



NOMINATION
GRAND PRÉ

One Land. Many Stories. A Shared Legacy.
Une terre, riche d'histoire et un héritage en commun.

**STRATEGY FOR THE MANAGEMENT
AND CONSERVATION
OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IN THE LANDSCAPE OF GRAND PRÉ**

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FOREWORD

The archaeological heritage of Grand Pré and area is a key element of its significance and of its reasons for being recognized locally and nationally. Since the late 19th century and actively in the early 20th century, both amateur archaeologists and professionals located and recorded information about their finds, including arrowheads, remains of houses, or various domestic objects. Today, that heritage is protected and managed by the provincial and the federal governments on lands under their jurisdiction.

The purpose of this strategy is to create a framework for the collaboration between the three levels of government, the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia and communities of interest, in particular the Heritage Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage and Parks Canada, to manage the archaeological heritage of Grand Pré and area. This collaboration aims to ensure the effective protection, conservation, and monitoring of archaeological heritage of the nominated property.

This strategy relies on existing provincial and federal legislation and policies. It outlines roles and responsibilities within that legislative context to implement effective management approaches. It also aims to provide a framework for the engagement of the municipal authorities, academic and research institutions, residents, and other communities of interest in protecting the area's archaeological heritage. It relies on the principle that meaningful protection is accomplished through engaged stewardship of a variety of groups.

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ABBREVIATIONS

KMKNO - *Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office* is focussed on addressing imbalances in the relationship between Mi'kmaq and non-Mi'kmaq people in Nova Scotia

1. Background

1.1 Description of the nominated property

The Landscape of Grand Pré consists of 1323 hectares of dykelands, known elsewhere as polders, and uplands on the southern edge of the Minas Basin, an eastern arm of the Bay of Fundy in western mainland Nova Scotia. It is bordered by the Gaspereau River to the east, the Cornwallis River to the west, Long Island to the north, and parts of the communities of Grand Pré, Hortonville, and Lower Wolfville to the south. (See Map 1: *Boundary of the Nominated Property and Buffer Zone*) Dominating the distant background, beyond the nominated property, Cape Blomidon extends into the basin as an instantly recognizable landmark.

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

Records attest to the presence of the Acadian settlement on the uplands portion of the nominated property. The heart of the Acadian settlement is defined by a concentration of archaeological remains of houses, field patterns, the cemetery, the traditional location of the remains of the parish church of Saint-Charles-des-Mines, and the intersection of main roads. The southeast corner of the nominated property includes the surviving evidence of the planned British town grid in Hortonville. The grid is defined by Railway Street, King Street, and Middle Street running east–west and by Horton Cross Road, Wharf Road, and Patterson Street running north–south.

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

The nominated property falls within a cultural landscape of the Mi'kmaq. Archaeological sites along the Gaspereau River and at its headwaters attest to the long-term importance of the waterway and the landscape through which it flows to upwards of 10 000 years of Mi'kmaq cultural history. There continues to be Mi'kmaq traditional use of the resources of the broader landscape, adjacent to and within the proposed boundary. Mi'kmaq burial sites exist within 2-3 km of the nominated property in all directions and an archaeological site has been recorded within the proposed World Heritage Site boundary.

The buffer zone includes a land component and a marine component. The land component includes Long Island, Boot Island and the lands surrounding the nominated property to the south, up to the boundary of the *Grand Pré and Area Community Plan*. The marine component of the buffer zone extends 500 metres from the water-facing boundary of the property and, where relevant, from the land buffer zone.

1.2 Jurisdictions

The nominated property falls under the jurisdiction of the municipality of the County of Kings, the provincial government, the Grand Pré Marsh Body, the Assembly of Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq Chiefs, and some levels of the federal government. Most lands are privately owned.

Federal Crown land consists of the lands owned and administered by the Parks Canada agency. Non-federal land consists of lands owned and administered by the Department of Agriculture. This is limited to the top of the dykes. Roads on the marsh are almost all private. Roads elsewhere are for the most part public and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal or the Municipality of the County of Kings.

In this context, the management of archaeological heritage is legislated by federal legislation on federally owned lands and provincial legislation for the rest, including privately owned lands. Each jurisdiction applies its own policies and follows individual reporting mechanisms.

Development activities are permitted on federal land by the Parks Canada Agency. On the marsh, development activities are reviewed and permitted by the Grand Pré Marsh Body, the Department of Agriculture, and the Municipality of the County of Kings. Elsewhere in the nominated property, development activities are reviewed and permitted by the Municipality of the County of Kings. Infrastructure development may be subject to either the provincial or the federal environmental assessment processes, depending on the project's criteria. In certain instances, both would apply.

1.3 Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board

The Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board (hereafter referred to as the Board) is the site manager of the World Heritage Site. As such, it is accountable, along with the jurisdictions, for the management of the nominated property. The Board will come into existence in the event of a successful inscription by the World Heritage Committee.

In the interim, the Nomination Grand Pré Board provides leadership around the management of the nominated property. Details of the role and responsibilities of the Board can be found in its Terms of Reference.

The Board includes representatives of Acadian and local key communities of interest and the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia and ensures that these groups are engaged in the protection of the future World Heritage site.

1.4 Consultation

As the Stewardship Board is neither a federal nor provincial government body, it has no legal duty to consult with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia. However, activities either proposed or supported by the Stewardship Board may be subject to the duty to consult.

Provincial and federal governments have a legal duty to consult with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia where there is a possibility that a government activity might adversely affect a potential aboriginal or treaty right. The Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia, Nova Scotia and Canada formally ratified the Consultation Terms of Reference on August 31, 2010.

1.5 Archaeological Heritage in Grand Pré and Area

The archaeological heritage of Grand Pré and its surrounding area is a rich and exceptional sample of Nova Scotia's and Canada's history. It is also one that although researched for decades, retains a high potential for providing additional information on the various cultures that lived in the area.

Mi'kmaq Near Grand Pré

The first human presence in the area is linked to the Mi'kmaq and their ancestors. L'nu'k have long travelled and lived in the area as the shores of the Minas Basin and the whole of the proposed World Heritage site are part of the *Mi'kma'ki* district of *Sipekni'katik*. There is archaeological evidence of repeatedly occupied settlements over thousands of years along the Gaspereau River and on Long Island (North Grand Pré), and archaeological evidence and traditional knowledge of burial grounds on Oak Island, Boot Island and in and near Wolfville. Mi'kmaq typically harvested a wide range of resources in estuarine environments like the one that existed at Grand Pré: waterfowl, fish, shellfish, sea mammals, and medicinal plants for food, social and ceremonial purposes that continue today. Mi'kmaq harvested the resources they needed from the area on a seasonal basis continuously over thousands of years, such as when certain fish species migrated through adjacent waters, when huge flocks of migratory birds came to the area to rest and fatten up and as certain plants came into their various seasons. The earliest record

of their presence in the proposed World Heritage Site boundary comes from the discovery in 2009 of a Mu Awsami Saqewe'k L'nu'k (Middle Archaic Period), full-channelled ground-stone gouge from circa 9000-6000 BP, though occupation of the area from at least the time of Saqewe'k L'nu'k (Late Palaeoindian Period 11 000 – 9 500 BP) has been recorded at the headwaters of the Gaspereau River. Material evidence such as tools, palaeoethnobotanical samples, faunal remains, hearths, caches pits, habitation sites and processing sites, including that from the nearby Scots Bay quarries, suggests that the Grand Pré area was at the nexus of an important trading network for the Mi'kmaq.

The Minas Basin figures prominently in the history, legends and spirituality of the Mi'kmaq, especially Cape Blomidon, which was and is the most dominant feature on the landscape in the overall Grand Pré area. This is the setting for the stories of Kluskap (Glooscap) and the Whale, Kluskap battle with the Beaver, and Kluskap and Lazy Rabbit. These stories and more confirm the spiritual and cultural importance of the area for the Mi'kmaq.

All this material and oral tradition evidence and more suggest that the Grand Pré and area is archaeologically important for Mi'kmaw heritage.

When the first Europeans arrived at the area that is now Nova Scotia in the 16th century, they found willing trading partners in the Mi'kmaq who had developed sophisticated trading networks over the millennia. During the succeeding centuries, Mi'kmaw territory, including the rich coastline, was gradually impacted by European settlements and intense competition for the region's resources ensued. The relationship between the French authorities and the Mi'kmaq was positive and led to alliances, one of the first resulting from the historic baptism of Kji Saqamaw (Grand Chief Henri) Membertou in 1610, the first indigenous person to be baptized in what would later become Canada. There are no known treaties between the French and the Mi'kmaq.

