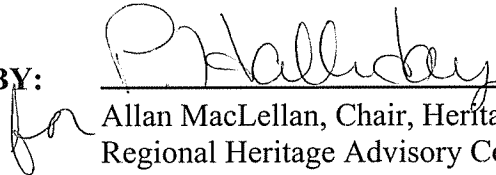

Halifax Regional Council
12 February 2002

TO: Mayor Kelly and Members of Halifax Regional Council

SUBMITTED BY:


Allan MacLellan, Chair, Heritage Advisory Committee
Regional Heritage Advisory Committee

DATE: February 6, 2002

SUBJECT: Heritage Case H00063 - Application to Register 2535 Robie Street, Halifax
(All Nations Christian Reformed Church)

ORIGIN

An application by Graham Lavers, Clerk of Council of the All Nations Christian Reformed Church, requesting the consideration of 2535 Robie Street, Halifax, as a registered heritage property.

RECOMMENDATION

The Heritage Advisory Committee **recommends** that Regional Council set the date of March 19, 2002 to consider the registration of 2535 Robie Street (All Nations Christian Reformed Church) under the HRM Heritage Property Program.

**PLEASE RETAIN REPORT FOR
HERITAGE HEARING**

BACKGROUND

See attached staff report dated January 10, 2002.

DISCUSSION

This matter was before the Heritage Advisory Committee on January 23, 2002 (see attached draft minute extract).

ATTACHMENTS

- 1) Staff report to the Heritage Advisory Committee dated January 10, 2002
- 2) Extract from draft January 23, 2002 Heritage Advisory Committee meeting minutes

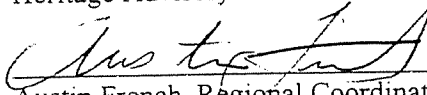
Additional copies of this report, and information on its status, can be obtained by contacting the office of the Municipal Clerk at 490-4210, or Fax 490-4208.

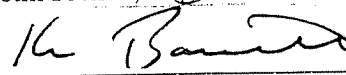
Report Prepared by: Patti Halliday, Assistant Municipal Clerk

Report Approved by: Allan MacLellan, Chair, Heritage Advisory Committee

Heritage Advisory Committee
January 23, 2002

TO: Heritage Advisory Committee

SUBMITTED BY: 
Austin French, Regional Coordinator, Planning & Development Services


Kevin Barrett, Planner

DATE: January 10, 2002

SUBJECT: **Heritage Case H00063 - Application by Graham Lavers to consider the All Nations Christian Reformed Church at 2535 Robie Street, Halifax as a Registered Heritage Property.**

STAFF REPORT

ORIGIN:

An application by Graham Lavers, Clerk of Council of the All Nations Christian Reformed Church, requesting the consideration of 2535 Robie Street, Halifax as a Heritage Property.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that should 2535 Robie Street score more than 45 points, the Heritage Advisory Committee recommend to Regional Council that this property be registered under the HRM Heritage Property Program (Map 1).

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Graham Lavers, Clerk of Council of the All Nations Christian Reformed Church, has made an application to have 2535 Robie Street, Halifax, considered a heritage building under the HRM Heritage Property Program. The building is used as the All Nations Christian Reformed Church.

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 Heritage Research Report (Attachment 1) is developed that is used to score the building against the former City of Halifax's Heritage Property Evaluation System - Heritage Buildings (Attachment 2).

Should the building score more than 45 Points, a positive recommendation will be provided to the Regional Council, and notice of this recommendation will be provided to the registered owners of the building at least thirty (30) days prior to its registration.¹ An opportunity for the owners to be heard is provided before Council votes on the recommendation.² If the building is scored on January 23, 2002, Council cannot consider the registration earlier than March 26, 2002.

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS:

There are no budget implications for this application.

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:

There are no alternatives to be considered for Heritage Registrations.

