



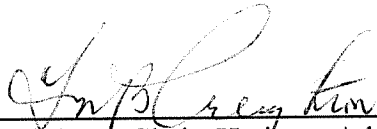
PO Box 1749
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3A5 Canada

Item No. 11.2.1

Halifax Regional Council
February 5, 2008

TO: Mayor Kelly and Members of Halifax Regional Council

SUBMITTED BY:



Mr. Tom Creighton, Chair, Heritage Advisory Committee

DATE: January 23, 2008

SUBJECT: **Case H00206: Application to consider 5755 Sackville Street, Halifax,
as a Municipally Registered Heritage Property**

ORIGIN

Council approved staff report dated January 9, 2007, entitled *Project CB300702 5755 Sackville Street - Demolition* where the approved recommendation was to "Approve the change in Project Objective for Project... from Demolition of the building to Renovation of the building and proceed with formal Heritage Designation."

On January 23, 2008, this matter was considered by the Heritage Advisory Committee and scored as per the Evaluation Criteria for Registration of Heritage Buildings.

RECOMMENDATION

The Heritage Advisory Committee recommend that Regional Council:

1. **Set a date for a heritage hearing to consider an application for registration of 5755 Sackville Street as a Municipally Registered Heritage Property; and**
2. **Approve the registration of 5755 Sackville Street, Halifax, (shown in Map 1 of the November 8, 2007 staff report) under the HRM Heritage Property Program.**

BACKGROUND

See the attached staff report dated November 8, 2007 and draft extract of the Heritage Advisory Committee minutes of January 23, 2008.

DISCUSSION

See the attached staff report dated November 8, 2007 and draft extract of the Heritage Advisory Committee minutes of January 23, 2008.

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

There are no budget implications associated with the registration of this property. The costs associated with registering this property will be covered under the C310 operating budget.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES / BUSINESS PLAN

This report complies with the Municipality's Multi-Year Financial Strategy, the approved Operating, Capital and Reserve budgets, policies and procedures regarding withdrawals from the utilization of Capital and Operating reserves, as well as any relevant legislation.

ALTERNATIVES

Regional Council may choose not to support the recommendations of the Heritage Advisory Committee and staff to register 5575 Sackville Street, Halifax, as a Municipally Registered Heritage Property. This is not recommended.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Extract of the draft minutes from the January 23, 2008 Heritage Advisory Committee meeting;
2. Staff report to the Heritage Advisory Committee dated November 8, 2007, with attachments.

A copy of this report can be obtained online at <http://www.halifax.ca/council/agendasc/cagenda.html> then choose the appropriate meeting date, or by contacting the Office of the Municipal Clerk at 490-4210, or Fax 490-4208.

Report Prepared by:

Jennifer Weagle, Legislative Assistant, 490-6521

Draft extract of the Heritage Advisory Committee minutes of January 23, 2008

7.1 Case H00206: Application to consider 5755 Sackville Street, Halifax, as a Municipally Registered Heritage Property

- A staff report dated November 8, 2007 on the above noted was before the Committee.

Ms. Maggie Holm, Heritage Planner, advised that in June of 2006, HRM staff determined that the HRM owned Wanderers Grounds Dry Canteen, located at 5755 Sackville Street, Halifax, was surplus and in a deteriorated state, and as such, was slated for demolition. She indicated that local historians came forward with reasons for the historical significance of the building and in January 2007 Council approved redirecting the budgeted demolition funds toward restoration of the building and approved moving forward its formal heritage registration. Ms. Holm reviewed the staff report with the Committee and responded to questions from members.

The Committee scored the property as follows, as per the Evaluation Criteria for Registration of Heritage Buildings:

Criterion	Highest Possible Score	Score Awarded
1. Age	25	5
2. a) Relationship to Important Occasions, Institutions, Personages or Groups OR 2. b) Important/Unique Architectural Style or Highly Representative of an Era	20	20
3. Significance of Architect/Builder	10	0
4. a) Architectural Merit: Construction type/building technology	10	3
4. b) Architectural Merit: Style	10	5
5. Architectural Integrity	15	9
6. Relationship to Surrounding Area	10	10
Total	100	52

SCORE NECESSARY FOR DESIGNATION

50

MOVED by Councillor Sloane, seconded by Arthur Irwin, that the Heritage Advisory Committee recommend that Regional Council:

Draft extract of the Heritage Advisory Committee minutes of January 23, 2008

- 1. Set a date for a heritage hearing to consider an application for registration of 5575 Sackville Street as a Municipally Registered Heritage Property; and**
- 2. Approve the registration of 5755 Sackville Street, Halifax, (shown in Map 1 of the November 8, 2007 staff report) under the HRM Heritage Property Program.**

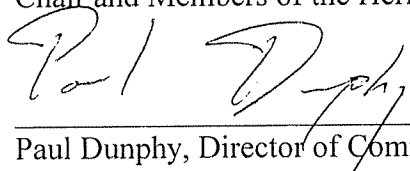
MOTION PUT AND PASSED.



PO Box 1749
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3A5 Canada

**Heritage Advisory Committee
January 23, 2008**

To: Chair and Members of the Heritage Advisory Committee

Submitted by: 
Paul Dunphy, Director of Community Development

Date: November 8, 2007

Subject: **H00206 - Application to consider 5755 Sackville Street, Halifax, as a Municipally Registered Heritage Property.**

ORIGIN

Council approved staff report (January 9th, 2007) entitled *Project CB300702 5755 Sackville Street - Demolition* where the approved recommendation was to “*Approve the change in Project Objective for Project ... from Demolition of the building to Renovation of the building and proceed with formal Heritage Designation.*”

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that should 5755 Sackville Street, Halifax, score more than 50 points, the Heritage Advisory Committee recommend that Regional Council:

- 1. Set a date for a heritage hearing to consider the application; and**
- 2. Approve the registration of this property (Map 1) under the HRM Heritage Property Program.**

BACKGROUND

In June of 2006 HRM staff determined that the Wanderers Grounds Dry Canteen located at 5755 Sackville Street was in a deteriorated state, and was slated for demolition. Members of the public came forward with information supporting the historical significance of the building and argued that it should be retained and commemorated as a municipal heritage property.

In January of 2007 a staff report requesting approval to redirect the budgeted demolition funds toward restoration was approved by Council. An additional recommendation, to proceed with formal heritage registration, was also approved. Presently, HRM staff are working with the Halifax Rugby Club to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding regarding the building's restoration and operation.

Under the Heritage Property Program, all registration applications for heritage buildings are reviewed by the Heritage Advisory Committee (HAC). To provide a basis for the review, a Historical Research Report (Attachment A) is developed to assist the Committee when scoring the building using *The Evaluation Criteria for Registration of Heritage Buildings in Halifax Regional Municipality* (Attachment B).

Should the building score more than 50 points, a positive recommendation will be provided to Regional Council, and notice of this recommendation will be provided to the property owner(s) at least thirty (30) days prior to its registration. An opportunity for the owner(s) to be heard is provided before Council votes on the recommendation. Therefore, if the date of the heritage hearing is set on February 5th, 2008 Council may consider the registration on March 18th, 2008.

DISCUSSION

The Dry Canteen was built in 1942 by the Navy League in Canada as a way to promote athletics in Halifax, but also to provide activities for military personnel during war time. The Dry Canteen was built on the foundation of an earlier, Victorian Clubhouse (1896) constructed by the Wanderers Amateur Athletics Club (W.A.A.C.).

While the Dry Canteen, a modest wood framed building, is not constructed in a high architectural style, the solidity and substance of its construction reflects the longevity intended by its builders. The building represents numerous historical and cultural associations such as Halifax's military history, our connection with the Navy League, and Halifax's athletic associations and athletes.

Preserving this building, and all the history it represents, provides HRM an opportunity to show leadership in expanding the Municipal Heritage Registry. Additionally, some funding opportunities may become available to the building as an HRM owned municipally registered heritage property. It is also hoped that the designation as a municipally registered heritage property will increase the public profile of the fundraising initiatives of the Rugby Club to restore the building.

