

TO: Mayor Savage and Members of Halifax Regional Council

SUBMITTED BY:

Original Signed by 

Jacques Dubé, Chief Administrative Officer

DATE: April 25, 2022

SUBJECT: AN112 – HRM Asset Names – Cornwallis Street Renaming

ORIGIN

July 21, 2020 Regional Council motion (Item No. 11.1.10):

MOVED by Councillor Cleary, seconded by Councillor Mancini

THAT Halifax Regional Council: 1. Accept the attached report of the Task Force on the Commemoration of Edward Cornwallis and the Recognition and Commemoration of Indigenous History (Attachment 1 of the staff report dated June 30, 2020), 2. Approve the proposed HRM responses to the recommendations of the Task Force report (Attachment 2 of the staff report dated June 30, 2020), and 3. Direct the Chief Administrative Officer to return to Council annually to report on progress addressing the recommendations.

MOVED by Councillor Smith, seconded by Councillor Mason

THAT Halifax Regional Council amend part 2 of the motion to provide that recommendation 5 of Attachment 2 direct the establishment of a process to engage community and stakeholders regarding the street name change and not the direct renaming of Cornwallis Street.

MOTION PUT AND PASSED

June 8, 2021 Regional Council motion (Item No. 11.1.7):

MOVED by Councillor Cleary, seconded by Councillor Mason

THAT Halifax Regional Council:

1. Adopt the proposed amendments to Administrative Order 46, the HRM Asset Naming Administrative Order to allow commemorative renaming, as shown in Attachment A of the staff report dated May 10, 2021;
2. Approve the renaming of Cornwallis Park to Peace and Friendship Park, as shown in Attachment B of the staff report dated May 10, 2021;

RECOMMENDATION ON PAGE 2

3. Adopt the proposed amendments to Administrative Order 29, the HRM Civic Addressing Administrative Order to allow for Council's future consideration of:
 - a. increased flexibility in streets renaming, as shown in Attachment C of the staff report dated May 10, 2021; and
 - b. the potential for apostrophes in street names, as shown in Attachment C of the staff report dated May 10, 2021; and
4. Approve the community consultation process for renaming Cornwallis Street as shown in Attachment D of the staff report dated May 10, 2021.

MOTION PUT AND PASSED

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

Administrative Order 29, Respecting Civic Addressing Policies and Administrative Order Number 46, Respecting HRM Asset Naming Policies.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Halifax Regional Council approve the addition of African Baptist, Nora Bernard, Rocky Jones, Reconciliation and Dr Alfred Waddell to the existing Commemorative Names List as shown on Attachment A for consideration to replace the street name, Cornwallis Street, Halifax.

BACKGROUND

As per Regional Council's direction, civic addressing staff began the process of renaming Cornwallis Street in Halifax in October 2021. This renaming project is one of the recommendations of the *Task Force on the Commemoration of Edward Cornwallis and the Recognition and Commemoration of Indigenous History*, and a step towards reconciliation. The renaming project consists of two phases (Attachment B).

Phase One was the call for new street name suggestions and began on October 4, 2021 with a survey seeking new street name suggestions for Cornwallis Street posted on the Municipality's website (Attachment C). Participants could make both commemorative and non-commemorative name suggestions. The survey noted that if any submissions were commemorative, they would be required to go through the commemorative naming application and review process.

Under Administrative Order 46, *Respecting HRM Asset Naming Policies*, (A.O. 46), commemorative names can include names of individual persons, groups of people, traditions and tradition bearers, historically or culturally significant names, and geographic features. They may also contain more than the 11-character maximum for new street names.

A.O. 46 allows any person or group to apply for a commemorative name for HRM assets, particularly streets, parks or buildings. A.O. 46 requires applications to be submitted to the Civic Addressing Coordinator and for the Coordinator to consult on each application, with the HRM Asset Naming Committee which consists of:

- 1) at least one representative from each asset category (parks, streets and buildings)
- 2) the municipal archivist; and
- 3) a representative from HRM Cultural Affairs

The Committee also consults with the local Councillor(s) on each application. The Committee then makes recommendations to Regional Council to add names to the HRM Commemorative Names List. All approved names remain on the HRM Commemorative Names List until placement opportunities are confirmed.