European Settlers

The first permanent European settlement on the nominated property dates back to the early 1680s with the foundation of Grand Pré / Les Mines by Acadian settlers. These were assigned land by the *seigneur* of Port Royal and settled according to the usual French settlement pattern of long strips of land drawn uphill perpendicular to the closest body of water. Progressively, the Acadians adapted to the environmental conditions and expanded their settlements in a dispersed fashion and started creating farmland from the intertidal lands adjacent to the uplands. The entire Acadian period lasted from about 1680 to 1755 resulting in substantial land transformation with the creation of close to 3000 hectares of farmland and the clearing of uplands. Archaeological evidence of that period includes house cellars, structural features, field patterns, roads, aboiteaux, and dykes.

Following the Deportation of the Acadians by the British authorities in 1755, New England Planters were attracted to Grand Pré and first landed in the area in 1760. The authorities distributed marshland parcels and divided the uplands into parcels concentrated in a typical grid pattern which formed the town of Horton. The Planter time period is difficult to define, due to a lack of clear archaeological evidence. However, archaeological remains from the Planters include house features, roads, dykes, mills, smithies, field patterns, aboiteaux, dykes, and middens.

The 19th century witnessed an expansion of industry, farming, and railroad activities in the area. Archaeological proof of that expansion lies in remains of those activities, including wharves, railroad related structures, warehouses, and other evidence of industrial activities.

There is a great diversity of sites representing the multiple phases of occupations as well as the identities of the different cultural groups that have lived in the area. Sites include settlement features, structures, harvesting and processing sites, and cemeteries and burials.

1.6 Overview of Archaeological Investigations

Ever since Longfellow's poem acquired international popularity, the Grand Pré area has been the target of artefact collectors and amateur archaeologists. Throughout the late 19th century, evidence of *Evangeline's* village and life were sought to add to the story and entertain visitors. These include domestic objects, farm activity related artefacts, structural remains, and even coffins. While not the result of professional archaeological work, these objects nevertheless demonstrated the richness of the area and its potential for research.

The earliest archaeological observations were carried out by amateur historians/ archaeologists and included the founder of the Grand-Pré National Historic Site, John Frederic Herbin. Like many before and after him, he was interested in identifying the exact location of the Acadian village. Acadians left behind many detailed pages of observations that are useful in recreating a 19th century landscape that is now lost and replaced by the ornate commemorative garden. In addition, local residents have reported finds on their properties ranging from coins and military objects, to evidence of *aboiteaux*, agricultural objects and Mi'kmaw artefacts and sites.

Since the 1950s, professional archaeologists have had the opportunity to investigate the area and expand their interest to non-Acadian related heritage. Parks Canada has carried out work since the late 1960s, primarily on and around the national historic site. The Nova Scotia Museum has recorded artefacts that were collected in the area. Various academic institutions have carried out work over the years. Saint Mary's University in particular has carried out work since the late 1990s.

Since most of the land included in the nominated property is private, the main challenge to managing the area's archaeological heritage is ensuring the support and cooperation of local residents. They have a primary role in protecting archaeological heritage.

1.7 Current State of Knowledge

The current state of knowledge is based both on information from archaeological investigations and the historical record, as well as from anecdotal evidence shared by local residents. Without the active participation of residents, there are significant challenges to understanding and managing archaeological heritage in Grand Pré and area.

Archaeologists have an overall understanding of the types of resources based on previous discoveries and historical records. The Grand Pré marsh and the surrounding community is one of the most well researched areas for historic period resources in Nova Scotia. The best documented resources in the

marsh include field patterns, dyke remnants, aboiteaux, sluices, and roads. On the uplands, where the Acadian and later settlements were located, the landscape has maintained its agricultural nature. The best documented types of resources there include field patterns, cellars from the Acadian and later periods, structural remains associated with agricultural, military, and community activities, roads, settlement patterns from the New England Planter period, an Acadian cemetery, an early 19th century cemetery, and features associated with railway activities. Most Mi'kmaq and earlier evidence of human activity have been recorded outside of the nominated property. However, surface discoveries of artefacts, from sites of those periods, were made inside the boundary during a surface reconnaissance survey and their importance and potential need to be assessed further.

Mapping this information allows managers to: identify areas of interest based on information yielded by previous work and accidental discoveries, target areas for additional research, and manage resources accordingly. It also helps identify priority areas for discovery, and amount of activity (such as development or dyke maintenance).

Key artefacts have been recovered and studied over the years. More recently, in 2006 and 2009, these include three *aboiteaux* found by farmers as they were cleaning the drainage creeks. These were brought to the national historic site, stabilized (one was preserved), and studied using dendrochronology. Archaeologists were able to investigate the area where the *aboiteaux* were found.

2. Scope and Definitions

The scope of this strategy extends primarily to the management and conservation of archaeological heritage located within the nominated property.

Archaeological heritage is understood in this strategy as being the form of cultural heritage covered by the *Special Places Protection Act* in Nova Scotia and by the *Guidelines for the Management of Archaeological Resources* at Parks Canada.

Management, in this document, means actions that aim to protect and preserve archaeological remains from natural and human impacts. Management requires an inventory of known sites, protocols for discovering and reporting new finds, processes to develop conservation options, and a process to assess, monitor and report on the condition of sites.

Conservation in this strategy carries the same meaning as in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

This Strategy will recognize and aim to protect the OUV as defined by the World Heritage Committee at the time of a successful inscription.

3. Objectives and Outcomes

The aim of this strategy is to provide a common framework for the management and conservation of archaeological heritage, for the area nominated for inscription, in accordance with federal and provincial legislation and policies.

The outcomes are to facilitate the sharing of information between the federal, provincial, and municipal jurisdictions, and the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia, and establish common protocols to identify sites and report on condition, set up mechanisms to effectively conserve archaeological heritage, and engage communities of interest in reaching that goal.

This sharing of information takes place through the mechanisms outlined in the MOU for the Grand Pré Stewardship Board.

4. Legislation, policies, guidelines to protect archaeological heritage in the nominated property

4.1 Archaeological Responsibility and the Mi'kmaq

KMKNO was mandated by the Assembly of Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq Chiefs (ANSMC) for the protection of archaeological resources and burials on behalf of the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia. As the KMKNO serves to support the ANSMC in its role as the elected leadership for the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia, its responsibilities include the collection of information, including through archaeological research and management activities, necessary for ANSMC decision-making. KMKNO will work in partnership with statutory authorities, the Stewardship Board and communities of interest to ensure that development, research, monitoring, and conservation practices are consistent with the needs of the ANSMC in these and through the consultation process.

4.2 Acts, policies, and guidelines applied on federally owned lands: list and implementation

Federal land in the nominated property is owned and administered by the Parks Canada Agency. The agency's mandate, as described in the *Parks Canada Agency Act* is to protect and present nationally significant examples of natural and cultural heritage. The Agency is also responsible for the implementation of the *Canada National Parks Act* and the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act*.

In order to achieve its mandate, the Agency developed a series of policies, guidelines, management directives and guides.

Other federal legislation may have an impact on archaeological heritage management, such as the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*. This act applies only in the case of a development project that is triggered or funded by a federal agency, including outside federal property. In the case of any licence or approval that federal government may grant, or in the event that any activity within their jurisdiction may impact established or potential Mi'kmaq rights or title, the consultation process will be triggered and the Consultation Terms of Reference will come into effect.

Acts	Policies	Guidelines and Management Directives	Other guiding documents
Parks Canada Agency Act	Cultural Resource Management	Guidelines for the Management of Archaeological Resources at Parks Canada	Archaeological Heritage Policy Framework

	Policy		
Canada National Parks Act	National Historic Site Policy	Management Directive 2.3.1. <i>Human Remains, Cemeteries and Burial Grounds</i> . June 2000.	Parks Canada Archaeological Recording Manual: Excavation and Surveys
Historic Sites and Monuments Act		Management Bulletin 2.3.2. <i>Archaeological Research Permitting</i> . 2005.	
National Historic Parks General Regulations (Section 3)		Management Directive 2.3.3. <i>Archaeological Explosives: Archaeological Discovery</i> . August 1991 (under revision)	
National Parks General Regulations (Section 14)		Management Directive 2.1.22. <i>Collection Management System: Conservation Services</i> . 1985 (Appendices Mod. 91).	
		Management Directive 2.1.23. <i>Collection Management System: Archaeological Services</i> . July 1986 (under revision).	
		Management Directive 2.4.2. <i>Impact Assessment</i> . May 1998.	
		Management Directive 2.3.4. <i>Repatriation of Moveable Cultural Resources of Aboriginal Affiliation</i> . June 2000.	
		<i>Strategic Environmental Assessment</i> . The 1999 Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals (under revision).	
		<i>Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada</i> . 2004.	

4.3 Act, policies, and guidelines applied on lands under provincial authority: list and implementation

The *Special Places Protection Act* provides for the preservation, regulation and study of archaeological and historical remains in Nova Scotia. Its mandate covers all non-federal lands, including those underwater, to the limit of provincial jurisdiction. The Special Places Program maintains the provincial site inventory, oversees research through its heritage research permit system, and uses a variety of tools to encourage site protection and pre-development assessment for projects throughout the province.