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

There are no budget implications. The costs associated with registering this property will be covered under the C310 operating budget.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES/BUSINESS PLAN

This report complies with the Municipality's Multi-year Financial Strategy, the approved operating, Capital and Reserve budgets, policies and procedures regarding withdrawals from the utilization of Capital and Operating Reserves, as well as any relevant legislation.

ALTERNATIVES

Council could chose not to register the building, however this as this not the staff recommendation as the building and its historical associations warrant this commemorative recognition.

ATTACHMENTS

Map 1: Location Map - 5755 Sackville Street, Halifax

Attachment A: Heritage Research Report for 5755 Sackville Street, Halifax

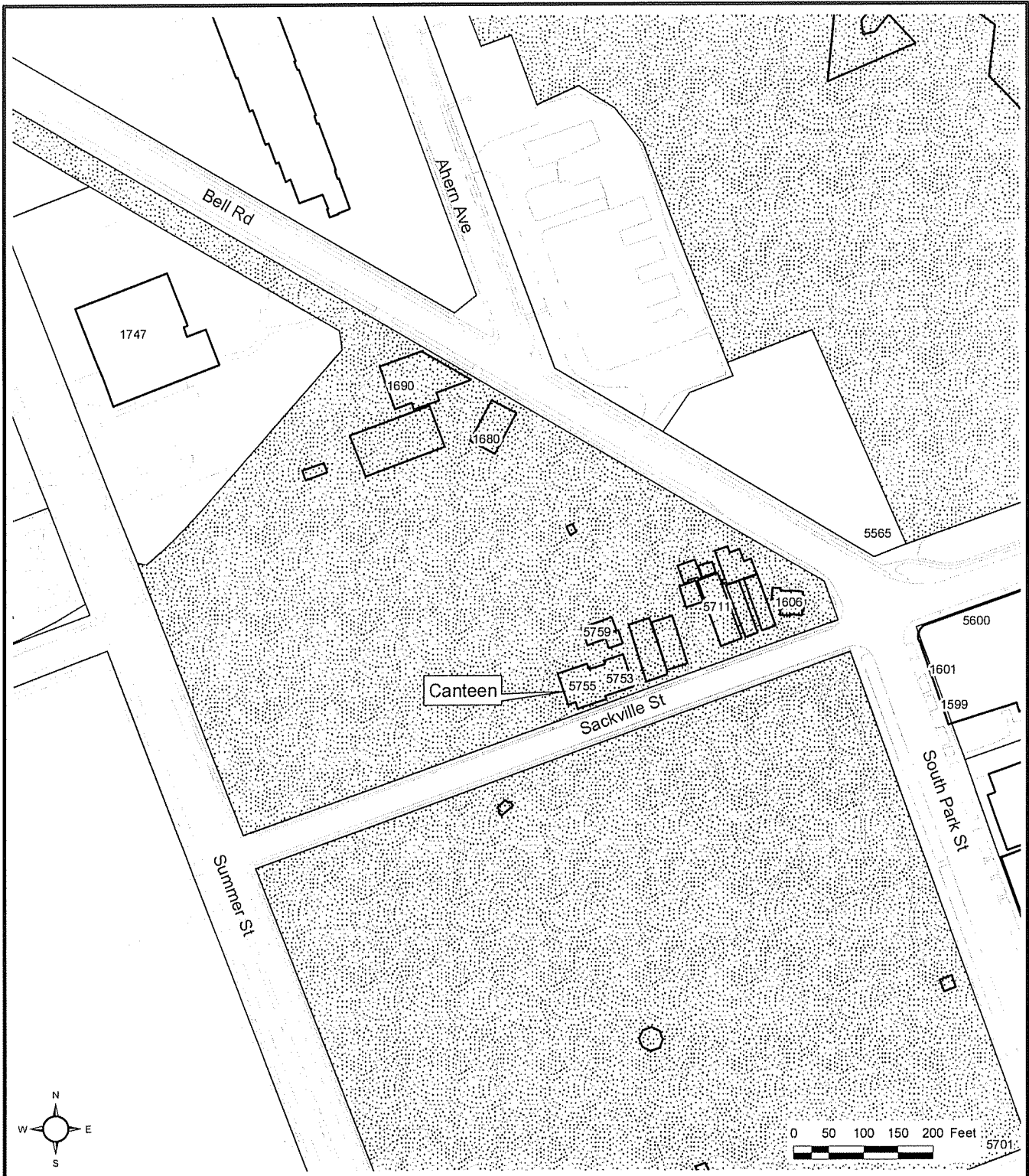
Attachment B: *The Evaluation Criteria for Registration of Heritage Buildings in HRM*

A copy of this report can be obtained online at <http://www.halifax.ca/council/agendasc/agenda.html> then choose the appropriate meeting date, or by contacting the Office of the Municipal Clerk at 490-4210, or Fax 490-4208.

Report Prepared by : Maggie Holm, Heritage Planner - 490-4419



Report Approved by: Austin French, Manager, Planning Services, 490-6717



Map 1 - Location Map
5575 Sackville Street
Halifax

Halifax Plan Area

 Heritage property

HALIFAX
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
 PLANNING SERVICES

HRM does not guarantee the accuracy of any representation on this plan.

Attachment A

**An Historical Report:
The Wanderer's Grounds & Dry Canteen
5755 Sackville Street, Halifax**

Prepared by: Maggie Holm, Heritage Planner
Date: July 2007

Age and Ownership of Property

The property on which the Wanderers Ground are situated were part of the Halifax Commons which were laid out on June 28th, 1762. Charles Morris, Chief Surveyor to measure and lay out 235 acres of common land for the inhabitants of Peninsular Halifax. This area was bounded by what is now South Street, Robie Street, Cunard Street, North Park Street and South Park Street. Over the years the original land grant was reduced as parcels of land were subdivided and sold to private owners. The remaining Common lands have always, and continue to be, owned by the City of Halifax for the Common use by the people of Halifax.

In December of 1860 an agreement between the City of Halifax and The War Department to allow the northern portions of the Commons to be used for military purposes, however the three enclosed grass fields to the south of Bell St (Road) were excluded from this agreement. What was to become the Wanderers Grounds was excluded from this agreement from Military use (Appendix III: Map 2). The much later use by the Navy League of Canada was not impeded by this agreement as their development of the Wanderer's Grounds was not restrictive to military personnel.

In 1882 the Wanderers Amateur Athletics Club (W.A.A.C.) was formed to promote amateur sport in the City, and began making improvements to the site. The area was filled in and a fence erected along the perimeter, and the "Wanderers Grounds" were official opened in 1888.

While the area surrounding the Wanderers Grounds was developed with the completion of the Public Gardens, the Superintends House (Power House, c. 1902), the greenhouses, the Bengal Lancers building (c.1908) and the Nova Scotia Museum (1960's), the configuration and municipal ownership of the Wanderer Grounds property has remained intact since the 1880's.

A Victorian styled club house (Appendix II: photos 6 & 7) was constructed by the W.A.A.C. in 1896, but destroyed by fire in 1938. The Dry Canteen building was built in 1942 by the Navy League in Canada on the foundations of the original building¹.

In 1978 a portion of Jubilee Road which existed between Summer Street and Bell Road was officially closed, and in 2003 was officially consolidated into one block. HRM owns the entire parcel of land which houses the Wanderers Grounds, the Power House and the Greenhouses (Attachment III: Map 5).

The Power House and Bengal Lancers Buildings have been previously registered, and the intent of this report is to outline the heritage value of the Wanderers Grounds and Dry Canteen.

¹ James White, The Ajax Affair: Citizens and Sailors in Wartime Halifax, 1939-1945, September 21, 1984.

Relationship to Personage/Organization

Wanderers Amateur Athletics Club (W.A.A.C.)

The W.A.A.C. was the most important amateur sporting organization in Halifax in the late nineteenth century supporting track racing, cricket matches, rugby and football. The fields were used extensively by the W.A.A.C. and the Club is still known as one of the oldest amateur sports organizations in North America. The first Present of the Club was Mr. T.E. Kenny, and Mr. W.A. Black (of Pickford and Black Co.) was Vice-President with W.A. Henry filling the position of Secretary-Treasurer.

The W.A.A.C. encouraged outstanding athletes such as W.A. Henry (cricket); W.J. Pickering, Brownie Mahar and Tommy Mullane (hockey); W.A. Henry, James Crerar, the Duffus brothers, Ralph Forbes and Ralph Fenerty (football); and George Tracey (runner) (Attachment II: photo 4) who was champion half mile runner of America for two years. The victories of the Wanderers in cricket, football and hockey aroused such great enthusiasm in Halifax that the City granted them a long term lease in 1886. Ten years later in 1896, the first club house was erected (photo 6 & 7).

The first bicycle club in Nova Scotia, the Ramblers Cycle Club, was established in 1893 and held many races at the Wanderers Grounds. They also toured the Provinces extensively on their high wheeled machines².

The Club experienced repeated difficulties in the 1920's, and was often unable to field teams of its own. With limited resources the Club was unable to devote itself and it had once done to the promotion of athletes. The City of Halifax renewed leases from time to time on favorable terms, but the outlook of the W.A.A.C as a sport promoter was becoming questionable.

The solution to the problem was the return of the management of the Wanderers Grounds to the City of Halifax in 1959. This was not done so that the City could lease the grounds to another Club or group for its own purpose, but so that a much broader use of the grounds could be made. The W.A.A.C. would always be associated with the substantial investment and improvements to recreational facilities on the Wanderer's Grounds.

The Navy League in Canada

The latter half of the nineteenth century saw rapid expansion and development of the British Empire and, with it, a dependence on ocean shipping routes for its trade and defence. At the same time the German Empire was becoming increasingly aggressive, and competing with Britain. Concern as to the adequacy of the British Royal Navy of that day to defend the widely separated components of the Empire and their essential shipping gave rise to the formation of the Navy League in 1895 as a society with the primary aim of ensuring an adequate naval defence.

² Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Glimpses of Halifax From 1867-1900, pg. 140.

The Navy League of Canada was established to promote an interest in Maritime Affairs generally throughout Canada. The Navy League of Canada supported Naval and Merchant Navy personnel, operation of hostels for seafaring personnel, provision of welfare services to the dependents of seamen and, in the final stages, the rehabilitation of Naval veterans³.

In Halifax, the Navy League in Canada was sensitive to the issue of serving liquor to servicemen, and they attempted a novel experiment in segregation by providing two separate canteens. They erected two structures: a Dry Canteen where no alcoholic beverages would be served on Sackville Street near Bell Road, and a Wet Canteen was erected on the northeast corner of the Grounds proposed to serve liquor. This was controversial however, and was opposed by temperance groups of the day.

The Golden Age Halifax Senior Citizens Club

The Golden Age Seniors Club, the oldest senior citizens club in Halifax, operated out of the Dry Canteen building for over 30 years. The building offered a central location within Halifax which seniors could safely walk or bus to. The facility offered lawn bowling greens, and a large club house for playing bridge, dances and teas.

The Halifax Rugby Club was moved into the building, and the two Clubs resided amicably in the building for many years. In the late 1990's the building was condemned, and both Clubs were forced to find new accommodations. The Seniors Club meets weekly in two smaller groups, one at the St. Andrews Recreation Center on Bayers Road, and the other at St. Mary's University in the South End of Halifax⁴.

The Canadian Paraplegic Association: Wanderer's Amateur Athletic Scholarship

When the W. A. A. C. disbanded the remaining members donated some of the Clubs assets to the Canadian Paraplegic Association (Nova Scotia) to provide a scholarship for students with spinal cord injury who are involved in some aspect of sports, and studying at a post secondary level⁵.

Halifax Rugby Football Club

Rugby Football came to Halifax in the late 19th century, largely a result of the British troops stationed at the Halifax Citadel. They introduced the game to the general population and during this period, there are many accounts of matches between the garrison and local universities. The W. A. A. C. featured rugby as one of its premier sports and rugby became Halifax's most popular spectator sport. There are many accounts of matches during the 1880's and 1890's, and the game continued to thrive through to the post World War I and Depression period.

³ The Navy League, History of the Navy League, September 2007, <<http://www.navyleague.ca/eng/about/history.asp>>

⁴ Phone conversation with Ms. Mildred MacLellan, President of *The Golden Age Halifax Senior Citizen's Club*, October 10, 2007.

⁵ The Canadian Paraplegic Association (Nova Scotia), Scholarships of the Nova Scotia Paraplegic Association, <<http://www.nsnet.org/cpans/schol.html>>, July 2007.

World War II saw many of the prominent rugby players traveling overseas which resulted in waning interest in the game. After the war, the British garrison left the Halifax Citadel and this, along with disputes over which code of rugby to play (union vs league) and the gaining popularity of American Football, eventually led to the decline of interest in the game. The Wanderer's continued to field teams through the 1950's, but due to limited competition the Club was eventually forced to abandon rugby.

Born out of the ashes of the Wanderer's rugby program, the Halifax Rugby Football Club (H.R.F.C.) was formed in 1958. The Halifax Rugby Football Club participated in a league with three military teams. Over time the military teams declined and were replaced by University teams such as Dalhousie, Acadia, St. Francis Xavier and the Pictou Co. Rugby Club (the dominant team of the 1970s and early 1980's).

Recently the Halifax Rugby Football Club has renewed its relationship with the Wanderers Grounds. The HRFC is playing a principle role in saving the Dry Canteen from demolition by proposing to enter into an long term lease agreement with HRM. This agreement would allow the Halifax Rugby Club to once again have permanent residency in the Dry Canteen building, and would enable restoration the buildings interior and exterior⁶.

⁶ Halifax Rugby Football Club, History of the Club, July 2007 <<http://www.hrfe.ca/history.php>>.

History of the Wanderers Grounds Buildings

The original club house, a Victorian styled building (Appendix II: photos 6 & 7), was constructed in 1896, but destroyed by fire in 1938. The building was replaced in 1942 with the present Dry Canteen by the Navy League in Canada on the foundations of the original building⁷. The Navy League was an organization which supported Naval and Merchant Navy personnel, operation of hostels for seafaring personnel, provision of welfare services to the dependents of seamen and, in the final stages, the rehabilitation of Naval Veterans⁸.

Sensitive to the issue of serving liquor to servicemen, the Navy League attempted a novel experiment in segregation by providing two separate canteens. With the Dry Canteen on Sackville Street near Bell Road, the “Wet Canteen” was erected on the northeast corner of the Grounds, proposed to serve liquor. This was controversial however, and was opposed by temperance groups. The Navy League also proposed to build a larger recreational center next to the Dry Canteen, but this was also opposed and was never constructed.

The Navy League awarded a contract for the Dry Canteen to A. E. Farley, a local firm. The building was a marked departure from the style of other recreation buildings in Halifax constructed during war time, and unlike others was designed to outlast the war. The Navy League struck an agreement whereby they would construct the building and turn it over to the W.A.A.C once they no longer needed it. Press coverage of the day noted the Wet Canteen was “not as luxurious as the lounge in the main building...” and that the interior of the Dry Canteen reminded one “of an expensive men’s club” (attachment 9)⁹

The Wet Canteen stood for many years, but was torn down when the building was condemned due to its poor physical condition. The Dry Canteen now stands as a significant reminder of Halifax’s history of wartime recreational facilities.

Architectural Merit

⁷ James White, The Ajax Affair: Citizens and Sailors in Wartime Halifax, 1939-1945, September 21, 1984.

⁸ The Navy League, History of the Navy League, September 2007, <<http://www.navyleague.ca/eng/about/history.asp>>

⁹ James White, Ibid, pg. 88.

The Dry Canteen is a wood framed, wood shingled building constructed on a concrete foundation. The building abuts Sackville Street, but was intentionally oriented towards the Wanderers Grounds, with its entrance under a broad, L shaped veranda facing the field. A tall brick chimney projects through the medium pitched gable roof. The original building included a small, shed roofed utility entrance (northeast corner).

Small, gable roofed, louvered vents are symmetrically placed on both sides of the roof, as well as triangular attic vents at each end of the building. The mullioned windows are ganged in sets of two and three, originally with decorative shutters. Today some of the shutters remain, but many have lost.

The veranda is a defining feature of the building. Originally it had thick posts and elaborate railings with vertical balusters, and two wide staircases - one facing the field, and the other the parking area adjacent to Sackville Street (Attachment 8).

One year after its construction, a 11' x 40' addition with a shed roof was added to the Sackville Street side of building with a small, secondary entrance situated in the ell.

While the building is not constructed in high architectural style the solidity and substance of its construction reflects the longevity intended by its builders.

In 2007 an initial structural assessment was undertaken by municipal staff which identified that with the exception of the addition on Sackville Street the building is structurally sound. This supports the approach to renovate the building rather than demolish it.

Appendix I:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Deed Book/Page</u>	<u>Year</u>
Order to measure and layout lands	Bk 1, pg 71	March 23, 1760
Grants of 235 Acres of Land to the Peninsula of Halifax for the Commons	Bk 3, pg 170	June 23, 1763
4 Lots in the Peninsula of Halifax containing 235 Acres of Land	Bk 4, pg 230	June 23, 1763
Agreement with the War Department regarding fencing and use of The Commons	Bk 130, pg 183	December 13, 1860
Deed to Province of Nova Scotia for Lot A for the NS Museum	Bk 2262, pg 347	August 27, 1968
Deed to the Province of Nova Scotia for Lot B 3054/131	Bk 3054, pg 131	October 7, 1976
Lease to the Halifax Junior Bengal Lancers for the use of the Old City Field Stables 1690 Bell Road, Halifax	Bk 4138, pg 1159	February 28, 1996
Notice of Recommendation to Register as a Heritage Property - 5711 Sackville St, Superintendents Office (Power House)	Bk 4693, pg 404	January 26, 1989
Notice of Registration as a Heritage Property - 5711 Sackville Street, Superintendents Office (Power House)	Bk 4712, pg 444	March 16, 1989
Notice of Recommendation to Register as a Heritage Property - 1690 Bell Road, Halifax Bengal Lancers	Bk 6784, pg 1027	June 25, 2001
Notice of Registration as a Heritage Property - 1690 Bell Road, Halifax Bengal Lancers	Bk 6828, pg 879	August 10, 2001
<u>Expropriations</u> #2065 Official Street Plan Bell Road: Bell Road widened by 40 feet & Jubilee Road extended.	Document 2565	June 24, 1970

#2565 Street Closure: 40 feet of Bell Rd and Jubilee Rd extension.

City Plan TT-24-22865

February 14, 1978

2568 Official Street Lines: Bell Road shows line 40 feet in from 1970 plan.

City Plan TT-24-22865

February 10, 1978

Plan of Survey

Plan of Parcel WG

#35730, drawer 392

May 12, 2003

Appendix II: Historic Photographs

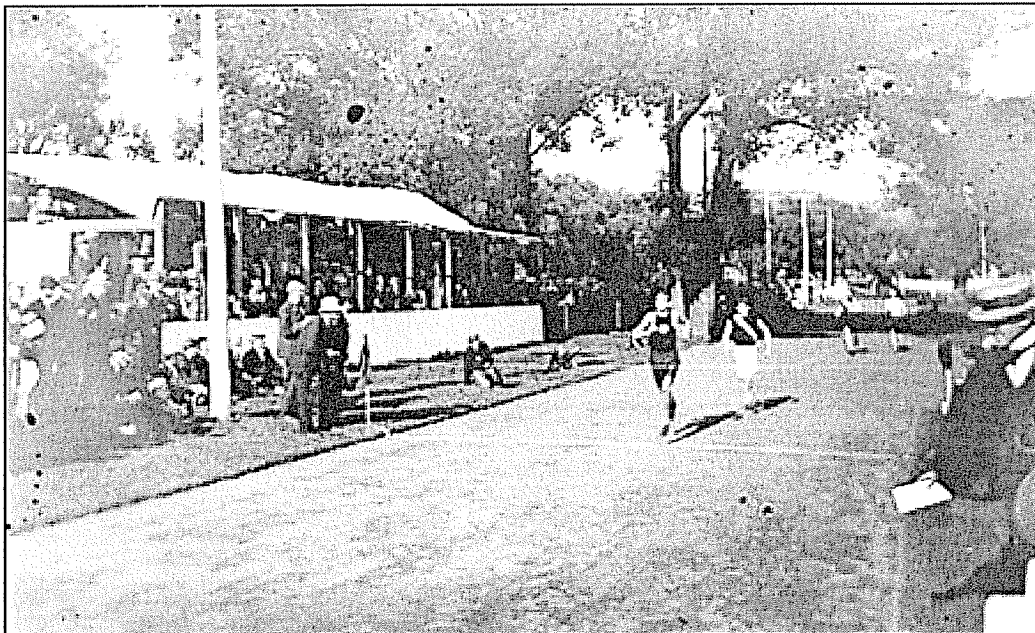


Photo 1: Race, with runners at finish line, Wanderers Grounds, Halifax; c. 1895-1902. (J.A. Irvine Collection, album 36, photo 134).

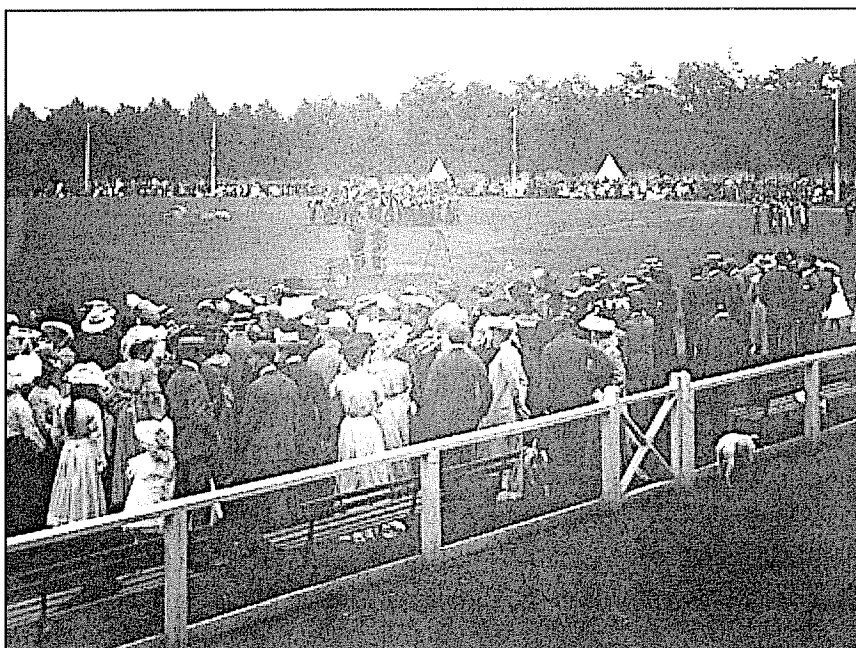


Photo 2: Royal Canadian Regiment at the Wanderers Grounds (Notman, undated).

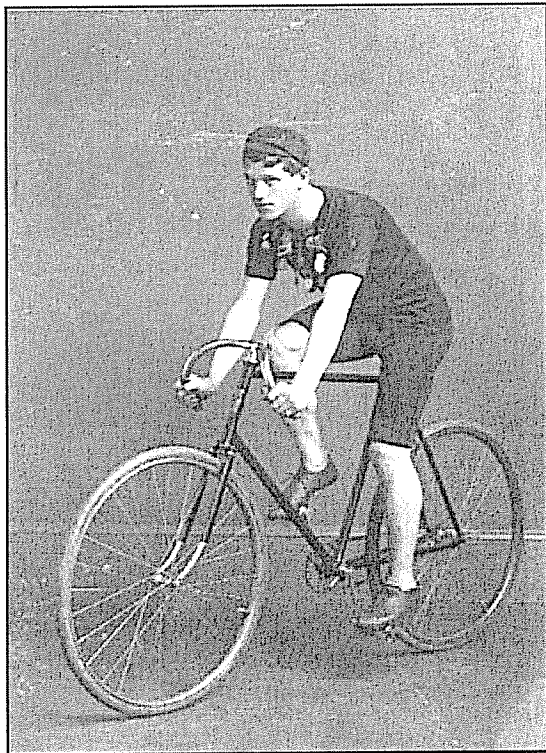


Photo 3: Fred Jost on Bicycle (Notman Studio, 1890).



Photo 4: Geo. Tracey: Runner and walker with the W.A.A.C. (Notman Studio, 1892).



Photo 5: W.A.A.C. Football Group (Notman Studio, undated)

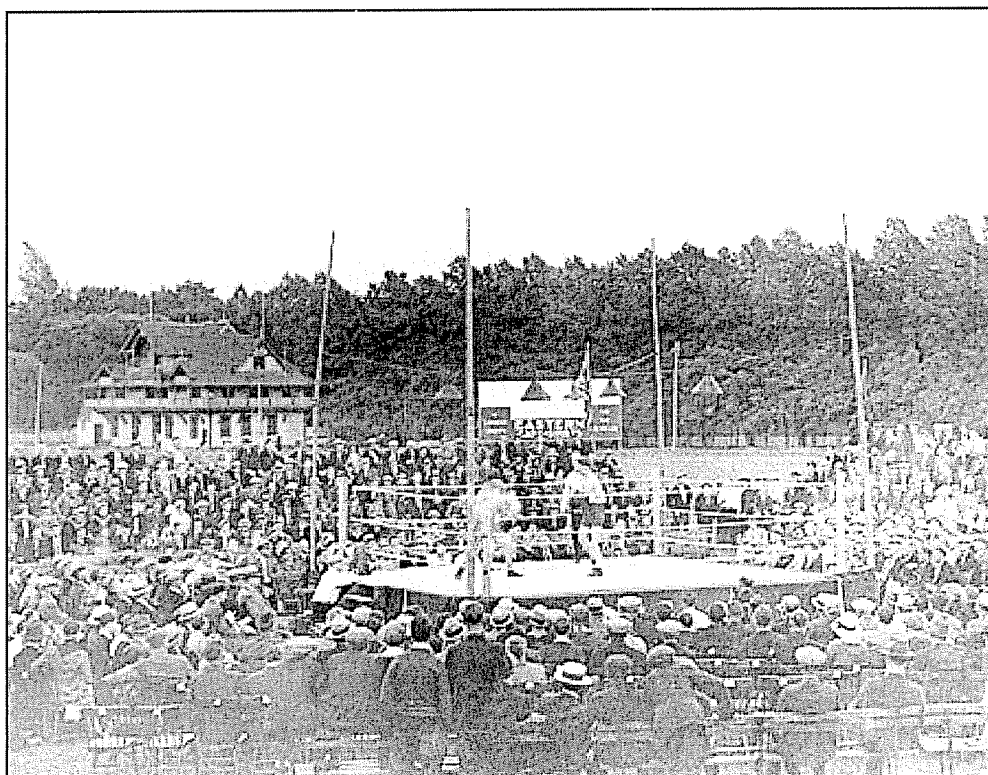


Photo 6: Boxing match on the Wanderers Ground, Halifax, 1920's (anonymous).
The original Wanderers Clubhouse is clearly visible in the background.

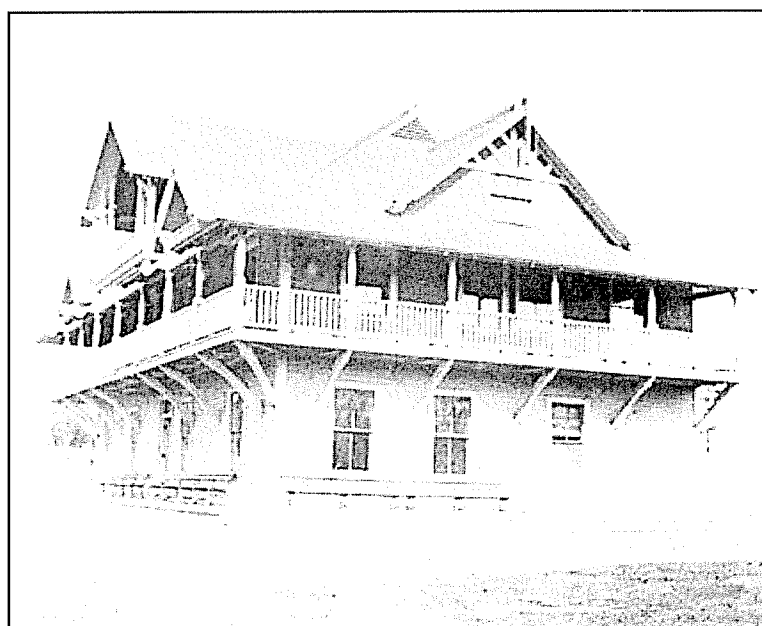
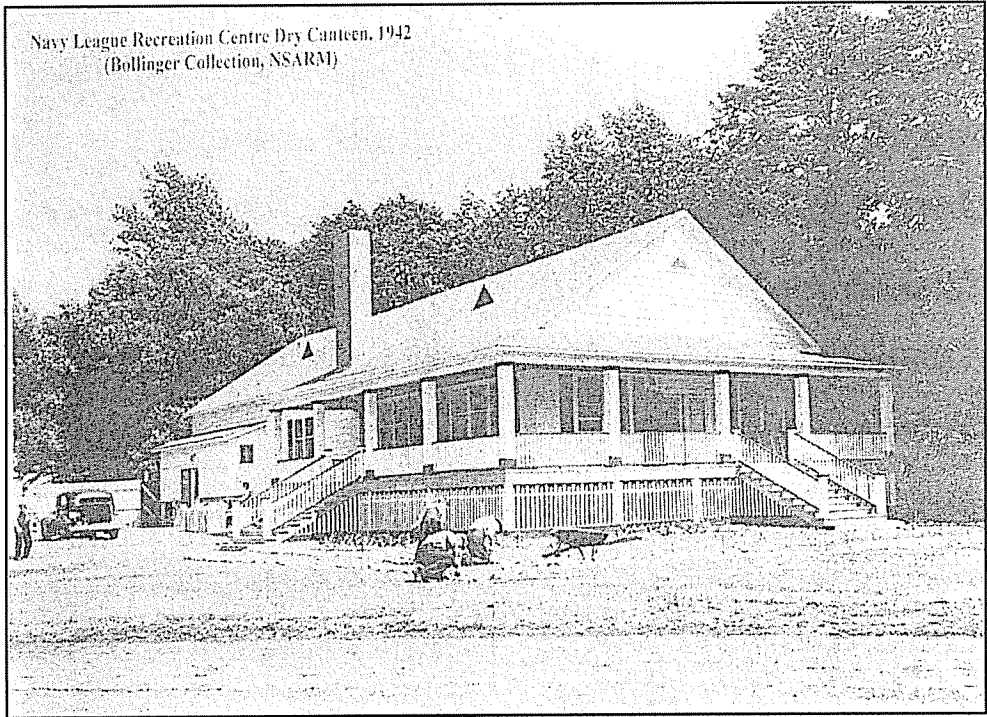
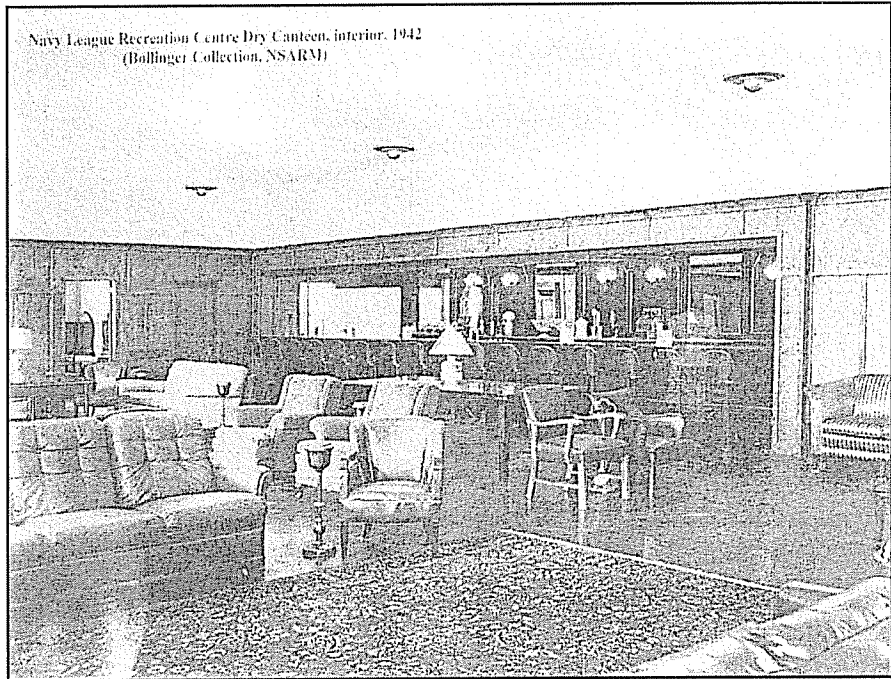


Photo 7: Original Wanders Amateur Athletics Clubhouse,
Sackville Street, Halifax (J.A. Irvine, album 37, photo 21).



Navy League Recreation Centre Dry Canteen, 1942
(Bollinger Collection, NSARM)

Photo 8: Dry Canteen, 1942 (Bollinger Collection, NSARM).



Navy League Recreation Centre Dry Canteen, interior, 1942
(Bollinger Collection, NSARM)

Photo 9: Dry Canteen, interior, 1942 (Bollinger Collection, NSARM).

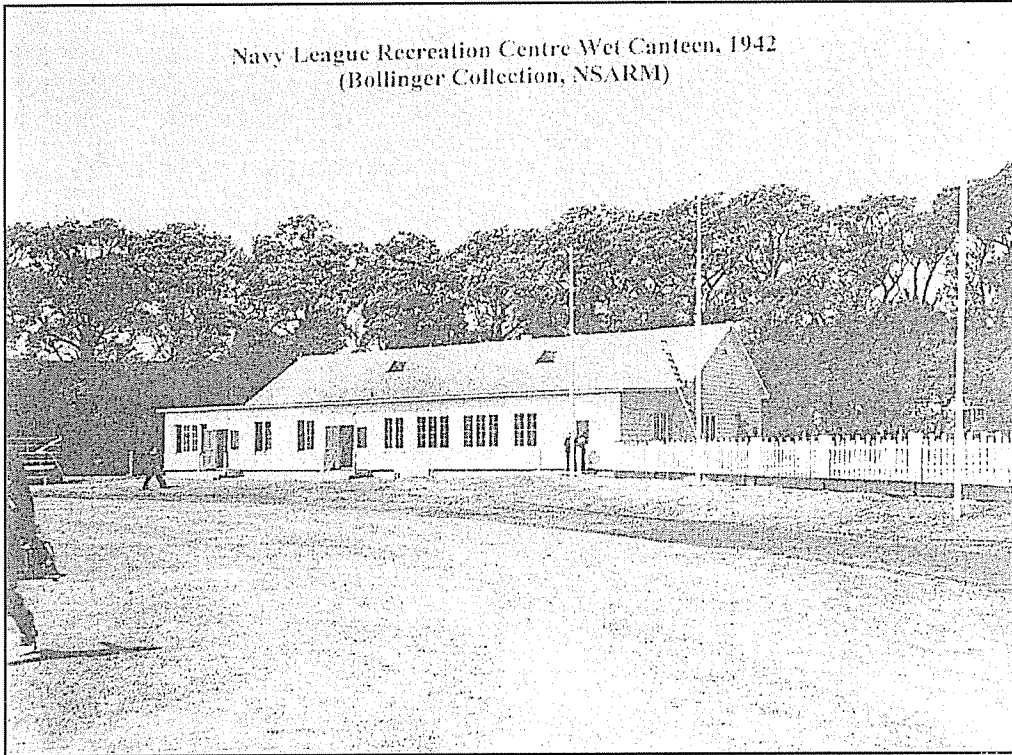


Photo 10: Wet Canteen, 1942 (Bollinger Collection). Building no longer exists, date of demolition unknown.

Research Sources

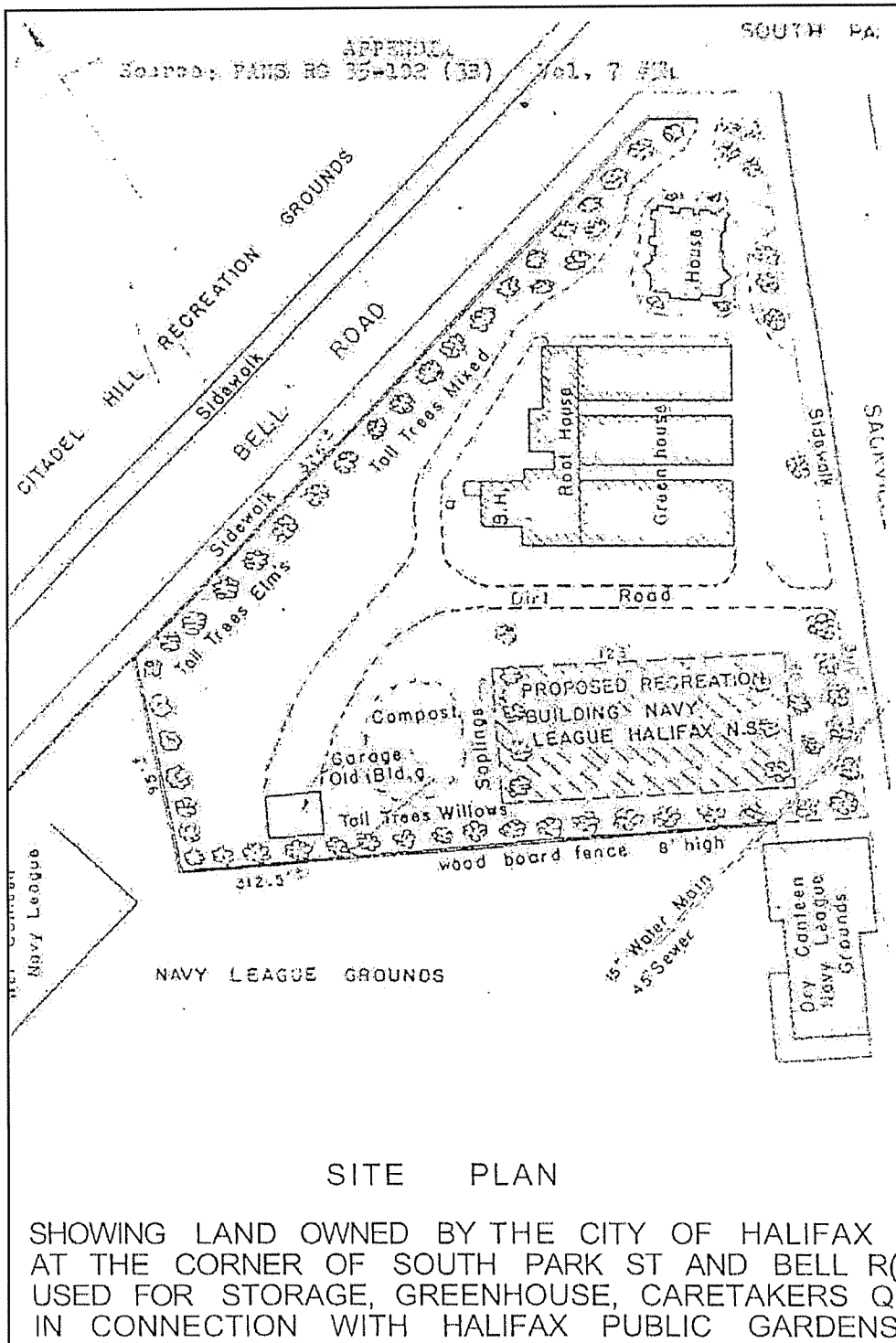
1. Sue Aube Research Ltd. - Title Search at the Registry of Deeds

Books & Articles

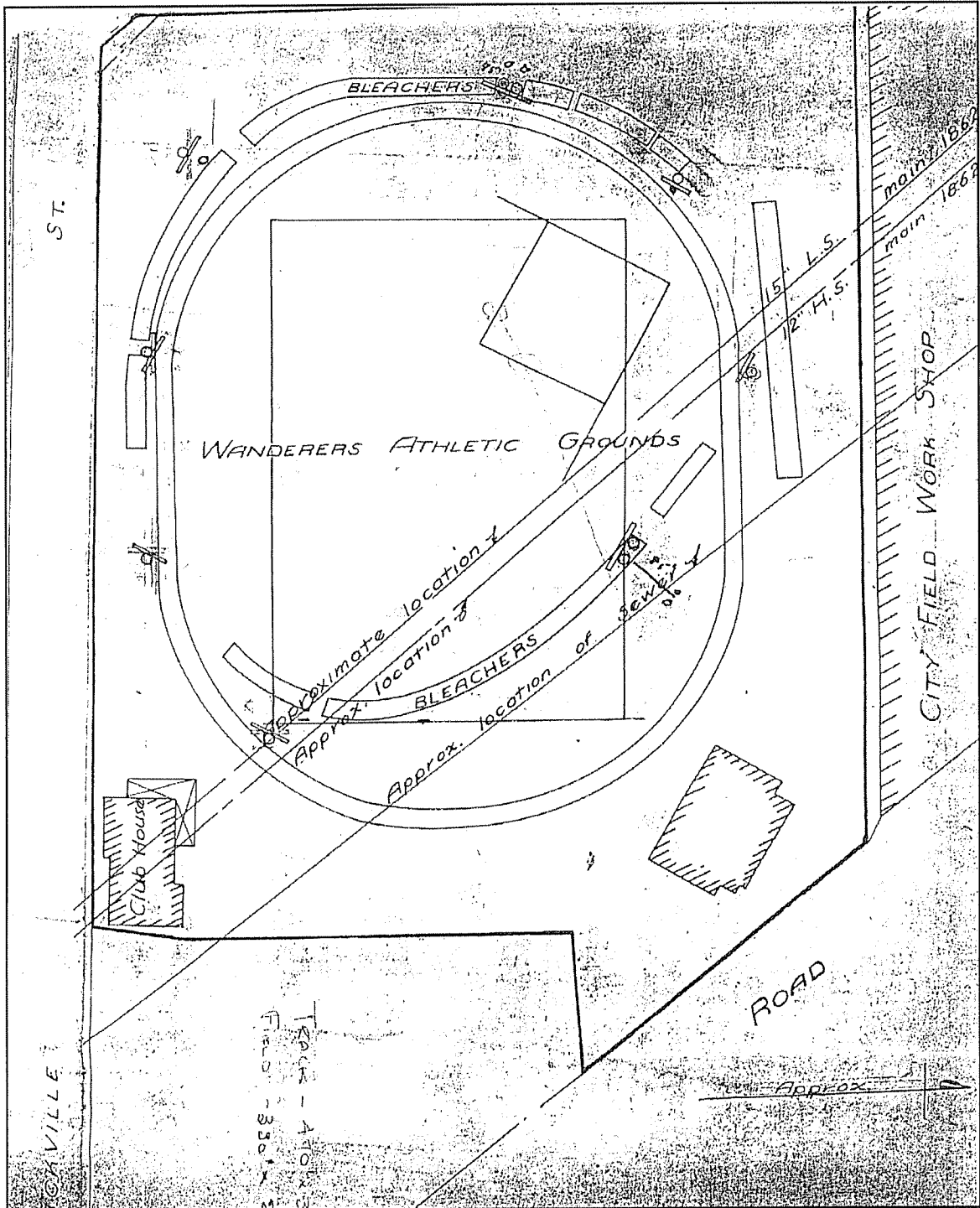
1. Phyllis Blakey, Glimpses of Halifax from 1867-1900, Mika Publishing, Belleville, Ontario, 1973.
2. James White, The Ajax Affair: Citizens and Sailors in Wartime Halifax, 1939-1945, Dalhousie University, Masters Studies, October 1984.

Web Sites

1. The Canadian Paraplegic Association (Nova Scotia), Scholarships of the Nova Scotia Paraplegic Association, <<http://www.nsnnet.org/cpans/schol.html>>, July 2007.
2. Halifax Rugby Football Club, History of the Club, July 2007, <<http://www.hrfc.ca/history.php>>
3. Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Notman Studio Photograph Archives, <<http://www.gov.ns.ca/nsarm/virtual/notman/>>, August 2007.
4. Public Archives of Nova Scotia, J.A. Irvine Photograph Archives, <<http://www.gov.ns.ca/nsarm/virtual/irvine/>>, August 2007.



Map 3: Location map showing the Dry and Wet Canteens - date unknown.

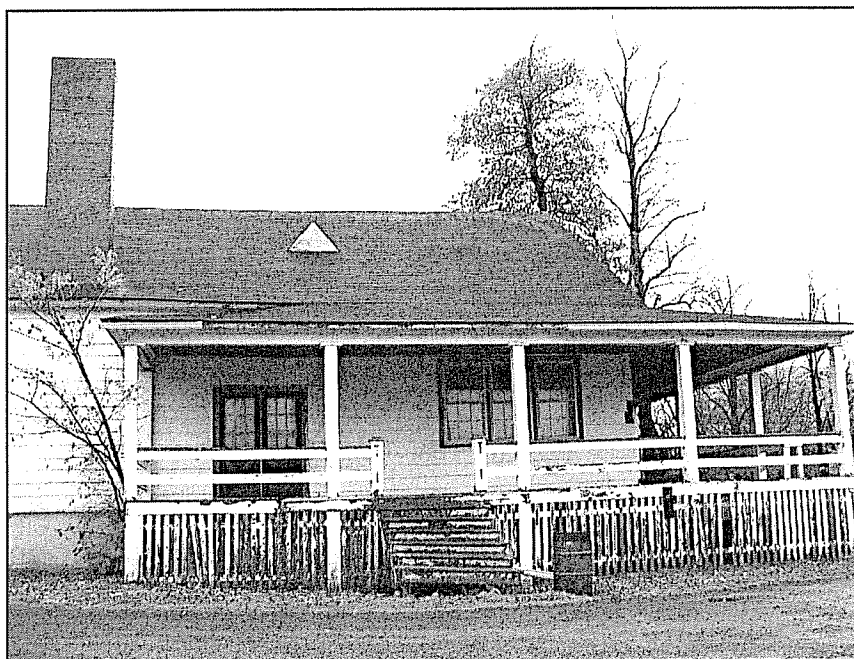


Map 4: Plan of Survey for the Wanderer's Grounds prepared by the City of Halifax, 1953.