DISCUSSION

Survey Results and Review of Commemorative Names

Between October 4 and November 12, 2021, 2,588 surveys were submitted, which resulted in 3,303 name suggestions. These suggestions were reviewed in accordance with Administrative Order 29 *Respecting Civic Addressing Policies* (A.O. 29) and A.O. 46. Names that were duplicated or did not meet the policies were removed from consideration (1,355 name suggestions were removed). The remaining list of 1,948 suggested names were evaluated to identify a total number of 673 unique name suggestions. These 673 name suggestions were broken down into two categories: commemorative names (181) and non commemorative names (492).

The commemorative names were separated into two categories: those that have already been approved by Regional Council and those that have yet to be reviewed and approved. Of the commemorative name suggestions, only 11 were already approved as commemorative names. The remaining 170 suggestions were non approved commemorative name suggestions. An Advisory Group was convened to review the submissions, comprised of staff from Civic Addressing and Diversity and Inclusion, as well as the local Councillors (Advisory Group). The Advisory Group evaluated the submissions based on four criteria: appropriateness, cultural significance, diversity and originality. The Group's evaluation resulted in the list of 181 suggested commemorative names being reduced to 32 names. These 32 names were then scored by the Advisory Group using the same scoring system used to name HRM Ferries in 2014 (Attachment D).

Recommended Commemorative Names

Based on the results of the scoring, the Civic Addressing Coordinator consulted with the HRM Asset Naming Committee. The Committee recommends that Regional Council approve the following five commemorative names as outlined below:

Dr Alfred Waddell Nora Bernard Rocky Jones Reconciliation African Baptist

These names meet the criteria of the HRM Asset Naming Policies. Therefore, the Asset Naming Committee recommends that all of these submissions, as outlined in Attachment A be approved and added to the commemorative names list for consideration to replace the street name, Cornwallis Street. Any names not chosen for the new Cornwallis Street name will remain on the Commemorative Names List and staff will work with the nominators on placement opportunities elsewhere in the Municipality. Furthermore, staff will be reaching out to all of the other nominators, inviting them to submit applications for their suggested names to the Asset Naming Committee for consideration to be placed elsewhere in the Municipality.

Next Steps

The approved commemorative names will be combined with non-commemorative names to form a short list of names that will be presented to residents during the 2nd phase, a second survey inviting them to select their preferred street names.

The non-commemorative names include names that reflect the language and history of the Mi'kmaq in Nova Scotia.

Once the second survey period has concluded, the Advisory Group will review the results and a recommendation will be made to Regional Council on the proposed new street name. The recommendation will be based upon:

- the number of votes a street name suggestion receives;
- the appropriateness of the name;
- the cultural significance of the name;
- if the name reflects the diversity of the municipality; and
- the originality of the name.

The street renaming will require approval by Regional Council in accordance with By-law C-300 and A.O. 29. The recommendation report to Regional Council will include three alternative street names for Regional Council's consideration.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are minimal costs associated with the administration of the HRM's Asset Naming Policies. These costs can be accommodated within the existing 2022-2023 operating budget for C340 Heritage and Planning Information Services within Planning and Development.

The total costs associated with engaging the broader Municipality were accommodated within the 2021-2022 operating budget for C420 – 6912 Land Development and Subdivision within Planning and Development. These costs totaled \$3,673.28 and included print ads in the Eastern Shore Cooperator, the Masthead News, the Cobequid Weekly and the MMNN First Nations Publication, Facebook and Google ads and digital ads on All Nova Scotia and Halifaxtoday.ca websites.

Any future engagement costs associated with the project will be accommodated within the existing budget for C340 Heritage and Planning Information Services within Planning and Development.

All affected residents and businesses will receive 12 months of complimentary mail redirection services.

