



Management Plan for the Landscape of Grand Pré

January 2011

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Forward

The Landscape of Grand Pré is nominated by Canada for inscription on UNESCO's World Heritage List, the highest possible international recognition for cultural and natural heritage. It is a distinction that, if successful, would bring attention to an extraordinary place, one that is already celebrated by various provincial and national designations.

Grand Pré is a place that is cherished by local residents, Acadians, farmers, and visitors alike for its history, beauty, emotional attachment, fertility, and many more personal connections. The following management plan aims to guide the management of activities and plans towards the goal of protecting what is of outstanding universal value. While there are many parallel visions to guide the future of the Grand Pré area reflecting the various plans and groups involved, this management plan focuses on the common elements, those that together form a shared vision.

This plan is the result of the work of the management plan working group, feedback from stakeholders, feedback from experts, and reviews by the jurisdictions. It also reflects input from consultation on the management plan for the Grand-Pré national historic site of Canada as well as for the Grand Pré and Area Community Plan. We are grateful to all those who have participated in its development for their generosity in giving time, sharing ideas, and providing leadership. We are confident that this will ensure the strength and relevance to the direction articulated in this document.

With this management plan, we aim collectively to be good and responsible stewards of the Landscape of Grand Pré, to celebrate the many stories it embodies, and to pass on to future generations the shared legacy we inherited.

Gérald C. Boudreau, PhD.

Co-Chair, Nomination Grand Pré

Peter Herbin,

Co-Chair, Nomination Grand Pré

List of Management Plan Working Group members

The draft management plan is the result of the work of the Management Plan working group. This working group met in May 2009, June 2009, and April 2010 to discuss the pressures faced by the property and to provide direction on approaches to manage and protect it.

The working group members include:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Bob Book | <i>Director of Development and Planning, Tourism Division, Tourism, Culture and Heritage</i> |
| Roy Bishop | <i>President, North Grand Pré Community Association</i> |
| Andrew Cameron | <i>Director, Resource Stewardship, Department of Agriculture</i> |
| David Christianson | <i>Curator of archaeology, Nova Scotia Museum</i> |
| Charles Curry | <i>Chair, Grand Pré Community Association</i> |
| John Curry | <i>Member, Grand Pré Marsh Body</i> |
| Claude DeGrâce | <i>Manager, External Relations, New Brunswick North Field Unit, Parks Canada</i> |
| Mike Ennis | <i>Councillor, District 12, Municipality of the County of Kings</i> |
| Chrystal Fuller | <i>Committee Chair, Municipality of the County of Kings</i> |
| Marianne Gates | <i>Kings RDA</i> |
| Wanda George | <i>Mount St. Vincent University</i> |
| Jennifer Graham | <i>Coastal Coordinator, Ecology Action Centre</i> |
| John Johnston | <i>Historian, Parks Canada</i> |
| Owen Jordan | <i>Community member</i> |
| Elisabeth Kosters | <i>Community member</i> |
| Edie Lloyd | <i>Community member</i> |
| Brian MacCulloch | <i>Agricultural Regional Coordinator, Department of Agriculture</i> |
| Vaughn Marriott | <i>Community member</i> |
| Seamus McGreal | <i>Planner, Municipality of the County of Kings</i> |
| Peter Newbould | <i>Community member</i> |
| Suzanne Pelham | <i>Community member</i> |
| Simeon Roberts | <i>Resource Consultant</i> |
| Christophe Rivet | <i>Project Manager, Nomination Grand Pré</i> |
| Dawn Sutherland | <i>Planner, Municipality of the County of Kings</i> |

1.0 Introduction and Role of this Management Plan

Grand Pré has a long and rich history. Both natural and cultural features have been commemorated by various authorities over the years. Amongst these are a national wildlife sanctuary on Boot Island, a wetland that is recognized under the UNESCO international Ramsar Convention, the first rural district of national significance, a national historic site, a municipal and provincial heritage conservation district, provincially designated heritage properties and many others. Many of these heritage places have plans or frameworks to guide their management and long-term conservation.

The goal of this management plan is to ensure that the outstanding universal value of the Landscape of Grand Pré (hereafter referred to as the *Landscape of Grand Pré*) and the attributes that support it are preserved for present and future generations. In doing so it fulfills the requirements of paragraph 108 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (2005), and supports the nomination and subsequent management of the proposed Landscape of Grand Pré as a World Heritage Site.

This management plan serves as an overarching management framework to cohesively guide the protection, conservation and presentation of the nominated property, both for the proposed site's governance structure and the responsible authorities.

This plan identifies the proposed outstanding universal value, the main characteristics of this site, the legislative and policy framework for the management of the property, and the management system in place to protect, present and monitor the site. This plan builds on the Municipality of the County of Kings' commitment to support the development of the communities of Grand Pré, North Grand Pré, Hortonville, and Lower Wolfville through a community plan, the province of Nova Scotia's commitment to protect marshlands through the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act* and associated regulations and archaeological heritage through the *Special Places Protection Act*, and the government of Canada's commitment to protect places of national historic significance that it administers.

The management approach places great importance on the maintenance of a vibrant agricultural community anchored in an agricultural tradition that has evolved over 300 years and on the maintenance of the intrinsic values that make this place significant for the Acadian community.

2.0 Description of Property

2.1 Description

The nominated property consists of 1323 hectares of dykelands, known elsewhere as polders, and uplands on the southern edge of the Minas Basin, an eastern arm of the Bay of Fundy in western mainland Nova Scotia. It is bordered by the Gaspereau River to the east, the Cornwallis River to the west, Long Island to the north, and parts of the communities of Grand Pré, Hortonville, and Lower Wolfville to the south. Dominating the distant background, beyond the nominated property, Cape Blomidon extends into the basin as an instantly recognizable landmark.

The nominated property includes the dykeland area that the Acadians created in the 17th century, which successive generations of farmers have expanded. It also includes distinctive representative sections of the Acadian settlement and of the current agricultural community, as well as the entire planned settlement for the New England Planters, a British town grid.

Since the time of the first Acadian settlement in the 17th century, people have continuously worked these dykelands. The nominated property also includes parts of the hamlet of Grand Pré, which hosts provincially and municipally designated heritage properties and some local services, plus farms on the hills and an expanse of fields and pastures. At the heart of both the nominated property and the Acadian settlement lies Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada. The national historic site consists of the commemorative gardens, the Memorial Church, cemeteries, and many other memorials to the Acadian Deportation.

The entirety of the nominated property can be seen in the following aerial photo.



Figure 1: Aerial view of the Grand Pré marshland and its characteristic patchwork of fields. In the top right corner is the Boot Island National Wildlife Sanctuary. Top: Long Island, which is outside the boundaries of the proposed property and is part of the buffer. The boundary of the nominated property is indicated in yellow

2.2 Location and Boundary

The geographical coordinates (to the nearest second) for the approximate centre of the property are:

LATITUDE 45° 7' 6" North

LONGITUDE 64° 18' 26" West

The nominated property is situated in eastern Canada in Nova Scotia. The property comprises 1323.24 hectares of land. It is protected from the waters of the Minas Basin in the Bay of Fundy by 5.53 kilometres of dykes. It extends 4.4 kilometres East – West along Highway 1 in the north-eastern corner of the County of Kings, east of the Town of Wolfville.

The boundary was assigned to include the area that has been dyked from the 1680s up to the present day, that is under the stewardship of the Grand Pré Marsh Body, and that continues to support exclusive agricultural use. It

also includes the heart of the traditional settlement on the uplands and the lands that host the memorials associated with the Acadian Deportation.

The boundary of the proposed property (shown in Figure 1 and 2) follows on the north side the boundary of the marshland as defined in the designation under the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act*.

The boundary of the nominated property follows, on the north side, the boundary of the marshland as defined in the designation under the Nova Scotia *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act*. Counterclockwise, it continues southward following the line of dykes in their middle and again follows the boundary of the designated marshland up to the point where the dykes make a westward right angle (Point 1) (the corresponding geo-coordinates for each point are illustrated in the following map). The boundary then continues straight towards the uplands, turns east and follows the Dyke Road, including the entire right-of-way. As it reaches Miner Lane, the boundary follows Miner Lane southward in the middle of the road and turns east on Old Post Road, including the right-of-way. The boundary follows Old Post Road until it reaches Horton Cross Road. It then turns south, including the right-of-way, and turns immediately east on Middle Street including the right-of-way. It continues in a straight line towards the Gaspereau River. When the boundary meets the river, it turns north and follows the coastline up to the place called Horton Landing, where the dyke resumes (Point 2). The boundary then follows the line of dykes in their middle and the boundary of the designated marshland until it meets with the north boundary.

The boundary is defined by legal descriptions within the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act*, as well as by topographic features that ensure it is clearly identifiable on the ground. The boundary guides appropriate management.

2.3 Buffer Area

The buffer zone is an area surrounding the nominated property. It has complementary legal requirements placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the property. The nominated property of Grand Pré requires a buffer zone to ensure that the integrity of the dykelands and the continuity of its agricultural use are maintained. The buffer zone includes a land component and a marine component.

The land component includes Long Island, Boot Island and the lands surrounding the nominated property to the south, up to the boundary of the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan*. The buffer zone is managed through legislation and policies that add to the protection of the nominated property. The legislation and policies are described in Chapter 5. The boundary of the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan* encompasses four communities: the hamlet of Grand Pré at the centre, and the communities of North Grand Pré to the north, Hortonville to the east, and Lower Wolfville to the west. Starting at the southern tip of Grand Pré Road as it meets the Gaspereau River (Point 3, see Figure 2 for the location of points, and Table 1 for their coordinates), the boundary follows the river counter-clockwise in the middle up to its mouth where it meets the Minas Basin at the former railway bridge. Then the boundary continues northward and follows the coastline, turns westward along Long Island and continues to follow the coastline. As it reaches the western tip of Long Island, it continues southward, still following the coastline. It then makes a sharp turn westward (Point 1) as it meets the corner of the dyke and continues westward until it meets the legal boundary of the town of Wolfville (Point 4). It turns southward following that boundary to the southern limit of the right-of-way of Highway 101. It follows this right-of-way until it intersects the western right-of-way of Martin Cross Road. It continues south on Martin Cross Road 0.07 kilometres until it meets a point opposite the southwest corner of a property, PID #55222947 (Point 5). It then continues westward along the southern limit of several properties to the southeast corner of property PID #55222897 (Point 6). The boundary turns southward on Biggs Road by the middle to Hamilton Road (Point 7), continues eastward on Hamilton Road, in the middle, to Grand Pré Road, finally continuing southward on Grand Pré Road, in the middle, ending at the Gaspereau River.

The marine component of the buffer zone extends 500 metres from the water-facing boundary of the property and, where relevant, from the land buffer zone. On the eastern side of the property, the marine component of the buffer zone begins at Point 8 and extends north along the property extending from the edge of the nominated property. It then continues eastward around Boot Island following the coastline. At Point 9, the boundary for the buffer zone follows the edge of the coastline of Long Island westward until Point 10, where it then follows the coastline of the nominated property. At Point 11 it turns westward following the edge of the area covered by the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan*. At Point 12, the marine component of the buffer zone ends with a straight line southward, meeting with the land buffer zone. The marine component of the buffer zone includes salt marsh, beaches and mudflats.

| Point | Longitude | Latitude |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|
| Point 1 | 64° 20' 8.49" W | 45° 6' 12.94" N |
| Point 2 | 64° 16' 57.17" W | 45° 6' 56.51" N |
| Point 3 | 64° 18' 8.29" W | 45° 5' 5.97" N |
| Point 4 | 64° 20' 57.13" W | 45° 6' 0.56" N |
| Point 5 | 64° 19' 3.24" W | 45° 5' 24.66" N |
| Point 6 | 64° 18' 39.63" W | 45° 5' 25.99" N |
| Point 7 | 64° 18' 35.70" W | 45° 5' 14.62" N |
| Point 8 | 64° 16' 11.87" W | 45° 6' 29.24" N |
| Point 9 | 64° 16' 58.11" W | 45° 8' 26.74" N |
| Point 10 | 64° 20' 43.15" W | 45° 7' 3.79" N |
| Point 11 | 64° 20' 36.33" W | 45° 6' 31.89" N |
| Point 12 | 64° 21' 12.30" W | 45° 6' 13.08" N |

Points defining the nominated property and buffer zone, illustrated in Figure 2.

2.4 Status

Three levels of government have jurisdiction over various parts of the nominated property. At the federal level, national historic sites owned by the Government of Canada through the Parks Canada Agency are established under the Canada National Parks Act and protected under the Parks Canada Agency Act's National Historic Sites Order and its regulations. At the provincial level, archaeological sites are protected under the Special Places Protection Act, administered by the Nova Scotia Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage. The dykelands are protected under the Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act and its regulations, as well as by municipal zoning that prevents permanent structures. The municipal zoning bylaws, as defined in the Grand Pré and Area Community Plan, regulate activities and development on the land not covered by the Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act. The uplands are managed under the municipal bylaws, as defined in the Grand Pré and Area Community Plan. Additional provincial acts protect regions within the buffer zone, including the Beaches Act and the Cemeteries Protection Act.



Figure 3: Iconic view of the property taken from the Old Post Road. In the foreground, the memorial church and the visitor centre at the national historic site; in the middle ground the dykeland up to the line of trees that indicate Long Island and the edge of the property and; in the background, Cape Blomidon and the waters of the Minas Basin.

2.5 Shared Stewardship and Governance Structure

Three levels of government and various other authorities manage various components that make up the nominated property. Each authority has mechanisms and resources in place to review proposals, plan for them, implement activities, and monitor changes. These mechanisms will be used to ensure the conservation of the property's outstanding universal value if it is successfully inscribed on the World Heritage List. The Grand Pré

World Heritage Site Stewardship Board will play an essential role in implementing measures to manage the nominated property. Whenever it is consulted by one of the authorities, the Board will provide an overall analysis of impacts on the outstanding universal value of the property to ensure coordination among the various authorities' mechanisms and resources.

2.5.1 Jurisdictional Responsibilities

There are five main authorities that have legal responsibility for the protection and management of the proposed property and its buffer.

The municipal government is responsible for the management of land use and activities in the proposed area, with the exception of the federal and provincial lands. It plays an essential role in preserving the agricultural use of the area.

The provincial government through the Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage has authority over the protection and management of archaeological resources. The province's Department of Agriculture has authority over the protection of the marshland.

