



Management Plan for the Proposed Grand Pré World Heritage Site

(Draft 1)

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Forward (for draft only)

The following document is the first draft of the management plan for the proposed World Heritage site of Grand Pré.

The nomination proposal for Grand Pré aims to celebrate the exceptional cultural tradition of claiming wetlands to create fertile farmland, the centuries of agricultural adaptation to a distinctive coastal environment, and the inspiration of the Acadian story of overcoming tragedy. In order to celebrate this exceptional celebrate, we must ensure its protection for present and future generation.

This management plan provides the direction to reach that goal. In order to develop this document, the Nomination Grand Pré Advisory Board established a working group. This working group included a number of stakeholders with responsibility, expertise, and passion to care for this place. The working group met twice, once in May and once in June. These meetings were opportunities for the different stakeholders to hear and debate the factors affecting the property and the possible approaches to address them. The following draft management builds on that direction and addresses the requirements of UNESCO's *Operational Guidelines*.

This draft includes recommendations under section 11. They are the result of the analysis carried out by the working group during the course of preparing for and writing the management plan. These recommendations bring forth issues that are not clearly addressed by the different jurisdictions responsible for the place in the way they implement their mandate and policies. In order to complete the management plan and the nomination proposal, it is essential to provide direction to respond to these issues. The final management plan intends to include answers to these recommendations.

The draft is going to be circulated in the coming months to the local community and to the jurisdictions for consideration, discussion, and direction. A second draft is expected later this fall. The final management plan is expected to be completed for an intended nomination proposal submission date of February 1st 2011.

Your comments, suggestions, and observations are welcome and should be forwarded to Christophe Rivet by email christophe.rivet@pc.gc.ca .

Christophe Rivet

Project Manager,
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 and June to discuss the pressures faced by the property and to provide direction on approaches to manage and protect it. A third meeting is scheduled in October to discuss local residents' and stakeholder comments to the first draft.

The working group members included:

Bob Book	<i>Director of Development and Planning, Tourism Division, Tourism, Culture and Heritage</i>
Roy Bishop	<i>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>
Eddie Lloyd	<i>Community member</i>
Brian MacCulloch	<i>Agricultural Regional Coordinator, Department of Agriculture</i>
Vaughn Marriot	<i>Community member</i>
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Peter Newbolt	<i>Community member</i>
Suzanne Pelham	<i>Community member</i>
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1. Introduction and Role of this Management Plan

Grand Pré is a place that has a long and rich history. Both natural and cultural events 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 district 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 proposed Grand Pré World Heritage site 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 Grand Pré World Heritage site 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 Stewardship and Technical Advisory Committee and the jurisdictions. This draft is the result of two meetings of the Management Plan Working Group which includes a number of stakeholders.

This plan identifies the proposed outstanding universal value, the main characteristics of this agricultural and Inspirational landscape, 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 King's commitment to support the development of the communities of Grand Pré, North Grand Pré, Hortonville, and Lower Wolfville through its municipal 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.

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.



Figure 1: View of the dykelands and of the historic site. Iconic view of the Grand Pré marshland with Cape Blomidon in the background and the Memorial Church at Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada in the foreground.

2. Description of Property

2.1 Description and Status

The nominated property consists of 1,313.5 hectares of dykelands and uplands on the southern edge of the Minas Basin, an eastern arm of the Bay of Fundy in western mainland Nova Scotia. The site extends north – south from Old Post Road to the southern edge of Long Island and west – east from Miner Lane to the edge of the Gaspereau River on the uplands and from the dykes east of the marshland to the dykes on its western face.

The property includes the entire marshland, as defined under the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act*.

The upland section includes the lands administered by Parks Canada at Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada as well as in Horton Landing. The section otherwise extends north – south from Old Post Road to Old French Road and east- west from Miner Lane to the edge of the Gaspereau River in Hortonville. It includes the entire visible town grid of Hortonville as defined by Railway Street, King Street, and Middle Street running west – east and by Horton Cross Road, Wharf Road, and Patterson Street running north –

south. The seaward boundary is defined as the edge of the dykes. The landward boundary on the north is defined by the southern edge of Long Island.

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

LATITUDE 45° 7' 10.7934" North (Lat. 45.119665)

LONGITUDE -64° 18' 26.0742" West (Long. -64.307243)

The current boundary is considered to include the entire marshland as created by the Acadians and expanded upon by successive generations of farmers as well as distinctive representative samples of the Acadian settlement, the planned British town grid, and the current agricultural community. The property includes parts of the hamlet of Grand Pré which hosts a number of provincially and municipally designated heritage properties and some community services, farms sitting on the hills on the uplands, and an otherwise agricultural setting composed of fields and pastures. The marshland is free from any structure other than utility poles erected along Grand Pré Road leading to North Grand Pré.

The marshland is protected under the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act* and its regulations. The municipal zoning by-laws regulate activities and development on the sections not covered by the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act*. Archaeological sites are protected under the *Special Places Protection Act*.

The properties owned by the government of Canada through the Parks Canada Agency are protected under the *Parks Canada Agency Act* and its regulations.



Figure 2: 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 centre: Long Island, which is outside the boundaries of the proposed property and part of the its buffer, is recognizable by its denser vegetation and trees.

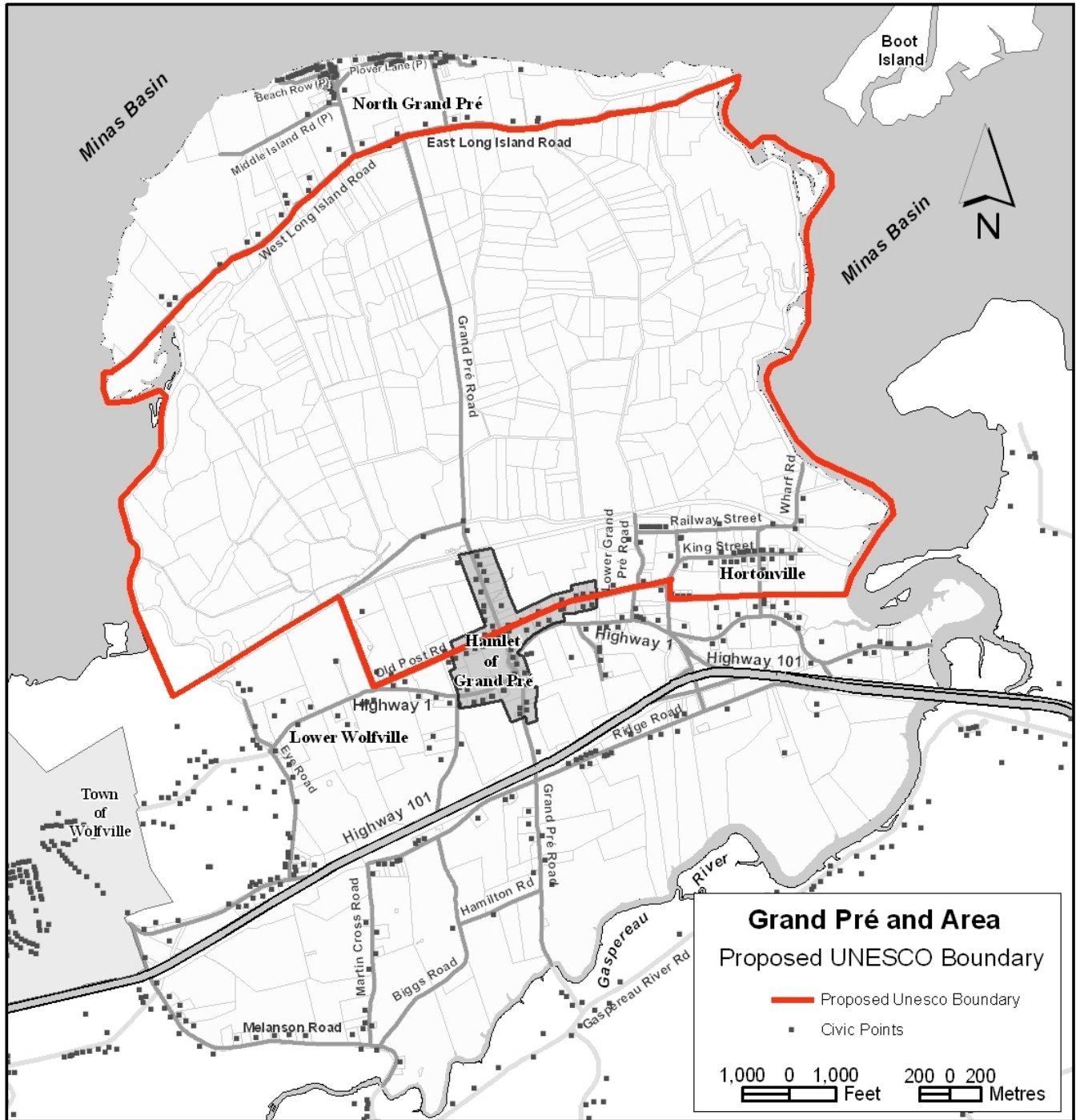


Figure 3: Boundary of the proposed property

2.2 Buffer Zone

A buffer zone is an area surrounding the nominated property which has complementary legal requirements placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the property. This typically includes the immediate setting of the nominated property, important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection.

The *Proposed Grand Pré World Heritage site* requires a buffer zone to ensure that the integrity of the marshland and the continuity of its agricultural use are maintained.

The buffer zone includes to the north the entire area of Long Island, Boot Island, a XXXX meters deep strip of saltmarsh or mudflats outside of the dykes to the east and west of the property, and to the south an area defined by the boundaries of the rural district of national significance.

2.3 Shared Stewardship

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. However, the marsh body is an important element of the site's stewardship as the group of landowners has existed since at least the 1770s and has 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 battle of Grand-Pré at Grand Pré, and of 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.

These five authorities together ensure, in their respective areas of interest and influence, that the property's outstanding universal value can be preserved. In addition to these authorities, a number of stakeholders have an active role in providing resources to protect and promote the area.

In order to ensure the effective protection of the property, it is proposed to form a permanent advisory committee, to be named the *Stewardship and Technical Advisory Committee* whose mandate will be 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, and coordinate the reporting on the property's condition. The proposed advisory committee would be composed of residents, Acadian representatives, representatives from the three levels of government, and other stakeholders.

Each jurisdiction will continue to develop its own plans to meet its legal obligations and its responsibilities. The Municipality of the County of Kings will develop and implement a municipal plan for Grand Pré and area, the provincial departments will develop and implement policies to manage the dykes, the marshlands, and the archaeological sites, and Parks Canada will develop and implement a management plan for Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada. While each jurisdiction will continue to do this, by approving the management plan for the proposed World Heritage site, the jurisdictions commit to being responsible stewards of the property and to working together to ensure that their own actions are respectful of the property's outstanding universal value.

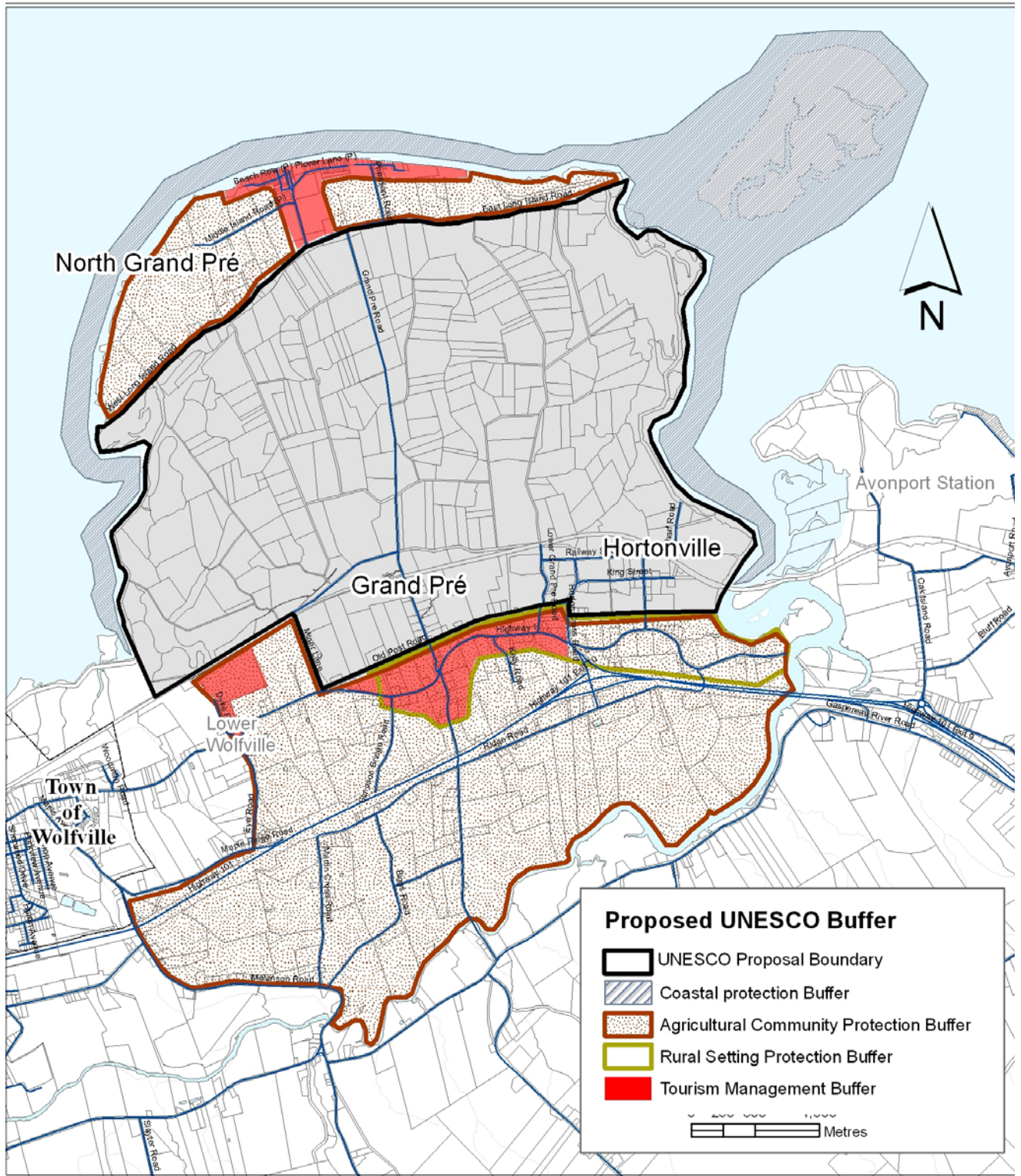


Figure 4: Buffer zone for the proposed property

3. Outstanding Universal Value of Proposed Grand Pré World Heritage Site

The following information identifies why the place is being considered as having 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 proposed Grand Pré World Heritage site 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 proposed Grand Pré World Heritage site 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.

The proposed overarching description of the property’s outstanding universal value reads as follows (draft wording as of September 2009):

Grand Pré is an enduring and inspirational cultural landscape, an outstanding example of a distinctive community-based approach to farming in 17th and 18th-century North America and through its 20th-century memorials an exceptional example of a place of tragedy that has become a symbol for all humanity of hope, perseverance and pride.

The following criteria and attributes are considered in proposing Grand Pré as a candidate for World Heritage designation (Draft criteria and attributes as of September 2009).

Criteria	Attributes
<p><i>(iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.</i></p> <p>The intact dykeland at Grand Pré is an exceptional example of the distinctive Acadian tradition of turning wetlands into highly fertile farmland.</p>	<p>This criterion states that the proposed Grand Pré World Heritage site embodies the characteristics of dykelands as they were built by the Acadians. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dyke walls face the Minas Basin and follow the dyking line set by Acadians in 18th century on the east side of the Grand Pré Marsh and on the west side as set in the 19th century by the successors of the New England Planters. • In-situ Remains of 17th, 18th, 19th, and early 20th century dykes made of compact soil, brush; • Continued function of the dykes and the aboiteau system to protect the fertile land; • Exposed on two faces to the tides of the Bay of Fundy;

<p><i>(v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.</i></p> <p>Grand Pré is an outstanding North American example of an agricultural area where a succession of peoples of European descent – Acadians, New England Planters and later generations of farmers – have adapted to and developed an enduring agricultural relationship with their distinctive coastal environment of dykeland, upland and wetland.</p>	<p>This criterion states that the proposed Grand Pré World Heritage site embodies the characteristics of a settlement and land use that illustrates the agricultural adaptation to an intertidal environment. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat open area are evidence of the tidal meadows; • Sightline across the dykelands is uninterrupted by buildings and structures; • Fields are connected but not separated by a physical obstacle (i.,e fence); • Patchwork form of the fields within the dykeland illustrate the interrelationship between dyking projects and the natural drainage patterns that take away water from the fields, out through <i>aboiteaux</i>, into the Minas basin; • Maximum extent of the dyked area; • Interrelationship between the different components of the heart of the Acadian, Planter and later settlement (cemetery, roads, houses, dykeland) and the dykelands; • Linear and dispersed settlement pattern along the marsh and North of the Old Post Road; • Town Plot of the New England Planters mostly intact and visible; • Roads from the Acadian period lead in and out of dykelands, through the settlement; • Accumulated soil in fields as a result of tidal deposition; • Uninterrupted use for agricultural purposes; • Dykeland managed by a community-based body of landowners; • Dykeland continues to be located in the area originally transformed by the Acadians between Long Island and the mainland; • Location of culverts and <i>aboiteaux</i> is in relation to natural drainage patterns; • The remains of the heart of the Acadian settlement such as the cemetery, documented location of the church, and other buildings; • In situ archaeological remains of structures, roads, <i>aboiteaux</i>, features on the marshland and on the upland; • Rural setting defined by low density of structures along the dykelands, fields on the dykelands and the uplands; • Physical proximity of the farming community;
<p><i>(vi) to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance;</i></p> <p>Through its evocative memorials to a people who overcame a tragedy of forced migration, the Acadian Deportation, Grand Pré is a symbol of hope, perseverance, and pride for all humanity.</p>	<p>This criterion states that the proposed Grand Pré World Heritage site embodies the characteristics of a landscape that has been symbolically reclaimed in a way that express values of universal significance. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorials, such as the Memorial Church, the statue of Evangeline, Herbin’s Cross, and the Deportation Cross; • Intact original design of the memorial park setting (paths and commemorative garden) at Grand-Pré NHSC by Percy Nobbs; • Continued use of the commemorative gardens and the various monuments as a place of reflection on the events that took place at Grand Pré, with a focus on the Deportation of 1755; • Regularly – on an annual basis (July 28, August 15 and September 5) and on important anniversaries – Grand Pré is the place where great numbers of Acadians and others come together to reflect on the events of the Deportation and how a people was able to overcome

	<p>such a tragedy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most memorials remain in their original locations established in the 1920s with exception of the Deportation Cross, recently relocated to a more historically appropriate spot at Horton Landing;• Grand-Pré NHSC contains archaeological remains of the heart of the community that existed until 1755;• Horton Landing is the original location from where Acadians were deported and New England Planters arrived;• Dirt road running along the dykeland and beside Grand-Pré NHSC is the very road upon which the Acadians were marched to deportation and the road upon which the New England Planters walked to take over the area and begin to settle and repair the dykes damaged in the 1759 storm;• Numerous archaeological sites on the uplands within the boundaries of Grand-Pré NHSC attest to the prior Acadian occupation• Grand Pré, especially the NHSC, have for over a century been central to the Acadian identity, conveying messages of perseverance, hope and pride;
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4. Management Context

4.1 Socio-Economic Information

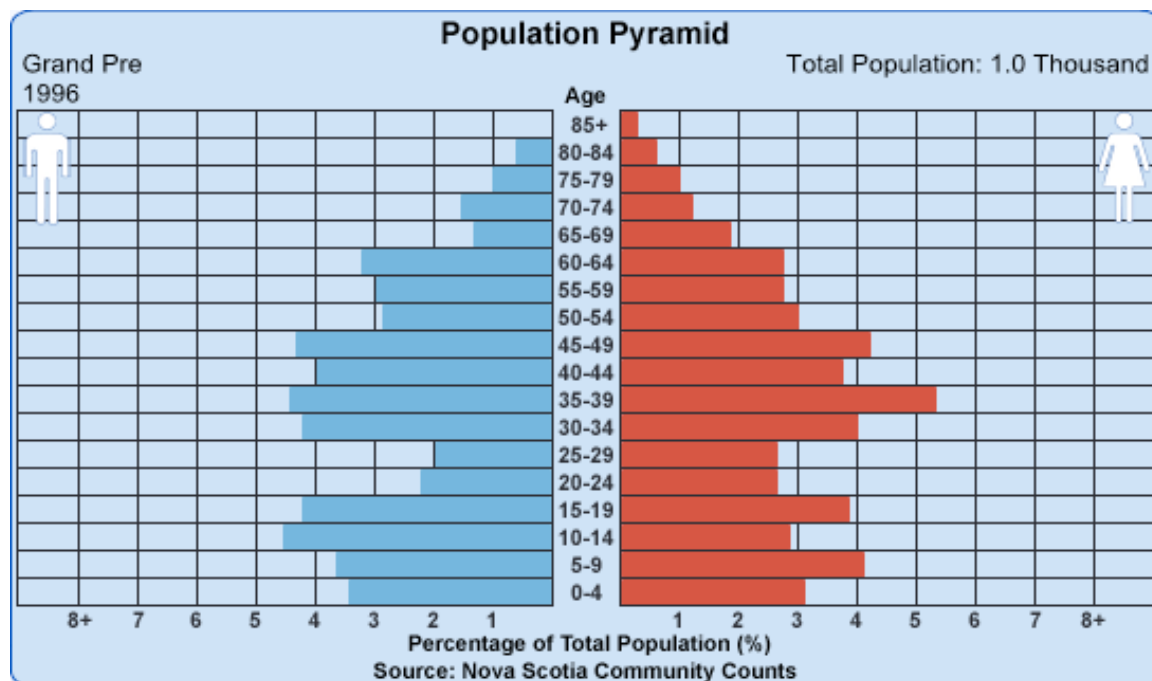
There are a total of 70 civic addresses located inside the boundary. The large majority of dwellings consist of single detached units with some mobile homes. The trend has been to maintain single dwellings.

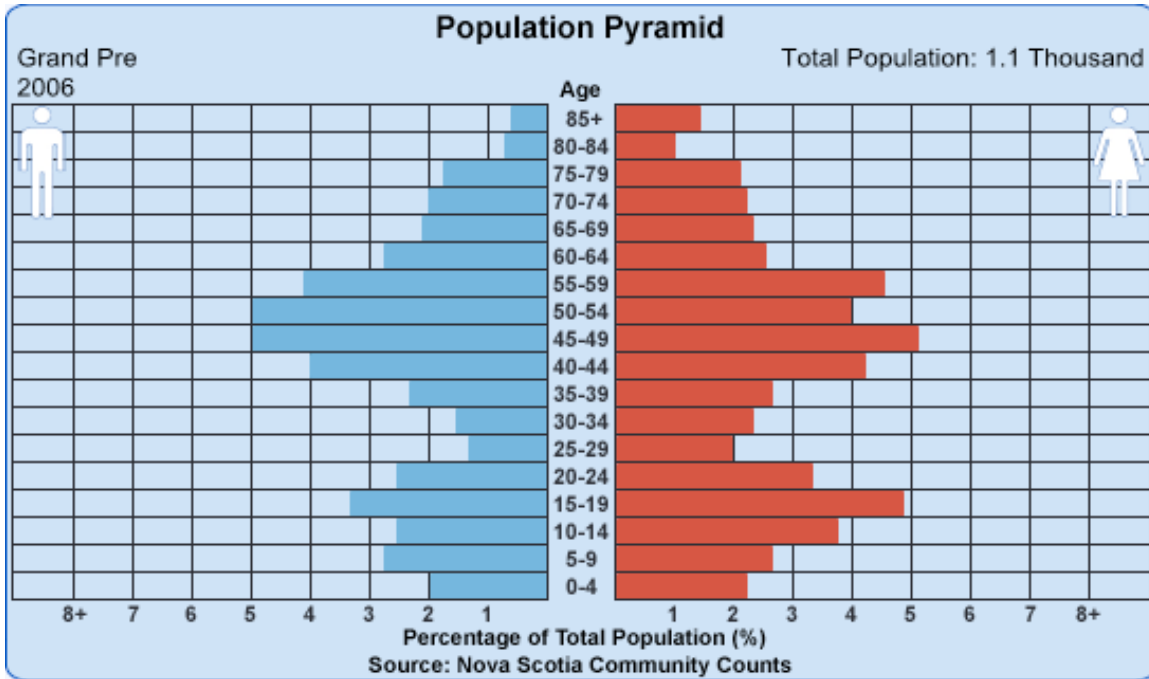
Agriculture is an important economic activity in the community. It employs some 14 % of residents directly. Other labour force figures include 16 % of individuals that are associated to trades, transport, and equipment operators, and 26 % are in sales and services. Much of that labour force is also dependent on agricultural activities.

Grand Pré hamlet is predominantly residential and has a denser concentration of buildings than in the rest of the property. Most of the services and businesses are concentrated in the hamlet. Hortonville is a community which includes a larger number of farms and some services concentrated in an area around exit 10 of highway 101.

The community has grown by about 20% over the past 30 years. As illustrated by figure XXXX which provide population profiles for the community in 1996 and 2006, the largest age group is the one between the age of 40 and 60 with approximately 17% of the local residents. Another important observation is the large representation of 2 person households in the community. This suggests that there is a change in the population profile that may represent a challenge to maintain a vibrant agricultural community.

Figure 5: 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 concentrate businesses and services. Municipal policies aim to continue concentrating businesses and services in those areas. This may require expanding the area at exit 10 of Highway 101 to accommodate additional opportunities.

Inside the boundary, Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada is a significant tourism attraction in the heart of the hamlet. It offers opportunities for visitors to learn about the way of life of the Acadians. 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 wineries, bed and breakfasts, a motel, a gas station, a convenience store, stores that sell crafts and local products, campgrounds, and a coffee roasting company.

Zoning and municipal policies promote the agricultural use of the area and discourages 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 to be 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 and Grand Pré and Area has a much higher proportion of Class 2 and 3 soils than other parts of the County.

Certain industrial uses, commercial recreation uses, and development agreements are allowed in the agricultural district provided they will not lead to a loss of Class 2, 3, or active Class 4 lands. Urban growth is also controlled to avoid expansion toward agricultural industry.

4.3 Factors Affecting the Property

The factors affecting the property are associated with development pressures, environmental pressures, visitor pressures, and natural disasters. Natural disasters are addressed in chapter XXXX Natural disasters and Risk Preparedness.

Major development pressure related factors include pressures on the agricultural economy, densification, lot encroachment, traffic, and the installation of wind turbines.

The main environmental pressure comes from coastal erosion. Tourism related activities need to be managed to ensure that they do not have a negative impact on the integrity of the property.

4.3.1 Development pressures

4.3.1.1 Maintenance of an agricultural economy

The proposed World Heritage site aims to recognize and protect a living agricultural landscape, expressed by the enduring agricultural relationship of local communities with the marshland, and the maintenance of the fertile farmland created from transformed wetlands. As such, the maintenance of an agricultural economy is key to providing the resources and supporting the conservation of the property. In order for the agricultural landscape of Grand Pré to be preserved and to survive, there must be farmers and a sustainable agricultural economy. There must be continuing possibilities for agriculture to develop in step with the times. At the same time, development of this kind must proceed hand in hand with preservation of the unique natural and cultural values existing within the site.

Grand Pré and its surrounding communities is a vibrant agricultural community where modern agriculture is practised. However, like many agricultural communities it is under pressure from economic realities, changing demographics, and loss of agricultural land to development. Agriculture supports the local economy through food production, value-added processing and agri-tourism. Agricultural land in Grand Pré is also valuable for its scenery and its importance to tourists and tourism-related businesses, such as farmer's markets and wineries.

Kings County 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 agricultural-related activities. This local industry represents 30% of the agriculture and 50% of the agricultural-related manufacturing for Nova Scotia. The overall farming capability of Kings County is large relative to its modest agricultural land base. The total farm production per capita is 2 ½ times the national average. (Agricultural Working Group Report 2007)

Grand Pré's agricultural economy revolves mainly around the production of milk, meat, and fruits. Crops grown in recent years on the marshland include: corn, salt hay, soy, alfalfa, winter and spring wheat, and oats. In the past the area was renowned for its orchards, mainly apple. Over the past two decades, that industry has decreased in importance. Current expanding industries include grape growing for wine making. Cattle are raised mainly for milk production. Profitability in these crops, in milk production or in value added products is essential to the maintenance of the marshland and the whole of this unique agricultural landscape. Net farm income has dropped by an average of 91 per cent in Nova Scotia since

1971. There is no specific data for farmers working in and around Grand Pré, but because production relies on supply and demand quotas, the area may be faring better than the average farm in the province.

As a result of changes in the agricultural economy over the year, some farm buildings have been abandoned or been reused. In all though, most farms have adapted their buildings to their needs. None of these buildings have elements that are unique to the area.

Local demographics indicate that the most important age group is between 40 and 60 years old and that households are getting smaller. This information supports anecdotal information provided by local farmers about the future of their industry. There are concerns that younger generations are not interested in pursuing farming activities which is an important risk to maintaining the agricultural economy. Moreover, the area attracts new residents who for the most part are individuals who retire in Grand Pré to enjoy the rural setting while being somewhat close to amenities provided by the neighbouring town of Wolfville or even Halifax. There is little immigration of individuals who actively participate in supporting the agricultural economy.

The number of farmers working on the marshland has been steadily decreasing over the years. As the number of landowners decreases, the burden of responsibilities in maintaining the marshland for the remaining landowners increases. This may create an issue of long term capacity to provide the financial and human resources to maintain an effective marsh body and implement its role in maintaining the marshland, thus altering the relationship between the Department of Agriculture and the marsh body.

Although most of the land is part of an agricultural district, there are exceptions that allow for the development of non farming related structures. Farmers are expressing to the municipality that maintaining an agricultural industry is becoming increasingly difficult. Land use conflicts between agricultural and residential uses have also put pressure on farmers.



Figure 6: 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 lot encroachment

The Grand Pré World Heritage Site proposal recognizes a distinctive settlement pattern characterized by field patterns, roads, a disperse settlement, and an active agricultural activity. These characteristics are under pressure from densification and lot encroachment.

While the majority of the area is part of an agricultural district, existing municipal by-laws allow for non-farm related structures to be built on lots designated as pre-1994 lots and agricultural infill sites. These exceptions allow for the development of one non-farm dwelling per lot created prior to August 1, 1994, by site plan approval subject to the lot having frontage on a public road. Agricultural infill sites are defined as sites in the agricultural zone located between two dwellings, or between a dwelling and a road right-of-way, and where the adjacent existing side lot line of the dwelling lot on both sides, or of a dwelling lot on one side and the boundary of the road right-of-way on the other side, are no greater than a total of 400 feet apart. These can also be densified.

Development is a pressure that applies to varying degrees to the entire property. However, the pressure on the marshland is reduced as, in accordance with the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act* and its Grand Pré Marsh Body Land Use Regulations, no development can be accommodated on the designated

marshland unless a variance permit is granted 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 to be used for the generation of power.

Densification can also result from permitted smaller lot sizes. Lot sizes vary in the area. On the marshland, lot sizes vary depending on location and ability to drain. No construction is permitted unless a variance is requested. In Grand Pré Hamlet, lot sizes are a minimum of 50,000 sq.ft whereas in the agricultural district, which includes all of Hortonville, lot sizes are a minimum of 20,000 sq.ft.

There are currently 70 civic units within the boundary, 20 in Grand Pré Hamlet and 50 in Hortonville. There are a total of 18 lots that fall within the parameters of a pre-1994 or infill lot, representing a total potential increase in densification of 26 %. This excludes the ability to build additional structures in areas zoned agriculture.

Lot encroachment is mainly observed as a result of ownership of some roads having lapsed. Some have lost their function and were absorbed in fields. This is particularly apparent in Hortonville's town grid.

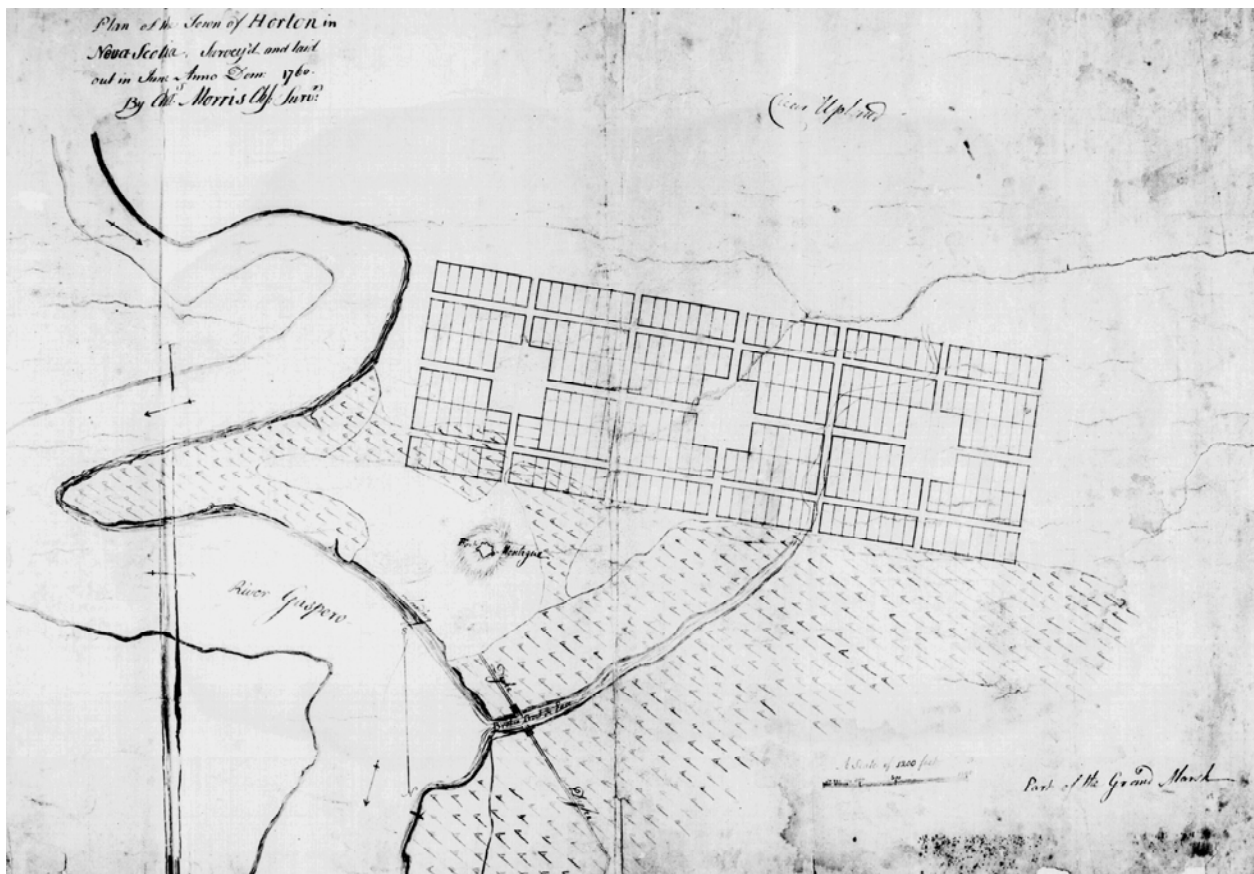


Figure 7: 'Horton' town grid as planned by the British military surveyors. This is from a 1760's map.

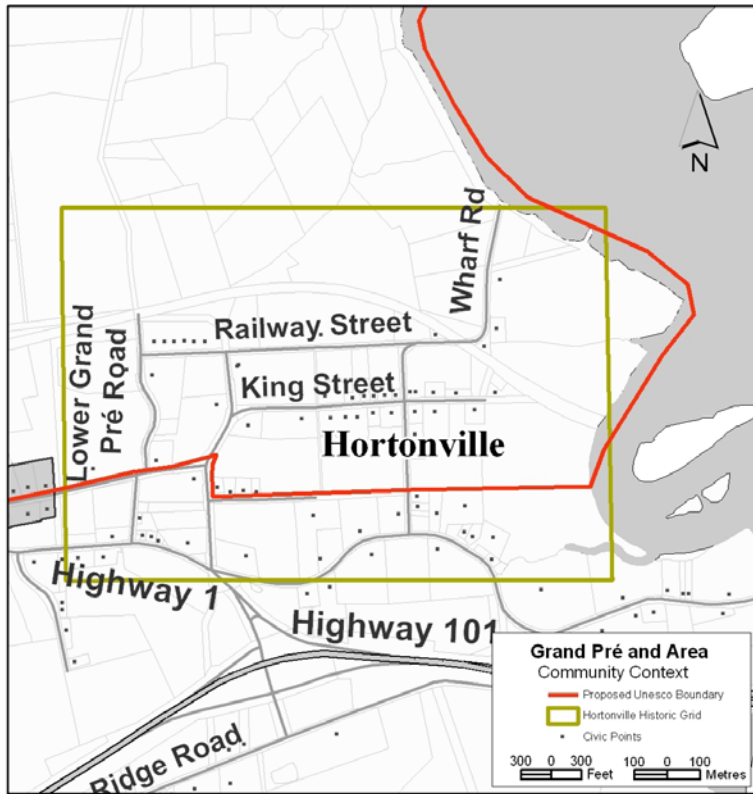


Figure 8: Close up of Hortonville town grid as defined in grey by Railway Street, King Street, Middle Street, and Horton Cross Road, Patterson Road. Notice the streets that end abruptly without meeting up with a crossroad indicating sections that have now fallen into disuse. An example is Middle Street.

Figure 9: Hereunder is a picture of where Middle Street ceases to be a street and becomes a path.



Densification may put pressure on archaeological sites in an area that is historically known to be a densely populated and used area in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. 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 proposed area, such as above ground remains of an old Acadian dyke, Acadian and Planter cellars, Aboriginal artefacts, and old aboiteaux. Most of these discoveries were accidental and were found on privately owned land.

4.3.1.3 Installation of wind turbines

Wind turbines can be an important element of the operations of an agricultural community. Small scale wind turbines that are less than 170 ft in height and produce less than 100 kW are currently allowed in the area.

The area is identified on Nova Scotia's wind resource map as having moderate potential for the installation of utility size wind turbines. At 80 m above ground level (AGL), the wind speed is calculated to be approximately 6.51 – 7.0 metres per second (m/s), at 50 m AGL approximately 6.01 – 6.5 m/s and at 30 m AGL approximately 5.51 – 6.5 m/s. There has been recent interest from energy companies in the Grand Pré marshland as a possible location for a wind farm.

Large utility size wind turbines have a diameter between 40 m and 80 m with tower heights of up to 100 m. In order to develop a viable operation, a wind farm would require a large number and a large concentration of these turbines.

Studies carried out in Europe and North America on potential impacts of wind turbines on the tourism economy, heritage, and the environment, have indicated that there are risks of significant impacts. In addition, the World Heritage Committee has in the past expressed concern about the development of new structures, including wind turbines, that were incompatible with the values of a World Heritage site and that had a negative impact on its integrity and authenticity. In the future, should there be a proposal for the development of infrastructure on the marshland, assessments would be essential to determine whether there would be impacts on the outstanding universal value of the proposed Grand Pré World Heritage site.

In the case of Grand Pré, there are a number of aspects of the property as a proposed World Heritage site that have value which can be summarized as follows:

- From a heritage perspective, the extent of the tidal meadows, the relationship between land and water, the view points within the site, the viewsheds into and out from the site, the drainage patterns, the archaeological remains, the agricultural use, and the ability to reflect (quietness) are important attributes of the place.
- From a tourism perspective, the area has inspired and continues to inspire artists, is a popular location for cottages, mobile homes, and other seasonal tourists, and is appreciated for its rural setting.

These are important to the proposed World Heritage site and are elements that need to be taken into consideration in assessing impacts.

4.3.2 Environmental pressure

4.3.2.1 Coastal erosion and rising sea level

Coastal erosion is the primary constant environmental pressure exerted on the property, affecting mainly the dykes and Long Island/ North Grand Pré.

The site is located on the edge of the Minas Basin and subject twice daily to the tides of the Bay of Fundy. Coastal erosion has been a constant force for years and has been mitigated through various strategies. Dykes have been maintained to ensure their stability and integrity. Shorelines in some cases were protected by building rock faces. Because of the intensity and importance of the tides, coastal erosion is a situation that is complex to address and effects cannot be completely mitigated.

A coastal erosion study performed on the shores of Long Island demonstrated that there has been a loss of land between 1961 and 2002 ranging from 11.2 m (37 ft) to 81 m (266 ft). There is a very pronounced rate of erosion in areas that do not have a rock wall to protect them.

The Canadian Wildlife Service has been monitoring erosion on the Boot Island National Wildlife Area. Loss of shoreline is recorded at an average of 0.581 m between 1990 and 2008 with a total loss average of 4.65 m of shoreline in almost 20 years. There appears to be an acceleration of erosion since 1992 with a rate of 0.34 that year to a rate of 0.82 between 2006- 2008.

A 2009 assessment of changes in the extent of the salt marsh outside the eastern and western dykes based on 1961 and 2002 aerial photographs indicate (DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE).

Rising sea levels have also exerted a constant pressure on the dykes. As the dykes are topped up to respond to changes, it increases the structure's weight and leads to it slowly sinking.

Rocks are used to protect the dykes. They are installed in general before winter to help protect the dykes from the winter storms and the effects of the ice. However, it has been observed that some of these rocks were carried over the dykes during strong storms. Strong wave activity can move those rocks which in certain circumstances have been demonstrated to accelerate the erosion.

There has been some discussion about the potential positive effect of restoring salt marshes to serve as a buffer between the land and the sea. It has been demonstrated that they can mitigate erosion associated with storms.

Because of the number of landowners and authorities responsible, a coordinated effort and holistic approach to managing erosion on the entire face of the property is necessary to yield positive results.



Figure 10: 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 pressure.

4.3.3 Tourism and visitor pressure

4.3.3.1 Tourism trends

Grand Pré is located in the Annapolis Valley about an hour's drive from Halifax and a few minutes from the town of Wolfville. The area is a popular week end and summer destination with Nova Scotians.

In 2008, a report by Dr. Brian van Blarcom from Acadia University, looked at the tourism trends in the Grand Pré area and provided a forecast of possible economic impacts resulting from a World Heritage designation.

Its review of trends indicated that tourism in Nova Scotia generated \$1.3 billion in revenues in 2007 and is a large component of the province's economy. The Annapolis Valley is one of the province's key area, generating about 10.3% of Nova Scotia's tourism revenues (Tourism Insights, 2008). Visitation has been slightly increasing in Nova Scotia. However, much of this increase in visitation has accrued in the Halifax-Dartmouth area, while the rest of the province has experienced slower growth or even a downward trend in recent years. Tourism revenues have decreased 11.6% during the same time period (Tourism Insights, 2008). Visitors to Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada have also declined. In 1998, 65,115 visited the national historic site, but by 2008, visitation had fallen to 28,516. This represents a 56% decrease over a ten year period. This is important information to consider since it suggests that the area was once able to accommodate a significantly more important number of tourists.

In the summer of 2008, tourists were surveyed at Grand Pré and particular locations around the historic site. The survey was comprised of fifteen questions which aimed to identify the origin and age of the visitor, as well as various questions to develop a profile of their trip to Grand Pré. A total of 278 surveys were completed. Of the survey respondents, 68% of them were from outside of Nova Scotia, with the largest portion being from the United States (34%). Non Atlantic Province Canadians comprise the second largest portion of respondents, totalling 29% of the surveys. Of the total number of visitors surveyed an overwhelming majority indicated they came to the area because of the national historic site, followed by the winery. The latter point is crucial as it suggests that visitors will target those sites and that the property's carrying capacity will in part be assessed based on the capacity of those services to manage tourism.

Dr. Van Blacom's report concludes that, based on a model that takes into account the Lunenburg experience and other factors, a World Heritage designation would increase visitation by approximately 6.2 % from current numbers.

4.3.3.2 Tourism infrastructure and attractions

Grand Pré has been a significant tourism destination since at least the mid-1800s when visitors from around the world came to discover the "Land of Evangeline", the place that served as the setting for American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem *Evangeline: A Tale of Acadie*. Tourists came by train to the area up until the 1980s. Since the mid-20th century, cars and buses have steadily replaced the train as the mode of transportation to access the site.

As awareness about the area grew, opportunities to offer services geared to tourism also increased. In the late 19th century, there were plans to develop a historic park, an idea that came to fruition in 1917 when John Frederic Herbin, a local businessman, provided land to the Dominion Atlantic Railway. A park which included the remains of the heart of the former Acadian village of Grand Pré and hosted a number of commemorative structures such as a Memorial Church and a statue of Evangeline was inaugurated in the 1920s. That park was later transferred to the Government in Canada in 1957 to be designated and protected as a historic site of national significance in 1961. Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada has since then been owned and managed by the Parks Canada Agency.

Other tourism related infrastructure outside the property boundaries include a campground in North Grand Pré, a number of cottages, a motel, various beds and breakfasts, restaurants, coffee shops, and convenience store. There is no tourism office in the immediate area.

Visitors are also attracted to the area to visit the wineries, for bird watching, going to the beach, enjoying the scenery, and shopping for crafts and local products. Visitors are discouraged from accessing the marshland since it is for the most part private property and pedestrian or car traffic can conflict with the need to operate farming equipment. The nearby town of Wolfville is the closest urban centre. It is a university town which includes a number of services and attractions for visitors.

4.3.3.3 Property's carrying capacity (PRELIMINARY INFORMATION)

The property's carrying capacity is defined as the area's ability to sustain the pressure from visitors and tourism related activities. It can express the limits of acceptable change (i.e. how much change is acceptable before the protected area loses its value). At cultural and natural protected heritage areas, it may focus on the ability for the visitor to experience the area's important attributes without negatively impacting them and without the tourism related services impacting them, including assessing traffic patterns, infrastructure, and services. At the property these attributes would include such aspects as the agricultural use of the marshland, the agricultural setting, the historic roads, the viewplanes, and the capacity to contemplate and reflect.

Circulation patterns in the area are characterized by two main entry points and many key destinations. The two main entry points are located on highway 1. Traffic flowing west originates from exit 10 at Highway 101, and vehicles flowing east come from Wolfville. There are key destinations along highway 1 in the community which include wineries, a gas station, restaurants and coffee shops, and local craft stores. These are all concentrated in specific areas.

From highway 1, Grand Pré Road is most often used to access key destinations within and beyond the property which include the dykelands, North Grand Pré, Evangeline Beach, and the national historic site. Grand Pré Road is used equally by local residents, visitors, and farmers. Other roads that are frequently accessed, particularly by visitors and local residents, include Old Post Road. These thoroughfares have had this pattern of use for decades with greater numbers of visitors in the past. A number of actions were taken in the past to improve signage and road alignment in response to farmers' and residents and to reduce road and land use conflict.

A preliminary assessment of the property's carrying capacity took into consideration:

- *trends in traffic patterns*: highway 1 and Grand Pré Road have consistently been the most used thoroughfares for residents, farmers, and visitors to circulate in the area;
- *trends in number of visitors*: in the past, visitors to the national historic site, a key destination strategically located in the community, numbered significantly higher than now, from high numbers in the late 1990s of approximately 70,000 to current numbers of approximately 30,000. Forecasted increases in visitation based on current numbers suggest an increase of 6.2%;
- *land use bylaws*: most of the area is designated as an agricultural district which guides development towards agricultural related infrastructure;
- *existing key destinations*: these key destinations are concentrated in specific areas on Long Island, along Highway 1, and on Grand Pré Road, and include services for residents and for visitors;
- *current cultural tourism infrastructure*: the main cultural tourism infrastructure is the national historic site;

The assessment suggests that the area has a history of accommodating tourism and has the capacity to adapt to increased tourism activity without negatively impacting its values. There is a yet undefined need to accommodate the visitors who will wish to experience the proposed World Heritage site.



Figure 11: 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. Management Strategy

This management plan relies on a strategy that provides shared principles, goals and objectives, for the stakeholders involved in the protection and interpretation of the property. It also builds on each jurisdiction's responsibilities, processes, and policies to ensure a collaborative approach to sharing information and decision-making for the property's long-term conservation.

5.1 Principles, Goals and Objectives

The principles of this management plan are:

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

Principle 2: The primary focus of this 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 and Technical Advisory Committee* and for decision-making for the regulatory authorities.

Principle 3: The *Proposed Grand Pré World Heritage site* 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 and that they have a strong emotional attachment to it.

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

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

The *Proposed Grand Pré World Heritage site* Management Plan requires regular review by the Stewardship and Technical Advisory 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.

The goals and objectives of this management plan are:

- Goal 1: To provide for the protection, continuing agricultural use and appreciation of the *Proposed Grand Pré World Heritage site* by:
 - a) Ensuring that agriculture remains a vibrant economic activity of the community;

- b) Ensuring that resources are dedicated to the monitoring and maintenance of the dykes;
 - c) Ensuring that ongoing research is nurtured to continue and fill the gaps in knowledge about the landscape and the people that inhabited it over the years;
 - d) Ensuring that the Grand Pré Marsh Body, as long term steward of the marshland, continues to play a significant role in the maintenance, use and protection of the marshlands;
 - e) Ensuring that visitors to the community are aware, through signage and brochures, of the need to be mindful that they are entering an active agricultural community;
 - f) Ensuring 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 *Proposed Grand Pré World Heritage site* 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 *Proposed Grand Pré World Heritage site* in accordance with UNESCO guidelines.
 - d) Developing tools and interpretation on the history and importance of agriculture in that region;
 - e) Continuing to raise awareness about the Acadian people and the way they overcame their forced migrations of the 18th century;
 - 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 *Proposed Grand Pré World Heritage site* by:
 - a) providing for community input and encouraging community participation;
 - b) 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 jurisdictions;
 - c) ensuring the 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 *Proposed Grand Pré World Heritage site* 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

a) *Municipality of the County of Kings: Grand Pré and Area Community Plan and Land Use Bylaws*

In accordance with the *Municipal Government Act* of the province of Nova Scotia, the Municipality of the County of Kings has developed a *Community Plan for Grand Pré and Area* which includes the communities of Grand Pré, North Grand Pré, Hortonville, and portions of Lower Wolfville.

The *Municipal Government Act* permits a municipality to establish committees to undertake research and public consultation and provide recommendations to a municipal council with respect to the adoption of planning policies and bylaws. In developing a management strategy for the area covered by the four communities, the Municipality of the County of Kings worked with the Grand Pré and Area Community Association with the objective to develop the “vision that the community has for its future in a landscape of great environmental, cultural, and historical significance” (ToR).

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.

DETAILS ON THE COMMUNITY PLAN WILL BE INCLUDED ONCE IT IS APPROVED BY COUNCIL

b) Special Places Protection Act

The Special Places Protection Act aims to provide for the preservation, protection, regulation, exploration, excavation, acquisition and study of important archaeological, historical and palaeontological sites and remains, including those underwater. The Heritage Division of the 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".

There is no part of the *Proposed Grand Pré World Heritage site* that is designated a protected site under the act. The act applies to the area in terms of the protection of archaeological and historical resources, except on federal lands.

Research and any other exploration for the purpose of seeking heritage objects require a heritage research permit. A holder of this permit is required to provide a report that details the work established and must deliver all heritage objects recovered to the Nova Scotia Museum as they become the property of the Province of Nova Scotia. Research permit holders must have the consent of landowners to enter their lands.

Sites that are identified as a result of work carried out under a permit are entered into the Province of Nova Scotia's inventory of archaeological sites. The act states that no person shall knowingly destroy, desecrate, deface or alter archaeological or historical remains whether designated or not unless he 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 of the costs of the mitigation measure. Penalties are considered for anyone that contravenes the act.

The act applies to all archaeological sites in the province. Implementation of provisions of the act depends on the department's capacity.

c) Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act

The Department of Agriculture is responsible for the application of the act. The Resource Stewardship Division includes the expertise to implement the provisions of the act. The Division's Land Protection Section carries the responsibility 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. The act protects approximately 1220 hectares of marshland at Grand Pré.

The *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act* sets out the responsibilities to create, maintain, operate, rebuild, and repair the dykes. 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 include (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.

The a management structure for the dyke has been in existence at least since 1804 possibly even since the 1770s, based on minutes from dyke proprietor meetings. It is one of the largest and most active marsh bodies in the province. It includes XXXXXX members and meets at least once a year. It has actively worked to maintain the dyke by protecting its agricultural use and by investing in the repair and maintenance of roads, ditches, drainage, and dykes. It contributes to sharing costs of maintenance on certain infrastructure with the Department of Agriculture.

The *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act* allows for a variance permit to be issued by the Marshland Administrator or for an exemption to be granted by the Governor in Council for 'structures to be used for the generation of power'. Regulations regarding variances indicate that a variance cannot be issued if the proposal **(a)** substantially interferes with drainage or other works in a way that negatively impacts on the existing agricultural activity or the agricultural potential of the marshland section; **(b)** consists of removing topsoil from the marshland section; or **(c)** is contrary to any applicable municipal land-use by-law or rules of a marsh body. An appeal process exists to the Marshland Commission should a proponent wish to appeal of a decision made by the Marshland Administrator.

In accordance with the province of Nova Scotia's *Environment Act* and its *Environmental Assessment Regulations*

d) Parks Canada Agency Act

The Government of Canada, through the Parks Canada Agency, is the owner of a selected number of parcels of lands within the boundary, including Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada (NHSC), the site of the commemoration of the Battle of Grand Pré, and Horton Landing.

These properties are administered by the Parks Canada Agency under the authority of the *Parks Canada Agency Act*. Ownership by the Government of Canada and their designation as national historic sites ensures that all of the elements of national historic significance and the ones related to the proposed outstanding universal value are protected under federal legislation and policy.

Pursuant to the *Parks Canada Agency Act*, the agency's *Guiding Principles and Operational Policies* 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*, and the *Parks Canada Agency Act* requires the agency to implement them as they relate to the protection and management of protected heritage areas. The act also requires that each national historic site administered by the Parks Canada Agency have in place a management plan approved by the Minister of the Environment.

The management plan stresses the importance of the site for the Acadians and provides resources to maintain the memorials and provide access to them. The site has in the past participated in major Acadian community events, such as the 250th anniversary of the commemoration of the Deportation in 2005 and the World Acadian Congress in 2004. These are important events that allow the Acadian community to celebrate its identity and its history. The management plan commits to continuing and strengthening that relationship to ensure that the place remains relevant to the Acadians and maintains its symbolic status. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WILL BE ADDED ONCE THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IS COMPLETED

e) Historic Sites and Monuments Act

There are four areas of national historic significance commemorated under the authority of the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* within the boundary.

Grand-Pré NHSC is a national historic site of Canada owned and administered by the government of Canada through the Parks Canada Agency. The site is operated in cooperation with the *Société Promotion Grand-Pré* who delivers the visitor services and develops interpretation programs.

Grand Pré Rural Historic District NHSC is a national historic site of Canada that includes the communities of North Grand Pré, Grand Pré, Hortonville, Gaspereau, parts of Melanson and parts of Lower Wolfville. It is a commemoration which does not carry legal restrictions or federal authority.

The sites of the *Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada's* plaque commemorating the Battle of Grand Pré and of the plaque commemorating the Arrival of the Planters are not considered national historic sites but rather places where events of national historic significance are commemorated. These places are owned by the Parks Canada Agency, but because they are not historic sites its policies relating to national historic sites do not apply. However, the *Cultural Resource Management Policy* applies.

f) Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada

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, the province of Nova Scotia, endorsed the document, with some departments, such as the department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal, adopting it as policy.

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 collaboration and participatory means of all stakeholders.

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, permits that were delivered, and makes decisions about infrastructure installation. 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.

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. There is no active 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 condition 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 erosion.

The Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal is responsible for maintenance and building of roads. It has mechanisms to evaluate condition of roads and plan for 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.

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, the drainage, and the private roads. Landowners are working and living 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 in the Marsh Body's meetings.

5.2.2.2 Managing Activities: Planning, Implementation and Monitoring

Activities in the area proposed for designation are managed by various authorities. Each authority has mechanisms and resources in place to review proposals, plan for them, implement activities, and monitor changes. These mechanisms need to take into consideration the outstanding universal value to ensure its conservation.

Reporting is a key step in the management cycle. Processes need to be in place to ensure a standard approach to monitoring and reporting on condition, to fulfill the purpose of periodic reporting to the World Heritage Committee as defined under section 201 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

a) Municipal jurisdiction

Development and land use on the property, excluding federal and provincial land, is managed through municipal zoning and bylaws. The municipality's planning department maintains planning capacity to review proposals, develop policies, and assist project proponents in implementing municipal bylaws. The municipality maintains internal capacity to review projects as they relate to the heritage district.

Development is to be managed in order to maintain the enduring values of the proposed World Heritage site of Grand Pré. This focuses on maintaining the integrity of the resources and protecting the agricultural identity of the community. This management plan fully recognizes that new structures are part of the natural evolution of a living landscape. It also recognizes that through many changes, the landscape of Grand Pré has maintained the values that today make it exceptional for Nova Scotia, Canada and perhaps humanity as a whole.

Control over development is ensured through defining most of the area as an agricultural district. This sets the framework to determine acceptable development. There is currently no policy regarding installation of large scale wind turbines.

Municipal council has consistently demonstrated its commitment to protecting agricultural land. The 1979 Municipal Planning Strategy exemplifies that long term commitment making the Municipality of the County of Kings a leader in Canada.

b) Provincial jurisdiction

Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage

Planning for archaeological resources under the authority of the Province of Nova Scotia is carried out by the Special Places Program. The Special Places Program is responsible to maintain the inventory of archaeological resources, issue heritage research permits, and provide 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* specifies that no person shall knowingly destroy an archaeological site, the Special Places Program is responsible to develop and implement policies, guidelines and procedures to manage that aspect of the act. Resources are limited to achieve that goal.

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 assessment is required which provides a mechanism for stakeholders to express concerns if there are any.

Department of Agriculture

Planning for dyke, aboiteau, and drainage work is managed by the Department of Agriculture. Implementation is carried out or supervised by the department as well.

The aboiteau is the only technology used to drain and maintain marshland in Grand Pré. Aboiteaux have traditionally been built out of wood, but over the years the larger ones were replaced with concrete structures. More recently, aboiteaux have been rebuilt or replaced using high density polyethylene pipe. Though the material has changed, the traditional technology and principles of dyking have remained.

Dykes in the Grand Pré area were traditionally built from sod taken directly from the saltmarsh. Farmers would cut 'bricks' of sod with specialized instruments and arrange them so as to build a solid structure that would resist to the impact of the tides. More recently, the operation has been mechanized with large machines extracting the sod and topping the dykes. Topping of dykes reduces the potential for marshlands to be flooded from normal storm events. In addition to topping the dykes, in areas where coastal erosion is an issue, the current strategy has been to pile large boulders along the face of the dykes that is most vulnerable. Also, ongoing maintenance of the dykes includes weed control to support the growth of sod.

Drainage is maintained both by the Department of Agriculture and the Grand Pré Marsh Body. Main outlet drainage maintenance is overseen by the department. 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 is responsible for assess the work that needs to be performed based on his annual site visits. The departmental engineer based on the superintendent's verbal report allocates resources to perform the work. The engineering staff provide the department with design capacity. Work in most cases is contracted to private contractors. The departmental budget for the maintenance of all dykes in Nova Scotia is approximately 1.1 M dollars, with 500 K dollars directly allocated to maintenance and repairs.

Other activities or building of infrastructure on the marshland would require a variance permit. Variances for development in a marshland may be authorized by permit by the Marshland Administrator. However, these are few and are not issued if the development substantially interferes with drainage or other work in a way that negatively impacts on the existing agricultural activity or the agricultural potential of the marshland 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. A variance for the construction of wind turbines can be allowed under the provisions of section 41 of the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act*. These projects would require a provincial environmental impact assessment if the proposal generates more than 2MW and a federal assessment should the project trigger such an assessment.

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 and provide the framework for decision-making on the site on issues relating to protection of the resources, education, and visitor experience. The current management plan for the national historic site dates to 2003 and is being reviewed.

In addition, everyday activities and special projects are designed and carried out in accordance with the *Cultural Resource Management Policy* to ensure the respect and maintenance of historic values, various directives, manuals, and guidelines on 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*. Impact assessments are implemented in accordance with internal directives and the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*.

Parks Canada monitors and reports on the condition of its national historic site through a variety of tools. The commemorative integrity evaluation assesses condition of cultural resources, effectiveness of communication of the messages, and implementation of appropriate cultural resource management practices. The visitor experience assessment provides insight on the different aspects of a visitor's experience, from trip planning to onsite services and programmes. Annual stakeholder reports on management plan implementation are prepared. Since 2009, every five years, 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, 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 where it shares the cost with the Department of Agriculture. It also plans for work on roads that are not managed by the department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal.



Figure 12: Drainage work on a field in Hortonville.

5.2.2.3 Sustainable Tourism: Presentation, Interpretation, Services

Destination Southwest Nova Scotia is the not-for-profit organization that provides a voice for the 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 associated related to tourism. Parks Canada at the national historic site is providing a key tourism experience in the area.

Tourism has been a staple activity of the area. Past visitor numbers were significantly higher with approximately 120,000 visitors in the 1990s (data from the national historic site). Since then, those numbers have declined to approximately 30,000 visitors in 2008. 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. 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 amongst other things visiting the national historic site, observing heritage properties along Old Post Road and Grand Pré Road, and accessing the Deportation Cross and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada plaques commemorating the arrival of the New England Planters and the Battle of Grand Pré.

Within the boundary, there are a few beds and breakfasts and some shops. Most other attractions, such as the winery, the Covenanters' 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. The municipality currently allows services to be concentrated in the hamlet of Grand Pré and at the exit of highway 101.

Presentation of local history is done through an exhibit on the New England Planters in Kentville, a few kilometres from Grand Pré, and at the national historic site. There is a local heritage society that organizes events to share knowledge about local history.

Access to the dykes is discouraged in favour of the operation of farming equipment and to protect private property. Visitors are encouraged to appreciate the marshland from a distance. There are no dedicated viewpoints to facilitate that experience.

There is currently no plan to manage the expectations of tourists as a result of a World Heritage designation. As well, there is no definitive approach to managing potential conflicts arising from increased tourism and agricultural activities.

5.2.2.4 Sustainable Agriculture

As the socio-economic information indicates, although the agricultural economy of Grand Pré is vibrant, there are concerns about its future. These concerns are mainly around profitability, nurturing 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 marshland. There is currently a limited understanding of the agricultural industry in the area.

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 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 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 supported by the municipality, the provincial and federal governments and the Kings Regional Development Agency is currently underway.

The municipality of the County of Kings is focusing its zoning strategy on maintaining an agricultural district, which in effect provides land to the industry to sustain itself and thrive.



Figure 13: 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. Buffer Zone

6.1 Purpose of the Buffer Zone

The purpose of the buffer zone is threefold:

- *To create 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 concentrates 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 *Municipality of the County of Kings Municipal Plan for Grand Pré and Area*;
- provincial policies through the Department of Agriculture's policies regarding agricultural activities and the Department of Tourism, Culture, and Heritage through the *Special Places Protection Act* for archaeological sites;
- 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 the extent of the area that includes the communities of North Grand Pré, Grand Pré, Hortonville, Melanson, Gaspereau 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 municipality has building restrictions in North Grand Pré along the coast. Those restrictions are in place to ensure the protection of property. There is no monitoring of shore erosion or mitigation measures that are implemented by individuals.

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. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WILL BE INCLUDED ONCE THE COMMUNITY PLAN IS APPROVED BY COUNCIL**

6.2.2 Department of Agriculture

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

It maintains dykes by monitoring their condition and implementing mitigation measures such as building stone structures to stabilize dykes and reduce the impact of waves and tides on more vulnerable areas. It does not monitor the condition of areas outside the dyke, such as salt marshes.

6.2.3 Other Significant Heritage Areas

The area includes other significant heritage areas such as:

- The National Wildlife Sanctuary on Boot Island: managed by the Canadian Wildlife Service, the federal agency responsible for national wildlife sanctuaries. It is protected under the Wildlife Area Regulations of the *Canada Wildlife Act*. The CWS carries out monitoring work on the condition of the wildlife and its ecosystem. It also monitors coastal erosion of its property. The management direction for the sanctuary revolves around restricted to the island, protection of the species, and monitoring programs.
- A 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 attributes associated to the reason for designation as a national historic site may benefit from federal government financial assistance for conservation and interpretation.

Each heritage area, and each jurisdiction and land owner's actions contribute to protecting the proposed World Heritage site'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 directly 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 14: 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. Natural Disaster and Risk Preparedness (TO BE DRAFTED AT A LATER DATE)

- 7.1 Risk Analysis: Tidal Surge, Breaking of the Dykes, and Floods
- 7.2 Principles for the Repair of a Broken Dyke
- 7.3 Roles, Responsibilities, and Coordination in the Event of a Natural Disaster

8. Monitoring and Review (TO BE DRAFTED AT A LATER DATE)

- 8.1 Indicators
- 8.2 Framework to Assess Impacts to the Outstanding Universal Value
- 8.3 Reporting

9. Implementation

9.1 Governance Structure (proposal)

The proposed property includes lands that are owned by private landowners and the federal government, and administered by the municipal, provincial, and federal governments. The lands on the marshland are privately owned and are administered by the Grand Pré Marsh Body and the Department of Agriculture under the authority of the *Agricultural Marshlands Conservation Act*. The municipality of the County of Kings is the local authority that sets policies for land use both on and off the marsh, except on provincial and federal lands. The federal lands are owned by the Parks Canada Agency and managed according to its policies. The provincial government maintains the dykes and protects archaeological sites.

In addition to this regulatory reality, other groups have a strong attachment to this area, including the Acadians.

Because of these multiple authorities, and the desire from groups who share this heritage to continue to be active stewards, a permanent advisory committee chaired by a representative of Kings RDA and an official sub-committee of the Agency, is to be created and named the Stewardship and Technical Advisory Committee. The advisory committee will have two distinct roles: to manage programming activities relating to the site and to provide advice to regulators.

Specifically, the mandate of the committee will be to:

- Deliver advocacy, education and programming activities related to the Site and its buffers.
- Coordinate the implementation of the management plan;
- Manage the monitoring and reporting requirements of UNESCO;
- Provide advice to regulators on issues related to the protection, interpretation, promotion of the World Heritage Site;
- Facilitate two way communications on issues and concerns between stakeholders and the regulators;
- Review management direction in the management plan;

The membership of the Committee is proposed as follows:

- Parks Canada
- Municipality of the County of Kings

- Grand Pré Marsh Body
- Grand Pre and Area Community Association
- Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture
- The Société Nationale de l'Acadie
- Provincial government representative
- Kings RDA
- Local Community

It is envisioned that there would not be a role for ex-officio representation. However the Stewardship and Technical Advisory Committee can choose to bring in resources that they deem relevant to their discussions, as required.

The committee will meet at minimum twice a year and if needed at the discretion and call of the Chairperson. The committee will commence operations upon successful inscription of the site on the World Heritage List. At this point the Nomination Grand Pre Advisory Board would be disbanded.

The advisory committee will depend on the regulating authorities for sufficient in-kind and financial support to ensure that its mandate can be fulfilled. An operational budget will allow it to carry out its regular activities. It may access other funds for special initiatives.

9.2 Resources

In order to manage the property, numerous organizations will be providing 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 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, as well as for ongoing reporting.

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 is about \$ 1.1 M per year. Budget is allocated based on operational priorities.

The 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 responsible for the implementation of the *Special Places Act*, under which archaeological permitting is regulated. The Heritage Division of the department includes expertise in archaeology, curation,

conservation, and heritage building conservation, on staff to provide. Furthermore, the province unveiled its heritage strategy in 2008 which outlines key priorities for the province.

9.3 Roles and Responsibilities

Each regulatory authority retains its authority to manage and determine policies for the lands under its jurisdiction. As such, the federal government, through the Parks Canada Agency, is sole 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 have 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 permanent committee chaired by the Kings Regional Development Agency named the *Stewardship and Technical Advisory Committee*. The mandate of this committee is to manage programming activities relating to the site and to provide advice to regulators. The regulatory authorities agree, through the terms of a memorandum of understanding with the advisory committee, to provide mechanisms to consult and receive recommendations from the advisory committee on issues pertaining to the management of the future World Heritage Site and on means to protect its outstanding universal value.

The authorities will work with the advisory committee to provide the necessary information to complete periodic reports on the condition of the property to the World Heritage Committee. The Kings RDA, as chair of the STAC, will sit on the Canadian network of World Heritage Sites and liaise with the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee. Kings RDA may take action to facilitate the implementation of recommendations relating to interpretation, tourism and economic development.

10. Priority Actions (TO BE COMPLETED AT A LATER DATE)

The following actions are those that are deemed to be a priority for the life of this management plan:

- 1979 Municipal Planning Strategy implementation
- Agricultural viability strategy
- Implementation of the interpretation strategy
- Develop a study on the efficiency of coastal defence systems for the dykes:

11. Recommendations

The following recommendations need to be addressed in order to meet the expectations of the World Heritage nomination proposal and complete the management plan for the proposed property. They follow recommendations expressed by the Management Plan Working Group as well as direction provided in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

In order to effectively conserve and protect the property's outstanding universal value and attributes within the principles, goals, and objectives of this management plan, it is recommended to:

Municipality of the County of Kings

- *Maintain or strengthen policies regarding the agricultural district in favour or protecting agricultural activities:* this is a crucial element of the strategy to maintain an active agricultural economy. Establish lot sizes and policies that favour agricultural use and minimize conflict between agricultural and residential uses inside and outside the boundary for the proposed property. Policies that support added value agriculture and agri-tourism should be considered.
- *Develop policy regarding the protection of historic roads and paths:* consideration should be given to protecting the historic town grid in Hortonville and roads identified as attributes in the statement of outstanding universal value in order to maintain their use and integrity.
- *Develop policy regarding the protection of viewplanes of significance:* while the municipality has clearly identified viewplanes of significance, it should consider develop policy to clearly define and manage them. This will allow assessments of impacts and determine acceptable development.
- *Develop policy restricting installation of wind turbines within the boundary to small size wind turbines:* consideration should be given to a precautionary approach and prohibit the installation of utility size wind turbines. Utility size wind farms would require a concentration of a number of large size wind turbines which may have an effect on such attributes as viewpoints, tranquility, archaeological sites, farming activities, drainage patterns, the rural setting, and appreciation of the tidal meadows. Such projects may create significant negative impacts on the property's outstanding universal value and its attributes.
- *Maintain areas to accommodate tourism related businesses:* managing traffic and permitting activities and services related to the tourism industry are key to managing the pressure from tourism on the property. Commercial zoning should be maintained outside of the boundary.
- *Establish policies regarding mitigating the impacts of coastal erosion:* consideration should be given to contributing to a broad coastal erosion strategy for the property that would include the dykes, Long Island, Boot Island, and Horton Landing. Consideration should also be given to putting in place review mechanisms that assess impacts of a proposed mitigation project on other parts of the property.
- *Contribute to the development and implementation of a monitoring plan:* the monitoring plan is an essential component of the nomination proposal that identifies the indicators used to measure the health of the property, the schedule for data collection, and the reporting process. As the municipal government with authority over land use should work with other responsible authorities to develop and implement a plan for monitoring and reporting on the condition of the proposed property.

- *Contribute to the development and implementation of a risk preparedness plan:* the risk preparedness plan is an essential component of the nomination proposal. It describes the procedures and resources available to protect the integrity of the property in case of a significant natural event. As the municipality of the County of Kings has responsibilities with regards to the protection of the proposed World Heritage site, work with other responsible authorities to develop and implement measures to protect the property in case of significant natural events.
- *Contribute to the governance structure for the potential World Heritage Site:* as the municipal government with authority over land use, establish with the other stakeholders the terms of its long term commitment to protecting, managing, promoting, and contributing to the management of the World Heritage site.

Parks Canada

- *Define the role of the national historic site in managing tourism and tourist expectations as a result of a World Heritage site designation:* the national historic site is the main heritage tourism related infrastructure that offers visitors experiences and activities related to the area's history. It can accommodate large numbers of visitors at once and is a recognizable destination. Consideration should be given to addressing Parks Canada's role in contributing to a visitor's experience of the World Heritage site.
- *Provide expert resources in support of research and protected heritage area management for the long term management of the property:* consideration should be given to Parks Canada's role in contributing expertise to the management of the proposed property outside the boundaries of the land it administers to support a consistent approach to managing cultural resources.
- *Contribute to the development and implementation of a monitoring plan:* the monitoring plan is an essential component of the nomination proposal that identifies the indicators used to measure the health of the property, the schedule for data collection, and the reporting process. As a landowner and the federal agency responsible for managing heritage, Parks Canada should work with other responsible authorities to develop and implement a plan for monitoring and reporting on the condition of the proposed property.
- *Contribute to the development and implementation of a risk preparedness plan:* the risk preparedness plan is an essential component of the nomination proposal. It describes the procedures and resources available to protect the integrity of the property in case of a significant natural event. As a landowner and the federal agency responsible for managing heritage, Parks Canada should work with other responsible authorities to develop and implement measures to protect the property in case of significant natural events.
- *Contribute to the governance structure for the potential World Heritage site:* as a landowner and a federal government agency, establish with the other stakeholders the terms of its long term commitment to protecting, managing, promoting, and contributing to the management of the World Heritage site.

Provincial authorities

- *Develop an archaeological heritage management strategy:* consideration should be given by the Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage to developing and implementing a plan to manage

archaeological heritage within the boundary of the proposed area. This would address issues of maintenance of an inventory, public engagement in management, resources, impact assessment, mitigation, condition assessment, and reporting.

- *Develop a systematic monitoring programme to assess condition of the dykes, including for coastal erosion and for the efficiency of mitigation measures:* consideration should be given by the Department of Agriculture to developing and implementing a formalized process of recording and reporting on condition of dykes, aboiteaux, and drainage outlets. Process should also consider monitoring the condition of an area outside of the dyke and of the efficiency of mitigation measures.
- *Develop a sustainable maintenance programme for the dykes, aboiteaux, and drainage outlets:* consideration should be given by the Department of Agriculture to developing best practices for dyke maintenance and repair and providing sustainable financial resources for dyke maintenance.
- *Contribute to the development and implementation of a monitoring plan:* the monitoring plan is an essential component of the nomination proposal that identifies the indicators used to measure the health of the property, the schedule for data collection, and the reporting process. As the provincial government with authority over agricultural marshland conservation and heritage protection, work with other responsible authorities to develop and implement a plan for monitoring and reporting on the condition of the proposed property.
- *Contribute to the development and implementation of a risk preparedness plan:* the risk preparedness plan is an essential component of the nomination proposal. It describes the procedures and resources available to protect the integrity of the property in case of a significant natural event. As the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage, and other key provincial government departments have responsibilities associated to the proposed World Heritage site, they should work with other responsible authorities to develop and implement measures to protect the property in case of significant natural events.
- *Contribute to the governance structure for the potential World Heritage Site:* as the provincial government with authority over agricultural marshland conservation and heritage protection, establish with the other stakeholders the terms of its long term commitment to protecting, managing, promoting, and contributing to the management of the World Heritage site.

Other

- *Establish a structure that ensures a collaborative and coordinated management of the proposed property:* the proposed World Heritage site is proposed as a new 'entity' managed by multiple jurisdictions under a variety of authorities. To ensure effective management of the property, it is essential to identify means to establish a structure whose mandate will be to ensure the coordination, consultation, engagement, and collaboration of all stakeholders. That structure would also provide the support for the promotion, education, and awareness of the values of the site. Finally, the structure would have a role in coordinating the UNESCO periodic reporting as well as other reporting requirements. Stakeholders should consider setting up this structure irrespective of a World Heritage designation.
- *Adopt the management plan for the proposed World Heritage site:* by adopting the management plan, jurisdictions and other stakeholders commit to protecting and providing the resources for the protection and promotion of proposed property.

- *Develop a coordinated strategy for the promotion, education, and interpretation of the proposed property:* each stakeholder has networking and promotional opportunities to contribute to the promotion and interpretation of the proposed property. A coordinated strategy would ensure consistency of messaging, efficient use of resources, partnership opportunities with other World Heritage sites, and brand strength.

BIBLIOGRAPHY (TO BE COMPLETED AT A LATER DATE)

APPENDICES (TO BE ADDED AT A LATER DATE)