RISK CONSIDERATION

No risk considerations were identified.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The community engagement process is consistent with the intent of the HRM Community Engagement Strategy. Since the adoption of Administrative Order 29, Respecting Civic Addressing Policies in 2002 the procedure for renaming streets has remained unchanged. In this process, civic addressing staff have only consulted with the affected property owners on the street being renamed. As per Regional Council's motion, staff expanded the standard consultation area for this street renaming to engage the surrounding communities and special interest groups.

The level of community engagement included directly notifying by mail all affected property owners, residents and businesses on Cornwallis Street. The broader community was also contacted directly, particularly the First Nations, African Nova Scotia community and additional organizations in the north end of Peninsular Halifax. Additionally, 11x17 color posters (See Attachment E) were posted in the neighbourhood around Cornwallis Street and in the Halifax North Memorial Public Library.

To engage with the broader municipality, print ads were published in the Eastern Shore Cooperator, the Masthead News, the Cobequid Weekly and the MMNN First Nations Publication. Social media ads were purchased on Facebook and Google and digital ads were published on All Nova Scotia and Halifaxtoday.ca.

The online survey was open from October 4, 2021 to November 12, 2021 and 2,588 surveys were submitted.

Once the short list is finalized, property owners, residents and business owners on Cornwallis Street will receive a second letter inviting them to participate in a second survey – choosing their preferred street name from the short list. The list of special interest groups identified in Phase One, including the First Nations, African Nova Scotia communities and groups from the north end of Peninsular Halifax will be contacted directly again. The broader community will also be contacted at this stage inviting them to choose their preferred street name as well. The second survey will be online at Halifax.ca for 6 weeks.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

No environmental implications were identified.

ALTERNATIVES

Regional council could choose to approve some, or all, of the requested names.

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment A: Commemorative Names for Commemorative Names List
- Attachment B: Cornwallis Street Renaming Project Flow Chart
- Attachment C: Survey: Seeking new street name suggestions for Cornwallis Street, Halifax
- Attachment D: Cornwallis Street Commemorative Naming Scoring Sheet
- Attachment E: Cornwallis Street Renaming Flyer

A copy of this report can be obtained online at halifax.ca or by contacting the Office of the Municipal Clerk at 902.490.4210.

Report Prepared by: Gayle MacLean, Civic Addressing Coordinator, 902.719.9102

Attachment A – Commemorative Names for Commemorative Names List

1. African Baptist

Request

-Street

Geographic Location

- renaming of Cornwallis Street, Halifax

Request to be considered under the following criteria

- Requested name is historically significant to the development of HRM, NS and/or Canada
- Requested name reflects the history and or culture of HRM's culturally diverse communities

Biography

The Cornwallis Street Baptist Church (now the New Horizons Baptist Church) was founded on April 14th, 1832, to secure the black Baptist community's right to worship (Frank S. Boyd Jr., 1985). The chapel's founding Pastor was Reverend Richard Preston (b.1791, d.1861) (Parks Canada 2005). In 1832, Preston was sent by the congregation to the West London Baptist Association in London, England, and they ordained him as a Baptist minister that same year (Frank S. Boyd Jr., 1985; Parks Canada 2005). In 1833, the construction of the chapel was completed, and Preston returned to Halifax and to the newly built chapel that summer. (Frank S. Boyd Jr., 1985; Nova Scotia Archives, 2022).

Reverend Preston was involved in the establishment of Baptist churches in Dartmouth, Preston, Beechville, and Hammonds Plains (Nova Scotia Archives, 2022). He founded the African Abolition Society in 1846 to campaign for total abolition of slavery and founded the African Baptist Association (now the African United Baptists Association) in 1854 to spread the Baptist faith, create more black churches, and push for the rights and interests of its members (Frank S. Boyd Jr., 1985; Nova Scotia Archives, 2022). The Cornwallis Street Baptist Church was designated the mother church of the African Baptist Association and by the time of his death, the association included 15 churches (Williams, 1980).

Frank S. Boyd Jr. (1985). Preston, Richard. In *Dictionary of Canadian Biography: Vol. Vol. 8*. University of Toronto / Université Laval.

http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/preston_richard_8E.html

Nova Scotia Archives. (2022). *City clergy: Rev'd Mr Preston*.

<https://archives.novascotia.ca/africans/archives/?ID=106>

Parks Canada. (2005, August 3). *Preston, Reverend Richard National Historic Person*.

https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=10951

Williams, S. E. (1980). The Role of the African Baptist Association in the Development of Indigenous Afro-Canadians in Nova Scotia, 1782-1878. In *Repent and Believe: The Baptist*

Experience in Maritime Canada. Lancelot Press; Archive.org.
<https://archive.org/details/repentbelievebap0000unse/page/46/mode/2up>

2. Nora Bernard

Request

-Street

Geographic Location

- renaming of Cornwallis Street, Halifax

Request to be considered under the following criteria

- Individual(s) who have demonstrated excellence, courage or exceptional service to the citizens of the HRM, NS and/or Canada
- Requested name reflects or represents traditions and or tradition bearers

Biography

Born in Millbrook First Nation, Nora Bernard was a residential school survivor, forced to be enrolled in Shubenacadie Residential School for five years (JFK Law Corporation, 2019). Bernard felt that every child who was forced to endure the residential school system ought to be compensated and she went on to become a prominent activist (McKiggan, 2017). She founded and became president of the Shubenacadie Indian Residential School Association in 1987. With the assistance of Halifax lawyer John McKiggan, Bernard filed the very first class action lawsuit against the Canadian government demanding compensation for residential school survivors (JFK Law Corporation, 2019; McKiggan, 2017).

Bernard's legal battle spanned twelve years and, along the way, inspired similar class action lawsuits from survivors of residential schools across Canada (JFK Law Corporation, 2019). These lawsuits merged into a national class action lawsuit (JFK Law Corporation, 2019). Its success resulted in the National Class Action Settlement, the largest class action settlement in Canadian history, established to compensate over 79,000 survivors (JFK Law Corporation, 2019; Meili, 2008).

Bernard was a founding member of the National Council of Nova Scotia and the Residential School Survivors Association (Meili, 2008). In December of 2007, shortly after her successful lawsuit had concluded and she had received part of her compensation, Nora Bernard was murdered by her grandson, James Gloade; however, her legacy in seeking justice for the survivors of the residential school system carries on (JFK Law Corporation, 2019; Meili, 2008). In 2008 she was posthumously awarded the Order of Nova Scotia. "Bernard was instrumental in ensuring justice, recognition and compensation for the survivors of the Canadian Indian Residential School System. (NS Premier's Office).

JFK Law Corporation. (2019, March 8). *International Women's day 2019 – Nora Bernard*.
<https://jfklaw.ca/international-womens-day-2019-nora-bernard/>

McKiggan, H. (2017). *A tribute to Nora Bernard*.
<https://www.apmlawyers.com/2017/01/a-tribute-to-nora-bernard/>

Meili, D. (2008). *[footprints] Nora Bernard—Nora Bernard fought for justice in the lives of family and friends*.
<https://ammsa.com/node/7019>

3. Rocky Jones

Request

-Street

Geographic Location

- renaming of Cornwallis Street, Halifax

Request to be considered under the following criteria

- Individual(s) who have demonstrated excellence, courage or exceptional service to the citizens of HRM, the Province of NS and/or Canada.
- Individual(s) who have an extraordinary community service record
- Requested name reflects the history and or culture of HRM's culturally diverse communities

Biography

Born in Truro, Dr. Burnley "Rocky" Allan Jones was a lawyer and Canadian civil rights pioneer (CMEA, 2013). Jones joined the Royal Canadian Engineers in 1958, completing his training and his three years of service (CMEA, 2013; Tattrie, 2019). Afterwards, Jones lived, worked, and studied briefly in Toronto, becoming more politically and socially engaged, learning of the Black Panther Party and Black Nationalism, and gaining media attention at a protest against the disenfranchisement of the black community in Alabama (Tattrie, 2019). During this time he became involved with the University of Toronto's Student Union for Peace Action, among other groups (CMEA, 2013). He moved to Halifax to pursue activism in his home province and the RCMP began an 11-year-long surveillance operation on Jones and his wife (Tattrie, 2019). After meeting the Black Panthers' leader Kwame Ture [also known as Stokely Carmichael] in 1968, Jones invited Ture to Halifax, prompting a spectacle of astoundingly heavy police presence everywhere they went (Tattrie, 2019).

Jones and his wife helped found Kwacha House, an interracial club for combatting discrimination and the first inner-city self-help program for youth in Halifax's North End (Tattrie, 2019). Jones also helped found the Black United Front of Nova Scotia, an organization loosely based on the Black Panther Party and serving to organize the black community towards obtaining equality in political and economic power (Tattrie, 2019). Jones studied at Dalhousie University, helping found the University's Transition Year Program and the Indigenous Blacks and Mi'kmaq Law Program, intended to bring diversity, and reduce racism within the legal profession (Lake, 2016; Tattrie, 2019). Jones graduated from law school as valedictorian in 1992, going on to work for Dalhousie Legal Aid and eventually founding his law firm, B.A. "Rocky" Jones & Associates (Tattrie, 2019). He practiced law at his firm for over 20 years. In 1997 he successfully argued the ground-breaking case of R. v. R.D.S. before the Supreme Court of Canada. This case set a precedent for race related litigation and contextualized judging.

Jones was also a major advocate for prisoners' rights and served as director of Real Opportunities for Prisoner Employment while also having helped establish the Black Inmates Association and the Native Brotherhood of Dorchester Penitentiary and Springhill Institution (CMEA, 2013). He developed a wilderness experience program for ex-inmates and oversaw two production companies also staffed by ex-inmates. He organized the Black Historical and Educational Research Organization (HERO Project), a pioneering oral history project on Black culture.

Jones has been inducted to the Order of Nova Scotia, the province's highest honour, and has received an honorary Doctorate of Law from Guelph University, as well as a wide variety of awards (CMEA, 2013).

CMEA. (2013). *Dr. Burnley "rocky" Allan Jones, BA. LL.B, LL.D (Hon.)*. Canadian Military Engineers Association.

<https://cmea-agmc.ca/dr-burnley-rocky-allan-jones-ba-llb-lld-hon>

Lake, M. (2016, September 29). Rocky Jones' revolutionary words. *The Coast*.

<https://www.thecoast.ca/halifax/rocky-jones-revolutionary-words/Content?oid=5694682>

Tattie, J. (2019). Rocky Jones. In *The Canadian Encyclopedia*.

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/rocky-jones>

4. Reconciliation

Request

-Street

Geographic Location

- renaming of Cornwallis Street, Halifax

Request to be considered under the following criteria

- Requested name reflects the history and or culture of HRM's culturally diverse communities

Biography

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission describes reconciliation as being “about establishing and maintaining a mutually respectful relationship between Aboriginal [Indigenous] and non-Aboriginal [non-Indigenous] peoples in this country. In order for that to happen, there has to be awareness of the past, an acknowledgement of the harm that has been inflicted, atonement for the causes, and action to change behaviour,” (Indigenous Corporate Training Inc., 2018).

Reconciliation is not to be checked off a list, nor is it a trend, or any single gesture. Reconciliation is a complex and continuous process working towards solidarity, respect, acknowledgment, learning, and healing (Indigenous Corporate Training Inc., 2018).

Indigenous Corporate Training Inc. (2018, August 16). *What Reconciliation Is And What It Is Not*.

<https://www.ictinc.ca/blog/what-reconciliation-is-and-what-it-is-not>

5. Dr Alfred Waddell

Request

-Street

Geographic Location

- renaming of Cornwallis Street, Halifax

Request to be considered under the following criteria

- individual(s) who have demonstrated excellence, courage or exceptional service to the citizens of HRM, NS and/or Canada

Biography

Born in Trinidad and Tobago in 1896, Dr Waddell first immigrated to the United States with his wife in 1923. He worked during the day and achieved his premedical degree at night from Columbia University, NYC. He came to Halifax in 1928 to study medicine at Dalhousie, with the intention of returning to Trinidad and Tobago after obtaining his degree (Dalhousie University, n.d.; Tattrie, 2021c).

During his time at Dalhousie, accounts describing Waddell as having been denied an internship on the basis of his race and fellow students threatening a boycott in his defense would suggest he was breaking down barriers in Dalhousie's medical internship program, and may well have been the first such doctor to do so (Dalhousie University, n.d.; Tattrie, 2021c). It cannot be confirmed if Dr Waddell was indeed the first black doctor to graduate from Dalhousie University in 1933, but he was definitely among the first.

Waddell faced racism, housing discrimination, and a perceived outsider status among both Halifax's white and black communities (Dalhousie University, n.d.; Tattrie, 2021c). In spite of these challenges, he established his first practice at the southwest corner of Gottingen and Cornwallis Streets [which remains to this day and now houses the Black Educator's Association] (Tattrie, 2021c). Waddell and his family ultimately stayed in Halifax, with Waddell dedicating his life to providing medical care to isolated and marginalized and underserved communities while speaking out against racial injustice, oppression, and segregation through lobbying and other efforts (Dalhousie University, n.d.; Tattrie, 2021c).

During his years as a Doctor in Halifax he also volunteered his medical services with Home of the Guardian Angel. At that time, he was the only physician that would provide house calls to the communities of Africville, Beechville, Hammonds Plains, and the Prestons. During the polio outbreak in the 1930s, he helped immunize these communities. Not only did he provide medical services to these communities, but he also did a lot of work with public health. In particular his dedication to the quality of drinking water in Africville, he would regularly collect water samples from the wells and get them tested and continued to lobby the city to provide them with proper plumbing (information provided by applicant)

In addition to his role as a Doctor, Dr Waddell was also a Canadian Civil Rights activist and the founder, financial supporter, and contributor to two Black newspapers, the Clarion and the Negro Citizen. He was Viola Desmond's physician and treated her injuries after she was beaten up, arrested, and convicted of defrauding the government of 1 cent following her theatre protest in 1946 (Bingham, 2021; Dalhousie University, n.d.; ETFO, 2014; Tattrie, 2021c). He wrote letters to the Federal and Provincial Government to have her conviction overturned. Locally he

lobbied Halifax City to desegregate the swimming pool at the Halifax Common, successfully resulting in changing the segregation policy (information provided by applicant).

AAREG. (2022). *Alfred Waddell, Physician Born*.
<https://aaregistry.org/story/alfred-waddell-physician-born/>

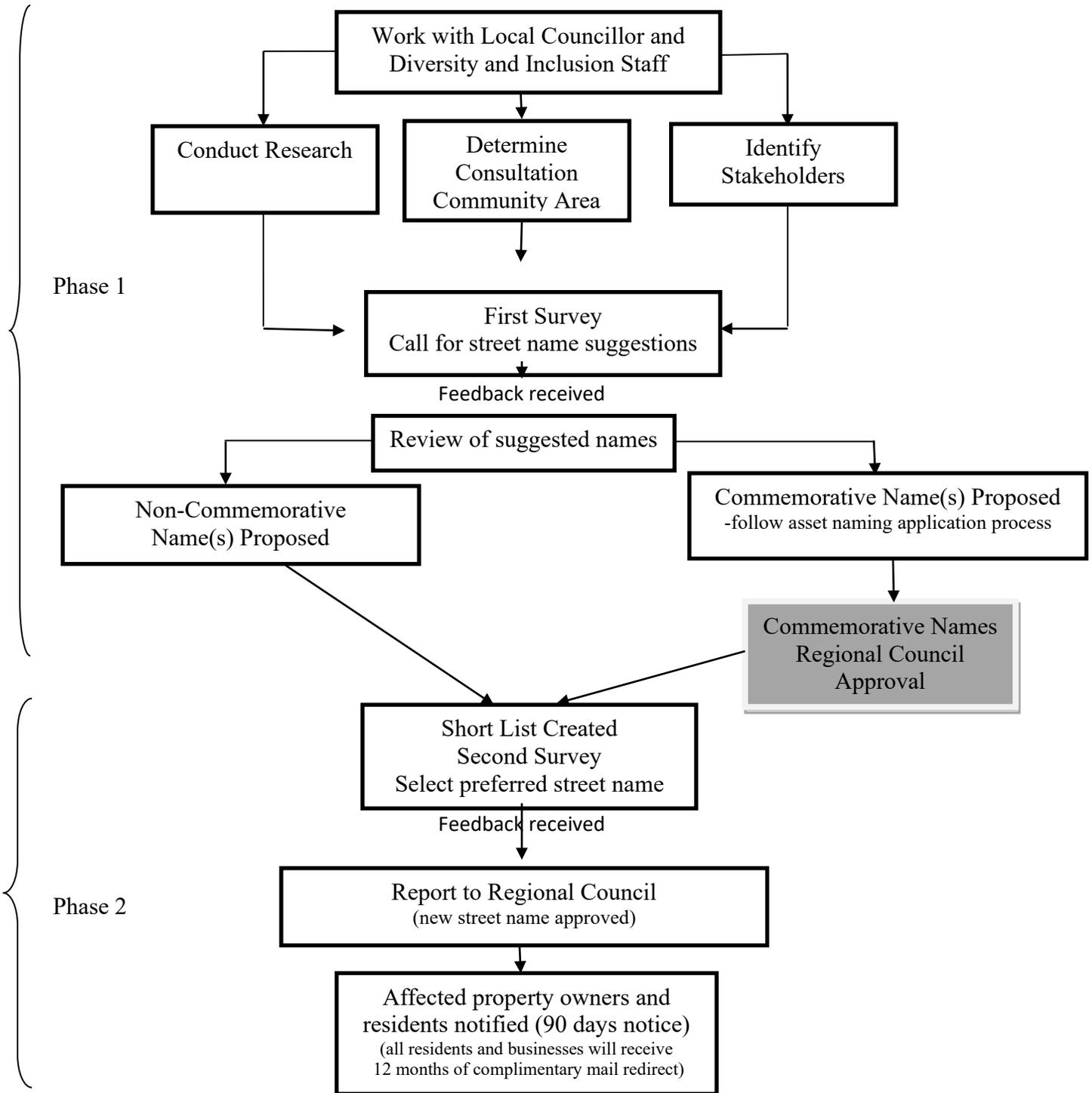
Bingham, R. (2021). Viola Desmond. In *The Canadian Encyclopedia*.
<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/viola-desmond>

Dalhousie University. (n.d.). *Alfred Waddell*.
<https://www.dal.ca/about-dal/dalhousie-originals/alfred-waddell.html>

ETFO. (2014). *Viola (Davis) Desmond*.
<https://members.etfo.ca/SupportingMembers/Resources//ForTeachersDocuments/Black%20Canadian%20Women%20-%20A%20Legacy%20of%20Strength%20-%20Viola%20Incident.pdf>

Tattie, J. (2021c, October 19). Should Cornwallis Street be renamed for Dr. Alfred Waddell, civil-rights pioneer? *CBC News*.
<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/nova-scotia/cornwallis-street-renaming-1.6216628>

Attachment B- Cornwallis Street Renaming Project Flow Chart



Attachment C – Survey: Seeking new street name suggestions for Cornwallis Street, Halifax

The renaming of Cornwallis Street project is one of the recommendations of the *Task Force on the Commemoration of Edward Cornwallis and the Recognition and Commemoration of Indigenous History*, and a step towards reconciliation. More information on the Task Force recommendations can be found online at www.halifax.ca/task-force.

