

**Guide to the nomination form
and documentation standards
for *Provincial Heritage Place*
designation**

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 The Purpose of the Handbook

The purpose of this handbook is to provide the public with information, forms and documentation instructions for the nomination of *Provincial Heritage Places* under the *Heritage Conservation Act*.

1.2 Provincial Heritage Places

Under the *Heritage Conservation Act*, the Government of New Brunswick, through the Minister of the Department of Wellness, Culture and Sport, may designate places in New Brunswick as Provincial Heritage Places if the place:

- (a) is associated with a person, organization, event or theme that
 - (i) had a significant impact on provincial heritage, or
 - (ii) illustrates an important aspect of human history in the Province;
- (b) has political, social, cultural, scientific or political significance at an international, national or provincial level;
- (c) exhibits excellence in architecture, engineering, functional design, construction or craftsmanship for a particular period;
- (d) exhibits or represents rare, unique, representative or early examples of style, type, expression, material or construction method;
- (e) yields or has the potential to yield information that significantly contributes to the understanding of provincial history and heritage;
- (f) is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance at a provincial level;
- (g) is a landmark of provincial significance;
- (h) by itself, or with other places, represents a district or cultural landscape that is significant to human history in the Province; or
- (i) by itself, or with other places, represents an important phase, pattern or aspect of settlement in or development of the Province.

Heritage Conservation Act – <http://www.gnb.ca/0062/PDF-acts/h-04-05.pdf>

Heritage Conservation Act (Regulation) - <http://www.gnb.ca/0062/PDF-regs/2010-132.pdf>

Members of the public can nominate places for designation as Provincial Heritage Places to the Minister of the Department of Wellness, Culture and Sport through the process detailed in this document.

The character-defining elements of a Provincial Heritage Place cannot be altered in any way, (this includes demolition of a structure or building) by anyone unless he/she is the holder of a *Provincial Heritage Permit*. Provincial Heritage Permits are obtained from the Minister of the Department of Wellness, Culture and Sport through a separate process.

1.3 Other Heritage Place Designations

Other types of heritage or historic designation in New Brunswick include Local Historic Place designation, Municipal Conservation Area designation and National Historic Site designation.

1.3.1 Local Historic Places

Through municipal council resolution, municipalities may designate places as Local Historic Places and create a municipal register of local historic places.

In unincorporated areas, the Minister of Wellness, Culture and Sport may designate places of local historic or heritage significance as Local Historic Places. The document *Guide to the nomination form and documentation standards for Local Historic Place designation in an unincorporated area* provides information on this type of designation and is available at the following website: <http://www.gnb.ca/0131/historicplaces/index-e.asp>

All designated Local Historic Places can be listed on the New Brunswick Register of Historic Places (NBRHP) and the Canadian Register of Historic Places (CRHP).

1.3.2 Municipal Heritage Conservation Area

The New Brunswick Heritage Act enables municipalities to enact by-laws define heritage conservation areas and establish conservation boards to administer them. For further information, contact your municipality or visit the following web site: <http://www.gnb.ca/0131/historicplaces/index-e.asp>

1.3.3 National Historic Sites

Designations of National Historic Sites are under the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada. Information on National Historic Sites of Canada can be found at the following websites:

http://www.pc.gc.ca/clmhc-hsmbc/index_E.asp or http://www.pc.gc.ca/clmhc-hsmbc/designation/index_e.asp

2.0 Provincial Heritage Place Designation

2.1. Procedure for designating a Provincial Heritage Place

Members of the public can nominate a place for designation as a Provincial Heritage Place by completing a nomination form (refer to Section 4), and forwarding it to the Heritage Branch of the Department of Wellness Culture and Sport. Heritage Branch will review the nomination. A site visit will be undertaken and additional research may be required.

Based on this evaluation, the Minister considers the nomination. If the Minister agrees to designate, "Intention to Designate" notices to the property owner, local newspapers, the royal gazette and other stakeholders are forwarded. This step provides an opportunity for any objections to the nomination to be addressed.

The designation of a Provincial Heritage Place becomes effective when the document designating it has been registered in the appropriate registry office.

3.0 Information Requirements

3.1 Mandatory and Optional Information

In the nomination form, the information about a nominated place is classified as mandatory or optional. Mandatory information must be provided in order for a nominated place to be listed on the New Brunswick Register of Historic Places. Optional information is not required, but should be included, whenever appropriate. The information requested on the 'Nomination Form' is mandatory unless indicated as optional.

For further information on Provincial Heritage Place designations, for assistance in filling out the nomination forms, or to return completed nomination forms please contact:

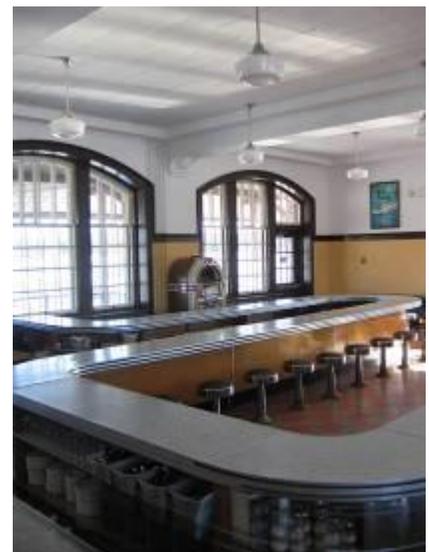
Heritage Branch

Department of Tourism, Heritage and Culture

Phone: (506) 453-2324

Fax: (506) 453-2416

Email: commemorations@gnb.ca



Mailing Address

Place 2000
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, NB
E3B 5H1
Canada

The nomination handbook can be found on-line at:
<http://www.gnb.ca/0131/historicplaces/index-e.asp>

The nomination forms can be downloaded at:
<http://www.gnb.ca/0131/historicplaces/index-e.asp>

4.0 Nomination Form

4.1 Documentation Standards

It is important to follow the instructions and guidance provided in this document. Please provide as much information as possible.

4.2 Identification

4.2.1 Official Name of Nominated Place

'Official Name of Nominated Place' identifies a nominated place by a single name in current usage.

If a nominated place has more than one name, alternate names can be submitted as 'Other Name'.

Possible choices for names include the address of the nominated place; or a name referring to the location of the nominated place, to a current or historic use, to a historic owner, or to an associated event, person or organization.

Every effort should be made to avoid including personal information under 'Name of Nominated Place' (for example, the name of a current individual owner or a living person).

4.2.2 Other Names (Optional Information)

'Other Names' can include one or more other names by which a nominated place is known or has been known.

'Other Names' can be listed in any language, or in a phonetic equivalent. 'Other Names' is not a bilingual equivalent of the 'Official Name of Nominated Place'.

Every effort should be made to avoid including personal information under 'Other Names' (for example, the name of a current individual owner or a living person). In the event that personal information is included, the consent of the individual may be required.

4.2.3 Location of Supporting Documentation

'Location of Supporting Documentation' identifies where additional information about the nominated place is available.

4.2.4 Cross-Reference to Collection (Optional Information)

'Cross-reference to collection' identifies the location where collections of objects related to the nominated place are held. This might include for example:

- Objects removed from an archaeological site and held in a government repository

- Furniture removed from a heritage building and displayed at a museum
- Scientific collections removed from a heritage laboratory and stored in controlled conditions off-site.

‘Cross-reference to collection’ should be provided whenever the nominator is aware of such a collection.

4.3 Location of the Nominated Place

4.3.1 Address

The nominator provides the street number and name which identifies the precise location of the nominated place (i.e. 24 Queen Street). If the nominated place occupies more than one number on the street, the nominator should enter the range of numbers (i.e. 57-63 Water Street). If there is no number associated with the site, the nominator may enter only the street name (i.e. Nerepis Road). For some nominated places, there will be no relevant street name or number (i.e. Oxbow Site).

4.4 Cartographic Identifiers

4.4.1 Latitude and Longitude

‘Cartographic Identifiers’ describe the specific location of a nominated place.

Guidelines for providing Latitude/Longitude reference:

- For nominated places less than 5000 square meters in area, the latitude/longitude reference corresponding to the centre of the property, or to an entrance to the property, may be provided
- For nominated places with an area of, or greater than, 10,000 square meters, either single point or polygon data may be provided
- If polygon data is provided, three or more latitude/longitude reference should be provided, which encompass the area of the place
- For linear nominated places with an area of, or greater than, 5000 square meters, three or more latitude/longitude references should be provided, which correspond to points along the line.

Three pieces of information are required for ‘Latitude and Longitude’:

- The ‘Latitude and Longitude’ of the nominated place, in decimal degrees
- The ‘Datum Type’ selected from the following table:

Name	Description
Datum Type	North American DATUM 1927
	North American DATUM 1983

- The ‘Coordinate Determination Type’ selected from the following table:

Name	Description
Coordinate Determination Type	GPS
	Paper Maps
	Digital Maps
	Geocoding
	Secondary Source

4.4.2 Borden Number (Optional Information)

A Borden number may be provided as additional information.

4.4.3 Cadastral Reference/Land Unit (Optional Information)

The 'Cadastral Reference' is a cross-reference to the land unit relevant to the nominated place.

4.4.4 National Topographic System (NTS) (Optional Information)

Topographic maps represent the earth's features accurately and to scale, on a two-dimensional surface. The National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets offer detailed information on any particular area and are an excellent planning tool and guide.

The National Topographic System provides general-purpose topographic map coverage of the entire Canadian landmass. These maps depict, in detail, ground relief, drainage, forest cover, administrative areas, populated areas, transportation routes and facilities, and cultural features.

They are available in two standard scales, 1/50 000 and 1/250 000. The maps show a geographic grid (Latitude/Longitude) and a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid (kilometres). The area covered by a given map sheet is determined by its Latitude/Longitude. The National Topographic System uses a standard numbering system, knowing the map number allows you to quickly identify adjacent map sheets. This map number can be provided if available.

For more information on the National Topographic System visit the Centre for Topographic Information, Natural Resources Canada at: http://maps.nrcan.gc.ca/index_e.php

4.5 Description of Boundaries

4.5.1 Description of Boundaries

'Description of Boundaries' describes the physical limits of the nominated place.

The nominator provides a brief, narrative or point form 'Description of Boundaries' of the nominated place. Any of the following formats may be used: PID number(s), legal parcel number(s), block or lot number(s), metes and bounds, dimensions of a parcel of land, or polygon data. A map (supplied as a GIF) on which the boundaries are indicated may be used in place of a textual description.

The 'Description of Boundaries' will not necessarily be the same as the legal description of the property. In the case of a building, the boundaries may coincide with the building's walls. In other cases, the formal recognition may specify that the designation extends to include part or all of the surrounding land.

4.5.2 Area of Nominated Place

'Area of Nominated Place' describes the approximate surface area (ground level only) of the nominated place in square meters.

Guidelines for calculating the approximate area:

- For nominated places with a limited area (i.e. buildings), the area may be rounded off to the nearest 10 square meters.
- For nominated places with an area between 10,000 and 400,000 square meters (i.e. districts), the area may be rounded off to the nearest 100 square meters.
- For nominated places with an area greater than 400,000 square meters (i.e. cultural landscapes), the area may be rounded off to the nearest 1000 square meters.

The 'Area of Nominated Place' may or may not be the same as the legal property area. In the case of a building, the 'Area of Nominated Place' may end at the building's walls. In other cases, the formally recognized place may include the surrounding land. In determining the extent of the nominated place, the nominator should be guided by the description of the place set out in the formal recognition.

4.6 Statement of Significance

The 'Statement of Significance' for a nominated place is made up of three elements: 'Description of Place', 'Heritage Value', and 'Character-Defining Elements'.

The three elements that comprise the 'Statement of Significance' explain: what the formal recognition applies to; why the nominated place is important or significant; and which principal features of the nominated place speak directly to its 'Heritage Value'.

The 'Statement of Significance' provides guidance to property owners, planners, architects and others involved in the conservation or rehabilitation of historic places. The 'Statement of Significance' helps identify the 'Character-Defining Elements' of the nominated place that should be protected when undertaking a project. It may also be used by selected provincial and local governments to assess projects seeking funding under their respective programs.

4.6.1 Description of Place

'Description of Place' should paint a picture of the nominated place in two or three sentences. It should describe very generally what the formal recognition applies to, and should convey its extent and principal contributing resources. The 'Description of Place' may also situate the nominated place within its broader context, or setting, wherever this is helpful.

'Description of Place' answers the question "What will be formally recognized if designated?"



Examples of Place Description

Kings County Court House

The Kings County Court House consists of a two-storey brick and stone Second Empire building with a mansard roof. Completed in 1872, it is situated on a parcel of land on Main Street overlooking the main square in the Town of Hampton.

For more examples, see Appendix A.

4.6.2 Heritage Value

'Heritage Value' may be defined as: the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance for past, present or future generations.

The 'Heritage Value' data elements describe the core heritage value(s) on which the formal recognition of the nominated place is based. It is intended to explain the significance of the nominated place to a broad audience. It is also used to guide the identification of 'Character-Defining Elements'.

'Heritage Value' answers the question "Why is this Place important or significant?"

Nominated places may have 'Heritage Value' because they:

- Illustrate achievement in concept and design, technology, and/or planning, or a significant stage in the development of the province or nation
- Are associated with events that have contributed to patterns of history at the provincial or national levels
- Are associated with lives of persons of historical importance at the provincial or national level
- Illustrate or symbolize in whole or in part a cultural tradition, way of life, or ideas important in the development of a province or the nation.

If a nominated place has been recognized on the basis of more than one value, the nominator may explain each of the values separately, where appropriate.

In cases where a nominated place has been formally recognized by more than one authority, or jurisdiction, the 'Heritage Value' assigned by each may differ.

'Heritage Value' should be written in narrative format. Two or three paragraphs are usually sufficient. There should be reference to source document(s).

Every effort should be made to avoid including personal information under 'Heritage Value' (for example, the name of a current individual owner or living person). In the event that personal information is submitted, the consent of the individual may be required.

Examples of Heritage Value

Kings County Court House

Completed in 1872 at a cost of \$14,000 under the design of prominent Saint John architect J.T.C. McKean, the Kings County Court House's significance lies in its architectural features, typical of centralized court houses built in the Maritime provinces in the last quarter of the 19th century. By the 1870s, most county court houses accommodated the county municipal offices, the registry office and courtroom in solid, two-storey, fire-proof edifices such as this.

This public building has been used as a courthouse and registry office since its opening, and housed municipal and county council offices until the late 1960's. It is a distinguished brick and stone structure of Second Empire style that illustrates the importance given to the architecture and material richness of such a public building during the late-Victorian era. The upper floor courtroom is dramatic in its scale, fine detail and degree of preservation.

Source: New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Heritage and Culture, Heritage Branch, Historic Places File #130, "Kings County Court House".

For more examples, see Appendix A.

4.6.3 Character-Defining Elements

'Character-Defining Elements' identifies the principal features of the nominated place that contribute to its 'Heritage Value'. 'Character-Defining Elements' are:

The materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses, and cultural associations or meanings that contribute to the heritage value of a historic place, and which must be retained in order to preserve its heritage value.

The information included in 'Character-Defining Elements' provides guidance to property owners, planners, architects and others involved in the conservation or rehabilitation of the nominated place. Should the nominated place be designated as a 'Provincial Heritage Place', a permit would be required to alter these 'Character-Defining Elements'.

Character-Defining Elements may be found in:

- The style, massing or composition of the nominated place
- Features of the nominated place related to its function
- The interior spatial configurations or exterior layout, of the nominated place
- The materials and craftsmanship of the nominated place
- The relationship between the nominated place and its broader setting
- Traditional activities that continue to occur at the nominated place
- Cultural associations or meanings that continue to be associated with the nominated place.

'Character-Defining Elements' must directly relate to the 'Heritage Value(s)' of the nominated place and must exist at the time of its nomination.

'Character-Defining Elements' should not simply describe the nominated place, but should provide an analysis of where value lies. Their identification is a selective process.

'Character-Defining Elements' do not include:

- Features that do not contribute to the 'Heritage Value' for which the Place was recognized
- Conservation advice as to what should be retained, protected or replaced
- Elements that have been removed or destroyed, or that were planned but never executed.

'Character-Defining Elements' should be written in point-form. Where a nominated place has more than one 'Heritage Value', the elements relating to each value can be listed together or separately.

In the case of a nominated place with multiple resources, the elements relating to the nominated place as a whole, and the elements relating to each of the principle resources within the nominated place, can be listed separately.

Please note that points must be preceded with a dash (-), not a bullet. The NBRHP system does not recognize special characters such as bullets.

Examples of Character-Defining Elements

Kings County Court House

The character-defining elements that describe the Kings County Court House include:

- the central location of the building facing the town square, set back from the street with a large grassed yard along its frontal orientation, creating a highly visible civic presence;
- Second Empire elements including the bellcast mansard roof, slightly projecting central tower, rectangular massing, flat-roofed arched front portico with side stairways, roof eaves with decorative wood brackets, and slender arched windows;
- the material palette of the building, consisting primarily of red brick with light brown sandstone beltcourses;
- additional decorative stonework including the slightly pointed stone arches with their alternating brown and red polychromatic arrangement, the rounded windowsills, stylized Ionic portico capitals (since damaged), and the carved tower medallion which reads: "KING'S COUNTY COURT HOUSE 1871";
- weathered copper along the roof hips;
- painted wood at the ornate cornices with their profiled mouldings and brackets;
- the rough-faced, roughly squared red sandstone ashlar treatment of the stone foundation wall, rising three feet above grade, capped by a smoothly cut brown sandstone beltcourse;
- the roof tower's decorative gable dormer supported by a pair of turned wooden columns, on either side of a medallion

displaying the scales of justice encircled by the latin legal phrase “fiat justitia ruat caelum,” meaning “let justice be done, though the heavens fall”;

- the symmetrically equal seven-bay single-window arrangement of the front façade with its central doors and rooftop brick chimneys, offset by the side façade with its central groupings of three windows at each floor;
- the fenestration throughout, with wood framed 2-over-2 single-hung windows of a semi-circular arched profile at the second floor, and a similar, but slightly truncated, arched profile on the main floor.

The character-defining elements relating to the interior include:

- the distinctive spatial qualities of the second floor two-storey height courtroom. It is characterized by an elegantly decorated coved coffered ceiling with a deep overhang along the perimeter, supported by large curved bracing brackets decorated with circular mouldings;
- the original darkly stained wood courtroom furniture and fittings still in use including the prisoner’s docket, stenographer’s bench, raised judge’s bench, and the long railing separating the public from the court, featuring turned spindles, thick railings, and arched panels in places;
- the stairway’s robust newel post and stained wood railing, supported by of a string of thick turned spindles;
- miscellaneous metal items including a number of secure vault doors and the cast iron coal fireplaces throughout;
- the wide decorative moulding throughout the building at the doors, room openings, base trims, and exposed corners;
- the painted carved wood British coat-of-arms above the door behind the judge’s bench;
- the exposed vaulted masonry structure throughout the basement, comprised of brick and roughly cut stone.

For more examples, see Appendix A.

4.7 Architect/Designer and Builder (Optional Information)

The ‘Architect/Designer and Builder’ refers to architect(s) or builder(s) responsible for the design and construction of the nominated place.

Two pieces of information are required to describe an associated Architect/Designer or Builder:

- The name of the architect/designer or builder
- The ‘Type of Association’ selected from the following table:

Name	Description
Type of Association	Architect/Designer
	Builder

The nominator may enter more than one name with respect to each associated type. For example, a nominator may identify several different architects/designers or builders, who were associated with a nominated place at different times, each of whom contributed to the ‘Heritage Value’. The ‘Type of Association’ must be indicated under ‘Heritage Value’. Each architect/designer or builder must be named separately.

Additional information about the architects/designers or builders which are relevant to heritage value must be included in ‘Heritage Value’.

4.8 Dates (Optional Information)

‘Dates’ are associated with the ‘Heritage Value’. ‘Dates’ are expressed as a date range. More than one set of dates can be entered for each nominated place.

Two pieces of information are required for ‘Dates’:

- A ‘Start Date’ and an ‘End Date’ in years only (eg. Start Date 1812, End Date 1815). If only a ‘Start Date’ is provided, it will also appear as the ‘End Date’.
- The ‘Date Type’ selected from the following table:

Name	Description
Date Type	Construction
	Construction (circa)
	Significant

A 'Construction' date is intended for built nominated places, where the original date of construction is known.

A 'Construction (circa)' date is intended for built nominated places, where the original date of construction can be estimated.

If the nominated place has been altered or added to, and these alterations or additions affect the 'Heritage Value', the dates of alterations or additions should be entered under 'Significant Dates'. Occupation periods for nominated places such as archaeological sites should be entered under 'Significant Dates'.

'Significant' dates include:

- The date a building or structure was altered or an addition was made, if the alteration or addition affected the 'Heritage Value'
- For an archaeological site, the occupation period
- The dates of significant events which took place at the nominated place
- The dates of ownership or residency of a significant person or organization

4.9 Historic Function

'Historic Function - Category and Type' identifies the broad category and specific type that apply to the 'Historic Function' or purpose of a nominated place [for example, 'Leisure' (Category) and 'Cinema' (Type)].

Two pieces of information are required for 'Historic Function - Category and Type':

- 'Function Category' chosen from the controlled vocabulary 'Function - Category and Type' (see Appendix B)
- 'Function Type' chosen from the controlled vocabulary 'Function - Category and Type', (see Appendix B)

The controlled vocabulary 'Function - Category and Type' lists categories and types in alphabetical order. It provides a definition for each category and type, and a list of place forms commonly associated with the 'Historic Function'. For example, the function type 'Navigational Aid' is defined as "A building, complex or structure used for marine navigation. Forms include: fog alarm, light station, light tower, lighthouse."

The 'Historic Function' of the nominated place may be different from its original form or from subsequent or current functions. For example, an inn constructed in the style of a private dwelling and subsequently used as a museum would be placed in the category 'commerce' and the type 'hotel' for 'Historic Function'.

More than one 'Historic Function - Category and Type' may be assigned to a nominated place.

4.10 Current Function

'Current Function - Category and Type' identifies the broad category and specific type that apply to the 'Current Function' of purpose of a nominated place [for example, 'Government' (Category) and 'Post Office' (Type)].

Two pieces of information are required for 'Current Function - Category and Type':

- 'Function Category' chosen from the controlled vocabulary 'Function - Category and Type' (see Appendix B)
- 'Function Type' chosen from the controlled vocabulary 'Function - Category and Type' (see Appendix B)

The 'Current Function' of the nominated place may be different from its 'Historic Function' or its current form. For instance, a nominated place built as a private dwelling house and presently used as a museum would be placed in the category 'Leisure' and the type 'Museum'.

More than one 'Current Function – Category and Type' may be assigned to a nominated place.

4.11 Contributing Resources

4.11.1 Number of Contributing Resources

'Number of Contributing Resources' counts buildings, structures, remains and landscape features that comprise the nominated place. A 'Contributing Resource' is a major resource within the boundaries of the nominated place that significantly contributes to its 'Heritage Value'.

Each type of 'Contributing Resource' is counted separately.



Guidelines for counting 'Contributing Resources':

- Only major physical resources that contribute significantly to the 'Heritage Value' should be included in the count
- Minor resources, such as small sheds, trees or fences, should not be included unless they strongly contribute to 'Heritage Value'
- Gardens, parks, fields, cemeteries and open spaces should be included only if they contribute to 'Heritage Value', and should be counted as a single resource
- Movable objects such as furniture, artwork, etc., are not considered to be 'Contributing Resources' for the purposes of the NBRHP.

4.11.2 Contributing Resource Type

The nominator selects the relevant 'Contributing Resource Type' from the following table:

Name	Description
Contributing Resource Type	Building
	Structure
	Archaeological Site / Remains
	Landscape(s) or Landscape Feature(s)
	Collection
	Paleontological Site / Fossils

4.11.2.1 Building

A construction with a roof and walls used to shelter occupants and/or contents (eg. 'cottage' or 'museum'). In general, a building is more substantial than a structure which provides partial shelter or enclosure. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Air terminal
- Auditorium
- Bank
- Barn
- Church
- Cinema
- Clinic
- Commercial building
- Courthouse
- Drill hall
- Government offices
- Hospital
- Hotel
- Jail
- Legislative building
- Library
- Lighthouse
- Market
- Orphanage
- Prison
- Pump house
- Roundhouse
- Row house
- School
- Service station
- Shop
- Signal house
- Single dwelling (cabin, farmhouse, house, etc.)
- Station
- Studio
- Trading post

4.11.2.2 Structure

A human-made construction that is not a building. Some structures may be relatively small and/or exist as accessories to other built works (e.g. 'fence' or 'well'). Examples include but are not limited to:

- Bandstand
- Bridge
- Canal
- Dock
- Lock
- Monument
- Picnic shelter
- Trestle
- Tunnel
- Water tower

4.11.2.3 Archaeological Site/Remains

A buried or exposed site containing remnants or evidence of past human activity that is no longer in active use. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Midden
- Large First Nation villages
- Shipwrecks
- Faunal remains
- Sugar-bush camps
- Cemeteries
- Ruins (buried and/or visible)
- Shipbuilding yards
- Military forts
- Fishing stations
- Trading posts

4.11.2.4 Landscape or Landscape Feature

A human-made (e.g. 'garden' or 'courtyard') or naturally occurring site (e.g. 'sacred site' or 'tree') that is not a building or structure but can be identified as a 'Landscape or Landscape Feature'. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Arboretum
- Battle site
- Beach
- Botanical garden
- Cairn
- Cemetery
- Cultivated area
- Lake
- Mountain
- Park
- Path
- Pond
- Promenade
- Ritual site
- River
- Route
- Square
- Treaty-making site

4.11.2.5 Collection

A collection of objects related to the nominated place. This might include:

- Objects removed from an archaeological site and held in a government repository
- Furniture removed from a heritage building and displayed at a museum

- Scientific collections removed from a heritage laboratory and stored in controlled conditions off-site

4.11.2.6 Paleontological Site/Fossils

A place where evidence of fossils can be found in rock or unconsolidated sediment, exposed at the surface, buried or partially buried beneath the lands or submerged beneath the surface of any watercourse or permanent body of water. Examples might be:

- rock exposure (or outcrop) in a natural setting found along a coastline, a river or lakeshore
- rock exposure (or outcrop) in a construction setting such as a highway or roadside rock exposure, a quarry, or a construction excavation

4.12 Images (Optional Information)

Images are a valuable source of information about nominated places, providing visual documentation not captured through narrative description. The nominator may submit up to three images for each nominated place. At least one of the images should depict a current exterior view of the nominated place, if possible.

Other images may include: site photographs, aerial photographs, photographs of significant events associated with the nominated place, maps, plans, drawings, sketches, paintings and other visual representations. Current and historical images can be submitted.

While it is recognized that relevant images may not exist for a limited number of nominated places, nominators are encouraged to supply a photograph or other image whenever possible.

When an aboriginal name of the nominated place cannot be represented in the character set of the NBRHP, the name can be submitted as an image.

Every effort should be made to avoid submitting images that include personal information (for example, interior photos or images that include a living person). In the event that personal information is submitted, the consent of the individual is required.

Images must be submitted in digital format. Photographs should be submitted in JPEG format. Maps, plans, drawings and aboriginal names should be submitted in GIF format. The longest edge of each image cannot exceed 500 pixels. A resolution of 72 dpi is preferred.

Each image must be accompanied by information on 'Image Caption', 'Image Description', 'Miscellaneous' (Optional), 'Image Type', and 'Copyright'.

4.12.1 Image Caption

'Image Caption' provides brief identifying text for each image. 'Image Caption' is used to distinguish one image of the nominated place from another. This information is required for each image the nominator submits.

The nominator provides a brief caption to distinguish the content of the image from that of other images submitted for the nominated place (i.e. Front elevation).

The 'Image Caption' cannot exceed 50 characters. 'Image Caption' should not be confused with 'Image Description', which provides a full description of the image.

4.12.2 Image Description

'Image Description' provides a full description of the content of the image. 'Image Description' will be displayed as the associated ALT tag for the image when it is displayed on the NBRHP website. This information is required for each image submitted.

The nominator provides a brief description of the focus and content of the image submitted. The date of the image should be included whenever possible (i.e. Carleton County Jail, east elevation 1901).

4.12.3 Miscellaneous Information. (Optional)

'Miscellaneous Information' allows the nominator to provide additional information about the image. This information is not displayed on the NBRHP web site.

'Miscellaneous Information' may be useful for administrative purposes. This data element is optional and should only be used where appropriate.

4.12.4 Image Type

'Image Type' identifies the technical or presentation format of the image. This information is required for each image submitted.

The nominator selects an 'Image Type' from the following table:

Name	Description
Image Type	Contemporary Photograph
	Historic Image
	Map / Plan
	Word
	Other

The nominator must choose one 'Image Type' for each image submitted. It is recommended that at least one image be of the 'Contemporary Photograph' type.

4.12.5 Image Copyright

'Image Copyright' provides information about copyright and credit for the image. This information is required for each image the nominator submits.

Nominators must own the copyright for an image or have permission from the copyright owner to use the image for the purposes of the NBRHP. The owner of copyright in the image may or may not be the same as the holder of the image.

The copyright wording should follow the format requested by the copyright holder. If the holder has not requested a particular format, use: copyright owner, photographer's name, year original image created.

Information about the image holder should follow the format requested by the image holder. If the holder has not requested a particular format, use: institution holding the image, photographer (if known), item number assigned by the holding institution.

4.13 Web Site Link (Optional Information)

4.13.1 Web Site Link

'Web Site Link' identifies web sites with information about the nominated place. The nominator may enter more than one 'Web Site Link'. For each web site, the nominator should provide the title and the URL.

4.13.2 Web Site Description

For each site, the nominator should provide 'Web Site Description'. The 'Web Site Description' is a short description of the web site content. It should enable users to decide whether to follow the link.

4.13.3 Link Type

For each 'Web Site Link' entered, the nominator must select the appropriate 'Link Type'. The 'Link Type' must be selected from the following table:

Name	Description
Link Type	Historic Place web site
	Local Government web site
	Federal/Provincial/Territorial web site
	Other

4.14 Registered Owner Information

4.14.1 Registered Owner

The 'Registered Owner' of the nominated place refers to the name of the current owner at the time of nomination.

4.14.2 Ownership Type

The 'Ownership Type' of a nominated place classifies the current owner according to type. It refers to the owner at the time of nomination. Only one 'Ownership Type' can be selected for each nominated place. If there is more than one type, this data element should be left blank.

The 'Ownership Type' must be selected from the following table:

Name	Description
Ownership Type	Private
	Public (federal)
	Public (territorial)
	Public (provincial)
	Public (local)
	Not for profit
	Aboriginal / Public Lands
	First Nations Reserve
	Settlement Lands

Appendix A

Examples of Statements of Significance

Legislative Assembly Block

Description of Place

The Legislative Assembly Complex consists of a complete city block in downtown Fredericton that includes the grounds and three provincial buildings: Legislative Assembly Building of 1882; Departmental Building (West Block) of 1888; and the Old Education Building (East Block) of 1816 and 1869.

Heritage Value

The Legislative Assembly Complex Provincial Heritage Place forms the historic seat of the Government of New Brunswick.

The Legislative Assembly Building is an elegant example of the Second Empire Style.

It was designed by architect J.C. Dumaresq and completed in 1882. The Departmental Building was designed by architect R.C. Dunn and built in 1888 in the Romanesque Revival Style. Constructed in 1816, the first storey of the Old Education Building is of the Neoclassical Style. The upper floors were added in 1869 and are of the Second Empire Style. The Old Education Building is the oldest surviving public building in Fredericton.

The Legislative Assembly Building is a major landmark in New Brunswick's capital city of Fredericton and a symbol of government in the Province of New Brunswick.

Source: New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Heritage and Culture, Heritage Branch, Site File #103.

Character-Defining Elements

Site layout including:

- Unobstructed view, excepting formal layout of tree planting, from Queen Street of the Legislative Assembly Building;
- Formal layout of front and rear grounds with level grassed and hard surface areas running to buildings without foundation planting, with formal walkways and a semi-circular driveway connecting the front entrance of the Legislative Assembly Building to the north and east corners of the city block at Queen St;
- Massing of buildings including the Legislative Assembly Building prominent in the centre and the east block, Old Education Building, both facing Queen Street, flanked by the west block, Departmental Building, facing St. John Street;
- Distinctive architectural and spatial effect of the three buildings constructed of stone all with mansard roofs, but of different time periods, architectural styles, and building size;

Legislative Building:

- High quality materials and fine workmanship entrance portico with fluted sandstone Corinthian columns, stone sculptures, prominent exterior dome, semi-circular window openings, and sandstone finishes;
- Principal interior spaces and layout such as the Assembly Chamber, Legislative Library, rotunda and circular staircase;



-Interior furnishings and fixtures such as New Brunswick art and books, Assembly Chamber desks, chairs and other chamber furniture, as well as original light fixtures, chandeliers, and heating radiators, etc.

Educational Building:

- Neoclassical wood front door, surround of fluted tapered pilasters, frieze and dentils;
- Early nineteenth century first floor details including door and window trim, chair rails and ceiling cornices, six-panel wood doors, iron vault doors and interior iron shutters, as well as later period metal ceilings and cast iron radiators;
- Interior layout of the second floor, as well as late 19th century door and window finishes, four-panel doors and door hardware.

Departmental Building:

- Building facades including the principal façade fronting on St. John Street defining the west corner of the block;
- Entrance of red granite columns and semi-circular sandstone arch;
- First and second floor interior layout and finishes including tongue and groove board ceilings and wainscot, metal ceilings and plaster ceiling cornices, four-panel doors with transom lights, door, window and baseboard trim, central staircase, marbleised slate fireplace surrounds and cast iron radiators.

Pascal-Poirier House

Description of Place

The Pascal Poirier House consists of a traditional 19th Century vernacular one and a half storey gabled house and property located at 399 Main Street in the Town of Shediac.

Heritage Value

The Pascal Poirier House was the birthplace and home of Pascal Poirier (1852 -1933), a prominent Acadian leader and author who became the first Acadian to be appointed as a Canadian senator.

After completion of his studies at the Collège Saint-Joseph in Memramcook, Pascal Poirier was appointed postmaster of the Dominion parliament in 1872. He held this position until his appointment to the Canadian Senate on March 9, 1885. In 1933, at the time of his death, he was the eldest Senator.



The building is an example of an Acadian house which dates to circa 1825. It is purported to be the oldest house in Town of Shediac.

Source: New Brunswick Department Tourism, Heritage and Culture, Heritage Branch, Site File #32.

Character-Defining Elements

The front grounds along Main Street consisting of a grassed area with walkway. The exterior character-defining elements include:

- 19th century architectural elements including the early 19th century front entrance with sidelights and transom;

- Original 19th century glass in all windows;
- Late 19th century exterior elements and finishes including the veranda along the front and west end of house, with glassed-in entrance porch;
- Mid-19th century neo-classical wide corner boards.

The interior character defining elements include:

- Early 19th century hand-hewn structure;
- Traditional centre hall plan, with a back ell;
- Plaster cornice and centre medallion of front west room;
- Low interior doors and door openings.

Fort La Tour

Description of Place

Fort La Tour is an open and grassed archaeological site located on Portland Point at the Mouth of the Saint John River within Saint John Harbour on the northern shore, between the Long Wharf and the Harbour Bridge. It presently exhibits no surface historic architectural elements or structural features.

Heritage Value

Fort La Tour is designated a Provincial Heritage Place for its strategic place at the mouth of the Wolastoq (Saint John River) and its layered human history as indicated by its archaeological resources.

The earliest component consists of a mid-to-late Moorehead tradition cemetery, which is about 4000 years old. The people of the Susquehanna and Maritime Woodland periods, ancestors to today's Wolastoqiyik, Mi'kmaq and Passamaquoddy peoples, made use of the Menaqesk (Saint John) area from about 4000 to 400 years ago. Subsequently, although the area was used primarily by the Wolastoqiyik, as an important ceremonial, gathering and trading area, Mi'kmaq and Passamaquoddy would also have used the site. The site has been associated with a traditional First Nations portage route around the Reversing Falls that includes the Bentley Street Provincial Historic Site.



Because of its strategic location and its use by First Nations, Portland Point was selected in 1631 by Charles de Sainte-Etienne de La Tour, Governor of Acadia, for his fortified trading post. With this strategically located post, La Tour controlled the largest and the richest river in Acadia, establishing one of the earliest centres of French fur trade with the Aboriginal peoples of the region. Its location at the mouth of the Saint John River virtually guaranteed control of access and traffic to the interior of what had become New France. Today, the remains of the fort are located under the "Green Mound," a small grassy knoll at this site.

The site became LaTour's base of operations against rival Governor Charles de Menou d'Aulnay, with bases at Port Royal and Pentagoet. With increased tensions arising from competition over controlling the lucrative fur trade and the administration of Acadia, matters escalated into an open 10-year civil war between the two antagonists. In 1645,

during his absence, La Tour's second wife, Françoise-Marie Jacquin lead the small garrison in a valiant but unsuccessful defence of the fortified post against the superior force of Governor Charles de Menou d'Aulnay. Madame La Tour died shortly after. After the death of d'Aulnay in 1650, La Tour took for his third wife the widow of d'Aulnay, thereby cementing their fortunes and the interests of Acadia.

In the 1760s, Pre-Loyalist English-speaking settlers from New England began to trickle into the future colony of New Brunswick. Often referred to as Planters, this group included three young partners who set up a trading post on the ruins of Fort La Tour. Simonds, Hazen and White brought their families to settle around their new trading post, and, soon after, the community of Portland Point became a centre of commercial activity. Portland Point and other Planter communities are credited with giving the ill-prepared Loyalists of the 1780s a foothold by supplying necessities in what was, in the settler's eyes, predominately a wilderness.

Source: Department of Tourism, Heritage and Culture, Heritage Branch, Site File # 28.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements that describe the Fort La Tour include:

- location in the harbour;
- viewscapes of the bay, harbour, river and the Bentley Street area;
- the 'Green Mound';
- trading posts constructed on the 'Green Mound';
- cultural associations of the site with several groups and associated elements of sacredness;
- archaeological evidence of the Aboriginal burials, of Fort La Tour and of the later post of Simonds, Hazen and White;
- potential undisturbed pockets of archaeological resources.

Appendix B

Controlled Vocabulary – ‘Function - Category and Type’

Function Category: Commerce / Commercial Services - Places associated with financial transactions, including the buying, selling and trading of goods and services. See also the Industry category.

Function Type	Definition
Bank or Stock Exchange	An institution in which customers receive banking services or where stocks and shares are traded.
Eating or Drinking Establishment	A building which provides meals and/or drinks. Forms include: bar, canteen, lounge, tavern, pub, restaurant, saloon.
Hotel, Motel or Inn	A building that provides lodging for paying guests. Forms include: motel, bed and breakfast, lodge, roadhouse, hostel.
Market	An open space, structure or covered building in which goods are displayed and sold by more than one merchant. Forms include: arcade, shopping centre, shopping mall.
Office or Office Building	A building housing professional, commercial or organizational offices. Forms include: lawyer's office, business office.
Service Station	A building or complex that provides maintenance, repair and/or refuelling to road vehicles. Forms include: bodyshop, car wash, garage, repair shop.
Shop or Wholesale Establishment	A building in which goods are displayed and sold by a merchant. Forms include: department store, emporium, general store, grocery store, retail store, specialty store, supermarket.
Studio	A place used for the production and sale of artistic works. Forms include: artist studio, dance studio, film studio, photography studio.
Trading Post	A building, complex or site used for purposes of trading goods.
Warehouse	A building or part of a building used for the storage of goods or merchandise as part of a retail operation.

Function Category: Community - Places associated with a group of people living in one area, district, or country. See also the Environment category.

Function Type	Definition
Civic Space	An exterior space within a community that is used for public activities. Forms include: civic plaza, courtyard, public grounds, square.
Commemorative Monument	A structure or artwork located in a public space that marks the remembrance of an event, theme or person. Forms include: cairn, fountain, plaque, sculpture.
Public Art or Furnishings	An artwork or structure in an urban space or in the countryside for public use and/or enjoyment. Forms include: bench, clock, comfort station, fountain, sign, public washroom, street lamp, work of art.
Settlement	A place that accommodates some form of organized human occupation. Forms include: cultural group settlement, seasonal settlement.
Social, Benevolent or Fraternal Club	A building, complex or site used by an association of persons for social purposes. Forms include: Legion Hall, Lions' Club, Loyal Orange Lodge, Masonic Hall, Masonic Lodge, Masonic Temple, Oddfellows Hall, Orange Hall.
Suburb	An area designed primarily for residential habitation. Forms include: company subdivision, mill housing, subdivision.
Town	A formally administered place or a part of a formally administered place, containing dwellings, civic amenities and places of work. Forms include: village, hamlet.

Function Category: Defence - Places associated with military activities. See also the Education, Government, Health and Research, Residence and Transport categories.

Function Type	Definition
Armoury or Drill Hall	A building used for the storage of arms, ammunition, and equipment; or for the exercise and training of military personnel. Forms include: armoury, drill hall, magazine.
Battle Site	The site at which a battle or skirmish was fought.
Civil Defence Site	A building, complex, site or structure used for the defence and/or shelter of military units and civilians. Forms include: air raid shelter, bunker, fall-out shelter.
Military Defence Installation	A building, complex, site or structure associated with the monitoring and defence of coastline or inland locations from attack by sea, land or air. Forms include: bastion, blockhouse, casemate, citadel, fort, martello tower.
Military Office	A building used for the administration of a military base or unit.
Military Support	Specialized sites and structures, other than those used as quarters, used to support military activities, especially training. Forms include: artillery ground, bombing range, firing range, guardhouse, parade ground, radar dome, shooting range.
Military Base	A group of buildings and associated lands used for training and other purposes by members of an armed force.
Residential Facility	A building used to house and/or feed military personnel. Forms include: barracks, mess, officers' quarters, PMQs.
Function Category: Environment - A natural element or place recognized as important for its natural value. See also the Community and Religion, Ritual and Funerary categories.	
Function Type	Definition
Nature Element	A natural feature recognized by name and/or mapping to which some significance has been attached. Forms include: landslide, lookout, mountain, point of land, rock, tree.
Function Category: Education - Places associated with systematic instruction. See also the Defence, Leisure and Government categories.	
Function Type	Definition
Composite School	A building, complex or site containing facilities for elementary and secondary grade levels.
One-Room School	A building designed to educate a range of grade levels in a single room. Forms include: schoolhouse.
Primary or Secondary School	A building, complex or site designed to accommodate the education of students. Forms include: elementary school, high school.
Post-Secondary Institution	A building or complex associated with post-secondary education. Forms include: college, seminary, university.
Special or Training School	A building, complex or site designed to educate a distinct group of students, or where specialist skills training or practical education are provided. Forms include: art school, ballet school, bible school, learning institute, music school, school for the blind, school for the deaf, technical school.
Function Category: Food Supply - Places associated with supplying food on land or in water. See also the Industry and Residence categories.	
Function Type	Definition
Barn, Stable or Other Animal Housing	A building used for the storage of hay, grain and agricultural equipment, and/or as shelter for animals. Forms include: cow shed, piggery, poultry shed, stable or other farm buildings.

Equipment Shed	A building used for the storage and maintenance of agricultural equipment, implements, tools or other equipment.
Farm Element	A building, space or structure located on a farm or ranch to support farm households and agricultural productions. Forms include: dug-out, fence, well or other farm buildings.
Farm or Ranch	A tract of land, including a farmhouse and/or ancillary buildings, used for cultivation and/or the rearing of animals. Forms include: experimental farm, farmstead, fur farm, model farm, tobacco farm.
Fisheries Site	A building, complex, site or structure associated with the gathering, fishing and/or small-scale processing of aquatic plants and animals such as fish, shellfish, and seals. Forms include: aquaculture site, fish farms, fish flakes, fish plants, fish weirs, fishing site, net loft, shell midden, smoke house.
Food Storage Facility	A building or structure used for the storage and/or aging of products, other than grains, for human consumption. Forms include: root cellar.
Grain Elevator	A building in which grain is sorted and stored before shipment.
Granary or Silo	A building used for the storage and aging of grains, cereals or other agricultural products.
Horticultural Facility or Site	A building, structure, complex or tract of land associated with the cultivation of plants, fruit and/or vegetables. Forms include: field, household garden, greenhouse, orchard, shelterbelt, vineyard.
Hunting or Resource Harvesting Site	A place used as hunting grounds place or associated with the harvesting of wild fruit or vegetables. Forms includes: berry patch, buffalo jump, butchering site, drive lanes, hunting ground, sugar bush, wild rice field.
Rural District or Area	Agricultural land and traces of human activity which support rural work and life. Forms include: rural historic district.
Function Category: Government - Places associated with the operation of federal, provincial, territorial or municipal government. See also the Education, Health and Research, Industry, Defence and Transport categories.	
Function Type	Definition
Correctional Facility	A building or complex in which offenders are confined. Forms include: jail, penitentiary, prison, reformatory.
Courthouse and/or Registry Office	A public building in which laws are administered and enforced and/or registry functions are carried out.
Customs Building	A building generally located at a coastal or border point, at which customs are collected.
Diplomatic Building	A building that provides administrative facilities for foreign diplomats. Forms include: consulate, embassy, high commission.
Fire Station	A building that houses fire engines, fire-fighting equipment and/or a fire-fighting force.
Office or Office Building	A general-purpose building or complex owned and operated by a governing body to accommodate public officials, records and public services. Forms include: immigration bureau, government building, municipal office.
Legislative Building	A building in which a federal/provincial/territorial parliament meets and conducts the business of government.
Police Station	A building used as the local office or headquarters of a police force.

Post Office	A building, complex or structure associated with the collection, distribution, sending and receipt of mail. Forms include: mailbox, post office, sorting station.
Residence	A building that provides residential accommodation for government employees, diplomats or politicians. Forms include: diplomatic residence, government residence, official residence, Palais de l'intendant.
Town or City Hall	A building in which a municipal government body meets and conducts its business. Forms include: municipal hall.
Treaty-Making Site	A place where aboriginal groups, federal/provincial/territorial government representatives or representatives from other countries gather to discuss, negotiate and sign treaties.
Function Category: Health and Research - Places associated with the care and treatment of humans and animals and/or with systematic investigation and study. See also the Government and Defence categories.	
Function Type	Definition
Animal Care Facility	A building, complex, or site that provides care and treatment for animals. Forms include: animal sanctuary, bird sanctuary, kennel, veterinary hospital.
Clinic	A building or complex that provides medical treatment or medical examinations. Forms include: doctor's office.
Hospital or Other Health Care Institution	A building or complex which provides medical treatment or long-term care for the ill, elderly or disabled. Forms include: asylum, convalescent home, hospice, general hospital, military hospital, nursing home, nursing station, rest home, sanatorium, specialty hospital.
Research Facility	A building or complex associated with human or animal medical research.
Function Category: Undetermined (Archaeological Site)	
Function Type	Definition
Buried Site	A site largely below ground, containing remains, of a yet-undetermined function.
Exposed Site	A site largely above ground, containing remains, of a yet-undetermined function.
Underwater Site	An underwater site, containing remains, of a yet-undetermined function.
Function Category: Industry - Places associated with the production of goods or utility services. This includes proto-industry and aboriginal sites. See also the Commerce Food Supply, and Government categories.	
Function Type	Definition
Animal Products Processing Facility	A building, structure, site or complex associated with the production of items, not used for human consumption, derived from the parts of animals. Forms include: whaling station.
Armament Manufacturing Facility	A building, structure, site or complex used for the manufacture, assembly and testing of weapons, explosives and associated military hardware.
Chemical Products Manufacturing Facility	A building, structure, site or complex associated with manufacturing chemicals and chemical preparations from organic and inorganic raw materials, such as synthetic rubber and fibres, pesticides, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals and medicines, paint, soap, and cleaning compounds.
Communications Facility	A building, structure, site or complex associated with modern communications industries and services (printing, publishing, radio, satellite, telecommunications, telegraph and telephone). Forms include: radio station, telephone exchange, television station, telegraph station.

Crafts Production Facility	A building, structure, site or complex associated with small-scale industrial production, often involving hand work and craft skills.
Engineering Facility	A building, structure, site or complex associated with the engineering industry. Forms include: erecting shop, machine shop, pattern shop, turning shop.
Food and Beverage Manufacturing Facility	A building, structure, site or complex associated with producing, processing and preserving food and/or beverages. Forms include: abattoir, bakery, beverage plant, brewery, cannery, dairy, distillery, factory, fish building, food grist mill, meat processing and packing plant, winery.
Furniture Manufacturing Facility	A building, structure, site or complex associated with manufacturing household, office or institutional furniture.
Machinery or Other Equipment Manufacturing Facility	A building, structure, site or complex associated with manufacturing industrial and commercial machinery.
Metal Products Manufacturing Facility	A building, structure, site or complex associated with the manufacture, smelting, refining, forging, stamping, forming or turning of ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Forms include: foundry, smelter, smithy.
Natural Resource Extraction Facility or Site	A building, structure, site or complex associated with the extraction of materials from the earth. Forms include: dredge, mine, quarry.
Mineral Products Manufacturing Facility	A building, structure, site or complex associated with manufacturing non-metallic minerals products, such as bricks, cement, glass and ceramics. Forms include: kiln.
Petroleum and Coal Products Facility	A building, structure, site or complex associated with transforming/refining crude petroleum and coal into intermediate and end products. Forms include: refinery.
Power Generation Facility	A building, complex, site or structure associated with the production, generation and transmission of power (animal, coal, electric, gas, hydraulic, steam, water and wind). Forms include: dam, engine house, generator house, power house, refinery, transmission rod, windmill.
Textile or Leather Manufacturing Facility	A building, structure, site or complex associated with all stages of production and processing of textiles or leather. Forms include: leather and hide tannery, weaving factory, shoe/footwear factory, clothing factory, fibre, yarn and thread mills, fabric mills, textile finishing mills.
Water or Sewage Facility	A building, complex, site or structure associated with the transportation, supply, storage or disposal of water and/or waterborne waste. Forms include: aqueduct, ditch, drainage system, filtration plant, irrigation system, pump house, reservoir, trough, water tank, water tower, well.
Tobacco Manufacturing Facility	A building, structure, site or complex used in the curing, processing and manufacturing of tobacco and tobacco products. Forms include: tobacco drying shed.
Wood and/or Paper Manufacturing Facility	A building, structure, site or complex associated with the processing and manufacturing of all forms of pulp, paper and wood. Forms include: lumbering building, pulp and paper plant; sawmill, wood product factory.
Function Category: Leisure - Places associated with the enjoyment of free time. See also the Education category.	
Function Type	Definition
Aquarium, Planetarium or Zoo	An observation facility in which living animal species, or stars, planets and constellations, are presented.
Auditorium, Cinema or Nightclub	A building used for music, speech, dance and theatre performances, or for the screening of films. Forms include: concert hall, dance hall, movie theatre, music hall, nightclub, playhouse.

Exhibition Centre	A building used for public displays. Forms include: exhibition hall, visitor centre.
Exhibition or Amusement Park	A site where fairs are held.
Historic or Interpretive Site	A building, complex or site associated with the history of a community, province, territory or country; or with the interpretation of history.
Library	A building or room where books or other materials are classified and stored for use by the public.
Museum	A building or complex, in which objects or animals of value are studied, housed and displayed.
Park	A defined piece of land with amenities designed for public enjoyment, recreation or contemplation. Forms include: formal garden, heritage park, public garden, playground.
Park Fixture	A decorative or ornamental structure purposefully situated in a garden or park. Forms include: bench, bridge, fountain, gate, gazebo, lake, lighting fixture, music structure, pagoda, pathway, pavilion, pergola, pond, sculpture, sundial.
Pool or Beach	A pool or beach, with amenities, used for swimming or bathing. Forms include: community pool, mineral bath, public bath, spring, swimming pool, wading pool.
Recreation Centre	A building available to the public for the pursuit of leisure activities.
Tourist Facility	A building, site or complex frequented for holidays or for a specified purpose. Forms include: fishing lodge, health resort, seaside resort, spa.
Sports Facility or Site	A building, complex, site or structure used for sporting events and activities. Forms include: arena, bowling green, curling rink, golf course, grandstand, gymnasium, pool hall, racetrack, skating rink, ski hill, stadium.
Function Category: Religion, Ritual and Funeral - Places associated with belief in a supernatural being, power or holy entity, or in a prescribed ceremony. See also the Environment category.	
Function Type	Definition
Aboriginal Ritual Site	A building or site associated with cultural group bonding or for the promotion of some common objective. Forms include: Sundance site.
Aboriginal Sacred Site	A natural place perceived as holy/spiritual by a community. Forms include: pictograph.
Legend Site	A place associated with a legend or story.
Mission	A building, complex or site established by a religious community to propagate its faith.
Mortuary Site, Cemetery or Enclosure	A structure or site, below or above the surface of the earth, where individual human remains were intentionally deposited, treated, or viewed and/or a death was marked. Forms include: cairn, cemetery, charnel-house, crematorium, funeral home, headstone, mausoleum, mortuary, pyre, tomb, vault.
Religious Institution	A building or complex used by a religious group in support of the activities of the group. Forms include: convent, manse, monastery.
Religious Facility or Place of Worship	A building, complex, site or structure at which acts, rites and ceremonies are performed to honour or revere a supernatural being, power or holy entity. Forms include: cathedral, chapel, church, meeting house, mosque, oratory, parish hall, pilgrimage route, roadside cross, sanctuary, shrine, synagogue, temple.

Function Category: Residence - Places where people live on a temporary or permanent basis. See also the Food Supply and Defence categories.

Function Type	Definition
Estate	An urban or rural site consisting of a house, outbuildings, gardens and associated landscape elements. Forms include: manor, seignury, villa.
Group Residence	A building designed to accommodate large numbers of persons on a temporary basis. Forms include: dormitory, farmhand quarters, orphanage, school residence, YMCA / YWCA.
Multiple Dwelling	A building containing more than one dwelling unit. Forms include: apartment building, longhouse, duplex, row house, townhouse.
Outbuilding	A small building ancillary to a dwelling or residential building. Forms include: garage, gatehouse, outhouse.
Single Dwelling	A self-contained dwelling designed to accommodate person(s). Forms include: cabin, chalet, cottage, farmhouse, house, mill house.

Function Category: Transport-Air - Places and objects associated with a system of conveying goods and/or people by air. See also the Government and Defence categories.

Function Type	Definition
Air Transport Facility	A building, complex, site or structure associated with the control, accommodation, administration, servicing, movement and testing of aircraft. Forms include: airport, air terminal, airfield, apron, control tower, floatplane base, hangar, runway.
Aircraft	A once moveable piece of transportation equipment. Forms include: displayed aircraft, wrecked aircraft.

Function Category: Transport-Land - Places and objects associated with a system of conveying goods and/or people by road. See also the Government and Defence categories.

Function Type	Definition
Bridge, Tunnel or Other Engineering Work	A structure which allows road vehicles to pass underground or overhead.
Pedestrian Way	A site or structure associated with pedestrian transport. Forms include: footbridge, gangway, pedestrian crossing, pedestrian tunnel, sidewalk, stepping stones, steps, stile, underpass.
Portage	A route used to carry a boat or goods overland from one body of water to another, or around an obstacle such as rapids.
Road or Public Way	A constructed or regularly traveled route used for transport over land. Forms include: dog team trail, driveway, highway, street, wagon or cart trail.
Road Facility	A building, complex, site or structure associated with the control, accommodation, servicing, movement and testing of road transport equipment and vehicles. Forms include: bus garage, parking garage, parking lot, post house, service station, terminus, weigh station.
Traditional Trail or Trading Route	An unconstructed trail or trading route that generally follows natural landforms.

Function Category: Transport-Rail - Places and objects associated with a system of conveying goods and/or people by rail. See also the Government and Defence categories.

Function Type	Definition
Rolling Stock	A once-movable piece of transportation equipment used on a railway. Forms include: carriage, locomotive.
Station or Other Rail Facility	A building, complex, site or structure associated with rail transport. Forms include: subway station, coaling plant, garage, pump house, rail track, railway station, repair shop, roundhouse, sand tower, signal house, storage building, railway tracks, trestle.
Function Category: Transport-Water - Places and objects associated with a system of conveying goods and/or people across bodies of water. See also the Government and Defence categories.	
Function Type	Definition
Canal or Canal Works	A partially or completely artificial watercourse and its associated engineering works designed for the movement of watercraft between larger bodies of water. Forms include: canal, lock, lift-bridge, marine railway.
Dock or Dry Dock	A designated area for the repair and docking of marine vehicles.
Landing Point	An unmodified but known place where vessels can land passengers and goods.
Navigational Aid or Lighthouse	A building, complex or structure used for marine navigation. Forms include: fog alarm, light station, light tower, lighthouse.
Harbour Facility	An area that combines a harbour and terminal facilities at the interface between land and water transport systems; or a building, complex, site or structure associated with water transport. Forms include: boathouse, sail loft, storage building, terminal building, warehouse.
Route	A regular course traveled by humans or animals across water. Forms include: canoe route.
Vessel	A once-functioning vehicle that carried people or goods on water. Forms include: boat, ferry, paddle wheeler, ship, shipwreck.