The Special Places Program does not directly own or manage archaeological sites. Proactive site management is undertaken only in those instances where external agents take an active interest in a site. The Province's management interest is then provided through cooperative development of site-specific policies and strategies.

The legislation requires that anyone exploring for or excavating archaeological and historical remains have a heritage research permit. The applicant must be qualified to do the work they propose to do, and three permit categories cover the areas of non-disturbance reconnaissance, problem-based research, and impact assessment.

The legislation does not require pre-development assessments for archaeological remains, so these are encouraged through a variety of methods and triggers – environmental assessments, pre-development screenings, and focussed outreach. Implementation of the act is ensured by the resources provided to the Special Places Program.

In the case of any licence or approval that provincial government may grant, or in the event that any activity within their jurisdiction may impact established or potential Mi'kmaq rights or title, including through Nova Scotia's *Environmental Assessment Act*, the consultation process will be triggered and the Consultation Terms of Reference will come into effect.

5. Challenges and Opportunities in Current Situation

5.1 Understanding the Archaeological Heritage

While much work has been done in the area, the information remains incomplete. This is due in part to the multiple groups working in the area who do not share information on a systematic basis. It is also the result of a lack of active investigation or monitoring programme underway to improve the understanding of the area's archaeological heritage.

Parks Canada's policies provide guidance on building inventories but the national historic site currently does not elaborate on its research priorities. Inventories are built as a result of broad archaeological surveys on the property administered by the Agency or as a result of impact assessments. When carrying out archaeological work, Parks Canada does not automatically assign a Borden number to the sites. This results in the sites on federal land not being included in the national system. Instead, Parks Canada applies its own provenience system which records all archaeological activities whether they yield results or not. Records are currently only available in paper format.

The Special Places Program maintains records of archaeological activity and reports in the area, as well as the detailed site inventory records. The Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory (MARI) keeps a record of assigned Borden numbers, tracks permitted activities, and location of sites. Archaeologists are required to provide the necessary information on the site they are investigating as part of their archaeological report which is then included in the MARI. In addition, optional feature forms provide more detailed information on key features of the site.

The Special Places Program has recently made these detailed records available to researchers through a restricted website, and has begun work to do the same with research reports. Reports from such activity on adjacent Federal lands are not widely available, though a 'Notice of Intent' process was established to encourage the dissemination of information about archaeological work on federal lands. The Special Places Program does not employ an archaeologist so is unable to undertake archaeological investigations to support research or site management.

The Nova Scotia Museum does not have a specific research program, but has recently led or participated in archaeological investigations in the area. The Museum holds the collection of artefacts recovered during archaeological work on non-Federal lands.

Saint Mary's University has been active in the area primarily by holding its annual field school at the national historic site in partnership with Parks Canada and the Société Promotion Grand-Pré. It has also carried out reconnaissance work. Saint Mary's work has focused on historical material.

There is an opportunity for collaboration between institutions already active in the area as well new ones to coordinate research objectives, field work, sharing of information, and reporting. There is the opportunity and need to sustain and seek new partnerships to explore pre-contact and historical Mi'kmaq archaeological resources.

Finally, landowners have traditionally been instrumental in locating and reporting finds. Through their intimate knowledge and ongoing work of the land, they are the first to know about past and new discoveries and are thus important partners in identifying and protecting archaeological heritage.

5.2 Managing Development

As the nominated area is a living cultural landscape, development is authorized and managed according to policies in the municipal plan and the *Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act*. Development on the marsh is limited to non permanent structures and, in some circumstances, alternative energy generating structures. Development in the area, under municipal policies, needs to be in accordance with zoning policies related to maintaining the agricultural district.

Development and other human activities in the area, has mainly been tied to maintaining and sustaining agricultural activities. These include, on the marsh, work to clean the creeks, maintain aboiteaux and dykes, maintain dirt roads, and farm the land. On the uplands, these may include building or disposing of farm structures (barns, houses, and silos), farming the land, and maintaining roads. All these activities can have a varying degree of impact on archaeological resources. Activities on the marsh need to be permitted by the Grand Pré Marsh Body, the Department of Agriculture, and the Municipality of the County of Kings. Elsewhere, the Municipality of the County of Kings reviews proposals. Any process of development or disturbance governed by the Crown that may impact established or potential Mi'kmaq rights or title are subject to the consultation process. The mandate to protect archaeological and burial sites related to Mi'kmaq cultural heritage has been given by the Assembly of Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq Chiefs (ANSMC) to the KMKNO which also supports the ANSMC in the consultation process.

The provincial act protecting archaeological sites (the *Special Places Protection Act*) states that archaeological sites are provided a level of protection, whether designated or not. Specifically, if the sites are threatened by destruction from human activity or development, the Minister may order that these cease until the site is surveyed, investigated or salvaged under the direction of the Nova Scotia Museum. The province may require that funds be provided by the developer to cover the costs of the archaeological work. The *Act* continues by specifying that the archaeological work will not cause undue hardship on the developer. Currently, the provincial authorities are alerted to potential impacts by permit applications or external triggers like environmental assessments or complaints from the general public.

The section of the nominated property that is administered by Parks Canada is protected from any development other than site management related activities. Those activities are managed in particular under the cultural resource management policy and the impact assessment management directive, both emphasising the need to protect archaeological sites and mitigate impacts.

In summary, development occurs in this living landscape and has typically supported the local agricultural economy. Archaeological sites need to be protected according to the law, but the multiple authorities, the absence of coordination between them, the varying levels of resources available to do the work, the partial information available, the lack of statutory requirements for archaeological research and the lack of standards for archaeological methods, represent a challenge for their overall management.

5.3 Roles and Responsibilities of Authorities and Landowners at Grand Pré

The roles and responsibilities of authorities and landowners with regards to the management of archaeological sites are described in the following table. Included as well, are the roles and responsibilities of authorities that manage other aspects of Grand Pré and the area.

Agent	Scope of authority	Role with regards to archaeology	Resources
Parks Canada	Federal Crown land administered by Parks Canada	Primary role Protect and mitigate impacts to archaeological sites Permitting authority	Staff (multiple) Budget (no fixed, defined by project) Expertise
Department of Tourism, Culture, and Heritage (Special Places Program)	Non-federal lands	Primary role Protect and mitigate impacts to archaeological site Permitting authority	Staff Expertise
Nova Scotia Museum	Non-federal lands	Secondary role Research archaeological sites	Staff (multiple) Budget for research Expertise
Department of Agriculture	Designated marshland	Secondary role Protect and mitigate impacts to archaeological sites when carrying out activities (under	None

		NS SPPA)	
Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal	Public roads	Secondary role Protect and mitigate impacts to archaeological sites when carrying out activities (under NS SPPA)	None
Municipality of the County of Kings	Municipality (except federal lands)	Secondary role Protect and mitigate impacts to archaeological sites when carrying out activities (under NS SPPA)	None
Grand Pré Marsh Body	Designated marshland	Secondary role Protect and mitigate impacts to archaeological sites when carrying out activities (under NS SPPA)	None
Individual landowners	Individual private properties	Secondary role Protect and mitigate impacts to archaeological sites when carrying out activities (under NS SPPA)	None
KMKNO	Mi'kmaq heritage	Primary role Protect and mitigate impacts to archaeological sites important to the Mi'kmaq	Staff Expertise

The table illustrates that although two agencies have statutory responsibility for the management of archaeological heritage, there are a number of other agents that have a role in protecting sites. These roles need to be communicated, understood by the agents, and supported to achieve effective management.

5.4 Reporting

Each agency responsible for the protection of archaeological sites is required to report to their respective legislature (the Parliament of Canada for the federal authority, the Nova Scotia Legislature for the provincial authority and the Assembly of Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq Chiefs for KMKNO) on the status of their programmes. However, there is no notification process in Nova Scotia.

The reporting mechanism at the Parks Canada Agency begins at the field evaluation level through the commemorative integrity evaluation which reviews the condition of sites, condition of inventories, and overall pressures to the sites. That evaluation is carried out every 5 years and the results are published in the individual national historic site's State of the Site Report. In addition, an Agency wide report, the

State of the Protected Heritage Areas Report, is produced every 2 to 4 years and tabled in Parliament. That report may or may not contain specific information relative to an individual site.

In parallel to this process, the Agency is responsible for permitting archaeological work on federal lands. The monitoring of those permits and the reporting requirements tied to them enable the Agency to track the condition of individual sites and of inventories.

There is no parallel mechanism at the provincial level.

The Special Places Program report mechanism at the provincial level relies on two primary triggers. One is from researchers through the heritage research permit system which allows the programme to maintain an inventory of sites and reports. The other is direct reporting of accidental discoveries. These discoveries have been reported directly to provincial authorities but in many instances local researchers and staff at the national historic site were first alerted and they in turn conveyed the information to the provincial authorities.

There are challenges with reporting because of limited resources to prepare the reports. In addition, the separate reporting mechanisms result in an incomplete picture of the archaeological heritage of the area and make it difficult to assess the overall condition of the archaeological heritage.

Despite these challenges, the positive relationship between the different authorities and with the communities of interest provides the backbone to develop and implement effective reporting mechanisms.

6. Archaeological Heritage Strategy

This archaeological heritage strategy relies on existing legislation and policies in place for archaeological heritage management and for developments, at the federal, provincial, and municipal level.

Its focus is to ensure an effective, collaborative, and informed approach to management based on the site's heritage values.

6.1 Heritage Values

The nominated property is part of and includes a number of national, provincial, and municipal inscriptions.

National inscriptions include the Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada which commemorates the Acadian settlement between 1682 and 1755 and the Deportation of the Acadians in 1755. The second site of national significance is a much larger area forming the Grand-Pré Rural Historic District National Historic Site of Canada. That inscription commemorates the agricultural landscape created by the Acadians and maintained by the Planters and successive generations of farmers. Three events of national historic significance are commemorated in the area: the Attack at Grand Pré in 1747, the deportation of the Acadians in 1755, and the arrival of the New England Planters in 1760.

Provincial inscriptions include houses designated under the *Heritage Property Act* for their architectural value. All archaeological and historical sites on non-Federal lands are subject to the provisions of the *Special Places Protection Act*.

The municipal inscription includes a number of houses which form a heritage district under the *Heritage Property Act*.

In addition to values previously recognized in formal inscription processes, the Mi'kmaq value all archaeological heritage pertaining to their past. The Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia also recognize the importance of context to archaeological heritage resources' value and, to that end, greatly value their continuous cultural landscape, millennia old, in which the proposed World Heritage site is situated. The land and the spirituality interwoven with it are of outstanding heritage value to the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia.

Of particular relevance to this strategy are the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and the attributes associated to it. These are the primary focus for protecting the nominated property.

While the outstanding universal value and its attributes are core, all these inscriptions and their associated heritage values need to be respected in the management of the area's archaeological heritage.

6.2 Principles

The following are the principles guiding the management of archaeological heritage in the nominated property:

- The management and conservation of archaeological heritage in Grand Pré and area protects and preserves the values of the World Heritage site while respecting the values of other historic places;
- Archaeological heritage at Grand Pré and area is managed as a whole as well as through the individual sites that compose it;
- Collaboration between the different authorities and with the landowners is essential for effective management;
- Archaeological heritage is preserved in-situ except when faced by imminent and irreversible Archaeological research should aim to preserve in-situ a representative portion of each cultural feature, in order to protect the integrity of the nominated property
- The conservation of archaeological sites is a requirement for maintaining the integrity and authenticity of the nominated property
- Archaeological heritage is conserved according to the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*;
- Grand Pré and area is a living and active agricultural community. Changes to the landscape need to be accommodated while protecting archaeological heritage and the integrity of the World Heritage site;
- The objective of managing and conserving archaeological heritage is to study, protect and preserve that heritage for present and future generations to enjoy and learn about;

- The knowledge resulting from managing the archaeological heritage of Grand Pré and area is shared with the communities of interest and the broader public.

6.3 *Management and Research*

Research is an essential aspect of effective management. It is driven by the needs of those whose heritage is present in this area and communities of interest to protect their cultural interests and heritage. While research may have its own goals in investigating a site, management of that site needs the information generated from research activities to inform its conservation. In addition, research activities can be enhanced by the ability of authorities to conserve sites in the long term.

As such, an effective archaeological heritage strategy includes a framework to guide the relationship between research and management. This framework is defined by a set of research objectives for management purposes with the aim to continue to develop the inventory:

1. Understand the year round patterns of use and occupancy from the different periods;
2. Refine our understanding of the development of the dykelands;

These research objectives aim to both foster research interest from third parties and guide the development of the tools to inform decision-making by site managers.

These research objectives are adopted by the managing agencies to guide research work in areas under their authority. The purpose is to tie research work permitted in Grand Pré and area to at least one of these objectives and thus improve knowledge of the resources and the attributes of outstanding universal value. Archaeological reports submitted as part of the permitting process need to clearly articulate the relationship between the outcome of the research and the research objectives for management purposes.

Reports will be filed with the permitting agency as well as with the Heritage Division of the Department of Tourism, Culture, and Heritage as keeper of the inventory for Grand Pré and area.

The governing body of the Grand Pré World Heritage Site will receive an annual report on research activities and their contribution to management of the site.

6.4 *Management and Conservation*

Managing and conserving archaeological heritage is a process that involves understanding both the known and potential resource and the pressures affecting it, determining its present condition, monitoring its condition through time, developing conservation options based on these assessments, and monitoring the results. The following describes that process as it applies specifically to the heritage and reality of Grand Pré and area.

6.4.1 *Inventory*

Parks Canada and the Heritage Division of the Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage will each maintain an inventory of sites and activities in areas under their jurisdiction, according to their own procedures.

An inventory of archaeological investigations and sites of the Grand Pré area will be maintained by the Heritage Division, Department of Tourism, Culture, and Heritage. That inventory will include information from both the federal and provincial jurisdictions. It may include such information as past archaeological investigations, the results they yielded, the extent of the recorded sites, types of resources, and sensitive areas.

A Borden number will be assigned to sites on federal land. An agreement between Parks Canada and the Heritage Division of the Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage will allow these sites to be entered into the Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory (MARI). In addition, for both sites under federal and provincial jurisdictions, a feature form will be required to record information about significant features. Reports will be accessible in digital format. The information generated from work permitted in the Grand Pré area prior to the implementation of MARI will be added to MARI.

The inventory is a dynamic record of information resulting from research, permitted work, and accidental discoveries. It serves both a management and research purpose. It aims to support managers in protecting archaeological heritage, mitigating impacts, and monitoring the results of research work in improving the understanding of the site. In addition, it serves an important purpose in facilitating research by providing up to date and detailed information about the area. Access to the inventory may be authorized for researchers by the permitting authorities.

The inventory will benefit from the results of other types of research that may impact the land, such as geological research or environment studies. The Board will be notified by the permitting authority of the nature and intent of the work.

Key actions to improve inventory

The current inventory requires additional information to enrich it and support decision-making. In order to achieve that goal, a number of key activities will be undertaken:

- Compilation and digitization of historical maps and air photos;
- Inclusion of 'non-site' data, i.e. record of tests and surveys that yielded no results;
- Prioritize the areas which may be subject to short and mid-term development proposals. This requires engaging the municipality in identifying those areas;
- Improve the LiDAR imagery;
- Encourage partnerships with academic institutions to achieve the goal; and,
- Work with the Grand Pré Marsh Body to allow and schedule for archaeologists' time to monitor work undertaken on the marsh.
- Partnership with Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia to determine historic cultural resources in the area through traditional use studies, Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Study and archaeological survey designed to identify ancient and buried archaeological data pertaining to the long term relationship between the Mi'kmaq, their ancestors and the landscapes.

Academic institutions are encouraged to support the work of the authorities by addressing the research objectives for management purposes and provide additional information to help fill some of the gaps in knowledge that affect decision-making about conservation.

6.4.2 Evaluation

Evaluating its relationship to one or more of the area's inscriptions is one of the primary tasks when describing a site, i.e. is it an attribute of the national historic site, the rural historic district, the World Heritage Site or/and other inscriptions? This aspect also includes determining whether the site has value on its own, which may lead to its individual inscription.

This evaluation is necessary for decision-making and is required whether as part of a research project, as a result of development monitoring activities, or in response to an accidental discovery. An evaluation sheet needs to be filled for each individual site. Depending on the nature of a particular site, consultation and notification of the Mi'kmaq community may be appropriate.

6.4.3 Assessment

An assessment of the site will be carried out simultaneously with the evaluation. It will serve as a baseline for monitoring site conditions in the future. That assessment will include:

- Assessing site condition, which requires an assessment of its contribution to the historic site's integrity;
- Assessing the pressures that affect it; and,
- Proposing preservation options should the assessment warrant it.

This assessment is necessary for decision-making and is required whether as part of a research project, as a result of development monitoring activities, or in response to an accidental discovery. An assessment sheet needs to be filled for each individual site.

6.4.4 Consideration of value in management decisions

Effective protection of archaeological heritage is the result of the decision-makers' ability to take into consideration accurate information about the archaeological site and its values. As such, having a proper inventory and accurate information on value, condition, and pressures are essential steps towards reaching that goal. While the decision on the measures to be taken to conserve the site rests with the authorities, successful decision-making is enhanced by engaging the different communities of interest and the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia in developing those measures.

Consideration of value occurs as soon as a development project or an activity is planned or proposed, however the archaeological value of the resource does not change based on the reason for its impact or disturbance. The primary objective is to preserve the values, the condition, and the overall integrity of the historic place. Additional information on reviewing proposed interventions can be found under section 6.5.4 *Review of activities and development proposals*.

In planning processes, the value, condition, and existing pressures should inform decision-making about appropriate use, function, and development. In reviewing proposals, these should trigger a review of impacts and a discussion on conservation measures. These two scenarios are guided by the direction provided by provincial and federal legislation and policies where appropriate and the *Standards and*

Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, with particular attention to the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Archaeological Sites* section.

Expert advice from qualified archaeologists and the legislative authorities combined with the input of the project proponent are necessary to develop appropriate conservation measures.

Prior to authorizing a project or completing a planning process, the Board for the World Heritage site will be consulted by the permitting authority on the proposals, who will in turn provide recommendations to ensure that the site's values are fully taken into account.

When the project has the potential to impact established or potential Mi'kmaq rights or title, including archaeological or other cultural resources, the Mi'kmaq community will be informed and consulted in accordance with the Consultation Terms of Reference.

Training should be prepared and delivered to departmental agents at the municipal, provincial, and federal levels that have the responsibility to plan, review or permit activities in the nominated property.

6.4.5 Education and Training

Educational material and workshops will be prepared by the *Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board* in partnership with provincial authorities to raise awareness about the area's archaeological heritage, and the process to follow to report discoveries.

6.4.6 Condition of sites

As the aim of archaeological heritage management in Grand Pré and area is to maintain integrity, sites that are excavated will not be left exposed to the elements. Sites will be stabilized or conserved during and immediately following excavation. A site stabilisation approach that will include the preferred technique and a timeline for implementation will be developed prior to beginning excavations. For sites in danger from development pressures or the elements immediate conservation will be of utmost importance. In those cases, a short term method may be developed to allow time for a longer term conservation solution to be elaborated. The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* will serve as the guiding document to elaborate those solutions. Finally, they should be developed in partnership between the authorities, the communities of interest and the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia and in consultation with the Board for the nominated property.

6.4.7 Monitoring

The purpose of monitoring is to assess the overall health and wholeness of the nominated property and of its values. Monitoring applies to individual archaeological sites as well as to the property as a whole and is both event sensitive (e.g. after a particularly strong storm or in the course of an infrastructure project) and long-term.

Effective monitoring relies on the information provided in state of condition reports (such as Parks Canada's state of the site report, or the World Heritage nomination proposal section on condition) and on data collected during the archaeological site's assessment (see section 6.4.3 Assessment).

The implementation and accuracy of monitoring is of primary concern to the Board of the nominated property. Monitoring is the primary responsibility of the legislative authorities. They may seek the support of third parties to carry out preliminary observations, in particular in the case of specific natural events such as storms. Event monitoring reports will be prepared that will indicate the date of the event, the date of the observations, the author of the report, and basic observations on condition, and may include photographs. This report may be followed by a more thorough assessment carried out by a qualified archaeologist carrying a valid provincial and/or federal research permit.

Monitoring the condition of the overall site, and of key attributes, will be performed every six years, starting five years after inscription, by qualified archaeologists carrying a valid provincial and/or federal research permit. Monitoring reports will be prepared in accordance with requirements specified in the permits and using the condition indicators included in this strategy.

6.4.8 Artefact repository, conservation, and presentation

By law, artefacts found on private or non-federal land are the property of the province of Nova Scotia. Officials of the Nova Scotia Museum take possession of the artefacts and are responsible for their long term conservation and curation. The provincial repository is located in Halifax.

Artefacts found on land administered by Parks Canada are the property of the Government of Canada. Parks Canada is responsible for the long-term conservation and curation of these artefacts. The Parks Canada repository is located in Halifax.

In both cases, collections are accessible to researchers in accordance with the terms and conditions of the applicable provincial and federal policies.

The Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia will be informed and consulted when Mi'kmaq artefacts or other cultural resources are involved.

The exhibit in the community of Grand Pré and elsewhere, of collections of artefacts pertinent to the local, national, and international significance of Grand Pré and area should be encouraged and supported by the Nova Scotia Museum, Parks Canada and the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia.

Collaboration between jurisdictions, and with communities of interest, to conserve, take care, and exhibit artefacts found in the area is encouraged particularly to ensure that key artefacts are preserved and enjoyed by present and future generations.

6.4.9 Risk preparedness

The primary natural threat to archaeological heritage is from storm surges and flooding. The sites most susceptible to the impact of these threats will be a priority for monitoring purposes.

In the case of extraordinary natural events, an event monitoring report will be filled. Authorities will attempt to investigate the site within 48 hours following that event. For additional information, consult the section on reports.

6.4.10 Reports

There are two types of reports:

- *Reports on activities* which include archaeological reports: these are filed as a result of the permitting requirements. Their primary purpose is to improve the inventory and the understanding of the World Heritage site. These reports are located in the offices of the permitting authority. Copies should be made available to the Board and to the other permitting authority. A summary of the information will be provided by the permitting authority to the keeper of the inventory.
- *Reports on condition* which include event monitoring reports and monitoring reports: these are filed following specific natural events for event monitoring reports and every six years starting five years after inscription for monitoring reports. Their primary purpose is to monitor change in condition and overall integrity of the site. These reports are located in the offices of the permitting authority. Notice will be given to the Board and to the other permitting authority of event reports. Monitoring reports will be coordinated between authorities to ensure consistency, accuracy, and timely delivery.

Monitoring reports are required as part of the World Heritage periodic review which takes place every six years following a inscription and reports on overall condition and threats to the property. While each jurisdiction may have its own reporting templates, a single template is used by both jurisdictions to report to the World Heritage Committee. That template uses the condition indicators and the format included in this strategy.

Copies of all reports will be made available to KMKNO on behalf of the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia. However, if a monitoring report is in the format of a Heritage Research Permit (HRP) report proponents may request the report remain confidential.

6.5 *Implementation: Roles, Responsibilities, and Process*

There are two types of responsibilities in managing the archaeological heritage of Grand Pré and area: one is the legal responsibility and the other is the stewardship responsibility. The second type recognizes the important role of community members, communities of interest, local governments and non-government bodies in having a stake in protecting archaeological heritage.

Legal responsibility on non federal land rests with the Special Places Program in the Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage. The roles and responsibilities of the program are to ensure that legislation is enacted with regards to managing access to archaeological heritage through permitting, monitoring impacts as a result of development or natural events, and reporting.

Legal responsibility on land administered by Parks Canada rests with Parks Canada. Its role and responsibility include building an inventory, evaluating resources, monitoring, reporting, and managing research permits.

Stewardship responsibilities lie primarily with the Board for the World Heritage site. This structure, acting as the site manager, has a responsibility to facilitate the coordination of activities from the different authorities, monitor conditions, coordinate research and its outcome, provide advice on projects and conservation measures, and report on condition and activities to UNESCO and communities of interest. It may delegate parts of these responsibilities to a specialised task force with the required technical expertise.

Stewardship responsibilities also lie with landowners and other government agencies. The municipal authorities, as a local planning authority, have a role in advising and in consulting with the provincial authority to make decisions, consulting the Board, and trigger the review of potential impacts from a proposed project or planning direction.

Individual landowners have a role in working with agencies to identify sites, evaluate them, and implementing conservation measures. By law, archaeological research cannot be carried out on private land without the consent of the landowner. Landowners are encouraged to continue the long-standing collaboration with authorities and with researchers to discover and protect sites.

The Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia have a role in working with agencies to evaluate sites, provide information on cultural resources and make decisions regarding resources pertaining to their culture and heritage.

Finally, other provincial and federal government agencies have a role and responsibility under legislation to protect archaeological heritage and a role in consulting with the Board to ensure that potential impacts are assessed and appropriate measures are taken to conserve heritage. The Board, together with the responsible authorities, provide the resources to identify and develop appropriate measures to conserve archaeological sites, in accordance with jurisdictional policies and with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

6.5.1 Process to undertake archaeological research and other investigation

Archaeological research is a permitted activity. If carried out on Parks Canada administered land, a permit must be acquired through Parks Canada and researchers must comply with its terms of references. Notification by the permitting authority of the issuance of a permit will be given to the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board. Copies of the results will be provided to the Board upon request. A summary of the results will be provided to the keeper of the inventory by the permitting authority.

If carried out on non federal land, a permit must be acquired through the Special Places Program and researchers must comply with its terms of references. Notification by the permitting authority of the issuance of a permit will be given to the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board. Copies of the results will be provided to the Board.

If carried out on private land, permission from the landowner must be obtained. The landowner needs to be engaged in the process of developing an investigation strategy and implementing it. Following that, a permit must be acquired through the Special Places Program and researchers must comply with its terms of references. Notification by the permitting authority will be given to the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board of the issuance of a permit. Copies of the results will be provided to the Board. If work

is carried out on the marsh, in addition to notifying the landowner, the Grand Pré Marsh Body will receive notice for information and be engaged as appropriate.