The Grand Pré Marsh Body, in accordance with the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act*, has limited authority over the activities and projects taking place on the marshland. The Marsh Body is an important element of the site's stewardship. It has existed since at least the 1770s as a group of landowners who have continuously played an essential role in maintaining agricultural activities.

The federal government, through the Parks Canada Agency, owns properties that include Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada, the location of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada plaque for the commemoration of the Attack at Grand-Pré at Grand Pré, and the location for the plaque commemorating the arrival of the Planters at Horton Landing. The agency's mandate is to protect, present, and foster public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of these cultural sites of national significance.

While each jurisdiction will continue to manage their properties and responsibilities, by approving the management plan for the Landscape of Grand Pré, the jurisdictions commit to being responsible stewards of the property and to working together through the *Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board* and otherwise to ensure that their own actions are respectful of the property's outstanding universal value.

2.5.2 The Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board

The property will be managed through the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board under agreements with the Municipality of the County of Kings, the Province of Nova Scotia, Parks Canada, the Kings Regional Development Agency, the *Société Promotion Grand-Pré Inc.*, the Grand Pré Marsh Body, and the Grand Pré and Area Community Association. The Stewardship Board's mandate is to ensure the implementation of the management plan through a coordinated management approach between all jurisdictions, promotion of the property's outstanding universal value, engagement of the stakeholders in the stewardship of the property, and reporting on the condition of the property.

The mandate of the Stewardship Board, as described in the *Terms of Reference - Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board*, is to ensure a coordinated management approach between all jurisdictions, provide technical advice on the protection of the property's outstanding universal value, promote the property's outstanding universal value, engage the stakeholders in the stewardship of the property, and coordinate the reporting on the property's condition. The regulatory authorities agree, through the terms of the *Memorandum of Understanding* which creates the Stewardship Board, to provide mechanisms to consult and receive recommendations from the

Board on issues pertaining to the management of the World Heritage Site and on means to protect its outstanding universal value. The Stewardship Board will be composed of residents, Acadian representatives, representatives from the three levels of government, and other representatives of stakeholders or communities of interest.

The Stewardship Board will be assisted in its work by a Secretariat and a Site Management Coordinator whose mandate is to coordinate the management of the nominated property. The Stewardship Board will rely on three sources of expertise to provide advice on matters of protection, promotion, and education. The first is a Technical Advisory Committee, which will provide professional advice on matters pertaining to the protection of the dykelands and of the memorials. The second is the Education and Marketing Committee, which will provide direction and coordination between partners for matters relating to interpretation, promotion, marketing, and education. The third will be a variety of outside sources of expertise in government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and consultancies when required

Between the time of submission of the nomination proposal and the decision by the World Heritage Committee, the Nomination Grand Pré Advisory Board will work to implement this management plan as relevant to ensure the protection of the nominated property.

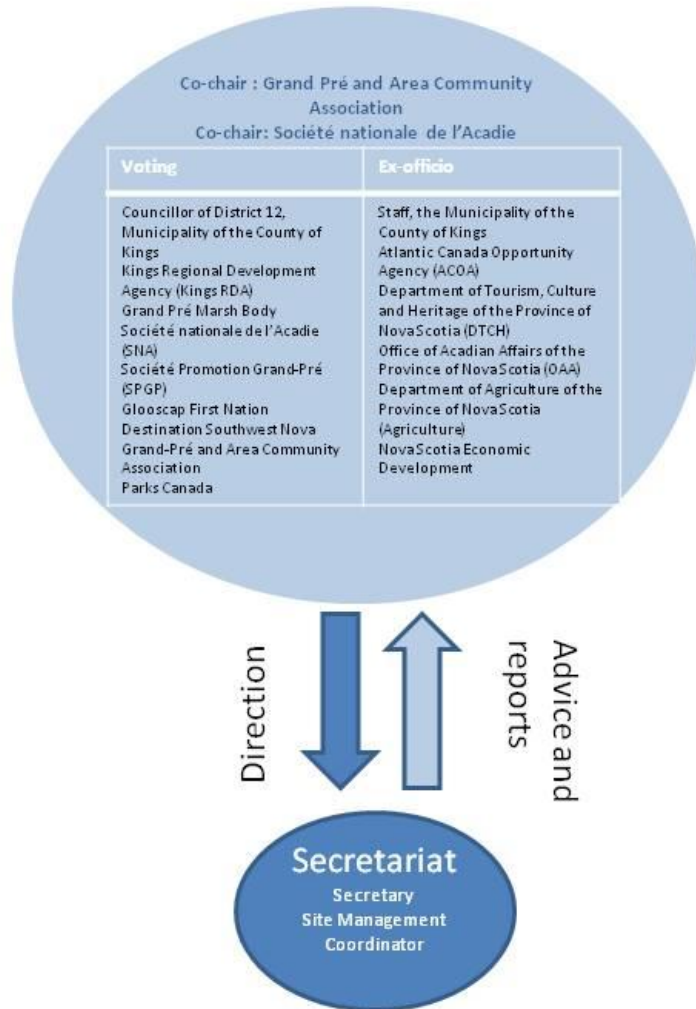


Figure 4 Composition of the Stewardship Board

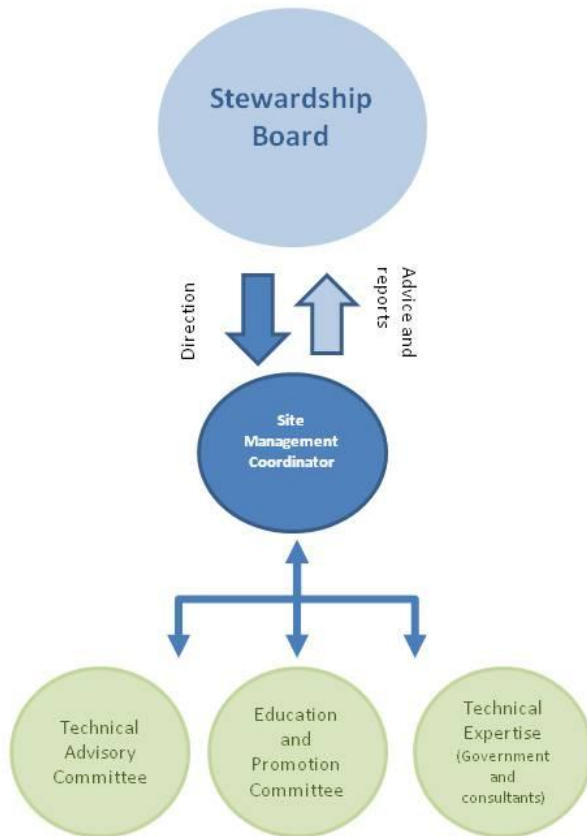


Figure 5 Structure of the Stewardship Board

2.5.3 Process for Effective Management of the Property

The objective for effectively managing the nominated property is to ensure the coordination of the multiple jurisdictions involved in the area. Managing the property relies on federal, provincial, and municipal authorities implementing actions that are essential for the protection of the nominated property within the powers afforded to them by legislation.

The Stewardship Board provides an overarching strategic view of the actions necessary for the protection of the nominated property and ensures the coordination of the legislated authorities. In order to accomplish this, the authorities agree to consult the Stewardship Board on matters of planning or activity implementation and to receive its recommendation for consideration in good faith. Those recommendations will result from thoroughly investigated issues and options based on its mandate of protecting the OUV of the nominated property.

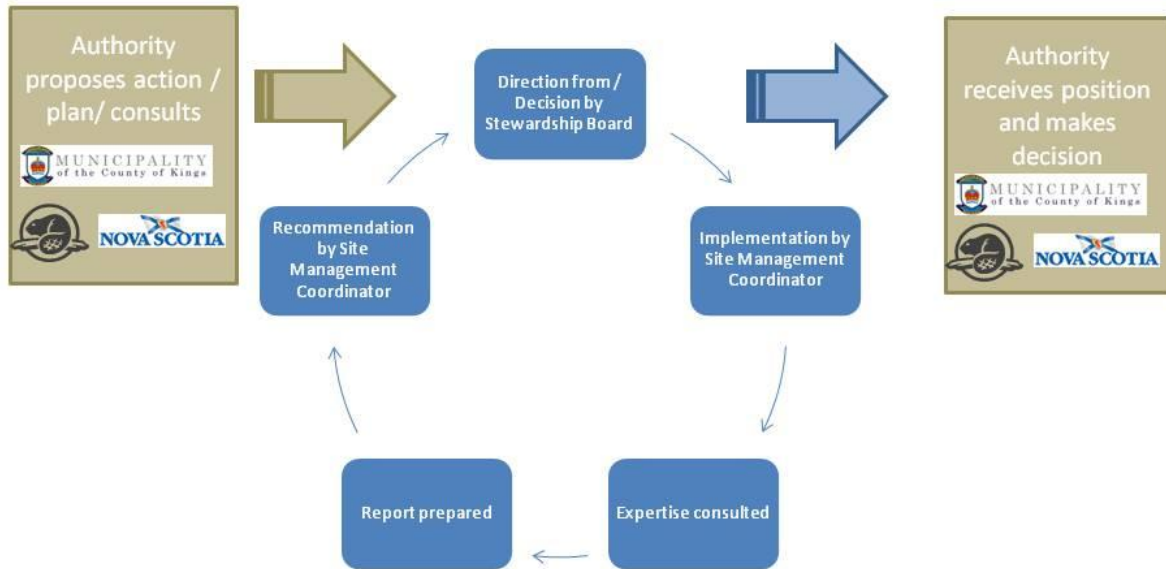


Figure 6 Process for consultation and management

3.0 Outstanding Universal Value of the Landscape of Grand Pré (proposed)

The following section identifies why the nominated property is considered to have outstanding universal value and the tangible evidence that support that value. It aims to guide decision-making to maintain the property's integrity and authenticity.

The detailed statement of outstanding universal value that identifies the criteria under which the property is nominated, the attributes, their integrity and authenticity is included as an appendix and reflects UNESCO's World Heritage Committee's decision.

The Landscape of Grand Pré has evolved in many ways over the years. These changes included different methods of farming, various crops and agricultural uses, changes in landownership, evolution of materials for dyking, evolving field shapes and new drainage patterns. However, at its essence, the Landscape of Grand Pré has maintained its integrity because the different layers of history and settlement are still visible in the landscape and because the way the marsh is worked as agricultural farmland has been consistent over the years with people living in the vicinity and maintaining a community-based approach to their work. The intangible value of the landscape has also evolved from a place that is deeply meaningful to the collective memory of the Acadian people, to a place that Acadians are proud to share with the world as a symbol of perseverance and hope.

Values

The Landscape of Grand Pré is a dynamic agricultural landscape claimed from the sea. It is also a powerful symbolic landscape for the Acadians. The Landscape of Grand Pré is the most intact agricultural polder in the world that uses an ingenious vernacular system for transforming salt marsh into fertile agricultural farmland. This system of earthen dykes, ditches, *aboiteaux*, and community-based management was first implemented at Grand Pré in the late 17th century by French (Acadian) settlers. The location they chose was subject to the most extreme tides in the world, which presented great challenges but also great opportunities in the extraordinary fertility of the land they transformed. Today, the agricultural landscape is still protected and drained by the same system, still exhibits distinctive field patterns, and is still managed through the same community approach, a testimony to the original Acadian settlers, the New England Planters who succeeded them, and the farmers who work the land today. Symbolically, the Landscape of Grand Pré is the single most important *lieu de mémoire* for the Acadian people, one of the first people of European descent to call North America their homeland.

The Landscape of Grand Pré is directly associated with the emergence of their new identity in this new land, but also with their tragic forced removal from it, their subsequent migration, and their renaissance. Today, this *lieu de mémoire* embodies the cultural consciousness of a widely scattered people. It is a landscape that has been peacefully and symbolically reclaimed by the Acadians, and it is their emotional and spiritual centre. It illustrates the importance of the connection between people and places in defining collective identity.

Criterion (v): Grand Pré is a vibrant agricultural landscape, carved out of its harsh coastal environment three centuries ago by Acadian settlers. Working collectively, they applied an ingenious system of dyking and drainage to hold back the highest tides in the world, created extraordinarily fertile farmland, and began a tradition of collective management. This land reclamation system and this management tradition continue to ensure the livelihood of the local community today. The Landscape of Grand Pré is an outstanding example of a thriving farming community that interacts with its environment by using a successful land reclamation system and management tradition that predate the introduction of engineered drainage systems.

Criterion (vi): Owing to the imposing presence of the dykelands, the Memorial Church and other memorials, and its enduring use by the Acadian people, the Landscape of Grand Pré is the most important *lieu de mémoire* for the Acadians, an evocative example of a homeland symbolically and peacefully reclaimed by a diaspora that has

triumphed over hardships. The legacy of the Acadian people overcoming the tragedy of a forced removal, the *Grand Dérangement*, their renaissance, and the ongoing efforts of reconciliation are embodied in the Landscape of Grand Pré. Here, Acadians share their common heritage, reaffirm their identity, and continue to build their sense of community in a spirit of peaceful reconciliation with history. The Landscape of Grand Pré provides a poignant and powerful living example of the universal human aspirations to belong to a community, to connect with one's homeland, and to seek reconciliation.

Integrity and Authenticity

The nominated property has integrity because its clearly defined boundaries encompass all the elements relevant both to the agricultural landscape, created from the transformation of salt marsh into farmland over several centuries, and to the symbolically reclaimed landscape. These elements include earthen dykes, ditches, *aboiteaux*, and field patterns, as well as the memorials, archaeological evidence of the village, and commemorations related to the forced removal and subsequent renaissance of the Acadians. The nominated property comprehensively represents the past and present agricultural settlements as defined by dykeland farmland, upland farmland, and the heart of the community. It includes the dykeland managed collectively by the Grand Pré Marsh Body and the entire area of symbolic importance to the Acadians. The integrity is enhanced by the farmland included in the buffer zone. The nominated property's attributes are in good condition. Policies and mechanisms are in place to reduce or eliminate pressures on the agricultural use and the archaeological sites.

The nominated property has authenticity because the archaeological and historical evidence confirms the locations of the original Acadian and Planter settlements, the enduring agricultural use, and the location of the memorials. That evidence also confirms that the dykelands are maintained in the 21st century using the same principles and techniques originally implemented by the Acadians in the 17th century and that they have been managed collectively for over 300 years. The Acadians' continuing use of Grand Pré for individual and collective events attests to the profound value of this landscape to their community.

