Sackville to Bedford	Transportation	Trail
156	Shubenacadie Canal Greenway Corridor	Rocky Lake Drive to Waverley Road-http://www.halifax. ca/rec/documents/ ShubieCanalGreenway.pdf	Trail connecting Waverley Rocky Lake Dr along the lake and railroad through to Waverley Road.	Urban Landscapes	Park
157	Dartmouth Waterfront Rail Line	Dartmouth waterfront	Actively used railway evokes Dartmouth's industrial heritage, keeps view of harbour open and creates interest. Potential for tourist/commuter shuttle. Trails alongside provide AT link.	Transportation	Railway
158	Prince Albert Rd	Dartmouth- Prince Albert Road, alongside Sullivan's Pond and Lake Banook	Magnificent approach rout to Downtown Dartmouth with trail, boardwalk, views of Lake Banook & Sullivan's Pond, ice harvesting heritage, rowing races on world-class facility	Viewsheds	Viewsheds

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
159	Harbourview Trail	runs along the Dartmouth waterfront- Alderney Gate to Woodside	Harbour trail. Views of Halifax Harbour & George's Island. Ferry's. New Urban Roots farm at NS Hospital.	Transportation	Trail
160	Shubenacadie Canal System	System of Canals and locks running from Halifax Harbour to Bay of Fundy		Transportation	Canal
161	Coastal scenic views			Viewsheds	Viewsheds
162	Halifax to South Shore Railway Abandoned	Halifax to South Shore of Nova Scotia		Transportation	Trail
163	Dartmouth to Upper Musquodoboit Railway	Railway from Woodside Dartmouth to Upper Musquodoboit built in 1910 and decommissioned in 1979		Transportation	Trail
164	Halifax to Truro Railway	Active railway	Railway that connects Halifax to the rest of Canada and North America	Transportation	Railway
165	Old Annapolis Road	Halifax to Annapolis Royal via old road stretching through vast expanses of uninhabited land	Early military road connecting Halifax to Annapolis Royal	Transportation	Historic Road
166	Ingramport River	Ingramport NS	Early Industrial Logging operations	Natural Resource Use	Industrial Site Archaeology
167	Indian River	Head of St Margaret's Bay	Early Industrial Logging operations	Natural Resource Use	Industrial Site Archaeology
168	Sackville River	Bedford to Sackville to Mt Uniacke	Early Industrial Logging operations	Natural Resource Use	Industrial Site Archaeology
169	West River	Sheet Harbour to Pleasant Valley	Early Industrial Logging operations	Natural Resource Use	Industrial Site Archaeology
170	7 Mile Stream	From East River to Pug Lake	Early Industrial Logging operations	Natural Resource Use	Industrial Site Archaeology
171	East River	Sheet Harbour North To Seloans Lake	Early Industrial Logging operations	Natural Resource Use	Industrial Site Archaeology

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
172	12 Mile Stream	Sheet Harbour North To Ten Mile Lake	Early Industrial Logging operations	Natural Resource Use	Industrial Site Archaeology
173	Terrence Bay Rd			Viewsheds	Viewsheds
174	Bedford Hwy	Halifax to Bedford along Bedford Basin	One first roads built out of Halifax after is founding	Transportation	Historic Road
175	Hwy 3		Scenic Corridor	Viewsheds	Viewsheds
176	Peggy's Cove Rd		Scenic Corridor	Viewsheds	Viewsheds
177	Purcell's Cove rd		Scenic Corridor	Viewsheds	Viewsheds
178	Ketch Harbour Road		Scenic Corridor	Viewsheds	Viewsheds
179	Hwy 207		Scenic Corridor	Viewsheds	Viewsheds
180	Bissett Road Cow Bay Rd		Scenic Corridor	Viewsheds	Viewsheds
181	Hwy 7		Scenic Corridor	Viewsheds	Viewsheds
182	Hwy 357		Scenic Corridor	Viewsheds	Viewsheds
183	Hwy 2		Scenic Corridor	Viewsheds	Viewsheds
184	Portobello Road		Scenic Corridor	Viewsheds	Viewsheds
185	Prospect Road		Scenic Corridor	Viewsheds	Viewsheds
186	Hwy 333		Scenic Corridor	Viewsheds	Viewsheds
187	Prospect Rd at Middle River		Scenic Corridor	Viewsheds	Viewsheds
188	Hwy 224		Scenic Corridor	Viewsheds	Viewsheds
189	Hwy 224 Sheet Harbour			Viewsheds	Viewsheds
190	Sandy Lake Historic Logging Flumes	Head of St Margaret's Bay		Natural Resource Use	Industrial Site Archaeology
191	Rumrunners Lane	Glen Haven		Transportation	Historic Road
192	Heartbreak Hill	Portland Estates Dartmouth		Transportation	Historic Road
193	Dyke System	Grand Desert 1836		Natural Resource Use	Acadian Agricultural
194	Old Wharves	Sheet Harbour		Transportation	Steamer Era
195	Porters Lake Canal			Transportation	Canal
196	Fisherman's Cove	Eastern Passage	Fishing tradition turned into business & tourist attractions; part of town hub	Coastal Villages	Coastal Village

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
197	Porters Lake Canal	Three Fathom Harbour	Industrial; provincially owned.	Transportation	Canal
198	First Nation Canoe Route	Dartmouth	Canoe paddling route connections to inland camps, PEI and Cape Breton.	Transportation	Canoe Route
199	Moirs Mill	920 Bedford Highway, Bedford		Natural Resource Use	Industrial/Manufacturing
200	Mermaid Tera/The Lorax Rock	Point Pleasant Park	Dirt trodden path through the forest to reach the coast at Northwest Arm. Rocks for sitting, climbing, viewing arm and boats. Beach with lots of beach glass ("mermaid tears"). Graffiti rock with poem from Dr. Seuss "The Lorax"	Natural Feature	Natural Feature, Park
201	St Paul's Cemetery	Fairbanks Street, Dartmouth	native burial ground, historic tombstones, Dunn vault, play meadow, public footpath, Harbour view look-off, ferry beacon, wooden stairs	Sites of Worship	Cemetery
202	Jubilee Junction/ AAA Corner store	intersection of Jubilee Road and Preston Streets on Peninsular Halifax	The feuding corner stores at intersection of Jubilee and Preston. Known for ice cream sandwiches. A neighbourhood hub for 15+ years.	Urban Landscapes	Commercial
203	The Rocking Stone	Spryfield	A large granite boulder that people climb. It is in the middle of a trail system. Renowned in the community. Overlooking beautiful vista of Kisston Yoke.	Natural Feature	Natural Feature, Park
204	Stella Marris Catholic Convent	Terrance Bay	This convent was noted for its craft and service work that saved many of the fishing families in Terrance Bay from starvation in 1800's	Sites of Worship	Convent
205	SS Atlantic Memorial Site	Lower Prospect	Ship wreck site celebrated by the Terrance Bay community as being responsible for the numerous ship wrecks that took place in the 1800's	Commemorative Site	Commemorative Site
206	Sunny Monday Bleach Plant	Bayside	Bleach Plant in existence at the turn of the 20th century; creating employment in the Bayside area.	Natural Resource Use	Industrial Site
207	Acadian Deportation Commerative Monument	Halifax Waterfront	Commerative Monument to the Expulsion of the Acadians 2005	Commemorative Site	Monument
208	St Paul's Anglican Church	MUSHABOOM	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
209	St Denis Catholic Church	EAST SHIP HARBOUR	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
210	St Peter's Anglican Church	HACKETTS COVE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
211	Indian Harbour United Baptist Church	INDIAN HARBOUR	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
212	St James United Church	SAMBRO	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
213	St James Anglican Church	SPRY BAY	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
214	St Peter's Anglican Church	MURPHY COVE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
215	United Church	HEAD OF JED-DORE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
216	St Anselm's Catholic Church	WEST CHEZ-ZETCOOK	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
217	St Andrew's - St Mark's United Church	INGRAMPORT	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
218	St Georges Anglican Church	HEAD OF ST MARGARETS BAY	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
219	St Martin's Catholic Church	TANGIER	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
220	Musquodoboit Harbour Presbyterian Church	MUSQUODOBOIT HARBOUR	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
221	St Anthony's Catholic Church	HUBBARDS	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
222	St Andrew's Anglican Church	Watt Section	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
223	Oyster Pond United Church	OYSTER POND	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
224	St Peter's Anglican Church	EASTERN PAS-SAGE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
225	Oyster Pond Baptist Church	OYSTER POND	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
226	St John's Anglican Church	PEGGYS COVE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
227	William Black Memorial United Church	GLEN MARGARET	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
228	St James Anglican Church	WEST DOVER	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
229	Popes Harbour United Church	POPES HARBOUR	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
230	St Paul's Anglican Church	FRENCH VILLAGE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
231	St Andrew's Catholic Church	EASTERN PAS-SAGE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
232	St Paul's Catholic Church	HERRING COVE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
233	St Mary's Anglican Church	HARRIGAN COVE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
234	Stella Maris Catholic Church	FERGUSONS COVE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
235	St Peter's Anglican Church	EASTERN PASSAGE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
236	St Paul's Anglican Church	TERENCE BAY	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
237	St Steven's Anglican Church	LOWER SHIP HARBOUR	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
238	Jeddore United Baptist Church	HEAD OF JEDDORE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
239	St Andrew's Anglican Church	INDIAN HARBOUR	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
240	St Paul's Anglican Church	ECUM SECUM WEST	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
241	Oyster Pond United Church	OYSTER POND	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
242	St James Anglican Church	SEAFORTH	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
243	St Thomas Anglican Church	MUSQUODOBOIT HARBOUR	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
244	St Barnabas Anglican Church	HEAD OF CHEZZETCOOK	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
245	St Luke's United Church	UPPER TANTALLON	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
246	Calvin United Church	LAWRENCETOWN	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
247	United Church	HEAD OF JEDDORE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
248	West Dover Baptist Church	WEST DOVER	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
249	Christ Church Anglican	LOWER EAST CHEZZETCOOK	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
250	United Church	LOWER SHIP HARBOUR	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
251	St Michael's and All Angels Anglican Church	Sheet Harbour	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
252	St Luke's Anglican Church	HUBBARDS	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
253	Coastline Song Disciple Church	PORTUGUESE COVE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
254	St John's Anglican Church	Necum Teuch	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
255	Seabright United Baptist Church	SEABRIGHT	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
256	St Matthew's Anglican Church	OWLS HEAD	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
257	St Mary's Anglican Church	HEAD OF ST MARGARETS BAY	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
258	Hillside Wesleyan Church	COLE HARBOUR	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
259	Christ Church Anglican	COW BAY	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
260	Holy Trinity Anglican Church	TANGIER	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
261	St Genevieve Catholic Church	EAST CHEZ-ZETCOOK	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
262	Living Water Baptist Fellowship	Sheet Harbour	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
263	St Peter's Catholic Church	KETCH HARBOUR	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
264	St Peter's Catholic Church	Sheet Harbour	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
265	Indian Harbour United Baptist Church	TANTALLON	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
266	St James Anglican Church	BOUTILIERS POINT	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
267	St Thomas Catholic Church	EAST DOVER	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
268	Evangel Pentecostal Church	COLE HARBOUR	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
269	St James Anglican Church	HERRING COVE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
270	St David's Anglican Church	PORTUGUESE COVE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
271	St Margaret's Anglican Church	SOBER ISLAND	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
272	St James Anglican Church	PORT DUFFERIN	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
273	St James United Church	Sheet Harbour	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
274	Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church	PROSPECT	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
275	St Giles Presbyterian Church	Moser River	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
276	St Margaret's Bay Shambhala Centre	UPPER TANTA-LLON	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
277	Good Shepherd Church	LAWRENCETOWN	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
278	Bayside United Baptist Church	BAYSIDE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
279	St Joseph's Catholic Church Lady of Carmel Convent	SHAD BAY	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church Convent
280	St Michael's Catholic Church	EAST QUODDY	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
281	St Andrew's Anglican Church	SPRY HARBOUR	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
282	Marine Drive Pentecostal Church	HEAD OF JED-DORE	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
283	St Andrew's United Church	Moser River	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
284	Our Lady Star of the Sea Catholic Church	TERENCE BAY	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
285	Moser River Baptist Church	Moser River	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
286	St Margaret of Scotland Catholic Church	GLEN MARGARET	Coastal Community Church	Sites of Worship	Church
287	Tribune Wreck - Joe Cracker Memorial 1797	Tribune Head Herring Cove		Archaeological Significance	Shipwreck
288	NS Power Station	HEAD OF ST MARGARETS BAY		Natural Resource Use	Hydro Power
289	NS Power Station	HEAD OF ST MARGARETS BAY		Natural Resource Use	Hydro Power