ATTACHMENTS:

Map 1: Site Plan - 2535 Robie Street, Halifax

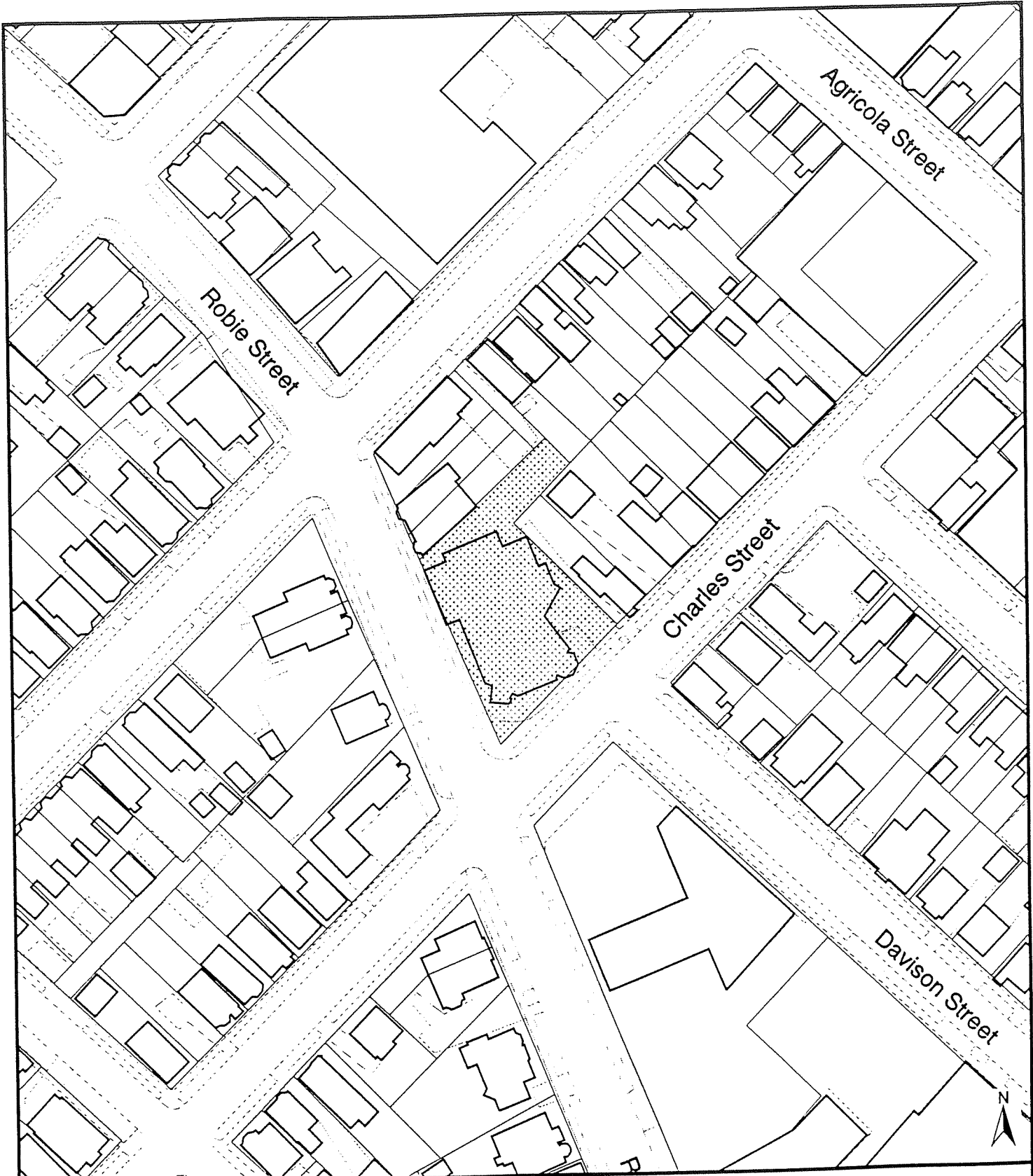
Attachment 1: Heritage Research Report for 2535 Robie Street, Halifax.

Attachment 2: City of Halifax's Heritage Property Evaluation System - Heritage Buildings.


¹As per Section 14(2) of the Heritage Property Act

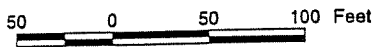
²As per Section 15(2) of the Heritage Property Act.