Requirements for Protection Management

The legal protection of the nominated property is enforced provincially on lands under provincial jurisdiction by the *Nova Scotia Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act* and the *Nova Scotia Special Places Protection Act*, and federally on lands administered by the Parks Canada Agency under the *Parks Canada Agency Act*, and the *Canada National Parks Act*. The protective measures are appropriate to safeguard the dykeland, its agricultural use, and the archaeological sites from undue development and environmental pressures. A buffer zone around the nominated property, encompassing both land and water, was defined through community engagement leading to the adoption of the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan* to ensure that zoning remains compatible with the aims of protecting the nominated property. All of these mechanisms are sufficient to control development, ensure agricultural land capacity, and monitor the effects of coastal erosion that could otherwise threaten the value of the nominated property.

The overall management system for the nominated property is exemplary. It involves community management through the Grand Pré Marsh Body, municipal zoning, and federal and provincial government legislation for protection of the site. *The Management Plan for the Landscape of Grand Pré* is a strong framework document that ensures the coordination of multiple jurisdictions and stakeholders inside the boundary of the nominated property and its buffer zone. Parks Canada, as a federal government agency, is responsible for managing Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada and Horton Landing. The Province of Nova Scotia, mainly through its departments of Agriculture and of Tourism, Culture and Heritage, is responsible for protecting the dykelands and archaeological sites not located on federal lands. Finally, the Municipality of the County of Kings is responsible for implementing the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan* and the zoning regulations contained in it. The Management Plan depends on the Community Plan, the *Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada Management Plan*, provincial

departmental policies, and the Grand Pré Marsh Body for its effective implementation. The management system is coordinated by the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board and involves the local community, the Acadian community, and government administrative bodies in its decision-making process. Local residents are proud and effective stewards of the land.

4.0 Management Context

4.1 Socio-Economic Information

The total population of the nominated property and buffer zone varies according to the season (see summary in Table 4–5). Cottagers who reside in the buffer zone during the summer, especially around Evangeline Beach, will increase the population by about 60 per cent. Population estimates for the buffer zone are based on persons per dwelling: 2.4 persons per dwelling for year-round residents and 2.0 persons per dwelling for seasonal residents. Within the nominated property, residents are considered year-round, and the estimate of 2.4 persons per dwelling is applied. The population for the nominated property and buffer zone is only an estimate, because Canadian privacy laws prohibit the collection of actual population numbers for a community of this size. The persons-per-dwelling estimate came from trends within the 2006 Statistics Canada census data.

The nominated property has an estimated 64 year-round occupied dwellings with approximately 154 inhabitants. The buffer zone has an estimated 296 year-round occupied dwellings with an estimated 710 residents. Additionally, 67 seasonally-occupied dwellings and 130 seasonal trailers are within the buffer zone, increasing the seasonal population by an estimated 394 inhabitants. In total, the population for the nominated property and buffer zone is approximately 1258.

Table 2: Population details for the nominated property, for the year 2006

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Area of the nominated property | 1323 hectares |
| Area of land component of the buffer zone | 1248 hectares |
| Estimated number of inhabitants in the nominated property | 154 |
| Estimated number of year-round inhabitants in the buffer zone | 710 |
| Estimated number of seasonal inhabitants in the buffer zone | 394 |
| Total | 1258 |

The community has increased by about 20% over the past 30 years, from 485 in 1981 to 585 in 2008. As illustrated in Figures 7 and 8, Grand Pré has an aging population. This is evident when comparing the largest percentage cohorts from 1996 and 2006. In 1996, the largest cohort was for 30 to 49 years of age, or approximately 17% of the population; however, in 2006, the largest cohort was for 40 to 59, or 18% of the population. Additionally, household size has decreased over the years to approximately 2.4 people per household. This trend also suggests a change in the population profile that may represent a challenge to maintaining a vibrant agricultural community.

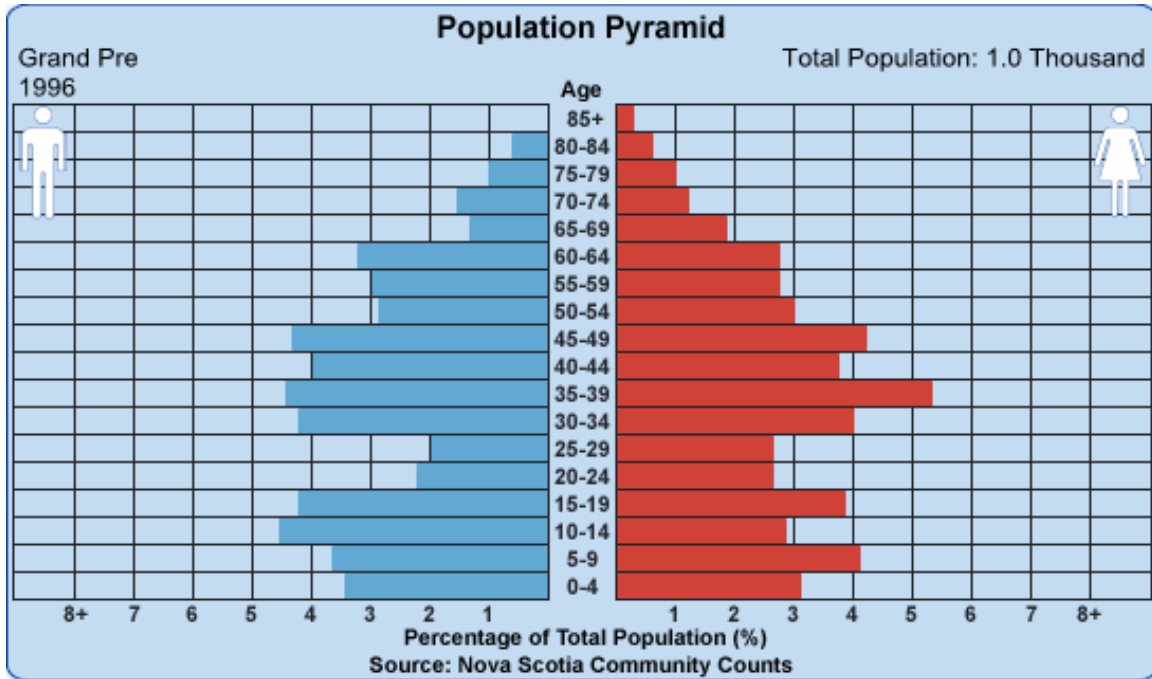


Figure 7: Population pyramid in Grand Pré and area 1996. Source: Nova Scotia Community Counts - data modeled from Statistics Canada, Census of Population 1996 and 2006; Grand Pré and Area Community Profile, p.4.

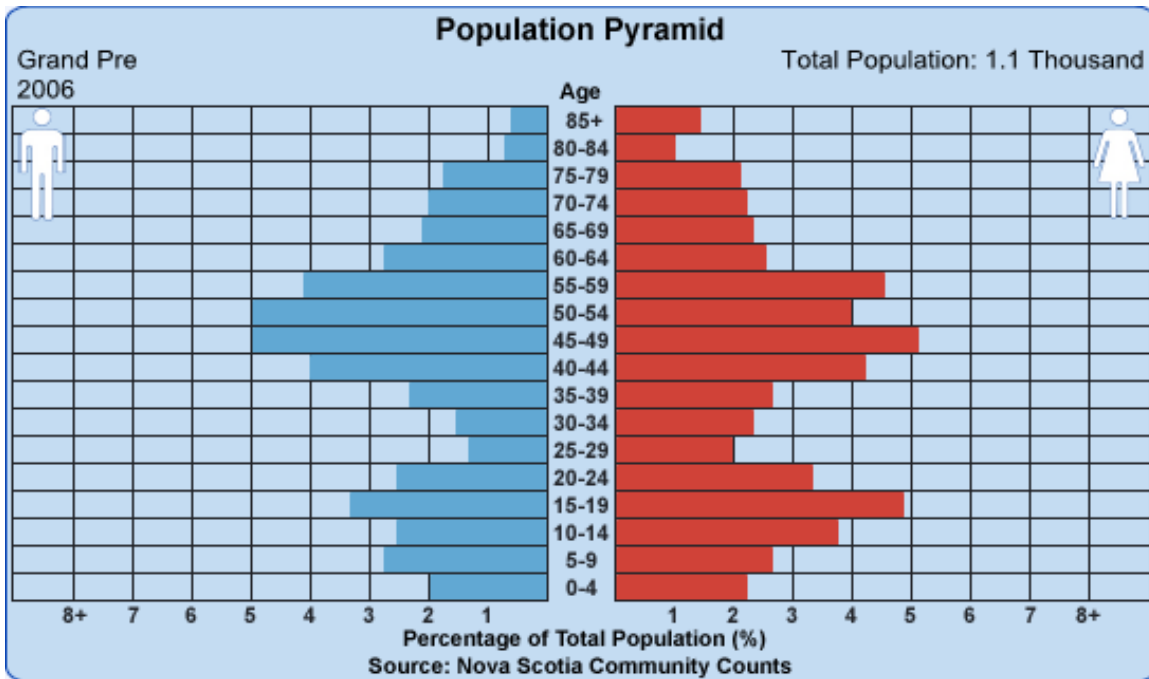


Figure 8: Population pyramid Grand Pré and area 2006. Source: Nova Scotia Community Counts - data modeled from Statistics Canada, Census of Population 1996 and 2006; Grand Pré and Area Community Profile, p.4.

4.2 Activities and Uses In and Around the Nominated Property

The predominant activity and land use both inside and outside the property is agricultural. There are currently areas in the hamlet and at the exit of Highway 101 that allow businesses and services. Municipal policies aim to continue locating businesses and services in those areas.

Inside the boundary, Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada is a significant tourist attraction in the heart of the hamlet. It offers opportunities for visitors to learn about the Acadian way of life. The marshland is exclusively dedicated to farming and growing crops. Other properties along the uplands and within the boundary are also dedicated to farming, mostly corn and pasture. The rest is essentially residential.

Outside the boundary, the prevalent activity is also agricultural. Most businesses and tourism related services and activities are concentrated at the crossroads of Highway 1 and Grand Pré Road, around the campground in North Grand Pré, and at exit 10 of Highway 101. These businesses include bed and breakfasts, a motel, campgrounds, a gas station, a convenience store, crafts and local products shops, wineries, and a coffee roasting company.

Zoning and municipal policies promote the agricultural use of the area and discourage rural residential subdivision development. Currently, the majority of the area is zoned as agricultural land by the Municipality of the County of Kings and is included as part of an agricultural district where 60 percent of the land is class 2, 3, or active class 4. Arable land varies in quality within the site. On the marshland, almost 100 % of land is considered class 3, meaning that these soils have moderately severe limitations that restrict the range of crops or require special conservation practices. On the uplands, farmland is generally classified as class 2 and 3; however, improvement practices are feasible throughout this class range. Grand Pré and Area has a much higher proportion of Class 2 and 3 soils than other parts of the County.

Certain commercial recreation uses, and development agreements are allowed in the agricultural district. Urban growth is also controlled to avoid expansion toward agricultural areas. There are very limited opportunities for residential development due to current zoning.

4.3 Factors Affecting the Property

The nominated property may experience different factors that can affect the property's outstanding value. These factors are related to development pressures, environmental pressures, and visitor and tourism pressures. Natural disasters are addressed in Section 8: Natural Disasters and Risk Preparedness.

4.3.1 Development pressures

4.3.1.1 Sustainability of agriculture

The nominated property is a living agricultural landscape, expressed by the enduring agricultural relationship of local communities with the dykeland, and the maintenance of the fertile farmland created from transformed wetlands. The maintenance of an agricultural economy is key to the conservation of the property. For the agricultural landscape of Grand Pré to be preserved and to survive, there must be farmers, and there must be continuing possibilities for agriculture to develop in step with the times. At the same time, agricultural development must proceed hand in hand with conservation of the unique natural and cultural values existing within the nominated property. Grand Pré and its surrounding communities are a vibrant agricultural community where modern agriculture is practised. However, like many agricultural communities, it is under pressure from changing demographics, loss of agricultural land to development, and economic realities. Agricultural land in Grand Pré is valuable for its scenery and its importance to

tourists and tourism-related businesses, such as farmers' markets and wineries. Agriculture also supports the local economy through food production, value-added processing and agri-tourism.

As a result of changes in the agricultural economy over the years, some farm buildings have been abandoned or are being reused. In general, though, farmers have adapted their buildings to their needs. Local demographics indicate that most residents are between 40 and 60 years of age and that households are getting smaller. This information supports anecdotal information provided by local farmers about the future of their industry. They are concerned that younger generations are not interested in pursuing farming activities, which puts the agricultural economy's future at risk. Moreover, most new residents are individuals who retire in Grand Pré to enjoy the rural setting while being close to amenities provided by the Wolfville–Coldbrook Development Corridor or even Halifax. Few of the new arrivals actively participate in the agricultural economy.

The number of landowners on the dykeland has decreased over the years, although no land has been left unattended. For the remaining landowners, the burden of responsibilities in maintaining the dykeland increases. This may create an issue of long term capacity to provide the financial and human resources to maintain an effective Grand Pré Marsh Body and implement its role in maintaining the dykeland, thus altering the relationship between the Department of Agriculture and the Marsh Body.

Although most of the land is part of an agricultural district, some exceptions allow for the development of structures that are not related to farming. While the conditions in Grand Pré are ideal for farming, certain pressures make the future of farming in Grand Pré, as in other parts of Nova Scotia, uncertain. In addition to concerns about where the next generation of farmers will come from, farmers are under pressure from land-use conflicts between agricultural and residential uses. Farmers are also subject to the whims of the market: fluctuating agricultural prices make it difficult for them to ensure a stable income. These problems are not unique to Grand Pré.

The County of Kings has the most agriculturally based economy in Nova Scotia. As reported in the 2001 census, the county's agricultural labour force numbers 2100, with an additional 2200 employed in agriculture-related activities. This local industry represents 30 per cent of the agriculture and 50 per cent of the agriculture-related manufacturing for Nova Scotia. The overall farming capability of the County of Kings is large relative to its modest agricultural land base. The total farm production per capita is 2 ½ times the national average.

Grand Pré's agricultural economy revolves mainly around the production of milk, meat, and fruits. Crops grown in recent years on the dykeland include corn, salt hay, soy, alfalfa, oats, and winter and spring wheat. In the past, the area was renowned for its orchards, mainly apple, but over the past two decades, that industry has decreased in importance. Current expanding industries include grape growing for wine making (in the buffer zone), and cattle raising, mainly for milk production. Profitability in these crops, in milk production, or in value-added products, is essential to maintaining the dykeland and the whole of this unique agricultural landscape.

Although no specific data exists for farmers working in and around Grand Pré, they may be faring better than others in the province, since much of their production relies on supply and demand quotas, ensuring stability.



Figure 9: View of the marshland from field on the upland. Grand Pré and area is characterized by its agricultural setting and a low building density.

4.3.1.2 Densification of the area and use encroachment

Densification (the increase in building density) and use encroachment of private property on the uplands are pressures that affect the integrity and authenticity of the nominated property's distinctive settlement pattern. This settlement pattern is characterized by particular field patterns, roads, a dispersed settlement, and an active agricultural system. Use encroachment is the intrusion of one type of land use onto land that is zoned for a different use. Since the majority of the nominated property is part of an agricultural district, densification and use encroachment affect the dykeland, the uplands, the national historic site and the archaeological resources. Fortunately, the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act* and its *Grand Pré Marsh Body Land Use Regulations* minimize the pressure of densification and use encroachment on the dykeland. According to the Act and Regulations, no development can be accommodated on the designated marshland unless a variance permit, or an exemption, is granted by the government of Nova Scotia to allow for the construction of roads, the installation of utility poles or the installation or construction of structures used for the generation of power. In addition, the dykelands are zoned O1 Environmental Open Space, allowing agricultural activities but no permanent structures unless a provincial variance is granted. Densification can also result from permitted smaller lot sizes.

On the dykelands lot sizes vary depending on location and ability to drain. Development is not permitted unless a municipal re-designation and rezoning is approved. In Grand Pré Hamlet, zoned as Hamlet Historic Residential (R9), lot size requirements are a minimum of 50 000 square feet (4645 square metres), whereas in the Agricultural (A1) zone, which includes Hortonville, lot size requirements are a minimum of 20 000 square feet (1858 square metres). However, the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan* requires a minimum lot size of 50 000 square feet for all new non-farm dwellings in the A1 Zone. The current *Municipality of the County of Kings Municipal Planning Strategy*,

amended in 2009, does not allow for nonfarm-related structures to be built on agricultural land unless the lot was created prior to August 1994, is designated as an agricultural infill or abandoned resource-extraction site, or has poorer quality soils subject to an agrologist's report. Agricultural infill sites are defined as lots with existing dwellings on both sides and within 400 feet (122 metres) of each other or within 400 feet of a road right-of-way. Although these lands are permitted as agricultural infill, they have limited potential for agriculture production. Approximately 64 permanent residences lie within the nominated property: 20 in Grand Pré Hamlet and the remainder in Hortonville. An estimated 14 lots fall within the parameters of a pre-1994 or infill lot, representing a total potential increase in densification of 22 per cent. This percentage excludes any potential to build additional structures in areas zoned agriculture.

Densification could put pressure on archaeological sites in an area that is historically known to have been heavily populated and used in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. However, community members have collaborated with archaeologists for many years in reporting, locating and identifying archaeological sites. Many have been instrumental in protecting key attributes of the nominated property, such as above-ground remains of an old Acadian dyke, Acadian and Planter cellars, Aboriginal artifacts, and old *aboiteaux*. Most of these discoveries were accidental and were found on privately owned land. To ensure that all archaeological evidence is identified, clear guidelines have been developed for the reporting of all archaeological finds on private property. These guidelines, found within the *Strategy for the Management and Conservation of Archaeological Heritage in the Landscape of Grand Pré*, have been endorsed by the provincial and municipal authorities and Parks Canada Agency. Information will be provided to local residents on reporting and protecting archaeological evidence.

Use encroachment mainly takes the form of agricultural uses encroaching on road rights-of-way that are no longer in use. This is particularly apparent in Hortonville's town grid. Maintained roads are protected, however, because they are public. Agricultural zoning now prevents any future densification that might result from use encroachment.

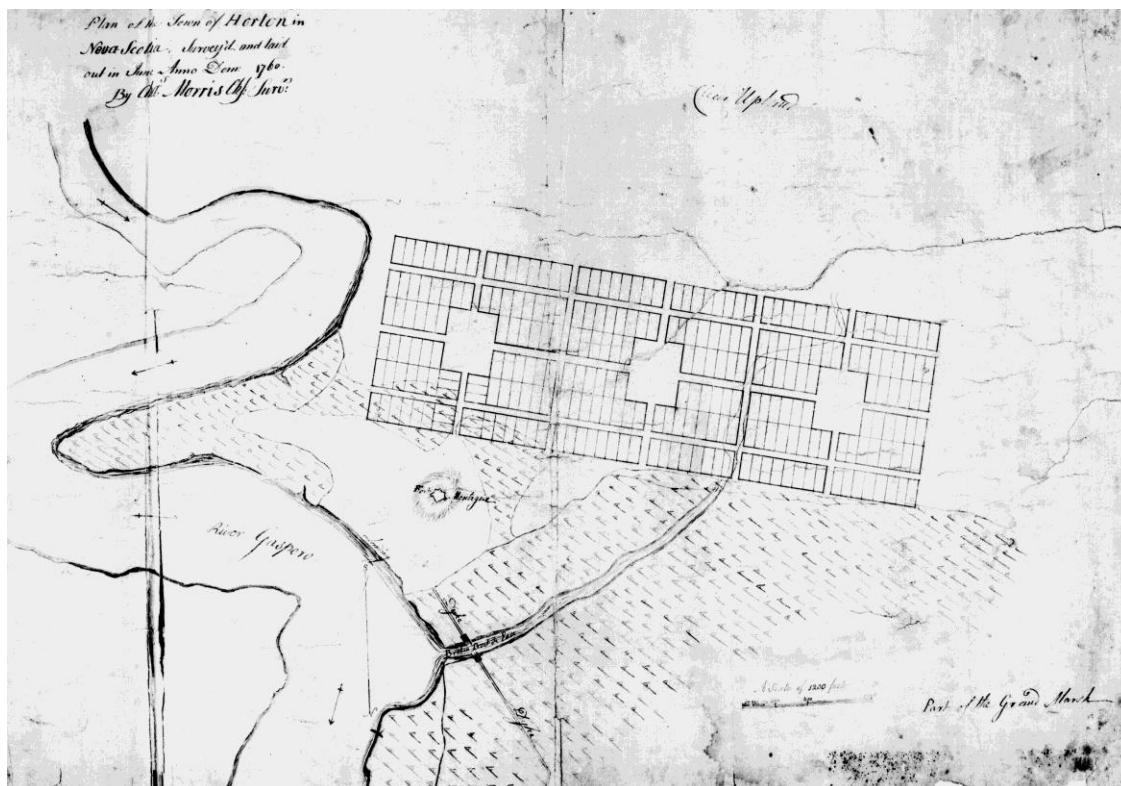


Figure 10: 'Horton' town grid as planned by the British military surveyors. This is from a 1760's map.



Figure 11: Close up of Hortonville town grid as defined in grey by Railway Street, King Street, Middle Street, and Horton Cross Road, Patterson Street. Notice the streets that end abruptly without meeting up with a crossroad indicating sections that have now fallen into disuse. An example is Middle Street. The LIDAR view clearly locates those streets that have now disappeared.



Figure 12: Picture of where Middle Street ceases to be a street and becomes a path.

4.3.1.3 Alternative energy sources

The flat dykelands of the Landscape of Grand Pré, coupled with winds coming off the Minas Basin, create a desirable location for wind turbines. Alternative energy sources could put increased pressure on the authenticity and integrity of the nominated property. The area is identified on Nova Scotia's wind-resource map as having moderate potential for the installation of utility-sized wind turbines. At 80 metres (262 feet) above ground level (AGL), the average wind speed is calculated at approximately 6.5–7.0 metres per second (m/s) (21.3–23.0 feet/second); at 50 metres (164 feet) AGL, the average wind speed is approximately 6.0–6.5 m/s (19.7–21.3 feet/second); and at 30 metres (98.4 feet) AGL, the average wind speed is approximately 5.5–6.5 m/s (18.0–21.3 feet/second). Large utility-sized wind turbines are between 40 and 80 metres (131–262 feet) in diameter, with tower heights of up to 100 metres (328 feet). To create a viable operation, a wind farm would require a large number and concentration of turbines. At present, the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan* (Appendix 2J), allows only small-scale wind turbines in the nominated property, forbidding the construction of large-scale wind turbines. Small-scale turbines are less than 52 metres (170 ft) in height and produce less than 100 kW.

While this may be an attractive location for energy companies to generate alternative energy, no such proposals are currently being considered.

The use of tidal power is another major alternative source of energy being explored in the area. Nova Scotia Power and the government of Nova Scotia have been testing the tidal power potential of the Minas Basin by placing turbines at the bottom of the basin in an area close to Parrsboro, about 20 kilometres north of the Landscape of Grand Pré. Increased siltation in the region may be an impact from the turbines; however, the extent of siltation and other impacts are unknown and require further study.

4.3.2 Environmental pressure

4.3.2.1 Coastal change and rising sea level

Coastal change and rising sea levels are constant environmental pressures exerted on the nominated property, affecting mainly the dykes and shoreline along the east and west sides of the nominated property, as well as the north shore in the buffer zone. A coastal change study completed in 2010, *Overview of Coastal Change Influences on the Landscape of Grand Pré*, confirmed that coastal change, including coastal erosion and coastal regeneration, is occurring around the nominated property and buffer zone.

The nearly 13 kilometres of coastline, composed of geological materials that erode easily, such as sand, shale and gravel, are subjected twice a day to the highest tides in the world. Because of the range of the tides and the height of waves during storms, coastal change is a continuing concern and presents a significant risk to the local economy and cultural resources on the nominated property. Various mitigation strategies have been used to minimize the effects of coastal change, particularly erosion; however, the effects cannot be completely eliminated. Dykes have been maintained to ensure their stability and integrity, and shorelines, in some cases, have been protected by building rock faces.

Archaeological evidence indicates that many of the original dyke walls are buried under 1.5 to 1.8 metres of sediment, a testament to the steady rise in sea levels and alteration to the coastline. An average of 15 metres (50 feet) of shoreline erosion occurred along the North Grand Pré coastline between 1961 and 2002 according to aerial comparisons, with coastal erosion ranging from 0.3 to 68.4 metres (0.97 to 224.34 feet). Furthermore, on Boot Island, an average annual decrease of shoreline over two-year intervals was recorded from 1990 to 2008 at a rate of 0.34 to 0.85 metres per year (1.11 to 2.79 feet per year). Although coastal erosion is taking place along the east and west sides of the marsh, there is evidence of salt marsh regeneration. Salt marsh regeneration is a natural occurrence, but scientists do not fully understand the process.

With sea levels anticipated to rise 70 to 140 centimetres over the next century, and with more intense storm surges expected, it is anticipated that the dykes bordering the Grand Pré region will need consistent maintenance to minimize the hazard of dam breaches and to ensure that the dykelands contribute to the economic and cultural climate of the Grand Pré region. However, topping up the dykes increases their weight, and the added weight makes them slowly sink over time.

Coastal change is not fully understood. Additional studies are underway on the effects of coastal change in the area and on the effects of the various protection mechanisms in place. Continual monitoring and maintenance of the dykes are expected to reduce the negative effects of coastal change.



Figure 13: Coastal erosion is a constant pressure on the dykes. Above is a picture of the east facing dykes at extreme low tide. Top right corner: remnants of the salt marsh. In the middle: rock facing on the dykes and breakwater. Both have been weakened by the constant tidal pressure.

4.3.3 Tourism and visitor pressure

4.3.3.1 Tourism trends

In 2009, visitors to the Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada numbered approximately 30 535. Visitor numbers are down from approximately 62 000 in the late 1990s. This represents a 51 per cent decrease over the last decade. In general, this downward trend is noticed throughout Nova Scotia, due in part to the recession and the rise of the Canadian dollar relative to the American dollar. A recent study, entitled *Grand Pré: An Economic Impact Assessment of a UNESCO World Heritage Designation*, carried out by Acadia University for Nomination Grand Pré in 2009, indicates that a projected 6.2 per cent increase in visitation to the Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada will likely occur by 2012 if the Landscape of Grand Pré is inscribed on the World Heritage list. This projected increase does not include visitors from Nova Scotia. A recent Visitor Information Program (VIP) survey performed by the Parks Canada Agency in the summer of 2007 indicated that 31 per cent of visitors to the Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada are from Nova Scotia and 68 per cent of visitors are from outside the province. Of the visitors from outside Nova Scotia, 53 per cent are from non-Atlantic Canadian provinces, and 41 per cent are from the United States. Seniors and adults make up the majority of visitors to the site, at 89 per cent. Of these, 62 per cent are over the age of 50. Additionally, the survey indicated that 20 per cent of visitors identify themselves as Acadians or Cajuns.

Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada was also included in Parks Canada's National Historic Sites Marketing Initiative (2008) (Phase II) and was awarded \$75 000 to develop a long-term marketing plan for the site, work on new product development, and implement sustainable actions in efforts to increase visitation to the site.

4.3.3.2 Tourism infrastructure and attractions

The nominated property and buffer area have several services for visitors, including overnight accommodations, restaurants, speciality retail, activities, a coffee shop, and a service station. These services are summarized in Map 17 *Facilities and Services in the Nominated Property, Buffer Zone, and Surrounding Area* (see Appendices). Overnight accommodations include a campground in North Grand Pré, a motel, and several Bed and Breakfasts and cottages. There are restaurants, a gas station, a corner store, wineries, a few museums, and some antique shops and other specialty shops. Visitors also enjoy the area for bird watching, going to the beach at Evangeline Beach, and enjoying the scenery. Most of these services are located in the buffer zone.

The Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada visitor centre will serve as the starting point for a visit to the nominated property. It includes interpretive exhibits explaining the natural and cultural history of the area, an interpretive film about Acadian history in the area, washrooms, a gift shop, and a parking lot for personal vehicles, recreational vehicles (motor homes) and coach buses. The site grounds offer a blacksmith shop, the Memorial Church, sculptures and interpretive panels, well manicured lawns and gardens, and several walking trails originating from the site.