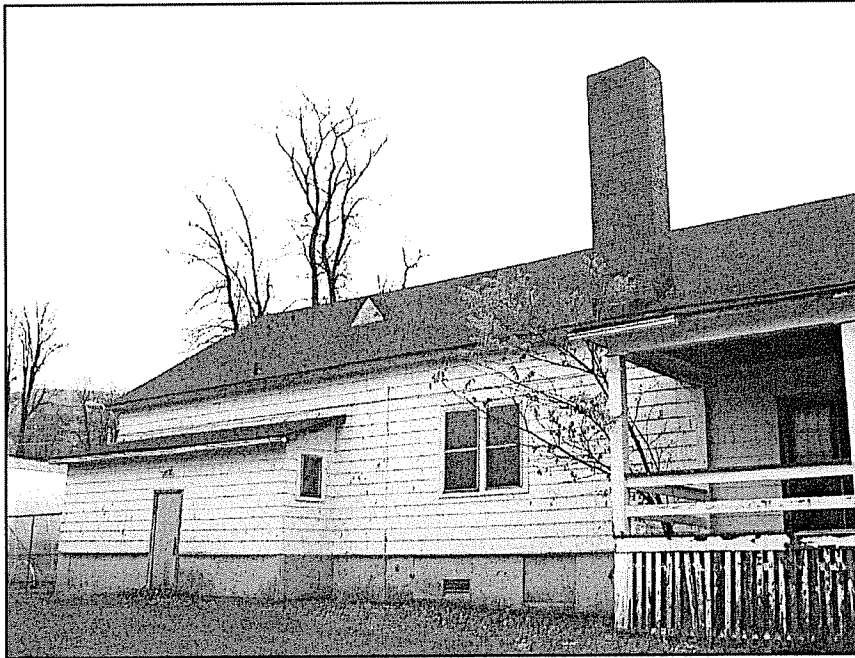
Appendix III: Photos of the Dry Canteen



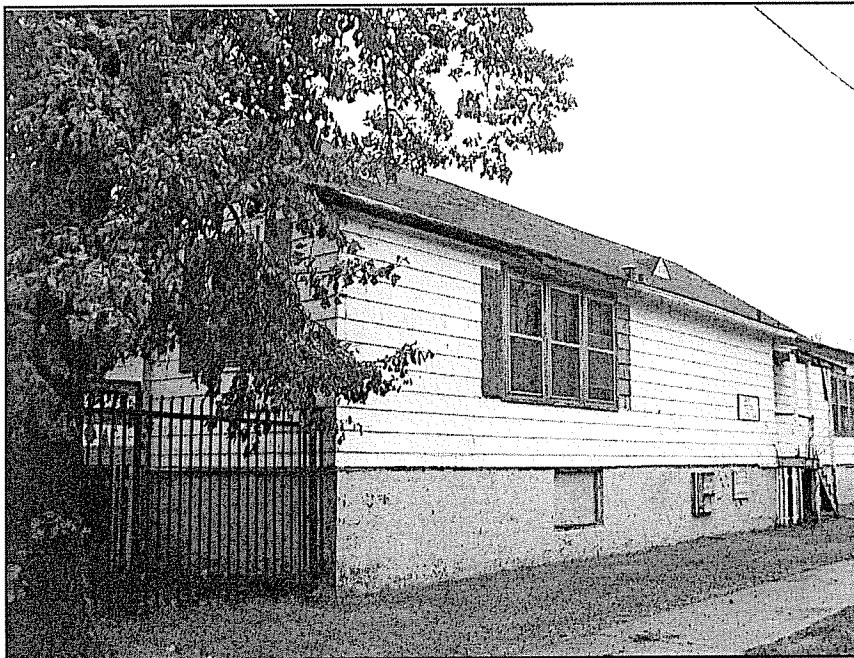
West facing elevation of the Dry Canteen.



North facing elevation of the Dry Canteen.



North facing elevation of the Dry Canteen.



South facing elevation (Sackville St) of the Dry Canteen.



View down the South facing elevation (Sackville St).



East facing elevation of the Dry Canteen.

**EVALUATION CRITERIA
FOR REGISTRATION OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS
HALIFAX REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY**

Attachment B

1. AGE

Age is probably the single most important factor in the popular understanding of the heritage value of buildings. The following age categories are based on local, national and international occasions that may be considered to have defined the character of what is how the Halifax Regional Municipality and its architecture.

Date of Construction	Points	Timeline
1749 - 1785	25	Halifax Garrison Town to the Loyalist migration
1786 – 1830	20	Boom period following construction of the Shubenacadie Canal
1831 – 1867	16	From Boom to Confederation
1868 – 1899	13	Confederation to the end of the 19 th century
1900 - 1917	9	Turn of the Century to Halifax Harbour Explosion
1918 - 1945	5	The War Years
1945 - Present	3	Post-War

* Maximum score of 25 points in this category

2. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

A building can receive points for:

A) Having specific associations with important occasions, institutions, personages and groups,

OR

B) For being architecturally important unique/representative of a particular period.

2A) Relationship to Important Occasions, Institutions, Personages or Groups

Nationally	Points	Comments
Intimately Related	16 - 20	
Moderately Related	11 - 15	
Loosely Related	1 - 10	
Provincially	Points	Comments
Intimately Related	11 - 15	
Moderately Related	6 - 10	
Loosely Related	1 - 5	

Locally	Points	Comments
- Intimately Related	11- 15	
- Moderately Related	6 - 10	
- Loosely Related	1 - 5	
No relationship to important occasions, institutions, personages or groups.	0	

* Maximum score of 20 points in this category, scoring from one of the three categories only

2B) Important/Unique Architectural Style or Highly Representative of an Era

Importance	Points	Comments
Highly important/ unique/representative of an era	16 - 20	
Moderately important/ unique/representative of an era	11 - 15	
Somewhat important/ representative of an era	10 - 1	
Not important/ unique/representative of an era	0	

* Maximum score of 20 points in this category

3. SIGNIFICANCE OF ARCHITECT/BUILDER

Is the structure representative of the work of an architect or builder of local, provincial or national importance.

Status	Points	Comments
Nationally Significant	7 - 10	
Provincially Significant	4 - 6	
Locally Significant	1 - 3	
Not Significant	0	

* Maximum score of 10 points in this category

4. ARCHITECTURAL MERIT

The assessment of architectural merit is based on two factors:

A) Construction type/building technology: which refers to the method by which the structure was built (early or rare uses of materials), and building techniques;

B) Style: which refers to the form or appearance of the architecture.

Construction type/building technology		
A) Construction type	Points	Comments
Very rare/ early example	7 - 10	
Moderately rare/ early example	4 - 6	
Somewhat rare/ early example	1 - 3	
Not rare/ common example	0	
B) Style	Points	Comments
Very rare/ early example	7 - 10	
Moderately rare/ early example	4 - 6	
Somewhat rare/ early example	1 - 3	
Not rare/ common example	0	

** Maximum score of 10 points for Construction Type, and a maximum score of 10 for Style - a total maximum of 20 points in this category*

5. ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

Architectural Integrity refers to the extent to which the building retains original features/ structures/ styles, not the state of the building's condition.

Architecture	Consider any additions/ removal/ alterations to windows, doors, porches, dormers, roof lines, foundations, chimneys, and cladding.	
Exterior	Points	Comments
Largely unchanged	11 - 15	
Modest changes	6 - 10	
Major changes	1 - 5	
Seriously compromised	0	

** Maximum score of 15 points in this category*

6. RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING AREA

Points	Comments
6 - 10	The building is an important architectural asset contributing to the heritage character of the surrounding area.
1 - 5	The Architecture is compatible with the surrounding area and maintains its heritage character.
0	Does not contribute to the character of the surrounding area.

** Maximum score of 10 points in this category*

SCORING SUMMARY

Property	Date Reviewed	Reviewer

Criterion	Highest Possible Score	Score Awarded
1. Age	25	
2. a) Relationship to Important Occasions, Institutions, Personages or Groups OR 2. b) Important/Unique Architectural Style or Highly Representative of an Era	20	
3. Significance of Architect/Builder	10	
4. a) Architectural Merit: Construction type/building technology	10	
4. b) Architectural Merit: Style	10	
5. Architectural Integrity	15	
6. Relationship to Surrounding Area	10	
Total	100	

SCORE NECESSARY FOR DESIGNATION 50

Designation Recommended? YES NO

COMMENTS:
