

World Heritage Nomination Proposal for

The Landscape of Grand Pré

Nova Scotia, Canada

JANUARY 2011



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Minister of
the Environment



Ministre de
l'Environnement

As the Minister responsible for Parks Canada, I am pleased to support the nomination of The Landscape of Grand Pré for inscription on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO's) World Heritage List. Grand Pré and the stories it tells are recognized to be of national historic significance to all Canadians. Equally, these stories are universal and part of the heritage of humanity, and Canada is proud to share them with the world.

Parks Canada, as manager of Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada (one of the key components of the nominated property), has been an active partner, along with the Government of Nova Scotia, the Municipality of the County of Kings, la Société Nationale de l'Acadie, the Grand Pré and Area Community Association, the Kings Regional Development Agency, la Société Promotion Grand-Pré and the Grand Pré Marsh Body, in the development of this nomination. Parks Canada is fully committed to the protection, conservation and presentation of the Landscape of Grand Pré and will continue to collaborate with its partners.

Original signed by

The Honourable Peter Kent, P.C., M.P.
Canada's Environment Minister and
Minister responsible for Parks Canada

À titre de ministre responsable de Parcs Canada, il me fait plaisir d'exprimer mon appui à la candidature du Paysage de Grand-Pré pour inscription à la Liste du patrimoine mondial de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO). L'ensemble de la population canadienne reconnaît l'importance historique nationale de Grand-Pré et des histoires que ce lieu raconte. Ces histoires sont universelles, et font partie intégrale du patrimoine de l'humanité. Le Canada est fier de les partager avec le monde entier.

En tant que gestionnaire du lieu historique national du Canada de Grand-Pré, lequel fait partie de l'ensemble mis en nomination, Parcs Canada a participé activement au développement de cette candidature, en collaboration avec le gouvernement de Nouvelle-Écosse, la municipalité du comté de Kings, la Société Nationale de l'Acadie, la Grand Pré and Area Community Association, la Kings Regional Development Agency, la Société Promotion Grand-Pré et le Grand Pré Marsh Body. Parcs Canada est pleinement engagée à l'égard de la protection, de la conservation et de la mise en valeur du Paysage de Grand-Pré et entend poursuivre sa collaboration avec ses partenaires.

L'original a été signé par

L'honorable Peter Kent, C.P., député
Ministre canadien de l'Environnement et
Ministre responsable de Parcs Canada

Canada



Nova Scotia is tremendously proud to support the Nomination Grand Pré Advisory Board in its efforts to achieve a successful UNESCO World Heritage Site designation for the landscape of Grand Pré. The province shares the belief that Grand Pré would benefit from the recognition that a UNESCO World Heritage Site designation would provide.

The process to prepare this nomination dossier is an achievement that all Nova Scotians, including our Acadian communities, can take pride in. Grand Pré is an integral part of our rich history and holds significance for all Nova Scotians. It is a place of farming and agricultural legacy, where the current farming community continues to harness the power of the dykeland and drainage system, using traditional collective management practices. For the Acadian communities here and abroad, the Grand Pré landscape is a homeland, a place to share their common heritage, reaffirm their identity, and continue to build on their sense of community. The landscape tells the story of the survival of a language and culture against a forced removal, the Grand Dérangement. The landscape of Grand Pré is truly remarkable and we are pleased to honour all of the meanings that it offers.

A successful designation represents an opportunity to connect more visitors from around the world with the story of Grand Pré, further strengthening Nova Scotia's tourism industry and better positioning Grand Pré and the province as a heritage destination.

The province remains committed to forming a long term working relationship with the Nomination Grand Pré Advisory Board, the potential Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board, and other partners and levels of government for the future management and protection of the landscape of Grand Pré.

Original signed by
Darrell Dexter
Premier of Nova Scotia

La Nouvelle-Écosse est extrêmement fière d'appuyer le Comité consultatif Nomination Grand-Pré dans ses efforts pour que le paysage de Grand-Pré soit désigné site du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO. La Province partage la croyance que Grand-Pré bénéficierait de la reconnaissance que lui apporterait la désignation comme site du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO.

Le processus de préparation du dossier de candidature est un accomplissement dont tous les Néo-Écossais, notamment les collectivités acadiennes, peuvent être fiers. Grand-Pré fait partie intégrale de notre riche histoire et a de l'importance pour tous les Néo-Écossais. C'est un lieu patrimonial agricole où la collectivité agricole actuelle continue de tirer profit du réseau de terres endiguées en utilisant des pratiques de gestion collectives traditionnelles. Pour les communautés acadiennes d'ici et d'ailleurs, le paysage de Grand-Pré représente la patrie, le lieu patrimonial commun, le lieu où réaffirmer leur identité et continuer de miser sur leur sens de la communauté. Le paysage raconte l'histoire de la survie d'une langue et d'une culture malgré l'expulsion, le Grand Dérangement. Le paysage de Grand-Pré est vraiment remarquable et nous sommes heureux de célébrer tout ce qu'il représente.

L'obtention de la désignation de site du patrimoine mondial représente une occasion de faire connaître l'histoire de Grand-Pré à plus de visiteurs de partout dans le monde, renforçant ainsi l'industrie touristique de la Nouvelle-Écosse et plaçant Grand-Pré et la province en meilleure position comme destination patrimoniale.

La Province demeure engagée à former une relation de travail à long terme avec le Comité consultatif Nomination Grand-Pré, le comité d'intendance du site du patrimoine mondial de Grand-Pré advenant l'obtention de la désignation, et d'autres partenaires et ordres de gouvernement pour la gestion et la protection futures du paysage de Grand-Pré.

Original signé par
Darrell Dexter
Premier ministre de la Nouvelle-Écosse



Municipality of the County of Kings

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Land of Orchards, Vineyards and Tides

December 17, 2010

Grand Pré is a special place for many people for many reasons. Grand Pré is located in Kings County, in the heart of Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley. It is associated with and well known for the traditional agricultural practises carried out on the dykelands, the unique landscapes, the Land of Evangeline, and the history of and memorials to the Acadian peoples.

It is our shared legacy that makes Grand Pré worthy of protection and important to celebrate and share with the rest of the world. Inscription as a UNESCO World Heritage Site will provide recognition of its importance and as well ensure the protection and management of those elements which make Grand Pré not only unique and exceptional, but also important to the world.

On behalf of the people of Kings County, we are committed in our support of the nomination of Grand Pré as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. We have worked in partnership with community and other organizations in contributing to the preparation of this dossier. We will continue to support the protection, preservation and promotion of this exceptional and unique place as it is of importance for present and future generations of all humanity.

The preparation of this submission has involved a great deal of cooperation and partnering with many organizations united by our common belief that Grand Pré is an exceptional place with outstanding universal value. The Municipality would like to thank the Grand Pré and Area Community Association, Grand Pré Marsh Body, Kings Regional Development Agency, Parks Canada Agency, the Province of Nova Scotia, Société Promotion Grand-Pré and the Société Nationale de l'Acadie for their contribution in preparing this document.

It is our hope that this nomination for inscription will be looked favourably upon by the World Heritage Committee.

Sincerely,

Diana Brothers
Warden,
Municipality of the County of Kings



Dieppe, le 15 décembre 2010

Madame, monsieur,

La Société Nationale de l'Acadie, représentante du peuple acadien, appuie sans réserve la nomination de la région de Grand-Pré au site du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO. Pour les Acadiens et Acadiennes, fiers membres d'un peuple sans état, Grand Pré est l'endroit principal d'ancrage de leur identité, un lieu qui témoigne de leur appartenance et de la fierté de leur patrimoine, un lieu enfin de recueillement et de souvenir comme en témoignent les milliers de gens qui y font le pèlerinage chaque année.

La Société Nationale de l'Acadie représente depuis plus de cent vingt ans les intérêts du peuple acadien et, consciente de l'importance de Grand-Pré, elle s'est engagée depuis le tout début auprès des divers organismes qui veillent à sa promotion et auprès de ceux qui travaillent à la candidature de l'UNESCO.

En tant que responsable des symboles du peuple acadien, je tiens à vous assurer que la SNA continuera à veiller sur Grand-Pré pour s'assurer que le site atteigne son plein potentiel et qu'elle assurera la coprésidence du comité d'intendance du site.

Chaque peuple a son lieu de mémoire. Pour le peuple acadien, c'est Grand-Pré, un lieu qui témoigne de notre histoire, de la rencontre avec les peuples autochtones et de notre cohabitation amicale, un endroit enfin dont la géographie porte à jamais la marque des efforts de notre peuple d'agriculteurs pour dompter les forces de la baie de Fundy et donner au lieu la richesse d'un terroir.

Françoise Enguehard
Présidente



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Tél. : (506) 853-0404 Télécopieur : (506) 853-0400
info@snacadie.org - www.snacadie.org



December 9, 2010

Grand Pre Marsh Body
661 East Long Island Road
Grand Pre, Nova Scotia
B0P 1M0

To whom it may concern,

Grand Pre is a place rich in history. As a seventh generation farmer in Grand Pre, I have a great appreciation for the hard work and determination undertaken; first by the Acadian people and then by my forefathers to create this beautiful and exceptional place.

The marsh was claimed from the sea in the 1600's and today consists of over 3000 acres of very fertile farm land. At least 20 separate farms grow crops on the marsh land. Some of these crops such as corn, wheat and soybeans are sold as cash crops while others including corn, wheat and soybeans, as well as legumes, grass and pasture are used on the farms to produce milk, meat and poultry products. Since these lands are very fertile and make up a significant portion of the land holdings of the various farms, this land must be preserved and protected for future agricultural uses.

The Grand Pre Marsh Body is an organization of the owners of the land on the Grand Pre marsh. Its purpose is to ensure the maintenance of the road system on the marsh, to maintain the drainage system on the marsh and to monitor the overall well being of the marsh and the dyke walls. The Grand Pre Marsh Body is totally committed to the conservation of the marsh land and keeping it in agricultural production for many years and generations to come.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert E. Palmeto". The ink is dark and the signature is fluid and legible.

Robert E. Palmeto
Chairman, Grand Pre Marsh Body



Nomination Grand Pré is proud to have led the preparation of the nomination proposal for the Landscape of Grand Pré.

Since 2007, the farming, Acadian, local, and Mi'kmaq communities connected to Grand Pré, together with the support and active participation of government, universities, and businesses, have worked on the preparation of a nomination dossier that reflects their values.

We have supported the discussions between residents of Grand Pré, North Grand Pré, Hortonville, and Lower Wolfville which resulted in the first Community Plan that will guide the sustainable development of those communities. The process brought together these communities for the first time to tackle shared challenges and seize opportunities that would benefit everyone.

We have encouraged research with the help of universities, researchers, and local residents to better understand our past and our present.

We have raised awareness about the value of the Landscape of Grand Pré for the communities involved and the importance of protecting this place for future generations.

We have built bridges between communities, organizations, and peoples to listen to each other's perspectives and share a common vision for the Landscape of Grand Pré.

These accomplishments are the result of the nomination proposal drafting process. We have all learnt invaluable lessons about our heritage and about our values, both individually and collectively. We have also discovered with greater clarity how special this place is to us and have a greater appreciation for this land, its many stories and the shared legacy that binds us together.

Nomination Grand Pré est fier d'avoir guidé la préparation de la proposition d'inscription pour le Paysage de Grand-Pré.

Depuis 2007, les communautés liées à Grand Pré, incluant la communauté acadienne, les groupes d'agriculteurs et de résidents, ainsi que les Mi'kmaq, travaillent de concert avec l'appui des gouvernements, des universités, et du monde des affaires pour préparer un dossier d'inscription qui reflète leurs valeurs.

Nous avons appuyé concrètement les discussions entre les résidents des collectivités de Grand Pré, North Grand Pré, Hortonville, et Lower Wolfville par la mise en œuvre d'un plan communautaire guidant leur développement durable. Ce processus a rassemblé ces collectivités pour la première fois, leur permettant d'aborder les défis et les opportunités communs.

Nous avons encouragé la recherche avec le soutien des universités, de chercheurs, et des résidents afin de mieux comprendre notre passé et notre présent.

Nous avons sensibilisé le public par rapport à l'importance du Paysage de Grand Pré pour les différentes communautés et à la nécessité de protéger ce lieu pour les générations futures.

Nous avons bâti des ponts entre les collectivités, les organisations, et les communautés pour comprendre les perspectives individuelles et définir une vision commune pour le Paysage de Grand-Pré.

Ces réalisations sont les résultats du processus de préparation du dossier d'inscription. Ce processus nous a mené, individuellement et collectivement, à redécouvrir notre patrimoine et nos valeurs. Finalement, cette expérience nous a permis de découvrir combien ce lieu est important pour nous tous et ainsi d'avoir une plus grande appréciation pour la nature de cette terre, riche d'histoires et l'héritage en commun qui nous rassemble.

Gérald C. Boudreau PhD

Member of the Acadian community

Co-chair

Nomination Grand Pré

Membre de la communauté acadienne

Coprésident

Nomination Grand Pré

Peter Herbin

Local resident

Co-chair

Nomination Grand Pré

Résident

Coprésident

Nomination Grand Pré

Executive Summary

State Party

Canada

Province

Nova Scotia

Name of Property

The Landscape of Grand Pré

Geographic coordinates to the nearest second (LAT LON NAD 83)

LATITUDE: N45° 07' 06"

LONGITUDE: W64° 18' 26"

Textual description of boundaries of the nominated property

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

The boundary was assigned to include the area that has been dyked from the 1680s up to the present day, that is under the stewardship of the Grand Pré Marsh Body, and that continues to support exclusive agricultural use. It also includes the heart of the traditional settlement on the uplands and the lands that host the memorials associated with the Acadian Deportation.

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

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

Justification (Statement of Outstanding Universal Value)

Brief Synthesis

The Landscape of Grand Pré is a dynamic agricultural landscape claimed from the sea. It is also a powerful symbolic landscape for the Acadians.

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

Symbolically, the Landscape of Grand Pré is the single most important *lieu de mémoire* for the Acadian people. The Acadians are one of the first people of European descent to call North America their homeland. The Landscape of Grand Pré is directly associated with the emergence of their new identity in this new land, but also with their tragic forced removal from it, their subsequent migration, and their renaissance. Today, this *lieu de mémoire* embodies the cultural consciousness of a widely scattered people. It is a landscape that has been peacefully and symbolically reclaimed by the Acadians, and it is their emotional and spiritual centre. It illustrates the importance of the connection between people and places in defining collective identity.

Criterion (v): Grand Pré is a vibrant agricultural landscape, carved out of its harsh coastal environment three centuries ago by Acadian settlers. Working collectively, they applied an ingenious system of dyking and drainage to hold back the highest tides in the

world, created extraordinarily fertile farmland, and began a tradition of collective management. This land reclamation system and this management tradition continue to ensure the livelihood of the local community today. The Landscape of Grand Pré is an outstanding example of a thriving farming community that interacts with its environment by using a successful land reclamation system and management tradition that predate the introduction of engineered drainage systems.

Criterion (vi): Owing to the imposing presence of the dykelands, the Memorial Church and other memorials, and its enduring use by the Acadian people, the Landscape of Grand Pré is the most important *lieu de mémoire* for the Acadians, an evocative example of a homeland symbolically and peacefully reclaimed by a diaspora that has triumphed over hardships. The legacy of the Acadian people overcoming the tragedy of a forced removal, the *Grand Dérangement*, their renaissance, and the ongoing efforts of reconciliation are embodied in the Landscape of Grand Pré. Here, Acadians share their common heritage, reaffirm their identity, and continue to build their sense of community in a spirit of peaceful reconciliation with history. The Landscapes of Grand Pré provides a poignant and powerful living example of the universal human aspirations to belong to a community, to connect with one's homeland, and to seek reconciliation.

Integrity and Authenticity

The nominated property has integrity because its clearly defined boundaries encompass all the elements relevant both to the agricultural landscape, created from the transformation of salt marsh into farmland over several centuries, and to the symbolically reclaimed landscape. These elements include earthen dykes, ditches, *aboiteaux*, and field patterns, as well as the memorials, archaeological evidence of the village, and commemorations related to the forced removal and subsequent renaissance of the Acadians. The nominated property comprehensively represents the past and present agricultural settlements as defined by dykeland farmland, upland farmland, and the heart of the community. It includes the dykeland managed

collectively by the Grand Pré Marsh Body and the entire area of symbolic importance to the Acadians. The integrity is enhanced by the farmland included in the buffer zone. The nominated property's attributes are in good condition. Policies and mechanisms are in place to reduce or eliminate pressures on the agricultural use and the archaeological sites.

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

Protection and Management Requirements

The legal protection of the nominated property is enforced provincially on lands under provincial jurisdiction by the Nova Scotia *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act* (Appendix 3F) and the Nova Scotia *Special Places Protection Act* (Appendix 3K), and federally on lands administered by the Parks Canada Agency under the *Parks Canada Agency Act* (Appendix 3D), and the *Canada National Parks Act* (Appendix 3A). The protective measures are appropriate to safeguard the dykeland, its agricultural use, and the archaeological sites from undue development and environmental pressures. A buffer zone around the nominated property, encompassing both land and water, was defined through community engagement leading to the adoption of the

Grand Pré and Area Community Plan (Appendix 2J) to ensure that zoning remains compatible with the aims of protecting the nominated property. All of these mechanisms are sufficient to control development, ensure agricultural land capacity, and monitor the effects of coastal erosion that could otherwise threaten the value of the nominated property.

The overall management system for the nominated property is exemplary. It involves community management through the Grand Pré Marsh Body, municipal zoning, and federal and provincial government legislation for protection of the site. *The Management Plan for the Landscape of Grand Pré* (Appendix 2A) is a strong framework document that ensures the coordination of multiple jurisdictions and stakeholders inside the boundary of the nominated property and its buffer zone. Parks Canada, as a federal government agency, is responsible for managing Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada and Horton Landing. The Province of Nova Scotia, mainly through its departments of Agriculture and of Tourism, Culture and Heritage, is responsible for protecting the dykelands and archaeological sites not located on federal lands. Finally, the Municipality of the County of Kings is responsible for implementing the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan* (Appendix 2J) and the zoning regulations contained in it. The Management Plan depends on the Community Plan, the *Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada Management Plan* (Appendix 2I), provincial departmental policies, and the Grand Pré Marsh Body for its effective implementation. The management system is coordinated by the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board and involves the local community, the Acadian community, and government administrative bodies in its decision-making process. Local residents are proud and effective stewards of the land.

Criteria under which property is nominated

The Landscape of Grand Pré is nominated for inscription to the World Heritage List under the following criteria of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*:

Criterion v

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.

Criterion vi

Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria).

Name and contact information of official local institution/agency

Grand Pré World Heritage Stewardship Board
35 Webster Street
Kentville, Nova Scotia
Canada B4N 1H4
TEL: (902) 678-2298
FAX: (902) 678-2324

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Destination Southwest Nova Association: is an independent, not-for-profit tourism marketing and management organization encompassing the Fundy Shore and Annapolis Valley, Yarmouth and Acadian Shores, and South Shore tourism regions.

Grand Pré Marsh Body: is an association of dykeland owners who together, under legislation, have the responsibility to manage the designated agricultural dykelands at Grand Pré.

Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board: will serve as the site manager for the Landscape of Grand Pré. The Stewardship Board will ensure the implementation of the Management Plan through a coordinated management approach between all jurisdictions, promotion of the property's outstanding universal value, engagement of the stakeholders in the stewardship of the property, and reporting on the condition of the property.

Kings RDA (Regional Development Agency): is the regional development authority for the County of Kings, Nova Scotia, which contains the nominated property. It is a community-driven, non-profit society that works with all levels of government and community partners to make the County of Kings a better place to live, visit and do business.

Municipality of the County of Kings: governs the County of Kings, where Grand Pré is located, and engages in administration, planning, recreation, protective services, engineering and public works within the county.

Nomination Grand Pré: is the organization that coordinated this proposal. Its purpose is to “bring those with a connection to Grand Pré together to celebrate and steward the Outstanding Universal Value that makes this place special and worthy of sharing with the world.”

Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture: provides public services to improve rural communities, and life for all Nova Scotians, in order to foster prosperous and sustainable agriculture and food industries.

Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources: has responsibilities relating to developing, managing, conserving and protecting the forests, minerals, parks and wildlife resources in Nova Scotia, as well as administering the province's Crown land.

Nova Scotia Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage: promotes, develops and preserves Nova Scotia's tourism, culture and heritage resources, for social and economic benefits.

Nova Scotia Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal: builds and maintains provincial infrastructure in Nova Scotia, including highways, bridges, and government buildings.

Parks Canada Agency: is a federal government agency. Parks Canada's mandate is to “protect and present nationally significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage, and foster public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment in ways that ensure their ecological and commemorative integrity for present and future generations.”

Société Nationale de l'Acadie: is a national body representing the Acadians.

Société Promotion Grand-Pré: is a non-profit Acadian organization in charge of organizing all activities and events at Grand-Pré National Historic Site.

Glossary of Key Terms

Aboiteau (pl. Aboiteaux): a structure that includes a sluice with a hinged clapper valve installed at the bottom of a creek running through a reinforced dyke allowing fresh water to run off the salt marsh, while preventing salt water from entering at high tide. *Aboiteau* can also refer to the entire drainage system of the marsh that is protected by dykes.

Acadian: French immigrants who settled in Grand Pré in the 1680s and built the first dykes in the area, to farm the salt marshes. The Acadians were deported from Grand Pré in 1755.

Acadie (English: Acadia): the name of lands in northeastern North America controlled by the French during colonial times, 1605–1710. The borders of *Acadie* changed over time and were often in dispute. In 1713 *Acadie* corresponded to settlements on the Bay of Fundy and in mainland Nova Scotia. In colonial times, due to unclear territorial claims, parts of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton were considered by some to be part of *Acadie*.

Commemorative Integrity: the condition or state of a national historic site of Canada when the site is healthy and whole. This is the desired state for a national historic site.

Deportation and Grand Dérangement (English: Great Upheaval): the forcible removal of more than 14 000 Acadians from their homes in *Acadie* between 1755 and 1762. Deportation generally refers to the events taking place only during that timeframe. *Grand Dérangement* refers to the displacement of Acadian people over a longer period of time, starting in 1749 with the British founding of Halifax, until as late as the 1780s, when Acadians were given land in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. *Grand Dérangement* is the culturally significant term used today by the Acadian people.

Dyke: a long wall or embankment built to prevent flooding.

Dykeland: a polder (see below). “Dykeland” is the term used in Grand Pré.

***Juncus gerardii* (salt marsh rush):** a plant found on the marshes of Grand Pré. Its natural resilience to tidal forces makes it an ideal plant for dyke building and maintenance.

Mean tidal range: the difference in height between mean high-water levels and mean low-water levels over the year. Tide heights vary throughout the year, but the height difference between high and low tides remains relatively constant (National Ocean Service, 1992). Grand Pré has a mean tidal range of 11.61 metres.

Mi'kmaq: indigenous people of eastern Canada.

New England Planters: settlers to Grand Pré, arriving in 1759 and 1760. They were brought from New England by inducements from the British.

Polder: an area of land, enclosed by dykes, reclaimed from a body of water.

Saros cycle: used to predict the locations of the sun and moon. Every 18.03 years the sun, earth and moon return to the same relative space. As the sun and the moon affect the tides, the tides are higher than average during particular points in the Saros cycle.

Saunier: French term for a salt gatherer, salt maker, or salt merchant.

Seigneurie: a settlement pattern used in North American colonies under French control. Long narrow strips of land were provided to tenants. The overall land was managed by a *seigneur*. The land itself belonged to the King of France. Grand Pré was, in the 1680s, part of the *seigneurie* of Alexandre LeBorgne de Bélisle.

Seigneur: the landlord, or manager, of a *seigneurie*. The *seigneur* divided the land into long narrow strips and rented it to tenants. *Seigneurs* in North America were not always nobles, as in France; some were military officers, clergy or unions.

Sluice: a culvert equipped with a hinged clapper valve that opens or closes automatically depending on the direction the water is flowing.

***Spartina patens* (salt marsh hay):** a plant found on the marshes of Grand Pré. Its natural resilience to tidal forces makes it an ideal plant for dyke building and maintenance.

Tidal range: the difference in height between one high tide and the next low tide. The vertical difference between the high-water and low-water marks will vary throughout the tidal cycle. The head of the Minas Basin, where Grand Pré is located, has the greatest tidal range in the world, at 16 metres.

Uplands: the areas of the nominated property, and buffer zone, which are not part of the dykelands. These areas are at a higher elevation than the dykelands, and are referred to locally as the uplands.