The nominated property falls within the Municipality of the County of Kings. In the County of Kings, and within a short drive of the nominated property, are several towns that offer a full range of services to the visitor: Wolfville, Kentville, Berwick, New Minas, and Hantsport. Wolfville, the closest town to the nominated property, has a visitor information centre, operated by the Province of Nova Scotia, as do Kentville, Berwick and Kingston. Services outside the towns include wineries, farms and farmers' markets, U-pick (pick your own) fruits and vegetables, golf courses, accommodations, museums and service stations. Numerous events and festivals take place in the Municipality, including music festivals, the Apple Blossom Festival, the Harvest Festival, and Berwick Gala Days.

Halifax Regional Municipality is approximately 85 km away. The city has numerous facilities for visitors, including accommodations, restaurants, attractions, churches, libraries, parks, shopping locations and full-scale health-care facilities and emergency departments. The Halifax Stanfield International Airport is 90 km from the nominated property and serves as the gateway to Atlantic Canada. It has daily or regular flights across Canada, to major destinations in the United States including daily service to New York, and daily service to London, UK.

The Hamlet of Grand Pré and its surrounding area have a long history of accommodating tourism, with visitor numbers that have sometimes exceeded 90 000. The area's tourism history indicates that it can accommodate large numbers of visitors without any detrimental effect on the nominated property.

4.3.3.3 Property's carrying capacity

The nominated property's carrying capacity is defined as its ability to sustain the pressure from visitors and tourism-related activities. This includes limits of acceptable change and the ability for the visitor to experience the nominated property's important attributes without harming them, or without the tourism-related services affecting them. Based on the 2010 *Tourism Strategy and Interpretation Framework for the Landscape of Grand Pré*, an increase in tourism at the nominated property would have both positive and negative impacts. These impacts suggest that the area has the capacity to adapt to increased tourism activity without harming the nominated property. The 2010 Strategy suggests that there are significantly more potential positive impacts than potential negative impacts resulting from a World Heritage inscription and concludes that the nominated property is able to sustain the consequences of inscription on the World Heritage list.

Potential positive economic and social-cultural impacts resulting from inscription on the World Heritage List were assessed as follows:

| | |
|---|--|
| Increase in visitation | a conservative estimate of non-resident visitation suggests an increase of 6.2% resulting from a UNESCO designation. Although modest, the additional destination area awareness resulting from a designation is seen as a positive |
| Incremental spending onsite and offsite | as the site becomes a distinctive attraction, an analysis of trends projects a 20% increase in the average length of stay, a 15% increase in visitor expenditure as a result of additional opportunities, and an additional 3000 regional visitors annually as a result of the designation with an incremental impact of another \$ 450 000 annually. The total tourism expenditure impacts in the region as projected to be close to \$ 1 million annually, directly and indirectly |
| Employment | any new infrastructure, interpretation programs, or tourism services would lead to additional employment |
| Local businesses | although it is not likely that significant new business activity would result from the designation based on the modest visitation increase, nevertheless the marketing cache for the region will help local and regional tourism-oriented businesses in their marketing efforts |
| Cultural preservation | the designation and the interpretation of the area's heritage will contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage |
| Educational opportunities | onsite interpretive programs and outreach activities will provide specific educational opportunities for the general public |
| Environmental conservation | the designation and expansion of protected areas through additional land acquisition and site management controls will help preserve the natural environment |
| Community pride | a designation will boost community pride which spills over into community enhancements and beautification activities |

Potential negative impacts were identified related to visitor experience, the agricultural economy, the relationship of residents to the local setting and community, and resource protection and property values. The 2009 assessment concluded that these negative impacts are unlikely to occur, because the current infrastructure is capable of handling projected increases in tourism.



Figure 14: Aerial view of Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada. The visitor centre (large red building) was completed in 2003 and offers visitor services and interpretation programs to tens of thousands of visitors annually. It is the primary cultural attraction in the community.

5.0 Management Strategy

The goal of the Management Plan is to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property of Grand Pré and the attributes that support it are preserved for present and future generations. The Management Plan serves as an overarching management framework to cohesively guide the protection, conservation and presentation of the nominated property, both for the proposed site's governance structure and the responsible authorities.

The *Management Plan* provides shared principles, goals and objectives for the regulatory authorities and the stakeholders involved in the protection and interpretation of the property. It also builds on each authority's responsibilities, processes, and policies to ensure a collaborative approach for sharing information and decision making for the property's long-term conservation. The management plan is implemented through the plans and policies of each regulatory authority and through the strategic plan guiding the work of the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board. Listed below are the Principles, Goals and Objectives of the Management Plan.

5.1 Principles, Goals and Objectives

The principles of this management plan are:

Principle 1: Management of the nominated property will meet or exceed World Heritage standards regardless of inscription.

Principle 2: The primary focus of the *Management Plan* is to address issues directly related to the management and conservation of the site's outstanding universal value and attributes by providing a framework for advice from the Stewardship Board and for decision-making for the regulatory authorities.

Principle 3: The *Management Plan* recognizes that the nominated property is set within an active agricultural community where people continue to live and work. People have created, lived and worked on this land for generations and have been responsible stewards of the land. The *Management Plan* also recognizes that this is an area of great importance for the Acadians, who have a strong emotional attachment to it.

Principle 4: Management of the nominated property in relation to World Heritage guidelines will be a shared responsibility between the different owners, communities, and government agencies with regulatory responsibilities for the nominated property. The *Management Plan* recognizes that actions undertaken by an owner, community, or government agency with regulatory responsibilities may have a detrimental impact on the nominated property, and that communication, coordination, and collaboration are essential to its long-term protection.

Principle 5: Management and protection will be delivered through existing boards, bodies, and government authorities, supplemented by technical advice, interpretation, and education from the Stewardship Board and procedures developed to accommodate a designated World Heritage Site.

This Management Plan requires regular review by the *Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board*, as experience and other factors may influence the future direction of site management. Once implemented, the Management Plan review will be on a six-year cycle, starting five years after the designation.

The goals and objectives of the management plan are:

Goal 1: *To provide for the protection, continuing community and agricultural use and appreciation of the nominated property by:*

- a. ensuring that agriculture remains a vibrant economic activity of the community;
- b. dedicating resources to the monitoring and maintenance of the dykes;
- c. preserving and enhancing the memorials reflecting the enduring importance of the area for the Acadians;
- d. nurturing ongoing research and filling the gaps in knowledge about the landscape and the people that inhabited it over the years;
- e. ensuring that the Grand Pré Marsh Body, as long-term steward of the marshlands, continues to play a significant role in the maintenance, use and protection of the marshlands;
- f. informing visitors to the community, through signage and brochures, of the need to be mindful that they are entering an active agricultural community; and
- g. working with the Grand Pré Marsh Body to ensure that visitors have access to the values of the site without interfering with the ongoing agricultural use of the marshland.

Goal 2: *To enrich the existing tourism destination by promoting wide recognition, understanding and appreciation of the educational and cultural values represented by the nominated property by:*

- a. developing programs, activities, tools, and interpretation that raise awareness of the importance of the landscape for the different communities, including the Mi'kmaq, the Acadians, and the descendants of the New England Planters;
- b. promoting visitation through regional, national and international media;
- c. ensuring that promotion of the site is managed responsibly in all aspects of publicity in relation to the nominated property in accordance with UNESCO guidelines;
- d. developing tools and interpretation on the history and importance of agriculture;
- e. continuing to raise awareness about the Acadian people and the way they overcame their forced migrations of the 18th century; and
- f. developing partnerships with existing World Heritage Sites.

Goal 3: *To instil a strong sense of shared community pride and stewardship in the protection, interpretation and promotion of the nominated property by:*

- a. providing for community input and encouraging community participation;
- b. engaging Acadian, local and other stakeholder communities in activities that celebrate the importance of the Grand Pré
- c. employing a governance model to ensure that the interests and concerns of local residents and the Acadian community are heard, discussed, and reflected in the advice to the different regulatory authorities; and

d. ensuring that local and Acadian schools are provided sufficient information and opportunities to incorporate the experience at Grand Pré into their curriculum.

5.2 Policies and Strategies

The priority of this management plan is to ensure the conservation and protection of the nominated property's features of outstanding universal value. These include the marshland, the archaeological sites, the agricultural land, and the memorials to the Acadian Deportation.

The *Landscape of Grand Pré* is currently protected by provincial and federal acts and municipal bylaws, depending on jurisdiction.

5.2.1 Legislation, policies and regulatory measures for the protection of the property

This section outlines the municipal, provincial and federal legislation and policies that directly apply to the protection of the nominated property.

a) *Municipal Planning Strategy, Grand Pré and Area Community Plan (municipal)*

In accordance with Part VIII Section 212 of the *Municipal Government Act* of the province of Nova Scotia, the Municipality of the County of Kings has developed a *Municipal Planning Strategy (MPS)*. The MPS consists of policy statements with respect to the use of the lands within the county, the provision of municipal services, and any other matter related to the physical, social or economic development of the county. The MPS, developed in 1979, recognizes the need to accommodate growth and preserve the agricultural resource base. It was amended in 1992, recognizing that each growth centre within the county has a unique character, and provides a selection of policies and options suitable for the unique character of individual growth centres. With respect to the nominated property, there are no areas considered "growth centres."

The *Municipal Government Act* of Nova Scotia permits a municipality to establish committees to undertake research and public consultation and to provide recommendations to a municipal council with respect to the adoption of planning policies and bylaws. In 2008, the Municipality of the County of Kings, in concert with Nomination Grand Pré's Advisory Board, began the process of amending the MPS further to include specific visions and policies for the communities of Lower Wolfville, Hortonville, North Grand Pré and Grand Pré. These approved amendments are identified in the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan*.

In developing the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan*, the Municipality of the County of Kings worked with the Grand Pré and Area Community Association and the wider community to develop a plan that reflects the needs and desires of the community, with the objective to develop the "vision that the community has for its future in a landscape of great environmental, cultural, and historical significance" (Terms of Reference, 2008). The general policy that comes out of the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan* is that Council shall be guided by the policies and vision that are identified in the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan* when making decisions that impact the lands within the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan* boundary.

The following is the vision statement for the Community Plan and the goals for key aspects of the community:

| Vision statement |
|---|
| The Grand Pré and Area communities work together with a shared interest in sustaining a healthy rural setting by conserving our culture, environment, and agricultural landscape. In defined areas, the larger community provides opportunities for community growth, agriculture, the recreational use of shared open space, and local business. |
| Goals |
| Agriculture Goal : <i>To sustain the agricultural community within its rural setting</i> |
| Residence and Recreation Goal: <i>To provide opportunities for recreation and residential growth where appropriate to the needs of each of the four communities</i> |
| Heritage Goal: <i>To celebrate and conserve our local history and built heritage</i> |
| Business Goal: <i>To create a business community that complements the rural setting and meets the needs of visitors and the local community</i> |
| Infrastructure Goal: <i>To ensure that sustainable infrastructure supports the rural context and enhances community health and safety</i> |
| Environment and Open Space Goal: <i>To ensure a healthy and accessible environment while recognizing and conserving environmentally sensitive areas</i> |

This vision and these goals emphasize the community's desire to preserve its heritage and its values while managing change.

b) Special Places Protection Act (provincial)

The Special Places Protection Act (Appendix 3K) aims to provide for the preservation, protection, regulation, exploration, excavation, acquisition and study of important archaeological, historical and paleontological sites and remains, including those underwater throughout Nova Scotia. The Heritage Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage administers and enforces the Act by overseeing the protection of all sites and remains in the Province, managing the Heritage Research Permit system, and designating outstanding heritage sites as "Protected Sites."

No part of the nominated property is designated a Protected Site under the Act. Nevertheless, the Act applies to the nominated property in terms of the protection of all archaeological and historical resources found within it, except those on federal lands. The Act states that no person shall knowingly destroy, desecrate, deface or alter archaeological or historical remains whether designated or not, unless he or she holds a heritage research permit to excavate the site. Should new construction or any modern intervention put pressure on an archaeological site, the Act requires that mitigation measures be carried out. The Act indicates that the developer may be required to cover the costs of any mitigation measures. Penalties are considered for anyone who contravenes the Act.

c) Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act

The Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture is responsible for the application of the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act*. The purpose of the Act is to identify and protect those lands that "are subject to periodic

flooding.” The Minister responsible for the Act may construct works described in the Act as “dykes, *aboiteaux*, breakwaters, canals, ditches, drains, roads and other structures, excavations and facilities for the conservation, development, improvement or protection of marshland to a standard appropriate for agricultural purposes.” The Act protects approximately 1220 hectares of the dykelands at Grand Pré.

The *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act* sets out the responsibilities to create, maintain, operate, rebuild, and repair the dykes and other works. The Act establishes a Commission that advises the Minister on matters related to the conservation and protection of marshland and its development and maintenance. The Act also allows for the creation of marsh bodies whose authority and responsibilities consist of (a) acquiring, using, selling and leasing real and personal property, (b) constructing, reconstructing, reconditioning, repairing, maintaining, conducting and operating works, (c) entering into agreements with the Minister or other persons for the construction, reconstruction, reconditioning, repairing, maintenance, conduct or operation of works, (d) subject to the approval of the Commission, making rules respecting works and land within or affecting the marshland section, and (e) raising money for its purposes by borrowing or by the levying of rates pursuant to the Act.

d) *Beaches Act (provincial)*

The Parks Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources administers the *Beaches Act*. The Act aims to protect beaches and associated dunes as sensitive environmental and recreational resources, as well as to provide regulations and enforcement of land-use activities on beaches.

No beaches lie within the nominated property; however, the Evangeline Beach, in North Grand Pré, is within the buffer zone, as are other smaller beaches along North Grand Pré and Boot Island. This Act applies to all beaches along the coast.

The Act prohibits the removal or deliberate displacement of any aggregate material from the beach including sand, gravel, stone or other material; however, the Governor in Council may make regulations granting the leases, licences and permits for the removal of any aggregate material. The Act further permits the Governor in Council to make regulations regarding the protection of flora and fauna located on the beach, to restrict or regulate traffic by vehicles, vessels and pedestrians on the beach, and to restrict certain activities from occurring on a beach. Penalties for offences under this Act range from a minimum of \$50 to a maximum of \$2000.

e) *Cemeteries Protection Act (provincial)*

The *Cemeteries Protection Act* is administered by the Nova Scotia Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage. It refers to any land that is set apart for the burial of human remains and includes all active and non-active cemeteries.