To rename Cornwallis Street, Halifax Regional Municipality has initiated a two phase project. Phase One of the project is conducting a survey to collect new street name suggestions for Cornwallis Street. The survey will be open from Monday, Oct. 4 until Friday, Nov. 12, 2021.

After the survey closes, all submissions will be reviewed by Civic Addressing and Diversity and Inclusion staff, as well as local Councillors, in accordance with [civic addressing policies](#). All submissions will be evaluated based on four criteria: appropriateness, cultural significance, diversity, and originality. All proposed street names must meet existing street naming policies and public safety considerations, therefore, any street name suggestions that are the same or similar to an existing street in the municipality will not be eligible. The municipality encourages suggestions that reflect the goal of reconciliation. From this review, a short list of potential new street names will be created.

Please note: if any submissions are commemorative names of people, they will be required to go through the commemorative naming application and review process before this initiative can proceed to the phase two survey. As commemorative name applications require background information and family permission, applicants will be required to provide their phone number and/ or email address for any commemorative name suggestions. Learn more about the commemorative naming process: <https://www.halifax.ca/home-property/civic-addressing/commemorative-name-list>

Phase Two of the project will consist of a second survey that will invite all HRM residents and communities to choose their preferred street name from the short list of names. Once the survey period is concluded, Civic Addressing and Diversity and Inclusion staff, as well as local Councillors will make a recommendation to Regional Council on the new street name based upon the number of votes received and the four criteria identified above. The recommendation report will include up to three alternatives for Regional Council's consideration. The final decision on the new name for Cornwallis Street rests with Regional Council.

In accordance with Section 485 of the Municipal Government Act (MGA), any personal information collected in this survey will only be used by Halifax Regional Municipality (the municipality) staff and if necessary, individuals under service contract with the municipality in accordance with the provisions of the Asset Naming Policy (Halifax Regional Municipality AO 46) and for the purpose of renaming Cornwallis Street. If you have any questions about the collection and use of this information, please contact the municipality's Access and Privacy Office at 902-943-2148 or privacy@halifax.ca

For questions about the survey please contact:

Gayle Maclean

Civic Addressing Coordinator

902.719.9102

macleag@halifax.ca

**Attachment C – Survey: Seeking new street name suggestions for
Cornwallis Street, Halifax**

SURVEY QUESTIONS

New street name suggestion: _____

Is this street name suggestion in commemoration of a person: Yes_____ No_____

If yes, please provide your contact information (phone number and/or email):

Optional:

Provide additional background information, biographical details (if a commemorative name), or additional points: _____

Attachment D – Cornwallis Street Commemorative Naming Scoring Sheet

Thank you for offering to be a part of the advisory group that will assist in the selection of the new name for Cornwallis St, Halifax.

The goal of this scoring exercise is to narrow the field of candidate names from 32 to a list of 5 finalist candidates that will go through the HRM Commemorative Asset Naming Process.

Once the commemorative names are approved by Regional Council a survey will be posted on Halifax.ca for residents to choose their preferred new street name.

In order to save your time and hopefully expedite the entire process, we have developed a scoring mechanism for you to narrow your selections. The scoring format is as follows:

- Each member of the committee will have a **total of 10 points** to score all of the submissions
- Each committee member can give **no more than 3 points** to any one submission
- Place name at the top of the scoring sheet and your score for the submissions you prefer into the last column of the table
- After all of the completed scoring sheets are received the totals for each submission will be tabulated and the successful applicants will be contacted and invited to submit applications or confirm they are interested in having their commemorative names considered for the new street name.

| Submission | Background Information | Score (1-3 pts) |
|------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | | |



Renaming Cornwallis Street

SHARE YOUR SUGGESTIONS

The municipality is consulting with the community to gather suggestions on a new name for Cornwallis Street. All names will be reviewed and shortlisted. Residents will be offered the opportunity to choose their preferred street name from the short list.

Learn more and submit your new name suggestion at halifax.ca/surveys.

The renaming of Cornwallis Street is part of the recommendations of the Task Force on the Commemoration of Edward Cornwallis and the Recognition and Commemoration of Indigenous History.



HALIFAX