Further information regarding the contents of this report may be obtained by contacting Kevin Barrett, Planner, at 490-4419. For additional copies or for information on the report's status, please contact the Office of the Municipal Clerk at 490-4210 (tel) or 490-4208 (fax)



Map 1 - Location Map
 2535 Robie Street
 Halifax
 Halifax Plan Area

 Subject area under consideration
 for heritage registration



HALIFAX
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
 PLANNING AND
 DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

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

**Heritage Report On
All Nations Christian Reformed Church**

Prepared For: Austin French, Regional Coordinator of Planning Services for HRM

Prepared By: Alfreda Withrow, Research Consultant

Date: Oct. 31, 2001

Age and Ownership of Property: 2535 Robie Street (Formerly 565 Robie Street)

The brick structure located on the corner of Robie and Charles Streets is known today as the All Nations Christian Reformed Church. Constructed in 1902, the new church was named for J. Wesley Smith who played a major role in the church being erected. Originally a wooden church known as the Charles Street Methodist Church was situated on this corner but when the new brick church was constructed it was renamed in Mr. Smith's honour. Unfortunately he passed away prior to the structure being completed but the church was dedicated in his honour on May 31, 1903 and renamed the J. Wesley Smith Memorial Church.

Relationship of importance to personages and eras:

The term "Methodism" is used in reference to the name given to a group of Protestant churches that arose from the 18th century Wesleyan movement in England. This religious movement was led by John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield. Although centralized in the British Isles and North America, Methodism has spread worldwide.

The origins of the Methodist's beliefs in Nova Scotia began in the latter part of the 1700's. As the Methodists were migrating from England to Nova Scotia; among them was William Black, Sr. and his son William Black Jr.. They began to preach, visiting several nearby settlements and in 1781 travelled the whole of Nova Scotia to organize Methodist classes. Their work grew as immigrants loyal to Great Britain flowed into Nova Scotia after the American Revolution ended.

During the 1800's several Mission Churches were built in Halifax with a number of citizens playing a significant role in the organization of Methodism in the City. One such gentleman was Mr. Major Theakston who was born in London England in 1833. He became a Fleet Street printer by trade. At the age of fifteen he became a Methodist and would visit the London slum areas introducing "Bible women" to such slum districts as Whitechapel. In 1863 his family made the decision to emigrate to Nova Scotia and settled in the Kings County area, setting up a printing business. In the small town of Canning they began the first newspaper, naming it "Acadian" after Acadia University in Wolfville.

Several years later he moved with his family to Halifax and became employed as a Wesleyan City Missionary, dedicating his life to the poor. He established a small business so the unemployed could be put to work, thus becoming independent and gaining back their self-respect. The business involved "grinding oyster shells for agricultural uses and for hardening egg shells in poultry feeding." In 1881, he became a Missionary in the Jost Mission, located on Brunswick Street, but he gave up this position when he was appointed to take on the North End City Mission in 1893. He also played a role in the organization of the Charles St. Methodist Church, giving twenty-four years of humanitarian service to missionary work. Unfortunately he sustained fatal injuries during the Halifax Explosion in 1917 and died at the age of eighty-four.

In 1870 Edward Jost, a prominent Halifax merchant who was also involved in the Brunswick Street Mission donated the property needed to erect the Charles St. Methodist Church which was

dedicated on November 5, 1871. By 1887 the structure was too small for the growing congregation so more land was purchased and the vestry was enlarged. The structure originally fronted on Charles Street (formerly called Garrick Street) prior to the building being extended. By 1900 the church could no longer accommodate the growing congregation so a decision was made for a new building to be constructed on the same site.

It was through the generous support of another Halifax businessman, J. Wesley Smith that a structure was built replacing the small wooden Mission. His generous donation made it possible for a large octagon brick structure to be erected, (costing \$30,000.00) on the same property with the entrance now facing the corner of Charles and Robie Streets.

J. Wesley Smith was born on February 15th, 1839, the son of John and Mary Anna (Goudge) Smith of Windsor, Nova Scotia. The Smith family had been involved in the Methodist movement prior to sailing to Nova Scotia from Yorkshire, England. The family was devoted Methodists and followers of John Wesley, Mr. Smith's namesake. His family was responsible for the erection of the first Methodist chapel built in the Windsor area. They were friends of William Black the "Father of Methodism." J. Wesley Smith's strong Methodist upbringing in Windsor, played a significant role in influencing many of his future decisions.

For forty years, Mr. Smith was a successful Halifax businessman and in his obituary was referred to as a "wealthy merchant prince." In 1860 he and his brother Edmund, founded one of the largest dry goods houses in the Maritime Provinces called the Smith Bros. J. Wesley Smith was responsible for the organization of a "band of Mission workers who held services in various parts of the City" along with several Halifax gentlemen. Originally, he was a member of the Brunswick Street Methodist Church, but eventually joined the Charles Street Methodist Church. He played a major role in the decision to construct a larger church on the same corner lot in 1902.

Mr. Smith became the Superintendent of the Protestant Sunday School which eventually grew to become the largest in the City. Even though he could have chosen to play a role in any number of respected organizations he preferred to help those members of the Church who needed assistance and was well thought of by all who knew him. He often refused offers of directorships in favour of being involved in spiritual and educational interests. He was a member of the Public School Board Commission, as well as a member of the Board of Regents for Mount Allison Academy, later the University in New Brunswick. Unfortunately Mr. Smith passed away on November 27, 1902 after a lengthy illness, before discovering that the new church would be named in his honour as the J. Wesley Smith Memorial Church.

From 1903 until 1994 the structure was used by the Methodist of the area until the congregation's numbers began to decline, so a decision was made to sell the church. The new group began as the Christian Reformed Church. This group believes that Jesus's house "shall be called a house of prayer for all the nations." They believe that they are a "community united by faith," and enjoy working on special projects.

To date this Christian Reformed congregation is the first of its kind in Halifax and was officially

organized in April, 1958. But as early as 1953 members of the Christian Reformed denomination were meeting together regularly as a Church community in private homes and at the local YMCA chapel. The church community was first organized in Grand Rapids, Michigan even though a couple from Nova Scotia began their leadership in Truro, and later moved to Michigan. Rev. Ralph Bos and his wife were from Truro but they served in several different communities preaching about the Christian Reformed denomination. The couple eventually became "the oldest living ministerial couple in the denomination."

By 1961, Harry Mennega, who was a graduate of the Calvin Seminary of Grand Rapids, Michigan arrived in Halifax as the next pastor of the Christian Reformed Church. The members were still meeting at the YMCA chapel but it soon became apparent that a larger facility would be required to hold the growing congregation. Several avenues were considered as a means of obtaining a structure large enough to house the church members. It was under Rev. Mennega's ministry that the transition was made for the services to be held in English rather in their official Dutch language. Over time new members continued to join the church with various Calvin Seminary graduates arriving in Halifax to conduct services for them. Finally a building was purchased on the corner of Inglis and Lucknow Streets for the members of the Christian Reformed Church to worship. The large structure was renovated and could hold 90 to 100 people with their first service being held in the new building on November 5, 1966.

Similar to other denominations within Halifax the congregation's numbers began to decline during the early 1970's. It was under the leadership of James LaGrand that the ministry began to revitalize and it was in 1978 that the congregation changed its name to "All Nations Christian Reformed Church." It was changed because of the congregations "widen ministry and the multi-cultural character of its membership." A number of new programmes were organized to help the people in the area more aware of what the church offers besides a chance to worship, such as an emergency food service and a children's clothing centre. The congregation was advocating for change within their convictions, particularly regarding the promotion of women in the ecclesiastical office and also severing ties with "the Gereformeerde Kerk in South Africa because of its acceptance of the policy of apartheid."

By 1981, members of the congregation realized a need for affordable housing and built a twenty-two unit housing cooperative on Creighton and Charles Streets. A number of the All Nations' members moved into the cooperative and served on its board of Directors. Also during this time period, many of the same members organized a "worshipping community that became known as the North End Mission which was designed to serve as a street level outreach to the surrounding community." By 1989, the Inglis Street Church was becoming too small for the growing congregation so they began to hold services in other places which were closer to the North End Mission. The congregation made arrangements with the J. Wesley Smith Memorial Church to "begin a space-sharing agreement." In 1994, All Nations was given the opportunity to purchase this Church building and to cover the cost of the renovations to the new facility they sold their Inglis Street property. With the problem solved the All Nations' congregation began to put their attention to helping their members as well as those in the surrounding community "to allow for a mentoring ministry, whereby families in spiritual or physical need would be drawn into a holistic relationship with God and the community of believers."

Architectural Merit:

The J. Wesley Smith Memorial Church is a Gothic styled church made of brick, with four gables and octagonal turrets providing a modified plan. The eminent corner buttresses and broad Gothic windows are placed in the gables, adjacent to narrow elongated window slits in the turrets similar to the old medieval castles. The location of the church with the enclosed entrance facing the corner of the street, is accentuated by the narrow rectangular shaped belfry. The centre of the roof is capped with a large octagon cupola surrounded by small stain glass arch shaped windows. The architectural design of the building was prepared by the firm of the Hopson Brothers, Charles and Edward Hopson. The octagon shape of the J. Wesley Smith Memorial Church is reminiscent of the Hopson Brothers architectural design of several buildings located in Halifax and Sydney.

Charles Hopson was born and educated in England. He articulated for four years with Joseph Greenaway in Reading, England and then moved to London as a draughtsman. For a short while he moved to the United States but by 1888 he paid a visit to Halifax as an assistant to Edward Elliott who was a teacher of architectural drawing at the Victoria School of Art and Design. Mr. Hopson left a year later for a new job in Boston, then to Washington as the principal designer of government buildings until about 1895. Due to poor health he decided to return to Halifax and rejoined Edward Elliott as a partner in his firm. He soon began to produce American designs for buildings commissioned in Halifax, Windsor and Bridgewater.

Charles Hopson had a flair for public relations and was responsible for securing projects for his firm throughout Nova Scotia. In 1900 the company opened an office in Sydney, Cape Breton so Charles moved there taking charge of the office. A year later Mr. Elliott passed away so Charles decided to go into partnership with his brother, Edward G. Hopson in Sydney. The Hopson Bros. designed a number of churches including the Presbyterian church at Port Morien. They also were responsible for the architectural design of St. Joseph's Parish Hall at North Sydney and the Cape Breton County Courthouse in Sydney. In 1904, Charles Hopson travelled to Montreal and joined the Royal Institute of British Architects as an associate after passing the acceptance exam. This was the only Canadian professional association available in Canada at that time. Soon after the Hopson brothers decided to leave Canada and moved back to the United States.

**Time line: All Nations Christian Reformed Church
2535 Robie Street**

- Members of the church have played a role in the development of Methodism in Halifax
.....Methodism introduced in NS by the "Black family" during the late 1700's
.....several mission churches erected around the north end of Halifax through the efforts of
several known missionaries who's religious beliefs involved helping the poor to improve their
lives.

Major Theakston.... from London, England
Arrived in Kings Co. area and established a printing business
Established the first newspaper in the Canning community called the
"Acadian" after the University in Wolfville, NS
Moved to Halifax and employed as a Wesleyan City Missionary
Dedicated his life to helping poor
Established an unusual business for the poor to be employed

Edward Jost Family prominent businessmen in the city of Halifax
He donated the land for the first church to be built on this site
Strong devoted Methodist responsible for several mission churches to be
built in the north end of Halifax

J. Wesley Smith..... Smith family devoted Methodist and followers of John Wesley prior to
moving to NS from Yorkshire, England with his parents.
Family responsible for the first Methodist Chapel to be built in Windsor
Co-owner of one of the largest dry goods businesses in Halifax in late
1800's
Donated money to help finance the construction of the second building to
be constructed on this site
On Board of Regents for Mount Allison University in NB and the Public
School Board Commission
New church named in his honor and dedicated in 1903 shortly after his
death

Christian Reformed Group..... established the first of its kind here in Halifax
Began this religious group in Grand Rapids, MI
Since their beginnings in 1958 have grown in numbers
Beliefs involved helping the members of their community
By providing a helping hand through various methods
Purchased the structure in 1994

Sources of Research:

Met with Mr. Laver ... Clerk of Church Council October 23, 2001 .. 10:30 am

Registry of Deeds Copy of present owners deed Book 5639 pp. 443-441 1994

Nova Scotia Archives and Record Management:

1) O/S V/F vol.19 # 36 ...

O/S V/F vol. 114 #12 p. 3.....

..... "Time Marches On" by F. W. Curtis.

(A Retrospection of a Halifax North District of Some 75 more or less years ago. c. 1950)

2) B8J62 "Methodism in Eastern British America" by D. W. Johnson... p. 24

3) "Novascotian" June 5, 1903 p. 7 Charles Street Methodist Church dedication ceremony

4) "Halifax Herald" Nov. 28, 1902 p. 1 c.1 Death of J. Wesley Smith ... Reel #5535

5) "Halifax Herald" Nov. 28, 1902 p.13 Life of J. Wesley Smith Reel #5535

Library:

6) Fingard, Judith, "The North End City- Mission Building Use in the Old North End," Journal of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society, Vol. 3, 2000.

7) Campbell, Margaret I., "No Other Foundation: The History of Brunswick Street Church with its Methodist Inheritance." Lancelot Press, Hantsport, 1984.

8) Hamilton, Wayne B., "Yorkshire Settlement Beyond Chignecto." Journal of the Royal Historical Society, Vol.#3, Halifax, 2000.

9) Pacey, Elizabeth and Alvin Comiter, "Historic Halifax." Hounslow Press, Willowdale, 1988.

10) Rosinski, Maud, " Architects of Nova Scotia: A Biographical Dictionary 1605-1950." Province of Nova Scotia, Halifax, 1994.

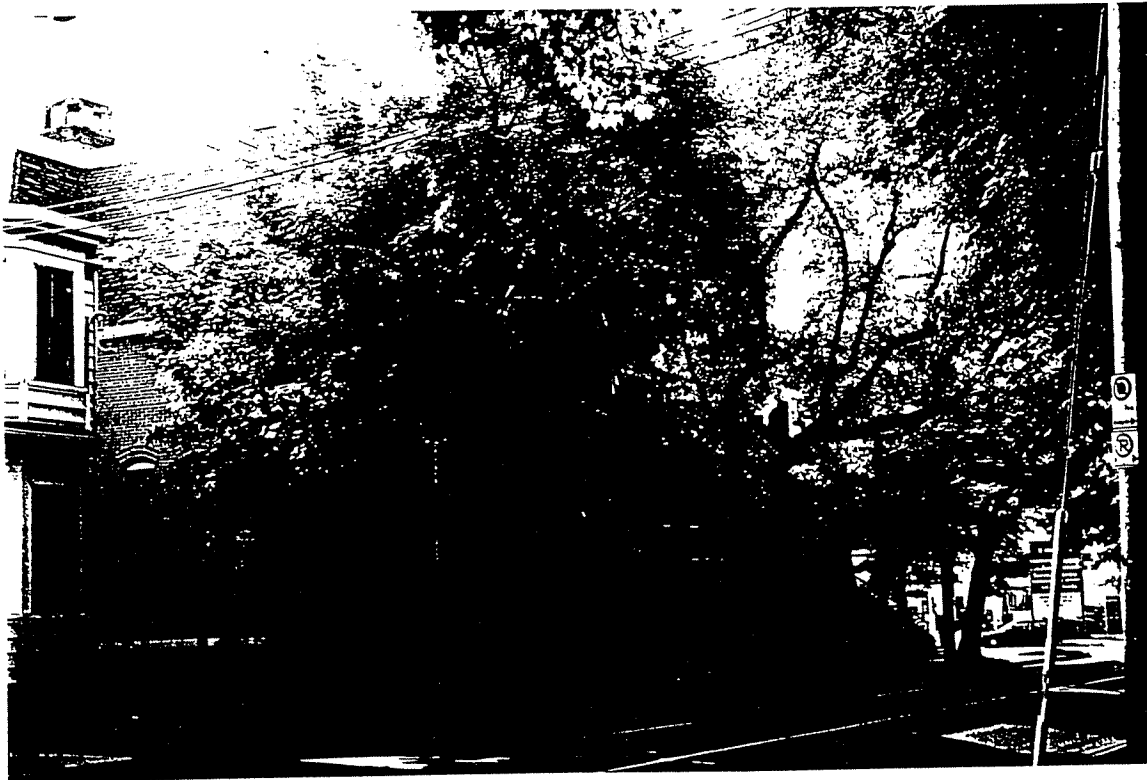
Website:

All Nations Christian Reformed Church....

<http://www.allnationsrc.org/name.html>



**All Nations Christian Reformed Church
View At Intersection of Robie at Charles Streets**



View Along Robie Street

Halifax Regional Municipality

CRITERIA

**Heritage Property Program
Planning and Development Services**

January 2001

This section contains the four sets of Evaluation Criteria adopted by the municipal councils in the four former municipal units that now comprise the Halifax Regional Municipality.

The information is organized as follows:

1. City of Halifax...
2. Halifax County Municipality...
3. City of Dartmouth...
4. Town of Bedford...

Office Address:

Heritage Property Program
Halifax Regional Municipality
Planning and Development Services
6960 Mumford Road, Suite R19
Halifax, NS B3L 4P1

Phone: (902) 490-4436
Fax: (902) 490-4406

Mailing Address:

Heritage Property Program
Halifax Regional Municipality
c/o Planning and Development Services
6960 Mumford Road, Suite R19
P.O. Box 1749
Halifax, NS B3J 3A5

CITY OF HALIFAX

Heritage Property Evaluation System

In 1978, Council approved this Evaluation System for designating heritage properties within the City of Halifax., the Evaluation System is as follows:

■ HERITAGE BUILDINGS

CRITERIA	POINTS	JUSTIFICATION / EXPLANATION
1. Age 1749 - 1840 1841 - 1867 1868 - 1895 1896 - 1914 1915 - 50 years prior to present	15 12 10 7 5	
2. Relationship to Important Occasions, Institutions, Personages, Eras (I) <u>Occasions, Institutions Personages</u> National Importance Provincial Importance Local Importance (ii) <u>Eras</u>	20 15 10 10	A building cannot have both points for relationship to occasions, institutions, personages, and for relationship to an era. For buildings with a number of relationships, the most important will receive full points and for each additional relationship add 5 for National Importance, 3 for Provincial Importance and 2 for Local Importance, up to an extra 10 points.
3. Relationship to Surrounding Area Excellent Good Fair	10 7 5	Consider architecture, scale, use, and age of the building and surrounding buildings. Building is a definite asset to surrounding buildings and area Building is very compatible with surrounding buildings and area Building is in keeping with the character of the area.

CRITERIA	POINTS	JUSTIFICATION / EXPLANATION
<p>4. Aesthetic / Architectural Merit</p> <p>(I) Only or rare example of particular architectural type in Halifax</p> <p>(ii) Original facade</p> <p>(iii) Outstanding example of architectural type: Building has particularly noteworthy architectural characteristics and aesthetic value</p> <p>Good example of architectural type: Building competently displays the major architectural characteristics of the type and is aesthetically pleasing.</p> <p>Fair example of architectural type: Building displays some architectural characteristics worthy of note, and is acceptable from an aesthetic point of view.</p>	<p>20</p> <p>5</p> <p>20</p> <p>15</p> <p>10</p>	<p>Consider placement of doors, proportion and shape of windows, roof shape, architectural detailing, proportion of width to height, materials used, chimneys, and how well the building reflects the spirit of the particular architectural style.</p>

■ HERITAGE STREETSCAPES

CRITERIA	POINTS	JUSTIFICATION / EXPLANATION
1. Importance of the Individual Buildings		Using the system established in the section on heritage buildings, judge buildings on age, condition, aesthetic/architectural merit, relationship to important occasions, institutions, personages, or eras. This gives a possible maximum total of 85 points for each building. Add the scores for each building, then divide by the number of buildings considered.
2. Degree of Compatibility of the Buildings		A maximum of 85 points
(i) <u>Architecture</u>		Consider as a group, roof shape, directional expression of front facade, proportion of windows and doors, quality of architectural detailing.
Excellent	15	All buildings of highly compatible or similar architecture
Good	10	Architecture highly compatible, except for 1 to 3 buildings (1 - 3 depending on number of buildings in the group considered).
Fair	5	At least half of the buildings have compatible architecture.
(ii) <u>Scale</u>		Consider as a group, scale of doors, windows, and architectural detailing.
Excellent	15	Scale of all elements highly compatible, or similar.
Good	10	Most elements are highly compatible, or similar.
Fair	5	At least one of the elements is compatible throughout the group of buildings.
(iii) <u>Height</u>		
Excellent	15	All buildings of similar height.
Good	10	Most buildings of similar
Fair	5	At least half of buildings have similar height.