The purpose of the *Cemeteries Protection Act* is to prohibit the use of burial lands for any purpose other than burial or placement of human remains or memorialization. Pursuant to the Act, it is considered an offence for anyone to desecrate, damage, or destroy a cemetery. The Act applies only to known cemeteries; however, if remains are found outside of a known cemetery, this Act then applies. For example, if the mass grave of the British soldiers who died during the 1747 attack at Grand Pré, or the graves of the British officers, Colonel Noble and his brother, are found, then the *Cemeteries Protection Act* will apply to those sites.

The nominated property has one known non-active cemetery to which this Act applies. The Lower Horton Cemetery, located on the north side of Old Post Road, has approximately 25 gravestones from 1793 to 1943 inclusive. In the buffer zone, there is one active and one non-active cemetery to which this Act applies. The active cemetery is located on the south side of Old Post Road across from the Lower Horton Cemetery, and the non-active cemetery is located next to the Covenanter Church on Grand Pré Road.

f) *Parks Canada Agency Act (federal)*

The Government of Canada, through the Parks Canada Agency, owns a selected number of parcels of land within the nominated property, including Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada (NHSC), the site of the commemoration of the Attack at Grand Pré, and Horton Landing. The Parks Canada Agency administers these properties under the authority of the *Parks Canada Agency Act* (Appendix 3D). Since these properties are owned by the Government of Canada and commemorated as national historic sites, all their elements of national historic significance, including those related to the outstanding universal value of the nominated property, are protected under federal legislation and policy. As stated, the purpose of this Act that applies to the outstanding universal value of Grand Pré is:

- To protect the nationally significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage in national parks, national historic sites, national marine conservation areas and related heritage areas in view of their special role in the lives of Canadians and the fabric of the nation.
- To present that heritage through interpretive and educational programs for public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment, both for international visitors and the Canadian public, thereby enhancing pride, encouraging stewardship and giving expression to our identity as Canadians,
- To carry out Canada's international obligations and agreements to protect, conserve and present that heritage and to contribute towards the protection and presentation of the global heritage and biodiversity.
- To ensure the commemorative integrity of national historic sites.
- To commemorate places, people and events of national historic significance
- To manage visitor use and tourism to ensure both the maintenance of ecological and commemorative integrity and a quality experience in such heritage and natural areas for this and future generations.

Pursuant to the *Parks Canada Agency Act* (Appendix 3D), the agency's *Guiding Principles and Operational Policies* (Appendix 4B) provide detailed direction for the national program of natural and cultural heritage protection. The *Cultural Resource Management Policy* and the *National Historic Sites Policy* are part of the *Guiding Principles and Operational Policies*. The *Parks Canada Agency Act* requires the agency to implement them as they relate to the protection and management of protected heritage areas, including those that are included in the nominated property.

g) *Canada National Parks Act (federal)*

The *Canada National Parks Act* enables the establishment of National Historic Sites of Canada (NHSC) under the *National Historic Sites Order*, in order to "(a) commemorate a historic event of national importance; or (b) preserve a historic landmark, or any object of historic, prehistoric or scientific interest, that is of national importance" (42).

The Parks Canada Agency is responsible for administering 158 NHSC. Of these 158 sites, 51 are included under the *National Historic Sites Order*, pursuant to subsections 42(1) and (3) of the *Canada National Parks Act*. This is the highest level of protection afforded to a national historic site. Grand-Pré NHSC is included under that Order, meaning that it is regulated under the *National Historic Parks General Regulations* part of that Act, the *National Historic Parks Wildlife and Domestic Animal Regulations*, and other relevant federal and provincial legislation. The Regulations allow for the management of various activities within the national historic site including the removal of historic objects, building and maintenance of services and facilities, use of vehicles within the park, and authorizations to enter the park.

h) *Historic Sites and Monuments Act (federal)*

Within the boundaries of the nominated property, four historic places of national historic significance commemorated under the authority of the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* are administered by the Parks

Canada Agency. Within the buffer zone, there are two historic places of national historic significance commemorated under the same Act. As stated in the Act, a historic place includes “a site, building or other place of national historic interest or significance, and includes buildings or structures that are of national interest by reason of age or architectural design.” The Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada and the Grand-Pré Rural Historic District National Historic Site of Canada are sites of national historic significance within the nominated property. The Covenanter Church is the only site of national significance within the buffer zone.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada’s plaque commemorating the Arrival of the Planters at Horton Landing and the plaque commemorating the Attack at Grand Pré are locations of the commemoration of events of national historic significance. These historic places are owned by the Parks Canada Agency, but, because they are not sites as defined by the Act, only the policies relating to cultural resource management apply and not policies that apply to national historic sites.

i) *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (federal, provincial, municipal)*

The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* is a pan-Canadian document that provides guidance for the conservation of buildings, archaeological sites, landscapes, and engineering works in Canada. Federally, it was adopted by the Federal Heritage Building Review Office and the Parks Canada Agency as policies guiding conservation actions in their areas of jurisdiction. Provincially, Nova Scotia endorsed the document, with some departments, such as the department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal, adopting it as policy. The Municipality of the County of Kings used the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* as a guideline to develop the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan*.

This document is a tool that allows for the proper management of heritage and facilitates a coordinated effort between jurisdictions to conserve heritage.

5.2.2 Management for the protection, conservation, and interpretation of the property’s Outstanding Universal Value

As a historic place and in compliance with the guidance provided in sections 111, 112, and 117 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the management objectives for the property’s conservation aim to ensure that its outstanding universal value is preserved through a cycle of understanding, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. In light of the number of owners and the different jurisdictions, management of this property is ensured through the collaboration and participation of all stakeholders.

This section explains how each jurisdiction collects information and manages activities, and explains how managing the property will be coordinated between different jurisdictions.

5.2.2.1 Understanding the Property: Inventories, Evaluations, Condition Assessments

An ongoing understanding of the property’s attributes and of their condition is essential to inform decision-making. Mechanisms exist within each jurisdiction to maintain inventories and condition assessments for key attributes of the property and for collecting information about the pressures the property may face.

a) *Municipal jurisdiction*

The Municipality of the County of Kings maintains up-to-date information about planning policy, zoning, and land uses. It also keeps track of development proposals, approved permits, and makes decisions about infrastructure construction. Finally, it compiles socio-economic information about the community to help in developing planning

policies that reflect changes in demographics and supports the local economy. The information that the Municipality of the County of Kings collects will be shared.

b) Provincial jurisdiction

Heritage resources under the authority of the Province of Nova Scotia are managed under the provisions of the *Heritage Property Act* for designated heritage structures and of the *Special Places Protection Act* for archaeological and historical sites. As there are no designated heritage structures linked to the outstanding universal value, only the *Special Places Protection Act* applies to the property.

The inventory of archaeological sites is maintained by the Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage. That inventory is comprised largely of archaeological sites that have been assigned a Borden number as a result of an archaeologist's field recording of a site. The inventory also contains many sites which were given a Borden number to support the Nova Scotia Museum's artefact cataloguing system, even though these sites were poorly described or located. The program also relies on individuals notifying it of the discovery of potential sites. The *Archaeological Strategy for the Proposed World Heritage Site* prepared in 2010, outlines the program to inventory, evaluate, or assess the condition of sites in the area. The *Special Places Protection Act* provides the basis for the Heritage Division to act as repository for all archaeological reports and artefacts gathered through its Heritage Research Permit system. This repository is used extensively to support the various resource management, research, and outreach activities of the Special Places Program and the Nova Scotia museum.

The Department of Agriculture is responsible for keeping up to date information about the location, evaluation and condition assessment of *aboiteaux*, drainage systems, and dykes. The department's surveyor maintains up to date information about dyke location, height, and land elevation of the dykes. Surveys are performed every 3 years. *Aboiteau* superintendents are the field staffs who monitor the condition of *aboiteaux*, dykes, and drainage systems. There is at least one site visit a year usually in the spring to monitor conditions following winter storms. Assessments are visual and rely on the superintendent's experience. Reports are made verbally to the department's engineer. There is no systematic collection of data regarding coastal change.

The Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal is responsible for maintenance and upgrade of the public road networks and associated infrastructure under their jurisdiction. Inventories, inspections, assessments, and ongoing initiatives are valuable mechanisms for the planning of repairs and upgrades.

c) Federal jurisdiction

Cultural resources on federal lands administered by Parks Canada are managed according to its *Cultural Resource Management Policy* which sets a cycle of inventorying cultural resources, evaluating them, considering their historic value in planning, and monitoring. In compliance with that policy, Parks Canada maintains an inventory of all cultural resources found on its property. It provides resources and maintains capacity to carry out archaeological surveys and evaluation of cultural resources which allows for ongoing updates to that inventory. Condition assessments are carried out at national historic sites every five years through Commemorative Integrity evaluations and are reported publicly in States of the Site reports. In addition, the *Archaeological Heritage Strategy for the Proposed World Heritage Site* (2010) outlines Parks Canada's role in inventorying resources and evaluating them in relation to the values of the nominated property.

d) Grand Pré Marsh Body

The Grand Pré Marsh Body's jurisdiction is defined by the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act*. It plays a role in maintaining the dykes, drainage, and private roads. Landowners work on the land on a daily basis and are able to make important visual assessments of the condition of dykes, creeks, ditches, and *aboiteaux*. There is no

process or record of this kind of information. Informal reports are made at the Marsh Body's meetings and through discussions with the dyke superintendent.

e) Coordinated Stewardship

The Stewardship Board ensures that information is shared between jurisdictions by implementing the data sharing agreements and facilitating the provision and transfer of information.

5.2.2.2 Managing Activities: Planning, Implementation and Monitoring

Three levels of government and various other authorities manage various components that make up the nominated property. Each authority has mechanisms and resources in place to review proposals, plan for them, implement activities, and monitor changes. These mechanisms will be used to ensure the conservation of the property's outstanding universal value if it is successfully inscribed on the World Heritage List. The Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board will play an essential role in implementing measures to manage the nominated property. Whenever it is consulted by one of the authorities, the Board will provide an overall analysis of impacts on the outstanding universal value of the property to ensure coordination among the various authorities' mechanisms and resources.

a) Municipal jurisdiction

Development and land use in the nominated property, excluding federal and provincial land, are managed through the municipal zoning and bylaws of the Municipality of the County of Kings. The municipality's planning department maintains planning capacity to review proposals, develop policies, and assist project proponents. The municipality maintains the staff to review projects as they relate to the municipal heritage conservation district.

Development is managed to support community needs while recognizing the intrinsic value of the nominated property. Thus the municipality focuses on maintaining the integrity of the resources and protecting the agricultural identity of the community. Control over development is assured, as most of the area is zoned as an agricultural district. This sets the framework to determine acceptable development. The *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan* does not allow large-scale wind turbines within the Grand Pré and Area Plan Boundary. Municipal Council has consistently demonstrated its commitment to protecting agricultural land; the current *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan* reinforces this commitment. The *Municipal Planning Strategy* exemplifies that long-term commitment.

b) Provincial jurisdiction

Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage

Planning for archaeological and non-federal heritage resources falls under the authority of the Province of Nova Scotia's Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage. It is carried out by the Special Places Program, which is responsible for maintaining the inventory of archaeological resources, issuing heritage research permits, and providing advice on the management of archaeological and historical sites and remains. The curatorial staff of the Nova Scotia Museum provides support for these functions. Currently, the Special Places Program relies on a variety of triggers to identify potential impacts to archaeological sites. As the *Special Places Protection Act* (Appendix 3K) specifies that no person shall knowingly destroy an archaeological site, the Special Places Program is responsible for developing and implementing policies, guidelines and procedures to manage that aspect of the Act. A manager for the Special Places Program is responsible for this.

Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal

Planning for public road maintenance and upgrades is carried out by the Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal. For major projects, an environmental-impact assessment is required and provides a mechanism for stakeholders to express concerns and provide input.

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture's Resource Stewardship Division has the expertise to implement the provisions of the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act* (Appendix 3F). The Division's Land Protection Section is responsible for maintenance work on the system of tidal dykes in Nova Scotia. This Section also provides advice to dyke landowners on improving drainage systems on the dykeland (see Figure 5–2). The Department of Agriculture manages the planning for all work on dykes, *aboiteaux*, and drainage. The department also implements and supervises the work.

Drainage is maintained by both the Department of Agriculture and the Grand Pré Marsh Body. The department oversees the maintenance of main outlet drainage. In certain circumstances, costs are shared with the Grand Pré Marsh Body through the Main Outlet Drainage Program, which has been renewed annually for the past four years. Costs can also be shared for the maintenance of roads.

The Aboiteau Superintendent for Grand Pré, one of four Aboiteau Superintendents employed by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, is responsible for assessing the work that needs to be performed based on his annual site visits or following major storm events. Based on the superintendent's verbal report, the departmental engineer allocates resources to perform the work. The engineering staff provides the department with design capacity; however, most work is contracted to private contractors. As of 2009, the departmental budget for the maintenance of all dykes in Nova Scotia is approximately \$1.1 M, with \$500 000 directly allocated to maintenance and repairs.

Other activities or building of infrastructure on the dykeland require a variance permit. Variances for development in a dykeland may be authorized by permit by the Marshland Administrator. However, these are rare. Permits are not issued if the development substantially interferes with drainage or other work in a way that negatively affects the existing agricultural activity or the agricultural potential of the dykeland section, or is contrary to any applicable municipal land-use bylaw or rules of a marsh body. If a variance is authorized, notice is given to the marsh body and to the municipality. Coastal erosion is not monitored formally other than through the Aboiteau Superintendent's annual visual assessment.

c) Federal jurisdiction

National historic sites administered by Parks Canada are managed with a long-term vision through management plans. These plans are mandated by law and are required to be reviewed every five years. Management plans are approved by the Minister responsible for Parks Canada and provide the framework for decision-making on the site on issues relating to the protection of resources, education, and visitor experience. The *Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada Management Plan* (Appendix 21) is expected to be tabled in Parliament in 2011.

In addition, everyday activities and special projects are designed and carried out in accordance with Parks Canada's *Cultural Resource Management Policy* (Appendix 4B) to ensure the respect and maintenance of historic values. These activities and projects are implemented with various directives, manuals, and guidelines related to archaeological resource management, impact assessments, and conservation. Interventions on cultural resources are planned and implemented by internal and contracted resources in accordance with the *Cultural Resource Management Policy* and the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (Appendix

4G). Impact assessments are implemented in accordance with internal directives and the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (Appendix 3B).

The Government of Canada's Treasury Board *Policy Framework for the Management of Assets and Acquired Services* (Appendix 4A) governs the management of federal assets, such as buildings. This Framework applies to the Memorial Church at Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada and lays out principles for managing such assets. Parks Canada monitors and reports on the condition of its national historic sites in various ways. The Commemorative Integrity Evaluation assesses the condition of cultural resources, the effectiveness of communicating related messages, and the implementation of appropriate practices for managing cultural resources. The Visitor Experience Assessment provides insight into the different aspects of a visitor's experience, from trip planning to onsite services and programs. Annual stakeholder reports on management-plan implementation are also prepared. Starting in 2009, and every five years after that, a *State of the Site Report* compiles all the available information on the site's condition and is made available to the public. Expert resources in archaeology, history, architecture, and planning are available internally or through Public Works and Government Services Canada to ensure the proper design and implementation of activities and structures.

d) *Grand Pré Marsh Body*

The Grand Pré Marsh Body typically plans work around major drainage and ditches. It also plans work on roads that are not managed by the Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal. See Figure 15 for an example of drainage work.



Figure 15: Drainage work on a field in Hortonville.

e) Coordinated Stewardship

The Stewardship Board coordinates the resources and activities of the different jurisdictions by providing the overall strategic direction necessary for the protection of the World Heritage Site. The structure of the Board and its reliance on expert committees ensure a focus on the protection of the outstanding universal value, quality advice to the jurisdictions, and consideration of the many diverse issues and responsibilities at play in this complex regulatory environment. In addition, it is responsible for the implementation of this management plan and of all other management documents for the nominated property.

5.2.2.3 Sustainable Tourism: Presentation, Interpretation, Services

Promotion and presentation of tourism in the Grand Pré area is a shared responsibility. Destination Southwest Nova Scotia is a not-for-profit organization that provides a voice for the tourism industry in the area. It focuses on facilitating an integrated approach to marketing, promotion, product development, and visitor services for businesses. The municipality of the County of Kings is supportive of the tourism industry in the area and permits land uses for businesses that are related to tourism. Parks Canada, at the national historic site, provides a key tourism experience in the region.

Tourism has been a staple activity of the area. Past visitors numbers were significantly higher with approximately 62 000 visitors per year in the late 1990s. Since then, those numbers have declined to approximately 30 500 visitors per year. Those numbers from the 1990s suggest that the property can accommodate a higher number of visitors without causing negative impacts on the physical environment or decreasing the quality of the visitor's experience. With an expected growth in visitor numbers of 6 % from existing numbers as a result of a potential designation, tourism services and infrastructure are expected to accommodate that growth.

The national historic site is the main tourism attraction in Grand Pré. Parks Canada has invested in the site's redevelopment by acquiring new properties and building a visitor centre which opened its doors in 2003. The focus of the exhibit in the visitor centre is on the messages of national significance.

Visitors to the area currently can experience heritage in the community by visiting the national historic site, observing heritage properties along Old Post Road and Grand Pré Road, visiting the Deportation Cross and seeing the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada plaques commemorating the arrival of the New England Planters, the Battle of Grand Pré, and Sir Robert Borden.

Within the boundary, there are a few bed and breakfasts and some shops. Most other attractions, such as the winery, the Covenanter Church, the campground, and most tourism services are located outside the boundary. As most attractions are located along Highway 1 and Grand Pré Road, these are the ones that concentrate traffic. Services are currently located in the hamlet of Grand Pré and at the exit of highway 101.

Local history is presented through an exhibit on the New England Planters in Kentville, a few kilometres from Grand Pré; at the National Historic Site in Grand Pré; and at the Grand Pré Heritage Society, Randall House Museum in Wolfville. The heritage society organizes local events to share knowledge on history in the area.

Access to the dykes is discouraged through signage due to the operation of farming equipment and to protect private property. Visitors are encouraged to appreciate the marshland from a distance, in particular at the national historic site where there are opportunities to view the entire dyke system at dedicated locations.

A tourism strategy and interpretation framework was prepared by Hockin Cronin associates in 2010 for Nomination Grand Pré. It identifies key opportunities to interpret the values of the site, facilitate visitor experiences, and manage visitor traffic while protecting the integrity of the site and the local residents' quality of life. It clearly articulates that the *Landscape of Grand Pré* already benefits from key tourism infrastructure and

services, as well as appropriate regulation that limit the potential for conflict between tourism and agriculture. Finally, it highlights that the projected increase in visitation will not negatively affect the site or provide significant new business opportunities. As such, the current tourism related infrastructure and services are sustainable and are able to take advantage of the designation to increase revenues and enhance tourists' experience.

This document serves as a starting point to discuss interpretation and marketing once the site is designated.

5.2.2.4 Sustainable Agriculture

Ensuring agricultural sustainability is a responsibility shared by multiple partners, including the Department of Agriculture, the Municipality of the County of Kings, and the Grand Pré Marsh Body. Despite a vibrant agricultural economy at Grand Pré, the aging population and socio-economic data suggests concerns around the long-term sustainability of agriculture. These concerns are mainly around profitability, encouraging the next generation of farmers, and maintaining agricultural land.

Profitability is an indication of market value and is defined by supply and demand. Adaptation to those realities is key to ensuring profitability and allowing farmers to actively work on the land, thus protecting the dykelands. The Department of Agriculture is committed to the development of a competitive, sustainable and profitable agricultural industry. It provides land protection, industry development programs, business risk management and crop and livestock insurance, including emergency and disaster relief. Furthermore, the Department of Agriculture integrates marketing, product and quality development, and business development into their services in order to ensure agricultural sustainability.

The Municipality of the County of Kings has a history of commitment to the protection of agriculture in the county, starting with the 1979 Municipal Planning Strategy. That strategy, still in effect, includes a number of tools, some yet to be implemented, including land banking which aims to support intergenerational transfer of land by making more affordable for young farmers to acquire land. The objective of land banking is to protect, preserve and restore agricultural land for use in agriculture.

The municipality also has a series of initiatives aimed at promoting local products and reinforcing the ties with the agricultural community, including an active 'buy local' campaign and partnerships with the Federation of Agriculture.

The municipality has been a strong advocate of maintaining a federal research facility because of its role in sustaining local agriculture. The government of Canada has committed to maintaining that facility and providing resources for it to operate. A baseline study on agricultural activities and value-added agricultural activities in the county is currently underway, supported by the municipality, the provincial and federal governments, and the Kings Regional Development Agency.

The Municipality of the County of Kings is focusing its community plan on maintaining an agricultural district, which in effect provides land to the industry to sustain itself and thrive. The Community Plan for Grand Pré and Area maintains the agricultural district and encourages the agricultural industry.



Figure 16: Farmer at work. The community of Grand Pré and area has a vibrant agricultural economy that is essential to the maintenance of the dykes and the marshland.

6.0 Buffer Zone

6.1 Purpose of the Buffer Zone

The purpose of the buffer zone is threefold:

- *To provide long-term capacity to maintain the agricultural economy:* most of the area within and outside the boundary is currently part of the agricultural district. As farmers and dyke landowners don't all live within the boundary, but most live in close proximity, the buffer would identify an area to focus attention to support the agricultural industry.
- *To identify areas to manage tourism access and services:* although the current main heritage attraction in the community is the national historic site which is located inside the property boundary, most of the services are located in North Grand Pré, in the hamlet outside the boundary and at exit 10 of highway 101. The existing infrastructure and services allows managing visitor traffic and tourism pressure inside the property. The concentration at the highway exit and in the hamlet focuses traffic along highway 1 and Grand Pré road and directs visitors towards the main tourism node at the national historic site.
- *To identify areas where activities may have an impact on the integrity of the dykes:* dykes are most vulnerable to coastal erosion. Activities to mitigate that impact have been left to the initiative of different departments and individuals. A holistic approach to monitoring and mitigating the effects of coastal erosion is required. A

buffer would identify sensitive areas outside of the boundary that need to be included in the coordinated approach.

6.2 Policies and Strategies

The buffer includes a number of controls that support and complement the policies and legislation in place inside the boundary of the proposed property.

These include:

- Municipal policies through the *Community Plan for Grand Pré and Area*;
- Provincial policies through the Department of Agriculture's policies regarding agricultural activities, the Department of Tourism, Culture, and Heritage through the *Special Places Protection Act* for archaeological sites, the Department of Natural Resources through the *Beaches Act*, and the Department of the Environment for the management of salt marshes;
- Federal policies and legislation concerning natural water management through the Department of Fisheries and Oceans; and,
- A number of other provincial and federal policies regarding protected natural heritage areas and heritage properties.

6.2.1 Municipal policies

Current policies in the buffer zone emphasize the protection of agricultural land and identify commercial areas. The policies to protect agricultural land in the buffer area are identical to those regarding the protection of agricultural land inside the property. This is due to the agricultural district covering an area that includes the communities of North Grand Pré, Grand Pré, Hortonville, and Lower Wolfville. The policies are aimed at promoting the agricultural use of the land.

Commercial areas are identified along highway 1 and Grand Pré Road, in nodes close to the exit from highway 101 and to the crossroads at highway 1 and Grand Pré Road. These areas focus on providing basic conveniences to surrounding rural residents, commercial uses, service resource industry and tourist oriented uses. North Grand Pré provides services for recreational purposes, such as a campground. The community plan will continue to permit small scale commercial activity in these existing commercial nodes, so long as it keeps with the rural setting and way of life, and does not negatively impact agricultural activities in the area.

The municipality has building restrictions in North Grand Pré along the coast. Those restrictions are in place to ensure the protection of property. Monitoring of shore erosion and mitigation measures are implemented on an individual basis.

The municipal policies ensure that there is long term capacity in the area to maintain the agricultural use of the marshland by protecting land and favouring the agricultural industry. It also addresses the protection of the nominated property's setting by encouraging a controlled densification of the area and maintaining the primarily agricultural character of the community.

6.2.2 Provincial policies

The Department of Agriculture has policies in place to support agricultural activities.

It maintains dykes by monitoring their condition and implementing mitigation measures, such as stabilizing dykes by facing them with stone to reduce the impact of waves and tides on more vulnerable areas.

Archaeological resources are managed under the *Special Places Protection Act*.

The provisions of the *Beaches Act* apply where beaches exist, as defined in the *Act*. This limits the extraction of material from beaches, helping to protect the dykes.

The Nova Scotia Department of the Environment is responsible for the protection of salt marshes. Approval from the Department is required to alter a salt marsh, with the exception of the maintenance of lands and structures incorporated by marsh bodies under the Marshland Conservation Act.

Policies applying to the salt marshes outside the Grand Pré dykes support the protection of the Grand Pré marsh.

6.2.3 Federal policies

Policies and legislation that relate to the management of aquatic ecosystems and water management apply in the area outside the dykes. These policies are enforced by the federal department of Fisheries and Oceans. Activities allowed under these policies support the protection of the nominated property. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans is currently working with the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture on a policy to ensure that departmental mandates are addressed harmoniously and that salt marsh extraction and drainage cleaning do not interfere with the protection of fish habitats.

6.2.4 Other Significant Heritage Areas

The buffer includes other significant heritage areas such as:

- The National Wildlife Area on Boot Island: managed by the Canadian Wildlife Service, the federal agency responsible for national wildlife sanctuaries and areas, it is protected under the Wildlife Area Regulations of the *Canada Wildlife Act*. The Service monitors the condition of wildlife, ecosystems, and coastal erosion on the Island. The management of Boot Island supports the protection of the nominated property.
- The municipal heritage conservation district: the district is located in the hamlet of Grand Pré. It is managed under municipal bylaws and focuses on architectural preservation.
- Provincially designated properties: a number of properties are designated on the province of Nova Scotia's *Heritage Properties Act*. These properties are privately owned.
- The Southern Bight – Minas Basin Wetland of International Importance (or Ramsar Site): the responsible authority is the Canadian Wildlife Service. It monitors the condition of the wetland.
- The Grand-Pré Rural Historic District National Historic Site of Canada: designated by the Government of Canada under the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act*, the area includes private and government property. The site is a commemoration and does not require a management plan. Properties located within the designated area and that are of significant importance for the designation as a national historic site may benefit from federal government financial assistance for conservation and interpretation.
- The Covenanter Church National Historic Site of Canada: the site is privately owned and is an important landmark in the history of the region.

Each heritage area, and each jurisdiction and land owner's actions contribute to protecting the Landscape of Grand Pré's integrity and its setting. Together these policies and controls ensure that:

- Tourism activities and development are controlled in order to minimize land use conflicts and manage potential negative impacts on the property;
- Agriculture remains an essential part of the community's economy and identity by protecting land and implementing policies that favour agricultural use of the area.



Figure 17: Vineyard in the buffer zone. This type of agricultural activity is expanding significantly in the area and is fast becoming a prime tourism attraction.

7.0 Protecting Outstanding Universal Value

The nominated property is protected from development, environmental, and tourism pressures inside the boundaries and in the buffer as follows:

- The dykelands are managed through the application of the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act* and the zoning limitations as indicated in the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan* by maintaining agricultural use and restricting construction of permanent structures. The act recognizes and provides authority to the *Grand Pré Marsh Body* to manage the dykelands collaboratively and ensure ongoing agricultural use.
- The dykes, *aboiteaux*, field patterns, drainage outlets are managed through the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act*, the policies of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, and the stewardship of the *Grand Pré Marsh Body* by maintaining the dykes, *aboiteaux*, and drainage outlets based on the compatible materials, identical technology, and similar principles. These being maintained, the organically evolved design of field patterns on the dykelands is preserved. Finally, the coastal change monitoring programme will monitor the rate and severity of coastal erosion outside the nominated property and guide the definition of appropriate action.
- Agriculture on the uplands is managed through the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan*, which maintains zoning that favours agriculture.
- The field patterns on the uplands are managed through the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan* which maintains zoning favourable to agriculture, limits densification, and establishes minimum lot sizes. Field patterns on Parks Canada property is administered through the *Cultural Resource Management Policy* which respects the historic value of the fields.
- Archaeological heritage is managed on lands under provincial jurisdiction through the application of the *Special Places Protection Act* and the *Strategy for the Management and Conservation of Archaeological Heritage*. Both ensure that proper archaeological principles and practices are applied in investigating, mitigating impacts, and conserving archaeological heritage. On land administered by Parks Canada, archaeological heritage is protected under the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*; various guidelines, policies, and directives as applicable; and the *Strategy for the Management and Conservation of Archaeological Heritage*.
- Historic roads are protected from densification by agricultural zoning. The *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan* encourages the protection of these roads. On lands administered by Parks Canada, historic roads are managed under the *Cultural Resource Management Policy* which protects them.
- Cemeteries and burials under provincial jurisdiction are managed according to the *Cemeteries Protection Act*. On lands administered by Parks Canada, cemeteries and burials are managed according to the appropriate directives.
- Tourism pressure is managed cooperatively between Parks Canada, the *Société Promotion Grand-Pré*, the *Grand Pré Marsh Body*, the Municipality of the County of Kings, and the local community to ensure that visitors have access to interpretation and services at the national historic site, visitor have access to information about local destinations, and signage is installed to reduce potential conflicts.
- The memorials are managed under the *Parks Canada Agency Act*, the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*, and the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places* that ensure their protection and conservation.
- The overall protection of the nominated property is ensured under the terms of the memorandum of understanding between the different partners to establish a governance body for the nominated property and define the requirement to consult that body prior to developing and implementing actions.

8.0 Natural Disaster and Risk Preparedness

8.1 Risks

The Nominated Property is vulnerable to strong storms throughout the year. During hurricane season, which typically extends from June to November, it sometimes is in the path of tropical storms.

The main risk is for the area to flood due to a combination of exceptionally high tides and strong winds or as a result of dyke failure.

Fire is another risk due to natural events. This would mainly affect the memorial church.

8.2 Roles, responsibilities, and coordination in the event of a natural disaster

Risk preparedness is a shared responsibility between jurisdictions.

The Municipality of the County of Kings has an Emergency Preparedness Plan managed by its Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC), in accordance with the Province of Nova Scotia's *Emergency Management Act*. The municipality may request assistance from the provincial Emergency Management Office if the severity of the emergency requires it. The EMC focuses on protecting lives and personal property.

In case of dyke rupture or flooding of the dykelands, the Department of Agriculture implements its own emergency preparedness plan that addresses the main priorities and resources for consideration during an event. The Municipality of the County of Kings' EMC is the first responder and would coordinate with the Department of Agriculture to consolidate the dykes. The priority of the Department of Agriculture is to protect the dykes and the farmland.

Financial assistance is available to those farmers whose fields were affected. Depending on the severity of the damage, financial assistance may come from the Province of Nova Scotia or from the federal government.

Parks Canada is responsible for the protection of the memorials. The agency has protocols and tools in place to react to fires. These include a direct line to the fire department, fire alarms, and fire suppressant mechanisms in the visitor centre and in the memorial church. In addition, the memorials have been recorded to provide information in case there should be a need to repair or rebuild. The fire department is responsible for coordinating the response.

8.3 Principles for mitigating risk

In order to mitigate impacts a natural disaster management framework was prepared that outline roles and responsibilities and procedures to address natural disasters.

As there are multiple jurisdictions that have authority to manage the consequences of a natural disaster depending on its severity, principles were prepared to help guide their preparation, intervention and recovery actions.

These principles include:

- Preparedness will focus on providing additional protection against the main risks to the key attributes that support the outstanding universal value and integrates relevant heritage considerations within the overall disaster prevention strategy;
- Training on the nominated property's outstanding universal value, key attributes, and conservation considerations will be provided to jurisdictional managers and emergency management officers;

- During responses, every effort will be made to maintain the integrity of the key attributes;
- Recovery actions and mitigation activities will maintain the integrity and authenticity of the key attributes linked to the outstanding universal value;
- Regular review and update of response plans will ensure that adequate strategies are in place;
- The response plan is conceived in terms of the whole property, and provides integrated concern for the structures, the archaeological sites, and the landscape features;

8.4 Key elements of risk preparedness

Emergency management focuses on the before, during and after of particular events. Therefore, risk preparedness is one aspect of emergency management.

In the case of the nominated property, the natural disaster management framework provides the broad strokes of preparedness, response, and recovery actions. It focuses strictly on managing these with relation to protecting the nominated property's outstanding universal value and key attributes, and addresses some elements of visitor management.

9.0 Monitoring and Reporting

9.1 Monitoring of condition of archaeological heritage

A monitoring programme was developed to coordinate the work of the Heritage Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage, and of Parks Canada as both have authority within their jurisdiction to protect archaeological heritage.

The programme focuses on setting indicators and timelines for monitoring condition. In addition, it outlines the role of partners. Details of that programme are included in the *Strategy for the Management and Conservation of Archaeological Heritage*. Information is provided to the site manager for reporting on the condition of the nominated property.

9.2 Monitoring of coastal change

Monitoring of coastal change requires a concerted effort to ensure that there is a comprehensive understanding of coastline movements as a result of erosion and salt marsh regeneration. An overview of coastal changes is included in the *Overview of Coastal Change Influences on the Landscape of Grand Pré* report, it provides details observed through a comparison of aerial photographs between the 1960s and the early 2000s, use of LiDAR imagery, and data from Boot Island compiled over the past two decades.

The jurisdictions that have authority in areas along the coastline included in the buffer zone are:

- The Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture: as the department responsible for the maintenance of the dykes, it monitors the condition of the dykes themselves, the *aboiteaux*, and the salt marsh outside the dykes. The latter is the main source of building material for the dykes. Grasses and sod are extracted directly next to a dyke when they need to be topped or repaired.
- The Nova Scotia Department of Environment: the department has authority over the salt marsh.
- The Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources: the department is responsible for the implementation of the *Beaches Act* and is responsible for permitting coastline mitigation measures.
- The Canadian Wildlife Service: the federal service is responsible for the Boot Island National Wildlife Area and has had a coastal erosion program in place for years.

- The Parks Canada Agency: the federal agency owns property at Horton Landing which extends to the mean high tide watermark.
- The Municipality of the County of Kings: the municipality has zoned an area along the north side of Long Island as coastal and allows for a rolling setback to be implemented. The municipality is also responsible for reviewing coastal erosion mitigation measures.

A coastal change monitoring programme is being established to collect data on coastline movements around the property. That data will be primarily collected by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, the Canadian Wildlife Service, the Parks Canada Agency, and the Municipality of the County of Kings.

For the purposes of reporting on the condition of the nominated property, data will be collected at set points along the coastline within the buffer zone every two years using global positioning systems. This information will be shared with the property's site manager. Data may be collected more regularly by individual departments.

In addition, best practices are being explored by the Department of Agriculture and its partners to improve saltmarsh extraction for dyke maintenance, to allow for fast recovery of the ecosystem.

9.3 Indicators

Each agency has its own reporting mechanism and condition indicators that are in compliance with its individual legislated mandate regulating its activities. These provide an overview of the condition of the entire area proposed for designation.

The following indicators are for the Landscape of Grand Pré and provide a measure of performance for the three goals set in this management plan as they relate to its protection, interpretation and promotion, and the sense of connection to the place.

| Objective | Indicator | Periodicity | Location of Records |
|--|---|-------------|---|
| Provide for the protection, continuing agricultural use and appreciation | Integrity of archaeological heritage | 3 years | Parks Canada administrated land – New Brunswick North Field Unit Other lands – Special Places Program, Heritage Division |
| | Impact of development on archaeological heritage and other heritage attributes | 3 years | Parks Canada administrated land – New Brunswick North Field Unit Other lands – Special Places Program, Heritage Division |
| | Percentage of land used for agricultural purposes in property and in buffer zone | 5 years | Municipality of the County of Kings |
| | Integrity of the marsh, the dykes, the main drainage patterns, and of the coastline in the buffer | 5 years | Department of Agriculture Grand Pré Marsh Body Canadian Wildlife Service Municipality of the County of Kings |
| | Integrity of the historic road patterns | 5 years | Municipality of the County of Kings |

| | | | |
|---|---|----------|--|
| Enrich the existing tourism destination by promoting wide recognition, understanding and appreciation of the educational and cultural values represented by the <i>Landscape of Grand Pré</i> | Increase in visibility | 3 years | Destination Southwest Nova |
| Instil a strong sense of shared community pride and stewardship in the protection, interpretation and promotion of the <i>Landscape of Grand Pré</i> | Incidence of stakeholder and authority collaboration to conserve archaeological sites and other forms of heritage | Annually | Parks Canada administrated land – New Brunswick North Field Unit Other lands – Department of Tourism Culture and Heritage Heritage Division |
| | Number of Acadian visitors to the area | 5 years | Parks Canada |
| | Number of research projects | 3 years | Parks Canada administrated land – New Brunswick North Field Unit Other lands – Department of Tourism Culture and Heritage Heritage Division |

9.4 Reporting

This section provides information on the agencies responsible for monitoring the condition of the property.

Parks Canada is the agency responsible for monitoring and reporting on the condition of cultural resources on lands it administers. It also reports on visitation numbers, origin, and trends, as well as visitor satisfaction. Finally, it may report on the number of research projects it has permitted on the land it administers.

The Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage is the provincial agency responsible for monitoring and reporting on the condition of archaeological sites on non federal lands. It may report on the number of research projects it has permitted.

The Department of Agriculture is the provincial agency responsible for monitoring and reporting on the condition of the dykes, drainage patterns, and *aboiteaux*. The Grand Pré Marsh Body may also provide some of this information.

The Municipality of the County of Kings is responsible for monitoring and reporting on the condition of land use and the historic roads.

The Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board, as the site manager, is responsible for reporting to the World Heritage Committee and to stakeholders on the condition of the property. It will prepare the periodic report based on the information provided by the different responsible authorities.

10.0 Implementation and Review

10.1 Resources

In order to manage the property, numerous organizations provide expert and financial resources.

The Parks Canada Agency, as the federal agency with expertise in protected heritage areas and as a significant landowner within the boundaries of the property, invests in the protection and the interpretation and tourism infrastructure of the national historic site, and provides expertise as needed in such areas as archaeology, history, protected heritage area planning, and conservation.

The province of Nova Scotia provides resources for the maintenance of the dykes through the Department of Agriculture. It maintains staff, including an *aboiteau* superintendent, an engineer, a manager of land protection, whose role is to assess condition, monitor, and protect the marshlands. Annual expenditures in dyke maintenance are about \$ 1.1 M per year. Budget is allocated based on operational priorities. In addition, a cost sharing program for drainage and road maintenance provides resources for the farmers to carry out their work. The costs are shared between the province (75%) and the Marsh Body (25%) for work on drainage and ditches, and divided equally between both the province and the Marsh Body for work on the roads.

The provincial department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage provides resources for the management of archaeological heritage in the province, except on federal lands. It currently has one permanent staff member responsible for the implementation of the *Special Places Act*, under which archaeological permitting is regulated. The Heritage Division of the department has staff with expertise in archaeology, curation, conservation, and heritage building conservation. The *Strategy for the Management and Conservation of Archaeological Heritage in Grand Pré and Area* prepared in 2010 outlines the use of those resources. Furthermore, the province unveiled its heritage strategy in 2008 which outlines key priorities for the province, including the protection of World Heritage sites.

The Municipality of the County of Kings has resources on staff in planning, geographical information system analysis, and cartography. These are essential to the ongoing management of land use and activities, and for ongoing reporting.

10.2 Roles and Responsibilities

Each regulatory authority retains the authority to manage and determine policies for the lands under its jurisdiction. As such, the federal government, through the Parks Canada Agency, is responsible for the management and the protection of resources on lands it administers. The Municipality of the County of Kings is responsible for land use and activities on lands on and off the marshland, with the exception of provincial and federal land. The Marsh Body and the Department of Agriculture have management authority under the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act*. The Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage has authority to protect archaeological sites under the *Special Places Protection Act*. These roles remain in force in the event of the nomination of a World Heritage Site.

These authorities and key stakeholders agree to form a board to act as site manager named the *Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board*. The mandate of this board is to manage programming activities relating to the property and to provide advice to regulators.

The authorities will work with the board to provide the necessary information to complete periodic reports on the condition of the property to the World Heritage Committee. The chair and the site management coordinator of the *Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board* will sit on the Canadian network of World Heritage Sites and

liaise with the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee. The Committee may take action to facilitate the implementation of recommendations relating to interpretation, tourism and economic development.

10.3 Duration of this plan

This plan is valid for twelve years and is to be reviewed five years following the designation. The *Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board* is responsible for reviewing this plan in collaboration with the regulatory authorities and key stakeholders. The review shall focus on the protection of the outstanding universal value as stated at the time of designation and shall be in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* as well as the legislation and policies in force at the federal, provincial, and municipal levels.

11.0 Priority Actions

The following actions are those that are deemed to be a priority for the life of this management plan and will be led by the *Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board* or the *Nomination Grand Pré Advisory Board* in the interim:

- Establish a technical advisory committee to provide advice on the protection of the nominated property;
- Establish an education and marketing committee to coordinate the promotion and development of educational material;
- Work with partners to implement the tourism management framework, with particular focus on mitigating the negative impacts related to an increase in visitation. This includes identifying and installing proper signage to direct visitors to key services and infrastructure and limiting access to private property. It also includes implementing educational tools to raise awareness about the importance of respecting the site.
- Work with partners to identify key interpretation messages, approaches, and tools to communicate the importance of the nominated property.
- Work with regulatory authorities to develop training for decision makers and stakeholders on the value, attributes and management of the nominated property.
- Work with partners to promote the nominated property, including preparing promotional material and creating strategic partnerships.
- Implement the coastal monitoring programme for the nominated property in partnership with the municipal and relevant provincial and federal authorities.
- Work with academic institutions, Parks Canada, and the Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage to identify research priorities and foster research at the site.
- Establish an annual forum to discuss the protection of the nominated property.
- Work with Parks Canada and the Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage to implement the *Strategy for the Management and Conservation of Archaeological Heritage in Grand Pré and Area*.

The Grand Pré World Heritage Stewardship Board Strategic Plan outlines the key strategies and objectives in greater details. A long term plan as well as annual workplans will be prepared if the site is successfully inscribed.

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APPENDICES

Strategy for the Management and Conservation of the Archaeological Heritage of the Landscape of Grand Pré

Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada Management Plan

Coastal Change Monitoring Programme for the Landscape of Grand Pré

Overview of Coastal Change Influences on the Landscape of Grand Pré