OBJECT ID	NAME	LOCATION	FEATURES	CLASS	SUBCLASS
290	Shatford Memorial	Hubbards		Commemorative Site	Monument
291	Feguson's Cove Road Cemetery	Feguson's Cove		Sites of Worship	Cemetery
292	Old Granite Quarry	Purcell's Cove rd		Archaeological Significance	Industrial Site Archaeology
293	Harbour Lookoff	Herring Cove		Viewshed	Viewshed
294	Thornvale Estate	Halifax		Estates and Gardens	Private
295	Harbour Lookoff	Dartmouth Common		Viewshed	Common
296	Dartmouth Common Cairn	Dartmouth Common		Urban Landscape	Commemorative Site
297	Community Oven	Dartmouth Common		Urban Landscape	Common
298	Quaker Whaling House	Downtown Dartmouth		Urban Landscape	Museum
299	MacDonald House	Lawrencetown		Estates and Gardens	Private
300	Petain RR Station	Grand Desert		Transportation	Interpretation Centre
301	Acadian House Museum	Grand Desert		Settlement and Resettlement	Acadian
302	Remnants of Old Pulp and Lumber Mill	Sheet Harbour		Coastal Villages	Industrial Site Archaeology
303	Little Dutch Church	Halifax		Sites of Worship	Church
304	St Patrick's Alexandria Complex	Halifax		Urban Landscape	
305	Wellington Barracks	CFB Halifax		Military Use	DND Lands
306	Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Club	North West Arm		Waterscapes	Boat Clubs
307	Arm dale Yacht Club	North West Arm		Waterscapes	Boat Clubs
308	St Mary's Boat Club	North West Arm		Waterscapes	Boat Clubs
309	Waegwoltic Boat Club	North West Arm		Waterscapes	Boat Clubs
310	Bedford Basin Yacht Club	Bedford Basin		Waterscapes	Boat Clubs
311	Shearwater Yacht Club	Shearwater		Waterscapes	Boat Clubs

⑤

References

REFERENCES

Bird, J.D.B *Settlement Patterns in Maritime Canada: 1687-1786.* Geographical Review, 45(3), 385 -404.

Davis, S. D. and Browne, S. eds., *The Natural History of Nova Scotia.* 2nd ed. (2 Vols.) Nimbus Publishing and Nova Scotia Museum, 1996.

Ennals, P. and Holdsworth, D. *The Cultural Landscapes of the Maritime Provinces*. in D. Day, ed. 1-14, 1988.

J.Fingard, J. Guildford, D.Sutherland. *Halifax The First 250 Years.* Formac Publishing Company Limited, Halifax, 1999.

Radall, T. H. *Halifax Warden of the North.* McClelland and Stewart Ltd. Toronto, 1977.

T. Tobias, *Chief Kerry's Moose.* Joint Publication of the Union of BC Indian Chiefs and Ecotrust Canada, 2000.

Millward, H. *Regional Patterns of Ethnicity in Nova Scotia: A Geographical Study.* Ethnic Heritage Series, Vol. VI, International Education Centre, St. Mary's University, Halifax.

Withrow, A. *One City - Many Communities.* Halifax Regional Municipality, Nimbus Publishing, 1999.

STUDIES

Birnbaum, C. A. P*rotecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes.* Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1994.

Birnbaum, C.A. ed. with Capella Peters, C., T*he Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes.* Washington: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996.

Buggey, S., *An Approach to Aboriginal Landscapes.* Ottawa: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, 1999.

Corbet, E.A., *A Cultural Landscape History of Stirling, Alberta: Alberta National Historic Site.* Ottawa: Environment Canada, 1993.

Corbet, E.A., R.M. Graham, C*ultural Landscapes of Alberta: A Paper Prepared for The Historic Sites and Archives Service.* 1993

Doull, I., *Commemoration of Rural Historic Districts.* Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada Agenda Papers, 1994-53 (1994).

EDM, *Environmental Design and Management, Model For Assessing Cultural Heritage Values in East Preston for Regional Planning.* Halifax Regional Municipality, 2006

HABS , National Park Service. *Growth of an Idea: Establishing the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS).* HABS Web Site, 2002.

Jackson, J.B., *Discovering the Vernacular Landscape.* New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1984.

Jackson, J.B., and Zube, E.H., *Landscapes: Selected Writings of J.B. Jackson.* Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1970.

Lipton, E.G., *Identifying Physical Elements Contributing to Place in Hubbards, Nova Scotia.* Thesis in partial fulfillment of the Bachelor in Community Design with Honours in Urban Design Studies and Planning, School of Planning, Dalhousie University, Halifax, 2015.

Lynch, K., *The Image of the City.* Cambridge, MA: Technology Press, 1960.

Meinig, D.W., *The Interpretation of Ordinary Landscapes: Geographical Essays.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1979

Page, R.R, Gilbert, C.A., Dolan S.A., *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques.* US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, Washington, DC, 1998

Plaskett, W. H*eritage Conservation District Legislation for Nova Scotia Discussion Paper 2: The Rural Context* Nova Scotia Department of Tourism and Culture, Heritage Section, 1988.

Smith, J. & Associates Contentworks Inc., *Definition and Assessment of Cultural Landscapes of Heritage Value on NCC Lands.* Design and Land Use Division, Capital Planning and Real Estate Management Branch, National Capital Commission, 2004.

ARTICLES

Armstrong, H. ed. *Interpreting Cultural Landscapes: Theoretical Framework.* Report 1, Investigating the Cultural Landscapes of Queensland: Contested Terrain Series. Brisbane: Cultural Landscapes Research Unit, 2001.

Birks, H. ed. T*he Cultural Landscape: Past Present and Future.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989.

Clark, A.H., *Old World Origins and Religious Adherence in Nova Scotia.* The Geographical Review, American Geographical Society of New York, 1960.

Millward, H., *Greater Halifax: Public Policy Issues in the Post -1960 Period.* Canadian Journal of Urban Research, 5, 1-17, 1996.

Millward, H., *The Spread of Commuter Development in the Eastern Shore Zone of Halifax , Nova Scotia, Region 1920 - 1988.* Urban History Review, 29, 21-32, 2000.

Millward, H. *Rural Population Change in Nova Scotia 1991- 2001: Bivariate and Multivariate Analysis of Key Drivers.* Canadian Geographer, 49, 180 - 197, 2005.

Stevenson, J. *The Cultural Values Model: An integrated approach to values in landscapes.* Geography Department, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand, Science Direct, Landscape and Urban Planning 84 (2008) 127 - 139.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Ahern, K. et al, eds. *Cultural Landscape Bibliography: An Annotated Bibliography on Resources in the National Park System,* 1992.

Birnbaum, C.A., ed. *Making Educated Decisions 2: A Landscape Preservation Bibliography. Washington DC: US Department of the Interior,* National Park Service, 2000.

Melnick, R. *Cultural and Historic Landscapes: A Selected Bibliography.* Monticello: Vance Bibliographies, 1980.

Page, R.R., et.al. *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process and Techniques.* Washington DC Department of the Interior, National Park Service, n.d.

United States. National Park Service. *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Landscape Lines.* Washington: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1998.

CHARTERS

The Burra Charter, ICOMOS Australia, 2013.

The Florence Charter on Historic Gardens, addendum to the Venice Charter, ICOMOS, 1982.

International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, (The Venice Charter), ICOMOS, 1964; 1965.

HALIFAX
GREEN NETWORK

contact
information

510 255 17th Ave SW
Calgary, AB T2S 2T8

E info@o2design.com
T 403 228 1336
C 403 472 1574
F 403 228 1320