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Item No. 9.1.1
Heritage Advisory Committee
August 24, 2022

**Community Planning &
Economic Development
Standing Committee**
September 15, 2022

TO: Chair and Members of the Heritage Advisory Committee and
Community Planning & Economic Development Standing Committee

-Original Signed-

SUBMITTED BY:

Denise Schofield, Acting Chief Administrative Officer

DATE: August 4, 2022

SUBJECT: **Case H00501: Potential Heritage Resources on University Campuses**

ORIGIN

On May 14, 2019, Regional Council passed the following motion as part of Item 15.2.2 Case H00437 – Strategy for the Protection of Potential Heritage Resources in Downtown Halifax (Map 6):

THAT Halifax Regional Council: ... 4. Request a staff report outlining approaches and risks to developing an educational institutional heritage policy for buildings outside of current or potential Heritage Conservation districts and defer evaluation of the Medjuck building under section 1 of this motion until the report is presented to Council via Heritage Advisory Committee and Community Planning and Economic Development Standing Committee.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

*Heritage Property Act, R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 199
By-law H-200, Heritage Property By-law*

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Advisory Committee

It is recommended that the Heritage Advisory Committee recommend that Regional Council initiate a process to research and evaluate potential heritage properties, identified in Attachment A, for consideration for registration as municipal heritage properties in accordance with the Heritage Property Act and By-law H-200, the Heritage Property By-law.

Community Planning and Economic Development Standing Committee

It is recommended that the Community Planning and Economic Development Standing Committee recommend that Regional Council initiate a process to research and evaluate potential heritage properties, identified in Attachment A, for consideration for registration as municipal heritage properties in accordance with the Heritage Property Act and By-law H-200, the Heritage Property By-law.

BACKGROUND

On May 14, 2019, Regional Council requested that staff examine the impacts of municipal heritage registration on properties owned and operated by educational institutions within the municipality. Specifically, Regional Council is seeking to understand how heritage registration may impact the ability of educational institutions to expand, adapt and carry out their mandates. This issue was highlighted following the first phase of heritage registrations stemming from *Case H00437: Strategy for the Protection of Potential Heritage Resources in Downtown Halifax (Map 6)*, which was presented to the Community Planning and Economic Development Standing Committee on February 21st, 2019. That report recommended that Regional Council initiate the evaluation of all properties identified as potential heritage resources under the Downtown Halifax SMPS, including Dalhousie University's Medjuck Building on Spring Garden Road.

Regional Council expressed concern that mere ownership of a potential heritage building by an educational institution does not necessarily protect the building from demolition. With the ongoing expansion of post-secondary educational institutions on the Halifax Peninsula, building stock within historic neighbourhoods as well as significant historic institutional buildings have been demolished. Given this trend and the inherent risk to potential heritage buildings, Regional Council expressed an interest in identifying potential heritage buildings on all university campuses for possible registration as heritage buildings. In particular, the many institutional buildings designed by famed Halifax architect Andrew Cobb were noted as potential heritage resources.

Educational Institutions in HRM with Potential Heritage Resources

Educational institutions in HRM include public schools, which are part of the Halifax Regional Centre for Education (HRCE) and the Conseil Scolaire Acadien Provincial (CSAP). Educational institutions also include private schools and post-secondary institutions including the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design (NSCAD), Nova Scotia Community College (NSCC), and the universities' network of campuses.

HRCE includes about a dozen potential heritage buildings, mostly constructed in the first half of 20th century. CSAP includes one potential heritage resource. NSCAD campuses include properties that are already mostly registered as municipal heritage properties. No potential heritage resources were identified on any NSCC campus. Private schools also include registered heritage properties and a handful of potential

heritage resources. Mount Saint Vincent University includes a few notable Modernist buildings but no traditional building stock¹.

University campuses within the Halifax peninsula, especially Dalhousie University, include many traditional style buildings from the late 19th century and early 20th century with potential heritage value based on their age, architectural merit, and historical associations. This report seeks to outline approaches and risks in registering the 19th and early 20th century buildings, which include higher potential for architectural merit and heritage value. These buildings are owned and operated by Dalhousie University, University of King's College, Atlantic School of Theology (AST), and Saint Mary's University (SMU). A history of these university campuses is summarized in Attachment A.

Heritage Value of Historic University Buildings

Historic university buildings represent an enduring commitment to education, research, and community. These resources should not be viewed merely as bricks and mortar, or outdated systems². The conservation of these heritage resources can continue to inspire students and to remind alumni and community members of their important values. University campuses play a central role in community life. Their prominent locations within neighbourhoods offer opportunities for inspiration, education, work, and leisure. Although usually distinct from the fabric of their surrounding neighbourhoods, university campuses are important architectural assets contributing to the heritage character of the surrounding area. As universities develop their existing campuses, their heritage resources are at risk of demolition.

Universities also continue to expand the footprint of their campuses by purchasing properties in surrounding neighbourhoods. The significance of historic residential building stock and its integration with new development is also an important consideration.

Registry of Municipal Heritage Property

To determine if a building warrants registration as a municipal heritage property, the municipality requires historic background research for the building followed by a review of that research under the heritage building evaluation criteria by the Heritage Advisory Committee (HAC). Only properties that score above the threshold are forwarded to Regional Council for consideration as a registered municipal heritage property at a heritage hearing. In accordance with the *Heritage Property Act*, the property owner is given notice of this hearing and an opportunity to be heard by Regional Council prior to a decision being made.

Under the *Heritage Property Act*, if Regional Council registers the property as a municipal heritage property, the property owner may still substantially alter the exterior appearance or demolish the heritage property with the approval of the Municipality (section 17). If approval is not granted, the property owner may still carry out the substantial alteration or demolition after 3 years, but not more than 4 years, from the date of the application (section 18). The Form A, Notice of Recommendation to Register, is used to identify the character defining elements of the municipal heritage property for which approval of a substantial alteration is required.

¹ Post-war Modernist buildings are excluded from this analysis. Municipal evaluation criteria are not yet adapted to evaluate Modernist heritage buildings.

² VanLandingham, Sarah Elisabeth, "A Seat at the Table: Integrating Historic Preservation into Comprehensive Campus Planning" (2013). Theses (Historic Preservation). 212. https://repository.upenn.edu/hp_theses/212

Existing Heritage Incentives and Educational Programs

Heritage conservation is a public benefit that retains and supports complete communities, including existing neighbourhood character, civic identity and pride of place while bolstering the local economy and tourism industry. The Heritage Property Program includes incentives and educational programs to support heritage conservation.

The Regional Centre SMPS includes land use incentives, such as Policy CHR-7, which allow the Municipality to consider a development agreement for any proposed development or change in use on a registered heritage property not otherwise permitted by the land use by-law. This policy seeks to encourage the conservation and rehabilitation of heritage properties through adaptive reuse. The Municipality offers three financial incentive programs to assist property owners with the cost of maintaining municipally registered heritage properties within the Halifax region.

The Municipality is also engaged in programming that educates the public about heritage buildings, streetscapes, and heritage conservation districts, through interpretive signage on public property and through online content. A web [application](#) has also been launched to showcase a selection of heritage buildings in four historic neighbourhoods in Downtown Halifax.

The Municipality is currently developing the Culture and Heritage Priorities Plan, which will formalize existing programs and introduce new programming that focuses on diversity and inclusivity.

DISCUSSION

The Regional Centre SMPS, adopted in the fall of 2021, recognizes university campuses as integral parts of the urban landscape and regional economy. The Institutional Employment Designation applies to university campuses. Three objectives of this designation, listed in Section 2.10 of the SMPS, indicate the Municipality's policy approach to educational institutions:

1. Maintain and protect existing areas of institutional employment;
2. Support the intensification and orderly growth of major institutions, including governmental, educational, cultural and health sectors; and
3. Improve access to major and small-scale institutions that support complete communities.

The third objective, above, seeks to support complete communities around institutional campuses. The Plan describes complete communities as supporting “people of all ages, backgrounds, abilities, and incomes to sustainably live, work, shop, learn, and play near one another.” The Plan provides “land use and design policies to promote pedestrian supportive, mixed-use developments that allow safe and convenient access to transit, and the goods and services needed in daily lives that are located within walking distance.”

The Regional Centre is comprised of many distinctive neighbourhoods, some of which are already complete communities, and others with some components of complete communities in place. It is the intent of the Regional Centre Plan to strengthen existing communities and enhance the elements that make a community complete. The Plan identifies the total number of heritage properties and their adaptive reuse via the development agreement process in the Regional Centre as key performance indicators of a Complete Community.

The Regional Centre SMPS includes policies to recognize and protect historic buildings. Policy CHR-10 indicates that the “Municipality may collaborate with community partners, residents, property owners and

educational institutions to: a) create an inventory and assess potential cultural and heritage resources and consider their protection through registration under the *Heritage Property Act*³.

The Regional Municipal Planning Strategy also includes policies to recognize and protect historic buildings that define the character of many communities and neighbourhoods in the municipality, both urban and rural, including the following policy:

CH-5 HRM shall consider the retention, preservation, rehabilitation and restoration of those buildings, public building interiors, streetscapes, cultural landscapes, areas and districts of historic, architectural or cultural value in both urban and rural areas and encourage their continued use.

A Heritage Policy for Educational Institutions

The Municipality's educational institutional heritage policy is established as stated above. It seeks to encourage the intensification and orderly growth of educational institutions, while protecting heritage properties that support complete communities.

It has been noted by some groups that heritage registration would limit potential for intensification and growth of educational institutions. However, there are heritage processes, under the *Heritage Property Act*, and land use incentives, under the Regional Centre SMPS and LUB, that allow for the alteration, rehabilitation, and adaptive reuse of registered heritage properties.

Land Use Incentives

The recently adopted Regional Centre Land Use By-law increased the development capacity of university campuses³ through new zoning. These new maximum lot coverage and height permissions encourage the expansion and densification of university campuses. However, this new development capacity also places heritage resources at greater risk of redevelopment. As such, there is a pressing need to identify and protect heritage resources on these university campuses, which could encourage their potential integration into larger developments.

If the heritage resources are registered as municipal heritage properties, the Regional Centre SMPS will allow universities to apply for development agreements, under Policy CHR-7, for any proposed development or change in use on a registered heritage property not otherwise permitted by the land use by-law. The Municipality can work collaboratively with the universities through this development agreement policy and substantial alteration process, if necessary, to provide for the intensification and orderly growth of campuses that encourage the conservation and rehabilitation of heritage properties through adaptive reuse.

Financial Incentives and Interpretive Planning

The Municipality administers a financial incentives program that supports the conservation of heritage properties under private ownership, in residential or commercial use. The Municipality can work in collaboration with educational institutions in the future to develop interpretive programs that will support the installation of interpretive signage on educational campuses or online content. Such a program can educate the public, faculty, and students about institutional history, the significance of its buildings, and the heritage of underrepresented groups in the university and community. Such a program may align well with the educational objectives of these institutions.

³ The Regional Centre LUB allows a maximum height of 70m with no lot coverage on Dalhousie's Carleton campus and 60% lot coverage on all other campuses including 28m height on Dalhousie's Sexton campus, 38m height on Dalhousie's Studley and Saint Mary's University campuses, and 17m height on the Atlantic School of Theology campus.

Approach to Heritage Policy for Educational Institutions

This report identifies 42 potential heritage resources dating from the late 19th and first half of the 20th centuries, located on properties that are part of university campuses within the Halifax peninsula: Dalhousie University's Carleton, Studley, and Sexton campuses; King's College's Andrew Cobb buildings; AST's original college and library buildings; and SMU's McNally Building (Attachments A and B).

The majority of the potential heritage buildings identified in this report (35 in total) are located on Dalhousie University campuses, with only a few identified on the other university campuses (7 in total). As part of the preparation of this report, municipal staff met with Dalhousie University staff in April 2019, and again in January 2022, to discuss the impacts of municipal heritage registration of buildings on their three campuses. Dalhousie staff discussed their campus planning process that will begin in 2022. They suggested that the Municipality work collaboratively with them through this planning process to identify buildings for conservation in the new master plan for the campuses as Dalhousie is actively maintaining the public value of their campus buildings without heritage registration and requested that no Dalhousie building proceed to municipal heritage evaluation.

Staff also sent formal letters to SMU, AST and Kings College. Both Kings College and AST were receptive and generally supportive of the idea of registering their more significant buildings. In a virtual meeting in October 2021, Kings College staff stated that their historic buildings were very much a part of the identity of the institution, and they would support registration. However, there were also concerns about how some aspects of colonialist history would be commemorated and how accessibility and energy efficiency standards could be met. As such, there was a strong desire for university faculty and staff to be part of the registration process. The Municipality's forthcoming Culture and Heritage Priorities Plan will focus on delivering inclusive programs to address concerns raised by universities, about the physical accessibility of heritage buildings, energy efficiency, and inclusive representation.

Staff did not hear from Saint Mary's University staff until the spring of 2022 and are planning to meet to discuss their concerns in the near future. However, the most significant historic building stock on the campus is already registered.

Planning with Universities

University staff members participated in the recent Regional Centre Plan planning process which resulted in increased overall development capacity on all six university campuses. The Regional Centre SMPS, adopted in the fall of 2021, encourages the continued expansion of universities through enhanced zoning. Staff will request an opportunity to participate in Dalhousie's campus planning process in a similar manner by requesting information, providing comments, and making suggestions. Staff recommend that the buildings identified in Attachment B should be researched, evaluated, and considered by Regional Council as registered municipal heritage properties in tandem with Dalhousie University's campus planning process.

Municipal staff recommend the following approach to identify and protect heritage properties on university campuses, with the understanding that there are land use incentives in place, described above, to encourage the intensification and orderly growth of university campuses. Attachment A identifies 24 potential heritage buildings as being exceptional based on their architectural merit, heritage value, and setting in the community. As such, staff will give priority to these buildings and provide recommendations for the evaluation of these buildings to the Heritage Advisory Committee as time resources allow, ahead of the other buildings identified in Attachment B. For all other buildings, identified in Attachment B, staff will discuss campus planning and the timing of the evaluations with the university stakeholders. Only properties that pass the evaluation would be forwarded to Regional Council for consideration as a registered municipal

heritage property at a heritage hearing. The university stakeholders may address Regional Council at this hearing, prior to any decision on their heritage status.

Benchmarking the Protection of Heritage Buildings on Other Canadian University Campuses

This report identifies 42 potential heritage resources on six university campuses. These campuses include four registered municipal heritage properties (9% protected) of the total of 46 registered and potential heritage buildings. Staff conducted a jurisdictional scan to benchmark the protection of heritage buildings on nine other historic university campuses across Canada (Attachment C). Most of these universities include some form of provincial or municipal legal protection for heritage buildings on their campuses:

University	Jurisdiction	Number of Heritage Buildings		
		Total*	Protected**	%Protected
<i>Universities in Regional Centre</i>	<i>Halifax NS</i>	46	4	9%
McGill University	Montreal QC	71	70	99%
University of Ottawa	Ottawa ON	56	52	93%
Université Laval	Ville de Québec QC	20	18	90%
University of Toronto	Toronto ON	172	152	88%
Queen’s University	Kingston ON	87	64	74%
University of Saskatchewan	Saskatoon SK	32	10	31%
University of Manitoba	Winnipeg MB	16	3	19%
University of New Brunswick	Fredericton NB	16	3	19%
University of British Columbia	Vancouver BC	42	0	0%

*Total includes protected and potential heritage buildings

**Listed buildings in Ontario are identified as Protected, since listing offers a measure of protection

McGill University, Université Laval, University of Toronto, University of Ottawa, and Queen’s University protect between 74% and 99% of their historic building stock. University of Saskatchewan, University of Manitoba, and University of New Brunswick protect a limited but exceptional selection of their heritage building stock. The University of British Columbia is the only university reviewed by staff that does not include formal protection for any of its historic buildings. Based on this analysis, the four universities in the Regional Centre of Halifax own far fewer legally protected heritage buildings when compared to most other historic universities across the country. If the 24 exceptional heritage buildings identified in Attachment A are registered, then the number of protected heritage buildings will increase from 4 to 28 protected (61% protected) of the 46 potential heritage buildings.

Outstanding Applications to Register University Properties

Staff are currently processing three third-party registration applications for Dalhousie-owned properties at 1245 Edward Street, 1460 Oxford Street (President’s Mansion), and 1322 Robie Street. The report for 1245 Edward Street has proceeded to HAC and it is scheduled to be presented to Regional Council at a hearing in September 2022. The two other reports will proceed to HAC for evaluation as distinct applications separate from the recommendations of this report. As such, none of these properties are identified in the lists attached to this report.

Conclusion

The Municipality’s educational institutional heritage policy is already established in the complete communities, institutional employment, and cultural heritage policies of the Regional Centre Plan, recently adopted in 2021 (since the request for this report), and in the cultural heritage policies of the Regional Plan. The Municipality seeks to encourage the intensification and orderly growth of university campuses, while protecting heritage properties that support complete communities. Heritage building protection and the

adaptive reuse of these buildings are key factors in supporting complete communities. Historic university buildings represent an enduring commitment to education, research, and community. The majority of the nine historic universities in Canada that were reviewed by staff include legal protection for most of their heritage building stock, under provincial legislation. The mere ownership of a potential heritage building by an educational institution does not necessarily protect the building from demolition. Planning for the conservation of heritage resources can serve to protect and strengthen their sense of place, while enabling necessary change and growth of the educational facility. Staff, if invited, will participate in Dalhousie University's upcoming campus planning process in 2022 to ensure that important heritage resources are considered in this process. Staff recommend that potential heritage resources listed in Attachment A be researched, evaluated, and considered for heritage registration, as time and resources allow, beginning with the most significant or at-risk historic buildings located on the various campuses.

RISK CONSIDERATION

This recommendation carries the risk of impacting relationships with the management and boards of several major post-secondary institutions located within the Municipality. Staff advise that care should be taken to work collaboratively with these institutions through any resulting process, and to communicate regularly on progress.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The HRM costs associated with the recommendations of this report can be accommodated within the approved 2022/2023 Operating Budget for C340 - Heritage and Planning Information Services.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The community engagement process for this project is consistent with the intent of the HRM Community Engagement Strategy. Staff sent letters to all four university institutions to share information about the identification of potential heritage resources on their campuses and the municipal heritage registration process. Staff encouraged all four universities to meet for consultation. Staff heard back from King's College and Dalhousie University and met with both for consultation.

Community engagement was also achieved through information sharing through public accessibility to the required Heritage Advisory Committee and Community Planning and Economic Standing Committee meetings.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental implications in this report.

SOCIAL VALUE

No social value was identified.

ALTERNATIVES

The Heritage Advisory Committee and Community Planning and Economic Development Standing Committee may recommend that Regional Council:

1. Direct the Chief Administrative Officer to evaluate potential heritage properties on university campuses and bring them forward for consideration as applications are received or as directed by Regional Council on a case-by-case basis only.
2. Consider registration of potential heritage resources on university campuses in the ordinary course as part of the Municipality's heritage property program.
3. Direct the Chief Administrative Officer to initiate the evaluation of specific potential heritage resources on university campuses in Halifax.
4. Direct the Chief Administrative Officer to prepare a supplementary report to consider the establishment of heritage conservation districts within and around university campuses in the Halifax Regional Centre.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Priority List of Potential Heritage Resources on University Campuses in Halifax
Attachment B: Additional Potential Heritage Resources on University Campuses
Attachment C: Protected Heritage Buildings on Historic University Campuses in Canada

A copy of this report can be obtained online at halifax.ca or by contacting the Office of the Municipal Clerk at 902.490.4210.

Report Prepared by: Seamus McGreal, Planner III, 902-717-1568

Attachment A: Priority List of Potential Heritage Resources on University Campuses in Halifax

Dalhousie University

Carleton and Studley Campuses

The "new" Dalhousie College (**Forrest Building**) was constructed in 1887 after Dalhousie sold its original Georgian school building in the Grand Parade to the City of Halifax. Architects, JC Dumaesq and Alfred Elliot, designed the new Dalhousie College and the new City Hall in nearly identical styles but with different masonry: red brick in the former and sandstone block in the latter. The Forrest Building contained the entire college until 1914. Dalhousie purchased a large homestead to the west of the Carleton Campus, in 1911, to create the Studley Campus. They commissioned Architect Andrew Cobb to design a science building (**Chemistry Building**), a new library (**Macdonald Building**), and arts building (**University Club**) in a Georgian style for its domestic appearance and adaptability—all built 1913–1922. In 1951, the emblematic **Henry Hicks Building**, designed by EW Haldenby, was built west of the above buildings to complete Cobb's vision of the quadrant campus. Cobb also designed **Shirreff Hall**, **Gymnasium**, and the provincial archives (**Chase Building**) building on the Studley Campus—all built 1921–1932. A prolific architect, Cobb designed the Forrest Building Annex (**Dentistry Building**), Public House Clinic (**Clinical Research Centre**), and Medical Science Building (**Burbidge Building**), in the 1920s, to further develop Carleton Campus, around the Forrest Building. Dalhousie University purchased – and continues to purchase – residential buildings in the surrounding neighbourhoods to expand its two campuses, some of which include traditional architectural styles.

Sexton Campus

The Nova Scotia Technical College (**Medjuk Building**) was built in 1909 on the campus of the Technical University of Nova Scotia (TUNS) which opened in 1907. The Mechanical Engineering Building (**F Building**), GH Murray Building (G Building rebuilt in 1933) for mineral engineering, and **Sexton House**, designed by Andrew Cobb as the residence for University President Frederic Henry Sexton, were constructed between 1909 and 1914. In 1997, TUNS merged with Dalhousie University to become Dalhousie's third campus: Sexton Campus. Dalhousie University purchased – and continues to purchase – residential buildings in the surrounding neighbourhood to expand its Sexton campus, some of which include traditional architectural styles.

PRIORITY #1

Historic Name: **Dalhousie College**
Other Name(s): Forrest Building

Address: 5869 University Avenue
PID Number: 00055962

Date of Construction: 1887
Architect: JC Dumaesq



PRIORITY #2

Historic Name: **Nova Scotia Technical College**
Other Name(s): Ralph M. Medjuck Building
Architecture (H) Building

Address: 5410 Spring Garden Road
PID Numbers: 40708422

Date of Construction: 1909-10
Architect: Herbert E. Gates



PRIORITY #3

Historic Name: **Science Building**
Other Name(s): Chemistry Building

Address: 6274 Coburg Road
PID Number: 00031062

Date of Construction: 1913-15
Architect: Andrew Cobb



PRIORITY #4

Historic Name: **Sexton House**
Other Name(s): E Building
Sexton Administration Building

Address: 5263 Dacosta Row
PID Numbers: 40848822

Date of Construction: 1914
Architect: Andrew Cobb



PRIORITY #5

Historic Name: **MacDonald Memorial Library**
Other Name(s): MacDonald Building

Address: 6300 Coburg Road
PID Number: 00031062

Date of Construction: 1914-15
Architect: Andrew Cobb



PRIORITY #6

Historic Name: **Provincial Archives Building**
Other Name(s): Chase Building

Address: 6316 Coburg Road
PID Number: 40416281

Date of Construction: 1929-30
Architect: Andrew Cobb



PRIORITY #7

Historic Name: **Public House Clinic**
Other Name(s): Clinical Research Centre

Address: 5849 University Avenue
PID Number: 00055962

Date of Construction: 1921-24
Architect: Andrew Cobb



PRIORITY #8

Historic Name: **Shirreff Hall**
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 6385 South Street
PID Number: 00031062

Date of Construction: 1921
Architect: Andrew Cobb



PRIORITY #9

Historic Name: **Medical Science Building**
Other Name(s): Burbidge Building

Address: 5968 University Avenue
PID Number: 00055962

Date of Construction: 1922-23
Architect: Andrew Cobb



PRIORITY #10

Historic Name: **Arts Building**
Other Name(s): University Club

Address: 6259 South Street
PID Number: 00031062

Date of Construction: 1921-22
Architect: Andrew Cobb



PRIORITY #11

Historic Name: **Dalhousie College Annex**
Other Name(s): Forrest Building Annex
Dentistry Building

Address: 5981 University Avenue
PID Number: 00055962

Date of Construction: 1921
Architect: Andrew Cobb



Additional Potential Heritage Buildings on Dalhousie University Campuses

Historic Name: Studley Gymnasium
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 6226 University Avenue
PID Number: 00031062

Date of Construction: 1931-32
Architect: Andrew Cobb



Historic Name: 1308-12 Robie Street
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 1308-12 Robie Street
PID Numbers: 00134510

Date of Construction: Before 1918
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: 1321-25 Edward Street
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 1321-25 Edward Street
PID Numbers: 00134817; 00134809

Date of Construction: Before 1918
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: 6230 South Street
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 6230 South Street
PID Numbers: 41428970

Date of Construction: Before 1918
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: Mechanical Engineering
Department Building
Other Name(s): F Building

Address: 5273 Dacosta Row
PID Numbers: 40848822

Date of Construction: 1909-10
Architect: Herbert E. Gates



Historic Name: 5231 Morris Street
Other Name(s): O Building
Graduate Student Residence

Address: 5231 Morris Street
PID Numbers: 40848822

Date of Construction: 1892
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: 5247 Morris Street
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 5247 Morris Street
PID Numbers: 00077073

Date of Construction: Before 1878
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: Henry Hicks Administration
Building
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 6299 South Street
PID Number: 00031062

Date of Construction: 1949-51
Architect: EW Haldenby



University of King's College

The University of King's College is the oldest English-speaking university in the Commonwealth, outside of the United Kingdom. It was founded in New York City in 1754. After the American Revolution, Bishop Charles Inglis re-established the school in Windsor, Nova Scotia, in 1789 (The New York campus became Columbia University). Investors insisted that the university move to Halifax, adjacent to Dalhousie's Studley campus, after a fire destroyed the campus buildings in Windsor, in 1923. Prolific architect, Andrew Cobb, designed the main **Arts and Administration Building** (design was for the Windsor campus), **President's Lodge, Chapel**, and the men's residence ("**Bays**") in a Georgian style and in a quadrant formation, completed by 1930. Most of the rest of the campus—including the women's residence (Alexandra Hall), gymnasium, and dining Hall (Prince Hall)—was completed in the 1960s.

<p>Historic Name: Arts Administration Building Other Name(s): N/A</p> <p>Address: 6350-60 Coburg Road PID Numbers: 40877367</p> <p>Date of Construction: 1928 Architect: Andrew Cobb</p>	
<p>Historic Name: President's Lodge Other Name(s): The Lodge</p> <p>Address: 6350-60 Coburg Road PID Numbers: 40877367</p> <p>Date of Construction: 1928 Architect: Andrew Cobb</p>	
<p>Historic Name: The Chapel Other Name(s): N/A</p> <p>Address: 6350-60 Coburg Road PID Numbers: 40877367</p> <p>Date of Construction: 1928 Architect: Andrew Cobb</p>	

Historic Name: **The Dormitory**
Other Name(s): The Men's Residence
The Bays

Address: 6350-60 Coburg Road
PID Numbers: 40877367

Date of Construction: 1931
Architect: Andrew Cobb



Atlantic School of Theology

Theological education has been offered on the campus of the Atlantic School of Theology (AST) since 1878 when the Presbyterian Church purchased the Albro House to operate the Presbyterian **Theological College**, in Halifax. The Presbyterian **Theological College Library** was constructed later, some time between 1878 and 1895. AST was formed in 1971 with the merger of three separate institutions: Faculty of Theology, University of King's College (Anglican Church of Canada); Holy Heart Theological Institute (Roman Catholic Church); and Pine Hill Divinity Hall (United Church of Canada).

Historic Name: **Theological College**
Other Name(s): Albro House
Pine Divinity Hall

Address: 660 Francklyn Street
PID Numbers: 00584185

Date of Construction: Before 1878
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: **Theological College Library**
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 640 Francklyn Street
PID Numbers: 41119801

Date of Construction: 1878–1895
Architect: TBD



Attachment B: Additional Potential Heritage Resources on University Campuses

Dalhousie University's Carlton and Studley Campuses

<p>Historic Name: 6206 University Avenue Other Name(s): N/A</p> <p>Address: 6206 University Avenue PID Number: 00031104</p> <p>Date of Construction: Before 1950s Architect: TBD</p>	
<p>Historic Name: 6214 University Avenue Other Name(s): N/A</p> <p>Address: 6214 University Avenue PID Number: 00031104</p> <p>Date of Construction: Before 1950s Architect: TBD</p>	
<p>Historic Name: 6220 University Avenue Other Name(s): N/A</p> <p>Address: 6220 University Avenue PID Number: 00031104</p> <p>Date of Construction: Before 1918 Architect: TBD</p>	

Historic Name: 1252 LeMarchant Street
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 1252 LeMarchant Street
PID Number: 00031120

Date of Construction: Before 1918
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: 1376 LeMarchant Street
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 1376 LeMarchant Street
PID Numbers: 00031062

Date of Construction: Before 1918
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: 1390 LeMarchant Street
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 1390 LeMarchant Street
PID Numbers: 00031096

Date of Construction: Before 1918
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: 1400 LeMarchant Street
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 1400 LeMarchant Street
PID Numbers: 00031088

Date of Construction: Before 1918
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: 6414-20 Coburg Road
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 6414-20 Coburg Road
PID Numbers: 00078220; 41268244

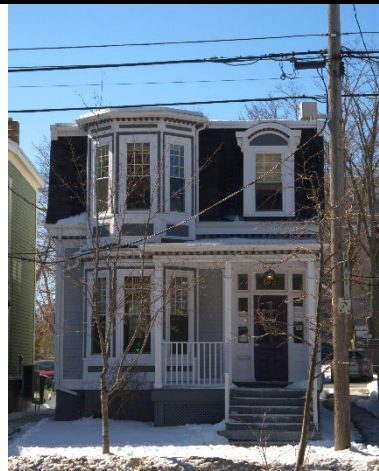
Date of Construction: After 1918
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: 1318 Robie Street
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 1318 Robie Street
PID Numbers: 00134528

Date of Construction: Before 1918
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: 1400 Henry Street
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 1400 Henry Street
PID Numbers: 00068551

Date of Construction: Before 1918
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: 1410 Henry Street
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 1410 Henry Street
PID Numbers: 00068551

Date of Construction: Before 1918
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: 1416-24 Henry Street
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 1416-24 Henry Street
PID Numbers: 00068544; 00068536

Date of Construction: Before 1918
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: 1434 Henry Street
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 1434 Henry Street
PID Numbers: 00068528

Date of Construction: Before 1918
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: 1444 Henry Street
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 1444 Henry Street
PID Numbers: 00068528

Date of Construction: Before 1918
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: 1435 Seymour Street
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 1435 Seymour Street
PID Numbers: 00068627

Date of Construction: TBD
Architect: TBD



Historic Name: 1443 Seymour Street
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 1443 Seymour Street
PID Numbers: 40448508

Date of Construction: TBD
Architect: TBD



Dalhousie University's Sexton Campus

Historic Name: GH Murray Building
Other Name(s): G Building

Address: 5291 Dacosta Row
PID Numbers: 40848822

Date of Construction: 1912. Rebuilt in 1933.
Architect: WM Brown and students of the Civil
Engineering Department/CA Fowler



Saint Mary's University

The Roman Catholic church founded Saint Mary's College in Halifax in 1802 to provide higher learning to young Catholic men. The Archdiocese took charge of administration in 1876 and moved the college to the Saint Mary's Glebe House, on the corner of Spring Garden Road and Barrington Street. Archbishop John McNally placed administration of the college under the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) from 1937 to 1970. The **McNally Building** was constructed in 1951 to house Saint Mary's College and the catholic high school. The high school closed in 1963, but the university continued exclusively as a Roman Catholic college until it became a public institution in 1970.

Historic Name: McNally Building
Other Name(s): N/A

Address: 923 Robie Street
PID Numbers: 40258105

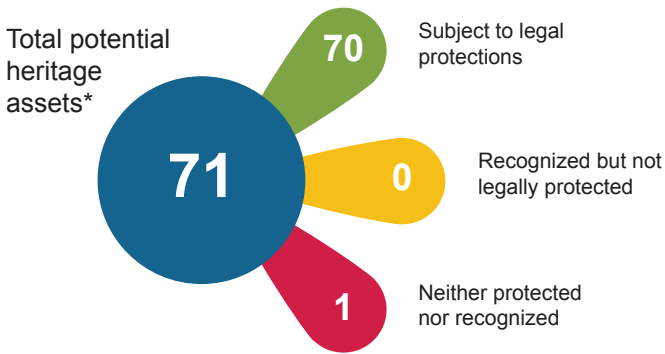
Date of Construction: 1951
Architect: TBD



ATTACHMENT C
Protected Heritage Buildings on Historic University Campuses in Canada

McGill University (Montreal, QC)

Established 1821



*Built heritage assets which staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the university campus. Not all assets within campus boundaries are necessarily owned by McGill University.

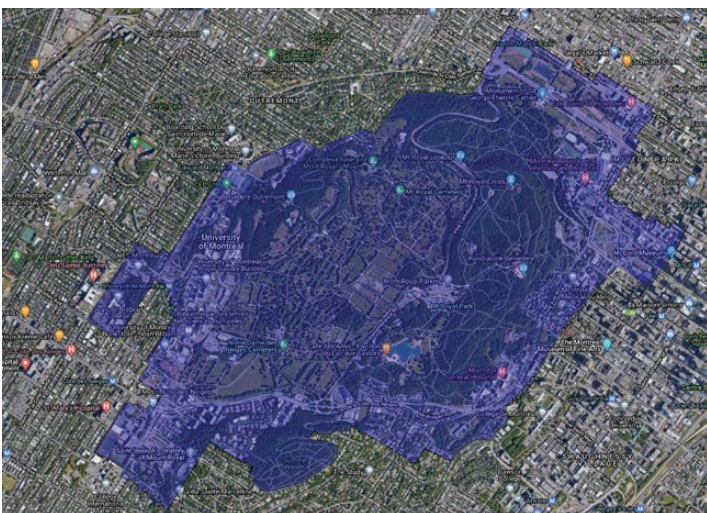
McGill University features a wealth of built heritage on its campus. The main campus located at the foot of Mount Royal features in total 71 built heritage assets that staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the campus. Of these 71 assets, 70 of them are situated in one or more Sectors of Exceptional Heritage Value (secteurs de valeur patrimoniale exceptionnelles). These sectors are regulated municipally and have protections for character defining elements and feature regulation of construction or enlargement, and regulation of land management. Furthermore, 54 of these properties are situated within the boundaries of the Mount-Royal Heritage Site, which is a provincially declared heritage site and has its own conservation plan.



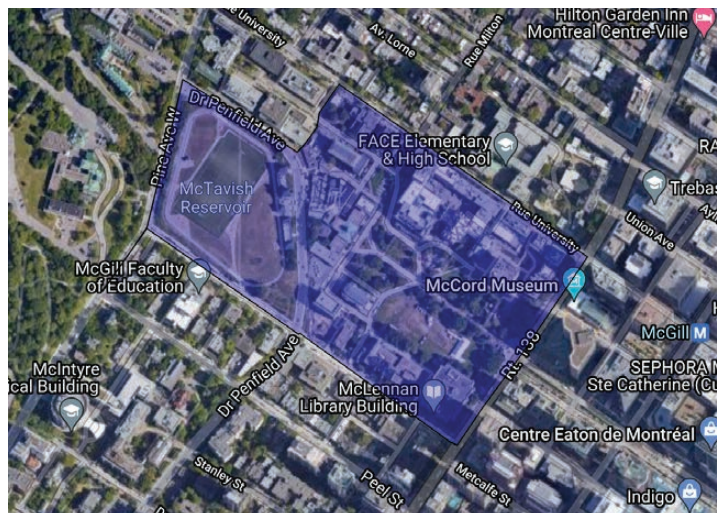
Pictured above: Redpath Museum (in front) & Morrice Hall (behind), protected by HCD and the Mount Royal provincial heritage site



Pictured above: Dawson Hall, protected by HCD and the Mount Royal provincial heritage site.



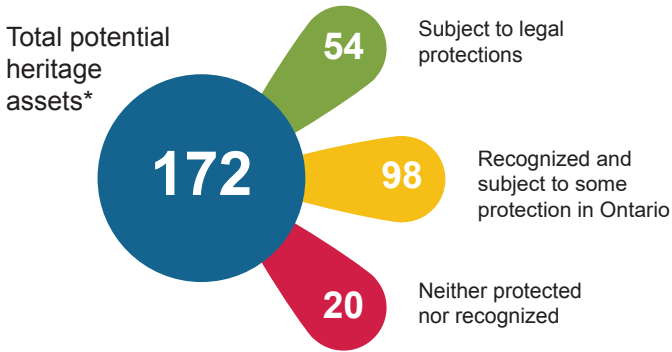
Pictured above: Secteur Mont-Royal (déclaré), provincial heritage site, encompasses a large portion of McGill's campus



Pictured above: Secteur de valeur patrimoniale exceptionnelle Campus McGill, municipal heritage conservation district, one of many HCDs protecting McGill's heritage assets

University of Toronto (Toronto, ON)

Established 1827



*Built heritage assets which staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the university campus. Not all assets within campus boundaries are necessarily owned by the University of Toronto.

The University of Toronto, Canada's largest university, equally features the largest wealth of built heritage of any Canadian university on its main campus, the St. George Campus. This includes a total of 172 built heritage assets that staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the campus. Of these, there are 54 registered heritage properties designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. Another 98 properties are listed on the heritage register but not designated, indicating their potential for future designation. The rest remain wholly unprotected/unrecognized. The St. George Campus is not a Heritage Conservation District; however, it is subject to its own Secondary Plan. The current secondary plan was adopted in 1997; however, a revised secondary plan was submitted to City of Toronto staff in 2016 and remains in the review process at the time of writing.



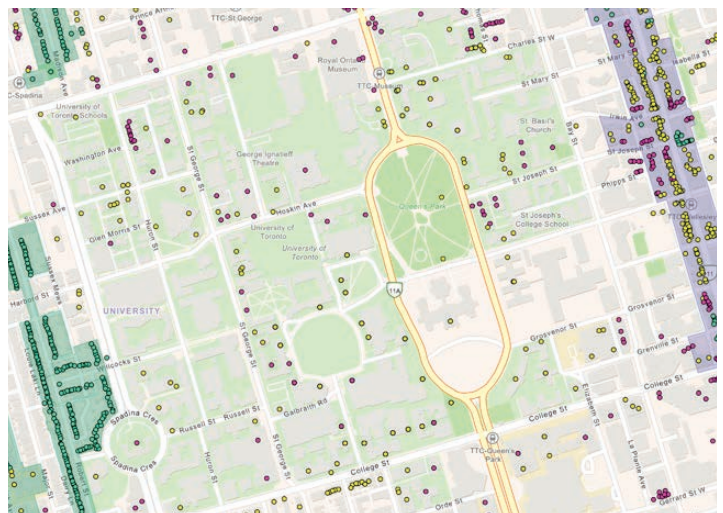
Pictured above: The Daniels Building (designated)



Pictured above: Trinity College (designated)



Pictured above: Sir Daniel Wilson Hall (designated)



Pictured above: Designated heritage properties (pink) and listed heritage properties (yellow) within the St. George Campus

University of Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB)

Established 1877



*Built heritage assets which staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the university campus. Not all assets within campus boundaries are necessarily owned by the University of Manitoba

The University of Manitoba is Western Canada's oldest university. Their campus contains a total of 16 built heritage assets that staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the campus. Of these, there are three registered heritage properties protected under Winnipeg's Historical Resources Bylaw, By-law No. 55/2014. The Historical Resources Bylaw protects these buildings from demolition and requires property owners to ensure all work conserves the heritage value/elements of the property and conforms with the recommendations of the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee. The other buildings identified as potential/contributing heritage remain unprotected. There is no secondary plan or heritage conservation district in effect for the area.



Pictured above: Administration Building (designated)



Pictured above: John A. Russell Building (designated)



Pictured above: Faculty of Medicine (designated)



Pictured above: Taché Hall and Auditorium (unprotected)

University of New Brunswick (Fredericton, NB)

Established 1785



*Built heritage assets which staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the university campus. Not all assets within campus boundaries are necessarily owned by the University of New Brunswick.

The University of New Brunswick is the oldest English-language university in Canada. Their main campus in Fredericton contains a total of 16 built heritage assets that staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the campus. Of these, there are three properties within the boundary of the St. Anne's Point Heritage Preservation Area, these being the former university presidents' residences and the present home of UNB's Renaissance College. Fredericton's L-4 Heritage Preservation By-Law protects buildings in preservation areas from demolition and requires property owners to obtain a certificate of appropriateness before any permits may be issued for work, thus ensuring the work preserves, complements, and enhances the heritage property. The other properties remain unprotected. There is no secondary plan or heritage conservation district specific to the UNB campus.



Pictured above: 58 Waterloo Row (former university president's residence) located within the Saint Anne's Point Preservation Area



Pictured above: Maggie Jean Chestnut House (UNB's Renaissance College) located within the Saint Anne's Point Preservation Area



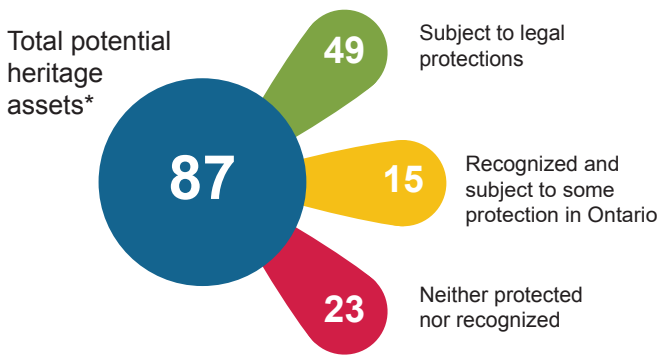
Pictured above: Sir Howard Douglas Hall (unprotected)



Pictured above: Saint Anne's Point Heritage Preservation Area

Queen's University (Kingston, ON)

Established 1841



*Built heritage assets which staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the university campus. Not all assets within campus boundaries are necessarily owned by Queen's University.

Queen's University is notable for its impressive collection of stone and brick buildings. Their campus contains a total of 87 built heritage assets that staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the campus. Of these, there are 27 designated heritage properties under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. Uniquely, two of those 27 also have an Interior Designation, these are "Summerhill" at 55 Stuart Street and "Goodes Hall" at 143 Union Street. Another 15 properties have been listed on the heritage register, recognizing their potential for future designation. Also uniquely, 23 properties on campus are subject heritage easements, offering many buildings protection of heritage characteristics through agreements made directly with the property owner (in most cases, the university). Through this diverse array of protections, only 23 of the 87 assets remain without protection of any kind.



Pictured above: Theological Hall (subject to a heritage easement)



Pictured above: Ontario Hall (subject to a heritage easement)



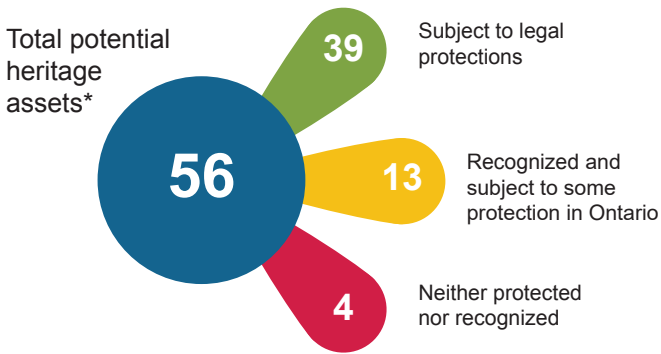
Pictured above: Goodes Hall (designated, interior designated)



Pictured above: Summerhill House (designated, interior designated, subject to a heritage easement)

University of Ottawa (Ottawa, ON)

Established 1848



*Built heritage assets which staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the university campus. Not all assets within campus boundaries are necessarily owned by the University of Ottawa.

The University of Ottawa's downtown campus exhibits an eclectic mix ranging from red-brick Victorian houses to international-style modernist buildings. The campus contains a total of 56 built heritage assets that staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the campus. Only one of these is individually designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. Some 13 assets which may warrant future designation have been listed in the register. Another 17 assets lie within the Sandy Hill Cultural Character Area. Enabled by Ottawa's Official Plan, this area allows the city to implement design guidelines and to advise property owners on conservation and restoration. Still another 21 heritage assets fall within the Sandy Hill West Heritage Conservation District, enabled by Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act, granting the city demolition control and review of alterations.



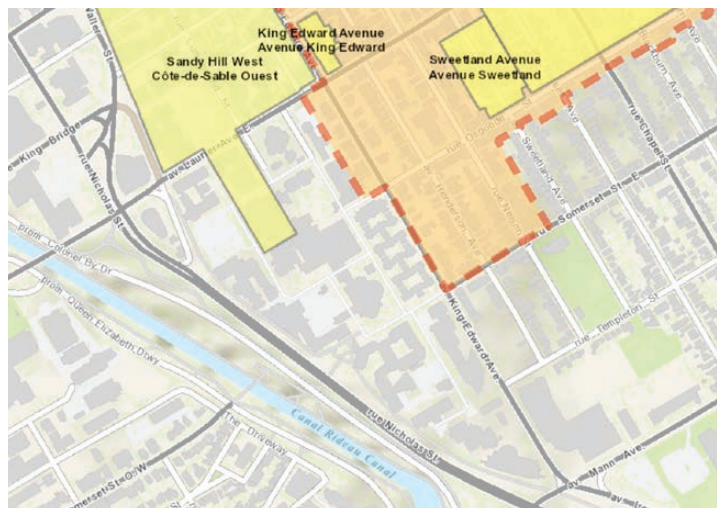
Pictured above: Odell House (designated), the only individually designated heritage property in University of Ottawa's downtown campus



Pictured above: Tabaret Hall, protected under the Sandy Hill West HCD



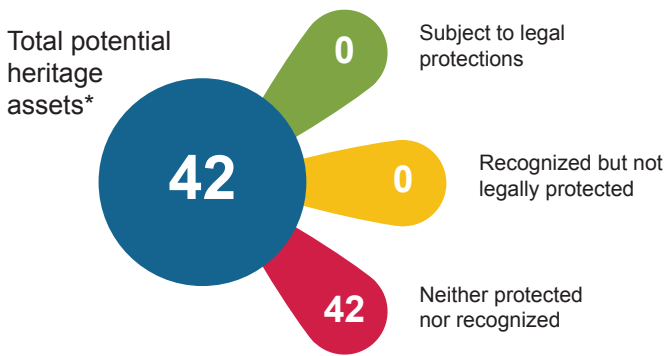
Pictured above: Department of Visual Arts, protected under the Sandy Hill West HCD



Pictured above: Sandy Hill West HCD (yellow, top left) and Sandy Hill Cultural Heritage Character Area (orange) intersecting the northern end of the downtown campus

University of British Columbia (Vancouver, BC)

Established 1908



*Built heritage assets which staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the university campus.

The University of British Columbia Vancouver campus features a small collection of 1920s-1940s buildings and a sizable collection of modern heritage as well. The campus contains a total of 42 built heritage assets that staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the campus. Of these, none have been individually designated as heritage properties under the Vancouver Heritage charter, none lie within the bounds of any heritage conservation districts, and none have been designated as provincial heritage properties. The University of British Columbia does have a section of its own Official Plan that identifies properties of heritage value according to a series of heritage themes; however, there are no legal protections afforded by this plan.



Pictured above: Cecil Green Park House (unprotected)



Pictured above: Ladner Clock Tower (unprotected) to the left and the Irving K. Barber Learning Centre (unprotected) to the right



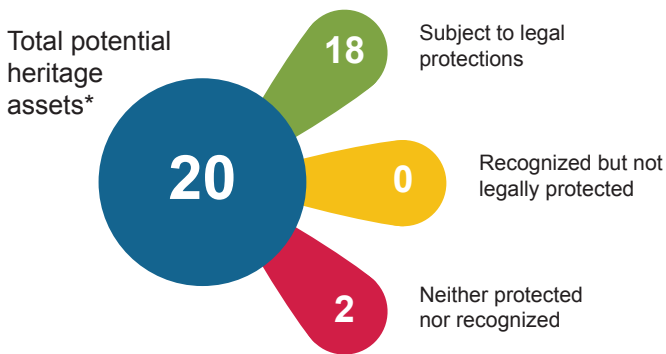
Pictured above: Chemistry Building (unprotected)



Pictured above: Frederick Wood Theatre (unprotected)

Université Laval (Ville de Québec, QC)

Established 1852 (seminary established 1663)



*Built heritage assets which staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the university campus. Not all assets within campus boundaries are necessarily owned by Université Laval.

Université Laval has notably relocated from its original location in the Séminaire de Québec (excepting the School of Architecture). Thus, to reflect the full breadth of the university's heritage, staff have identified 20 built heritage assets of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of both the present campus and former university buildings. Of these, nine buildings are designated as being under the jurisdiction of the Commission d'urbanisme et de conservation de Québec (CUCQ). The CUQC is a municipal body with the legal power to regulate development and construction and whose approval must be sought for all permits for heritage sites and properties within their jurisdiction. Many of these properties have multiple levels of recognition and/or protection. Four of these nine CUQC-regulated properties are also part of federally recognized national historic sites, three of them are part of the heritage site of Old Québec, and one, the Pavillon Camille-Roy, is also a declared provincial heritage site.

Another nine assets are protected by being listed in the heritage register as having presumed heritage value. The CUQC has the authority to both require sufficient justification for demolition of presumed heritage properties and the authority to refuse demolition authorization. Once an application for demolition or partial demolition of a presumed heritage property is submitted, there is a 75 day period in which to determine the heritage value classification of that property. If it is classed as being of superior or exceptional heritage value, demolition may only be permitted if it fits within a specific set of five justification criteria.



Pictured above: Pavillon Camille-Roy (National Historic Site, declared provincial heritage property, part of the Old Québec Heritage Site, and under the jurisdiction of the CUQC)



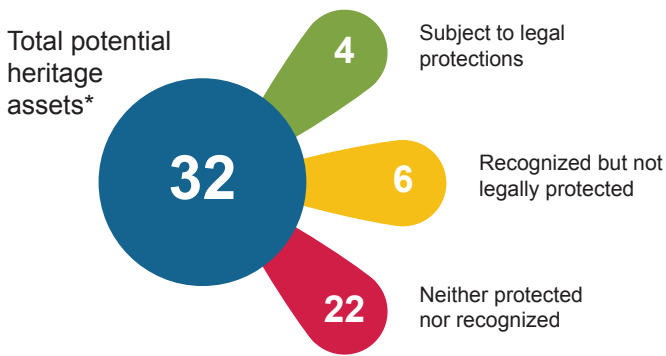
Pictured above: Édifice la Fabrique (national historic site, under the jurisdiction of the CUQC)



Pictured above: Pavillon Louis-Jacques Casault (presumed heritage value)

University of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon, SK)

Established 1907



*Built heritage assets which staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the university campus. Not all assets within campus boundaries are necessarily owned by the University of Saskatchewan.

The University of Saskatchewan features a mix of collegiate gothic buildings, agricultural buildings, and other heritage assets. The campus contains a total of 32 built heritage assets that staff have identified as being of potential or contributing heritage value through a non-exhaustive study of the campus. Of these, three have been individually designated under Saskatchewan's Heritage Property Act, protecting them from demolition and unsympathetic modification. One other property is currently protected under a holding by-law, which protects a property under threat of demolition while it is considered for designation. A further six buildings are listed on the heritage register for potential future designation, but not legally protected. None of these assets lie within the bounds of any heritage conservation districts, nor have any of them been designated as provincial heritage properties.



Pictured above: Peter Mackinnon Building (designated)



Pictured above: Thorvaldson Building (unprotected)



Pictured above: Rugby Chapel (designated)



Pictured above: Williams Building (protected under a holding by-law)