CRITERIA	POINTS	JUSTIFICATION / EXPLANATION
(iv) <u>Proportion</u>		Consider as a group, proportion of window to wall, width to height of front facade.
Excellent	15	All proportions are highly compatible, or similar.
Good	10	Proportions highly compatible, except for few incompatible proportions.
Fair	5	At least half of the proportions are compatible.
(v) <u>Building Materials</u>		Consider as a group, materials used such as wood, brick, stone, concrete; texture such as smooth, rough, pebbled; colour of facade; and, method of construction.
Excellent	15	Materials, colours, methods of construction, and textures are highly compatible or similar, and highly representative of those used in the period.
Good	10	Materials, colours, methods of construction, and textures of the buildings are compatible; however, a few buildings which are clearly incompatible.
Fair	5	At least half of materials, colours, methods of construction and textures of the buildings are compatible.
(vi) <u>Rhythm</u>		Consider as a group, entrances, relationship of solids to spaces of facade, spacing of buildings.
Excellent	15	Highly compatible rhythm of these elements in the streetscape.
Good	10	Most of buildings highly compatible, but incompatibility in several buildings, or for one of these elements.
Fair	5	At least half of most buildings or elements compatible.

■ HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREAS

CRITERIA	POINTS	JUSTIFICATION / EXPLANATION
<p>1. Importance and Number of the Individual Buildings</p>		Using the system established in the section on heritage buildings, judge buildings on age, condition, aesthetic/architectural merit, relationship to important occasions, institutions, personages, or eras. This gives a maximum of 85 points for each building. Add the scores for each building, then divide by the number of buildings considered.
<p>2. Creation of the Atmosphere of a Past Era</p> <p>Could successfully acquaint the viewer with a past past period of history.</p> <p>Could be fairly successful, but sharp reminders of the present (in terms of buildings or other noticeable features)</p>	<p>25</p> <p>15</p>	
<p>3. Compatibility of the Buildings in the Area</p> <p>Excellent</p> <p>Good</p> <p>Fair</p>	<p>25</p> <p>15</p> <p>10</p>	<p>Variety in architecture, height, scale, building materials, proportion, and age are very acceptable in an area, but gross differences often take away from a sense of unity in the area. Therefore, when taking into account incompatibility among buildings in an area, it is instances of gross differences from the general character which are considered incompatible.</p> <p>Buildings of similar architecture and compatible scale, height, building materials, and proportion.</p> <p>Buildings primarily of similar architecture, compatible scale, height, proportion, building materials, age, but a few incompatible buildings (i.e), fewer than one-third of all buildings).</p> <p>Buildings primarily of similar architecture, compatible scale, height, proportion, age, and building materials, but a large number of incompatible buildings (i.e., one-third or more).</p>

■ SCORING SYSTEM FOR HERITAGE PROPERTIES

In order to be considered for recommendation to Council for registration in the City of Halifax Registry of Heritage Property, properties must receive the following number of points:

1.	Heritage Building	●	45 points
2.	Heritage Site	●	20 points
3.	Heritage Streetscape:		
	Residential & Commercial	●	105 points
	Rowhousing	●	120 points
4.	Heritage Conservation Area	●	80 points

EXTRACT FROM DRAFT JANUARY 23, 2002 HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MINUTES:

4.1 Heritage Case H00063 - Application to Register 2535 Robie Street, Halifax (All Nations Christian Reformed Church)

- A staff report prepared for Austin French, Regional Coordinator, Planning and Development Services, regarding the above, was before the Committee for its consideration.

Mr. Kevin Barrett, Planner, presented the staff report and Ms. Alfreda Withrow, Research Consultant, presented the heritage research report to the Committee and responded to questions.

In response to a question of Ms. Arbic, it was noted that the roof of the property is being re-shingled and the only change from the original design of the building was a wheelchair ramp which was added a number of years ago.

The Committee proceeded to score the property based on the evaluation criteria with the following results:

1.	Age:		
		1896 - 1914	7 pts.
2.	Relationship to Important Occasions, Institutions, Personages, Eras		
	(i) Occasions, Institutions, Personages		
	Local		10 pts.
	Provincial		3 pts.
3.	Relationship to Surrounding Area		
	Excellent		10 pts.
4.	Aesthetic/Architectural Merit		
	(i) Only or rare example of particular architectural type in Halifax		20 pts.
	(ii) Original facade		5 pts
	(iii) Outstanding example of architectural type: Building has particularly noteworthy architectural characteristics and aesthetic value		20 pts

TOTAL POINTS = 75

MOVED by Councillor Uteck, seconded by Jim Trites, that the Heritage Advisory Committee score the property of 2535 Robie Street with a total of 75 points and recommend to Regional Council that this property be registered under the HRM Heritage Property Program. MOTION PUT AND PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.