Should artefacts and sites that have the potential to be considered to be culturally associated with the Mi'kmaq be uncovered, the KMKNO will be informed by the relevant jurisdiction. The KMKNO and the jurisdiction will work together to protect that heritage under the terms of the relevant legislation and policies. This will include involving the KMKNO, on behalf of the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia, in developing a work plan for the site.

6.5.2 Process for the discovery of human remains

On Parks Canada administered land, the protocol for human remains falls under the Parks Canada Management Directive concerning human remains (Directive 2.3.1). This directive applies to all agencies, organizations, groups and individuals, including Parks Canada personnel, on lands administered by Parks Canada. The directive includes methods and principles for the respectful treatment of human remains and guidelines for preserving associated cultural resources near the burial site.

On land under provincial jurisdiction the Nova Scotia Human Remains Protocol applies. The discovery of human remains triggers a five step process for the permit holding archaeologist: (1) cessation of excavation and securing the site, (2) informing authorities, (3) record the find, (4) respectful recovery, and (5) next steps, such as delivery to a cultural group or reburial with ceremony.

None of these protocols apply to recent human remains that may be subject to police investigation. If the remains are suspected to be of Mi'kmaq origin, Parks Canada, or the Special Places Program, will contact KMKNO, as the Mi'kmaq authority.

6.5.3 Process to report and investigate accidental discoveries

On Parks Canada administered land, accidental discoveries will be reported to the Field Unit Superintendent responsible for Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada. Parks Canada policies relevant to this kind of event will apply. Parks Canada will investigate the discovery as soon as possible. Artefacts found on Parks Canada administered land remain under the stewardship of Parks Canada. Notification will be given to the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board and summary information will be provided to the keeper of the inventory.

On non federal land, accidental discoveries will be reported to Parks Canada staff at the Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada who will in turn report it the Manager of the Special Places Program at the Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage. Regulations governing the protection of archaeological sites will apply. The Nova Scotia Museum will investigate the discovery as soon as possible. Artefacts found on provincial and private land remain under the stewardship and are the responsibility of the Province of Nova Scotia. Notification will be given to the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board and summary information will be provided to the keeper of the inventory.

Should artefacts and sites that have the potential to be considered to be culturally associated with the Mi'kmaq be uncovered, the KMKNO will be informed by the relevant jurisdiction. The KMKNO and the jurisdiction will work together to protect that heritage under the terms of the relevant legislation and

policies. This will include involving the KMKNO, on behalf of the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia, in developing a work plan for the site.

6.5.4 Process to report on condition following a natural event

Following a natural event, such as a storm surge or a flood, every effort will be made to survey the property for possible disturbance to archaeological feature within the first 48 hours. The Grand Pré Marsh Body as the stewards of the dykelands will provide the support to perform the primary survey.

Upon arrival at a site and should damage need to be reported, the following information will be collected:

- Nature and time of the event;
- Time of observation;
- Type of site;
- Location;
- Broad description of damage;
- Identification of exposed artefacts;
- Pictures with summary captions;

In addition, no artefact will be collected by the observer unless permitted by the relevant provincial or federal authority.

Finally, if the damage occurred on land administered by Parks Canada, the Field Unit Superintendent will be advised and appropriate action will be taken to stabilize the site.

If the damage occurred on non-federal land, the Manager of the Special Places Program will be advised and appropriate action will be taken to stabilize the site. If the damage occurred on private land, the Manager of the Special Places Program will be advised who will then contact the landowner. Appropriate action will be taken to stabilize the site with the owner's consent.

If the damage occurred on land known or suspected to contain Mi'kmaw artefacts, KMKNO will be immediately informed.

6.5.5 Process to review activities and development proposals

As the area is a living community, activities, infrastructure development and maintenance will occur.

Most development proposals and activities on lands other than those administered by Parks Canada will be reviewed by the Municipality of the County of Kings. The focus of that review is to ensure compliance with municipal zoning policies, by-laws and other regulations. In addition, the Municipality of the County of Kings will advise and consult with the Manager of the Special Places Program to trigger a review of potential archaeological impacts. The municipality will advise the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board of the proposal and will request comments.

Should potential impacts be identified, the provincial authorities will notify the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board and work with the committee and the individual landowner to identify the appropriate action to conserve the archaeological site.

The Manager of the Special Places Program is responsible for approving the conservation measures and monitoring the implementation of those measures.

The Manager of the Special Places Program will notify the Mi'kmaq when articles are found and encourage archaeologists who are granted HRPs to engage with the Mi'kmaq when working in areas of high potential for Mi'kmaq artefacts and contact the KMKNO when a discovery is made.

The Manager of the Special Places Program will immediately notify the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia of the potential for discovery of artefacts or other cultural resources or impacts that may be culturally associated.

The Municipality of the County of Kings will approve the proposal upon having satisfied the terms and conditions set by the Special Places Program to conserve the site.

Should a proposal be made for activities or development on lands administered by Parks Canada, impacts assessment will be carried out as per the Agency's policies. Parks Canada will advise the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board of the proposal and will request comments. Approval of the proposed activity or development will be made following consultation with the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board and following accommodation of its recommendations. The Field Unit Superintendent responsible for Grand-Pré NHSC will immediately notify the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia of the potential for discovery of artefacts or other cultural resources or impacts that may be culturally associated.

Table outlining primary and secondary repositories of information (as generated by the implementation of this strategy)

	Primary (keeper)	Secondary (copies to)	Notification
Inventory	Department of Tourism, Culture, and Heritage (Special Places Program)	Parks Canada	Other government departments Municipality of the County of Kings Researchers Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board
Archaeological reports	On Parks Canada administered lands, Parks Canada On non federal lands, the Special Places Program	None	Other authorities Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board
Event reports	On Parks Canada administered lands, Parks	Grand Pré World Heritage Site	Other authorities

	Canada On non federal lands, the Special Places Program	Stewardship Board	
Monitoring reports	On Parks Canada administered lands, Parks Canada On non federal lands, the Special Places Program For the entire site, Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board	None	None
Development/ activity proposal	Municipality of the County of Kings Parks Canada (on Parks Canada lands)	Department of Tourism, Culture, and Heritage (Special Places Program)	Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board
Mi'kmaw traditional and ecological knowledge	KMKNO		ANSMC

6.5.6 Training

In order to make the implementation of the strategy effective, key partners will require training to be aware of the importance of protecting heritage in the nominated property. This includes being aware of the richness of that heritage and its diversity, the importance of advising the Heritage Division of impending work, and the importance of conserving that heritage.

Key stakeholders include provincial departments that may carry out activities on a regular basis in the area, the municipality of the County of Kings, and the Grand Pré Marsh Body.

The Heritage Division will work with the Board of the nominated property to prepare and deliver that training.

Knowledge of the existence and function of the consultation process with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia under the Made In Nova Scotia Process, in accordance with the Consultation Terms of Reference, should also be offered to partners and key stakeholders as part of the necessary training to support the management objectives and activities.

6.5.7 Priorities

Research:

- work with partners to define research priorities
- encourage research activities on sites in the nominated property and their collections

Management:

- develop tools for monitoring condition of the nominated property
- establish long-term partnerships for research and management of archaeological heritage in the nominated property
- develop training for jurisdictions, researchers and local residents

7. Framework for Condition Assessment and Monitoring of the Nominated Property: Indicators and Process

This section provides information on the agencies responsible for monitoring the condition of archaeological sites, the process for monitoring, and the indicators used for reporting on condition. These indicators are the ones used to report on the overall site and may be different from the ones used by each jurisdiction.

7.1 Agencies performing monitoring

Parks Canada is the agency responsible for monitoring and reporting on the condition of archaeological sites on lands it administers.

The Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage is the provincial agency responsible for monitoring and reporting on the condition of archaeological sites on non federal lands.

The Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board is responsible for reporting to the World Heritage Committee and to communities of interest on the condition of archaeological sites in the nominated property.

KMKNO is responsible to ensure that the protection of archaeological resources and burials pertaining to Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia cultural heritage is adequate to the satisfaction of the Assembly of Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq Chiefs.

Partnerships may be sought to accomplish these tasks.

7.2 Agency-specific monitoring exercise

Each agency has its own reporting mechanism and condition indicators that are in compliance with its individually legislated mandate to protect archaeological heritage. These are maintained and serve to inform the condition report of the entire nominated property.

7.3 Reporting on the condition of the area nominated for World Heritage inscription

Once a site is designated a World Heritage site, the World Heritage Committee requires a periodic report on its condition every six years. That report is tabled by Canada and requires details about factors affecting the site, the monitoring programme, priority actions, means to mitigate threats, agencies responsible for monitoring, and the condition of the site based on the indicators identified at the time of inscription.

As such, a report on the condition of archaeological sites is an essential part of that overall report.

A standard table for reporting on the condition of archaeological sites, will be used. A sample of this table, indicating current site conditions, can be found in Appendix 4. The table was developed in the *State of Conservation of Cultural Resources Grand Pré* (Curtis, 2011) report, based off the *Condition Indicators for In Situ Archaeological Sites* (Brand, 2008). The tables will have to be accompanied by detailed instructions to ensure consistent monitoring results, this work remains to be done, as indicated by the priority of developing monitoring tools, previously stated.

The following table identifies the condition indicators and periodicity of monitoring for the management of archaeological heritage that are used for the purpose of reporting on the site's overall condition.

Indicator	Periodicity	Location of Records
Integrity of archaeological heritage	3 years	Parks Canada administrated land – Field Unit responsible for Grand-Pré NHSC Other lands – Special Places Program, Heritage Division
Impact of development on archaeological heritage	3 years	Parks Canada administrated land – Field Unit responsible for Grand-Pré NHSC Other lands – Special Places Program, Heritage Division
Incidence of community of interest and authority collaboration to conserve archaeological sites	Annually	Parks Canada administrated land – Field Unit responsible for Grand-Pré NHSC Other lands – Special Places Program, Heritage Division

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Historic Sites and Monuments Act. R.S., c. H-6, s. 1.

[*National Historic Parks General Regulations*] General Regulations respecting the Control and Management of the National Historic Parks of Canada. SOR/82-263.

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Parks Canada. *Management Directive # 2.3.4. Repatriation of Moveable Cultural Resources of Aboriginal Affiliation*. June 2000. File # 8800-82/P3.

Parks Canada. Management Directive # 2.4.2. Impact Assessment. May 1998. File C-5585-100-1.

Parks Canada. Management Directive 2.3.1. *Human Remains, Cemeteries and Burial Grounds*. June 2000. File C-8412.

[*Special Places Protection Act*] An Act to Provide for the Preservation, Regulation and Study of Archaeological and Historical Remains and Paleontological and Ecological Sites. *R.S., c. 438, s. 1*.

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9. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: CONTACTS

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Parks Canada
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Historic Properties
Halifax, Nova Scotia
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Tel (902) 426-9509

Coordinator, Special Places Program
Heritage Division
Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage
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Tel (902)424-6475

Archaeologist, KMKNO
Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office
851 Willow Street, Truro, NS
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Toll Free 1 888 803 3880

Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board
35 Webster Street
Kentville, Nova Scotia
Canada B4N 1H4
Tel (902) 678-2298

APPENDIX 2: Role and responsibilities for inventories, evaluations, management decisions, monitoring, and reporting

Agent	Inventory	Evaluation and Assessment	Consideration of value in management decision	Monitoring	Reporting
Parks Canada (federal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permit research on Parks Canada administered land; • Maintain and enhance the inventory of cultural resources on the national historic site; • Contribute expertise when necessary to investigate archaeological sites outside Parks Canada administered land; • Contribute to the inventory for the World Heritage Site; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine value and condition of cultural resources; • Assess impacts and threats to cultural resources; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with the Board on management actions and planned activities; • Manage cultural resources according to Parks Canada policies and the <i>Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places</i>; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform monitoring activity following natural event; • Perform biennial survey of condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on condition of sites every five years through the Parks Canada mechanisms (such as a Commemorative Integrity Evaluation or a State of the Site Report); • Report on condition of sites to the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board as required;
Department of Tourism, Culture, and Heritage (Special Places Program) (provincial)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permit archaeological research under provincial jurisdiction; • Maintain and enhance the inventory of archaeological sites; • Contribute to the inventory for the World Heritage Site; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess impacts and threats to cultural resources; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with the Board on management actions and planned activities; • Manage archaeological heritage according to departmental policies and the <i>Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places</i>; • Provide advice to provincial departments and landowners on managing archaeological heritage; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain record of permits and results discovered during permitted work; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on permits and results to the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board as required;
Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board (stakeholders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and enhance the inventory of cultural resources for the World Heritage Site; • Manage and monitor research activities; • Develop educational material; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine value and condition of cultural resources; • Assess impacts and threats to cultural resources; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice to authorities; • Provide accessible information about archaeological heritage to decision-makers; • Provide technical support to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain record of monitoring activities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report to communities of interest on condition of archaeological sites as required; • Report to the World Heritage Committee as part of Canada's Periodic Reporting activity every

			landowners;		six years following inscription;
Nova Scotia Museum (provincial)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead the archaeological research activities at the World Heritage Site, with exception of land administered by Parks Canada; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine value and condition of cultural resources; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to landowners; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform monitoring activity following natural event; • Perform triennial survey of condition; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on condition of sites to the Manager of the Special Places Program;
Department of Agriculture (provincial)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the provincial authority on discoveries; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the provincial authorities on potential threats resulting from planned activities or condition of assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the provincial authorities on potential threats resulting from planned activities or condition of assets; • Consult regulatory authority and conserve archaeological sites; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to perform event monitoring report; • Advise provincial authority; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support and information to perform condition assessment to the provincial authority;
Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal (provincial)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the provincial authority on discoveries; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the provincial authorities on potential threats resulting from planned activities or condition of assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the provincial authorities on potential threats resulting from planned activities or condition of assets • Consult regulatory authority and conserve archaeological sites; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to perform event monitoring report; • Advise provincial authority; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support and information to perform condition assessment to the provincial authority;
Municipality of the County of Kings (municipal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the provincial authority on discoveries; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the provincial authorities on potential threats resulting from planned activities or condition of assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the provincial authorities on potential threats resulting from planned activities or condition of assets • Consult regulatory authority and conserve archaeological sites; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to perform event monitoring report; • Advise provincial authority; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support and information to perform condition assessment to the provincial authority;

Grand Pré Marsh Body (landowners/provincial)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the provincial authority on discoveries; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the provincial authorities on potential threats resulting from planned activities or condition of assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the provincial authorities on potential threats resulting from planned activities or condition of assets • Consult regulatory authority and conserve archaeological sites; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to perform event monitoring report; • Advise provincial authority; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support and information to perform condition assessment to the provincial authority;
Individual landowners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the provincial authority on discoveries; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the provincial authorities on potential threats resulting from planned activities or condition of assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the provincial authorities on potential threats resulting from planned activities or condition of assets • Consult regulatory authority and conserve archaeological sites; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise provincial authority; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support and information to perform condition assessment to the provincial authority;

APPENDIX 3: Roles and responsibilities in process to undertake research, report on discoveries, report on condition, review activities, and training

	Parks Canada	Special Places Program	Municipality of the County of Kings	Landowner
Process to undertake research and investigation	<p>Permit activity on federal lands</p> <p>Monitor the application of the terms of the permit</p> <p>Notify the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board.</p> <p>Provide copies of the results to the Board upon request.</p> <p>Provide a summary of the results to the keeper of the inventory by the permitting authority.</p> <p>Notify the KMKNO in case of discovery of artefacts of interest.</p>	<p>Permit activity on non-federal lands.</p> <p>Monitor the application of the terms of the permit.</p> <p>Notify the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board.</p> <p>Provide copies of the results to the Board upon request.</p> <p>Obtain permission from the landowner if carried out on private land.</p> <p>Engage landowner in the process of developing an investigation strategy and implementing it.</p> <p>Notify and engage as appropriate the Grand Pré Marsh Body in addition to the landowner if work is carried out on the marsh.</p> <p>Notify the KMKNO in case of discovery of artefacts of interest.</p>	N/A	Provide support to jurisdictions and researchers.
Process to report on accidental discoveries	Apply Parks Canada policies relevant to accidental discoveries.	Apply regulations governing the protection of archaeological sites.	N/A	Report to Parks Canada staff at Grand-Pré NHSC

	<p>Investigate the discovery as soon as possible.</p> <p>Notify the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board.</p> <p>Provide a summary of the results to the keeper of the inventory by the permitting authority.</p> <p>Notify the KMKNO in case of discovery of artefacts of interest</p> <p>Act as the local contact for reporting discoveries.</p> <p>Report discovery to the Manager of the Special Places Program.</p>	<p>Investigate the discovery as soon as possible.</p> <p>Notify the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board.</p> <p>Notify the KMKNO in case of discovery of artefacts of interest</p>		<p>Provide support to jurisdictions and researchers.</p>
Report on condition in case of natural disaster	<p>Record damages.</p> <p>Stabilize the site.</p>	<p>Record damages.</p> <p>Stabilize the site.</p>	N/A	<p>Survey the sites.</p> <p>Preliminary record of damages.</p> <p>Advise Manager of Special Places Program.</p>
Review activities	<p>Apply Parks Canada policies</p> <p>Consult the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board.</p>	<p>Apply policies</p> <p>Consult the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board.</p>	<p>Notify the Special Places Program</p> <p>Consult the Grand Pré World Heritage Site Stewardship Board.</p>	<p>Notify the Special Places Program</p>
Training	<p>Provide training internally</p> <p>Develop training for public with Nomination Grand Pré</p>	<p>Provide training internally</p> <p>Develop training for public with Nomination Grand Pré</p>	<p>Provide training internally</p> <p>Develop training for public with Nomination Grand Pré</p>	<p>Take training</p>

APPENDIX 4: CURRENT CONDITION OF SITES

Cultural Resource	Description	<i>In Situ</i> Resources	Sources	Physical Condition					Overall Condition
				Past/Present			Future		
				Cultural Disturbance	Archaeological Excavation	% intact	Threat	Imminence	Score
Grand-Pré NHSC									
Acadian Cemetery (8B10 or 41)	cemetery of Acadian settlement of Grand-Pré	numerous graves generally represented by traces of grave shafts, wetter areas may preserve more substantial traces	Campbell 1983, field notes on file at ASC, J. Fowler, R. Ferguson	ploughing, development of Memorial park, looting	tested	>90% (0)	garden and infrastructure maintenance, visitor traffic	10+ years (0)	0=good
Acadian cellar (8B29), east of Memorial Church	stone walled cellar with stone drain and evidence of destruction by fire	stone walls and drain	field notes on file at ASC, R. Ferguson	ploughing, looter's pits	completely excavated except for drain	30-50% (3)	erosion and collapse of cellar walls (if excavation is left open), visitor traffic	5 years (2)	5=fair
Well	subterranean portion of Evangeline's well believed to date to Acadian period	well structure below ground - may have been rebuilt since Acadian period	J. Fowler	looting, possibly rebuilt (above ground sections)		>60% (1)	garden and infrastructure maintenance, visitor traffic	10+ years (0)	1=good
Grand-Pré Village - core area east	archaeological deposits surrounding the main features between the cemetery and Memorial Church, including traces of British military occupation	various artifacts and features, potential for new finds along the path and for material in secondary	field notes on file at ASC, J. Fowler	ploughing, development of Memorial park	tested	>50% (2)	garden and infrastructure maintenance, visitor traffic	10+ years (0)	2=good

		context near the ponds							
Grand-Pré Village - core area west, including Planter and/or Acadian feature (8B28)	archaeological deposits between the Memorial Church and the triangular property, includes Planter material and possibly Acadian	8B26E7 - possible trench, 8B28 feature with stone/brick debris, drain feature, potential for resources below plough zone	1997 field notes, Fowler 2002, field notes on file at ASC, R. Ferguson, J. Fowler	ploughing, development of Memorial park	tested	>50% (2)	orchard, garden and infrastructure maintenance, visitor traffic	10+ years (0)	2=good
Acadian house site (8B5), triangular property	earth walled cellar with traces of wood floor and stone fireplace, evidence of destruction by fire	uprights were "saved" not sure if this means in situ	Korvemaker 1972, Hill field notes 1973	ploughing	completely excavated	<30% (4)	regrowth of vegetation, visitor traffic, development of visitor activities	10+ years (0)	4=fair
Acadian house site (8B6, 8B9), triangular property	earth walled cellar with stone drain	footprint, beams were sampled, flagstones on drain were replaced after excavation	Korvemaker 1972, Hill field notes 1973	ploughing	completely excavated	<30% (4)	regrowth of vegetation, visitor traffic, development of visitor activities	10+ years (0)	4=fair
Grand-Pré Village - triangular property (includes 8B8 and 8B25)	archaeological deposits surrounding the main identified features, potential for discovery of additional features	possible middens, fence rows, other farmyard activity areas	B. Ferguson 1993, R. Ferguson, J. Fowler	ploughing/pasture, vegetation growth root disturbance	tested	>50% (2)	regrowth of vegetation, visitor traffic, development of visitor activities	10+ years (0)	2=good

Grand-Pré Village - south fields (includes 8B2, 8B3, 8B4, 8B51, 8B52)	various features of possible Acadian and/or Planter origin and surrounding archaeological deposits	potential for substantial features below the plough zone and for cultural material throughout the plough zone	subop/lot summaries, Fowler 2006a, Korvemaker field notes, J. Fowler, R. Ferguson	ploughing	tested	>50% (2)	visitor traffic, development of visitor activities, 8B52 susceptible to erosion and collapse around open trench	10+ years (0), except 5 years for 8B52	2 to 4 = good to fair
Road running N-S from Memorial Church uphill on the ridge (8B27)	follows current path from Memorial church to south fields, crosses south fields but route is not evident	traces of brush fill in wet area south of Evangeline statue	1997 field notes		tested	unknown	garden and infrastructure maintenance, visitor traffic	10+ years (0)	insufficient info
Adjacent to Grand-Pré NHSC									
possible Acadian or Planter feature (8B1), and archaeological deposits in surrounding field	mound with stones at NE corner in field just beyond "south fields" of NHS	unknown	Korvemaker 1972	agriculture		>50% (2)	agriculture, property development	10 years (1)	3=good
Keech Lower Field Site (BgDb-22)	artifact deposit of late 18th-early 19th century material	artifact deposit, potential for architectural features but none identified to date	Fowler 2010	ploughing		>50% (2)	agriculture, property development	10+ years (0)	2=good
Horton Landing									

Planter feature (BgDb-17)	midden in Curry field, possible location of Ft Montague but no specific structural features identified to date	midden and post moulds	Nova Scotia Museum records, K. Couttreau-Robins	pasture	tested	>75% (1)	development	10 years (1)	2=good
Planter occupation (BgDb-13)	artifact scatter in ploughed field, includes British and possibly Acadian? artifacts	artifact scatter	Nova Scotia Museum records, K. Couttreau-Robins	ploughing	tested	>50% (2)	development	10 years (1)	3=good
Curry Site 2 (BgDb-18)	mid-19th century domestic site	artifact scatter	Nova Scotia Museum records, K. Couttreau-Robins	ploughing	tested	>50% (2)	development	10 years (1)	3=good
Curry Site 3 (BgDb-19)	Maritime Archaic ground stone celt as an isolated find, indicates Aboriginal presence in the area	unknown	Nova Scotia Museum records, K. Couttreau-Robins	ploughing	pedestrian survey	unknown	development	10 years (1)	insufficient info
Dykelands	system of dykes built by Acadians to reclaim marshland and maintained by Planters, continues to function as farmland, incorporates archaeological resources, most are buried but "Old French Dyke" remains visible on Curry property	several original structures have been found including several aboiteaux and portions of a cordory road, this suggests that much original infrastructure remains	Bleakney 1994, Fowler 2006b	road and ditch digging/maintenance	excavation in areas of disturbed aboiteaux	? extent of original underground structures remaining unknown	erosion with sea-level rise, dykeland and infrastructure maintenance	within 1 year (4)	4+=fair

Sterling/Merks Aboiteau 1 (BgDb-20)	timber aboiteau structure located in a ditch associated with Ransom Creek	portion of structure remains in situ	Nova Scotia Museum records, K. Cottreau-Robins, R. Ferguson	exposed during mechanical excavation of a drainage ditch	documented with photographs, sketch map, GPS and dendrochronology	30% (3)	further excavation for ditch maintenance may remove remaining elements	within 5 years (2)	5=fair
Sterling/Biggs Aboiteau 2 (BgDb-21)	timber aboiteau structure	very little remaining in situ	Nova Scotia Museum records, K. Cottreau-Robins, R. Ferguson	exposed during mechanical excavation of a drainage ditch	documented with photographs, sketch map, GPS and dendrochronology	<30% (4)	further excavation for ditch maintenance may remove remaining elements	within 5 years (2)	6=fair
Long Island									
Aboriginal Site (BgDc-16)	lithic material exposed on the beach at the western end of Long Island Rd indicates that an Aboriginal site existed in this location	virtually destroyed by erosion	notes by M. Deal (1988) on file at the Nova Scotia Museum	destroyed by erosion	surface collection	<30% (4)	continued erosion	ongoing (4)	8=poor

APPENDIX 5: LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS TO DATE

Cameron, H.L.

1956

"Nova Scotia Historic Sites." *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Vol.1, Series 3: June 1956, pp.1-7.

1958

"History from the Air." *Photogrammetric Engineering*, June 1958, pp. 365-75.

Campbell, Anita

1983

"Archaeological Investigations at Grand Pré National Historic Park, August, 1982." *Research Bulletin* 204. Ottawa: Parks Canada, Department of Environment.

Fowler, Jonathan

2002

Saint Mary's University Field School Excavations, May-June 2001, Grand-Pré National Historic Site: Preliminary Report. Ms. on file, Parks Canada, Atlantic Service Centre.

2005

Recent Projects: Grand-Pré National Historic Site. Northeast Archaeological Research: http://www.northeastarch.com/grand_pre.html

Fry, Christina, Catherine LePointe and Stéphane Noël

2009-2010

Of Cemeteries and Cellars: The Archaeological Diary of Grand-Pré. <http://grandpre2009.wordpress.com/>

Korvemaker, E. Frank

1972

"Report on the 1972 Excavation of Two Acadian Houses at Grand Pré National Historic Park, Nova Scotia." *Manuscript Report* 143. Ottawa: Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Parks Canada, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch.