

APPENDIX E
Cultural Resource Management Report (CRM, 2013)

Environmental Assessment Registration
Document for James River Quarry Expansion

DEXTER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED

JAMES RIVER QUARRY EXPANSION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2013
JAMES RIVER, ANTIGONISH COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

FINAL REPORT

Submitted to:
Dexter Construction Company Limited
and the
Special Places Program of the Nova Scotia
Department of Communities, Culture & Heritage

Prepared by:
Cultural Resource Management Group Limited
6040 Almon Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3K 1T8

Consulting Archaeologist: Robert H. J. Shears
Report Preparation: Robert H. J. Shears

Heritage Research Permit Number: A2013NS074

CRM Group Project Number: 2013-0008-01

OCTOBER 2013



*The following report may contain sensitive archaeological site data.
Consequently, the report must not be published or made public without
the written consent of Nova Scotia's Coordinator of Special Places Program,
Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage.*

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JAMES RIVER QUARRY EXPANSION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE JAMES RIVER, ANTIGONISH COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Dexter Construction Company Limited (Dexter) is proposing to expand its James River Quarry on Leslie Road in James River, Antigonish County. In order to investigate the potential for encountering archaeological resources during any expansion of the facility, Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Group has been retained by Dexter through H2O Geo Environmental Services Incorporated to undertake archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the proposed quarry expansion.

The archaeological screening and reconnaissance was directed by CRM Group Archaeologist Robert Shears with technical assistance provided by Archaeological Field Technician Kyle Cigolotti. Reconnaissance was conducted on August 27, 2013.

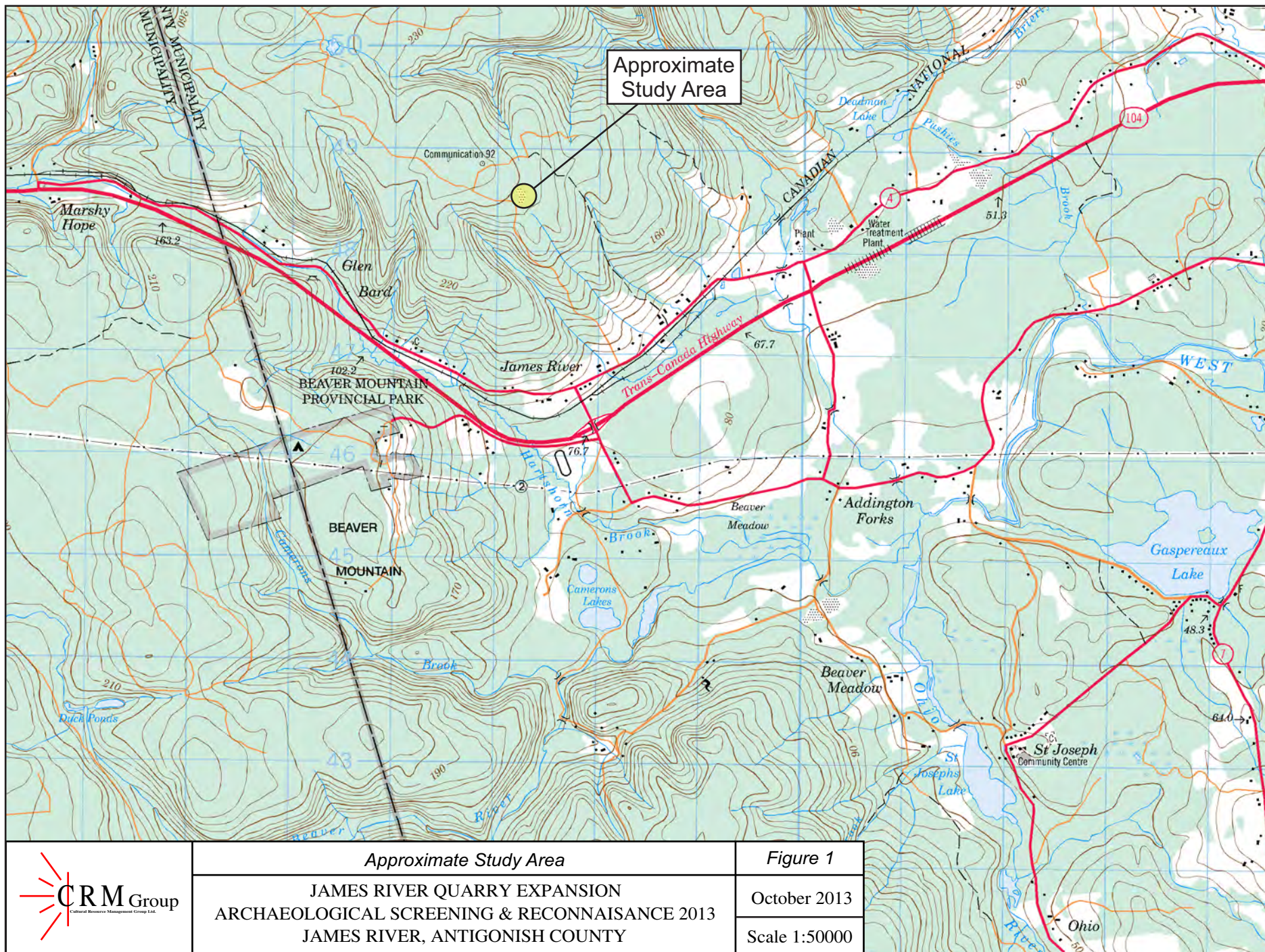
The archaeological investigation was conducted according to the terms of Heritage Research Permit A2013NS074 (Category 'C'), issued to Shears through the Special Places Program of the Nova Scotia Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage. This report describes an archaeological screening and reconnaissance of Dexter's proposed James River Quarry Expansion study area, presents the results of these efforts and offers cultural resource management recommendations.

2.0 STUDY AREA

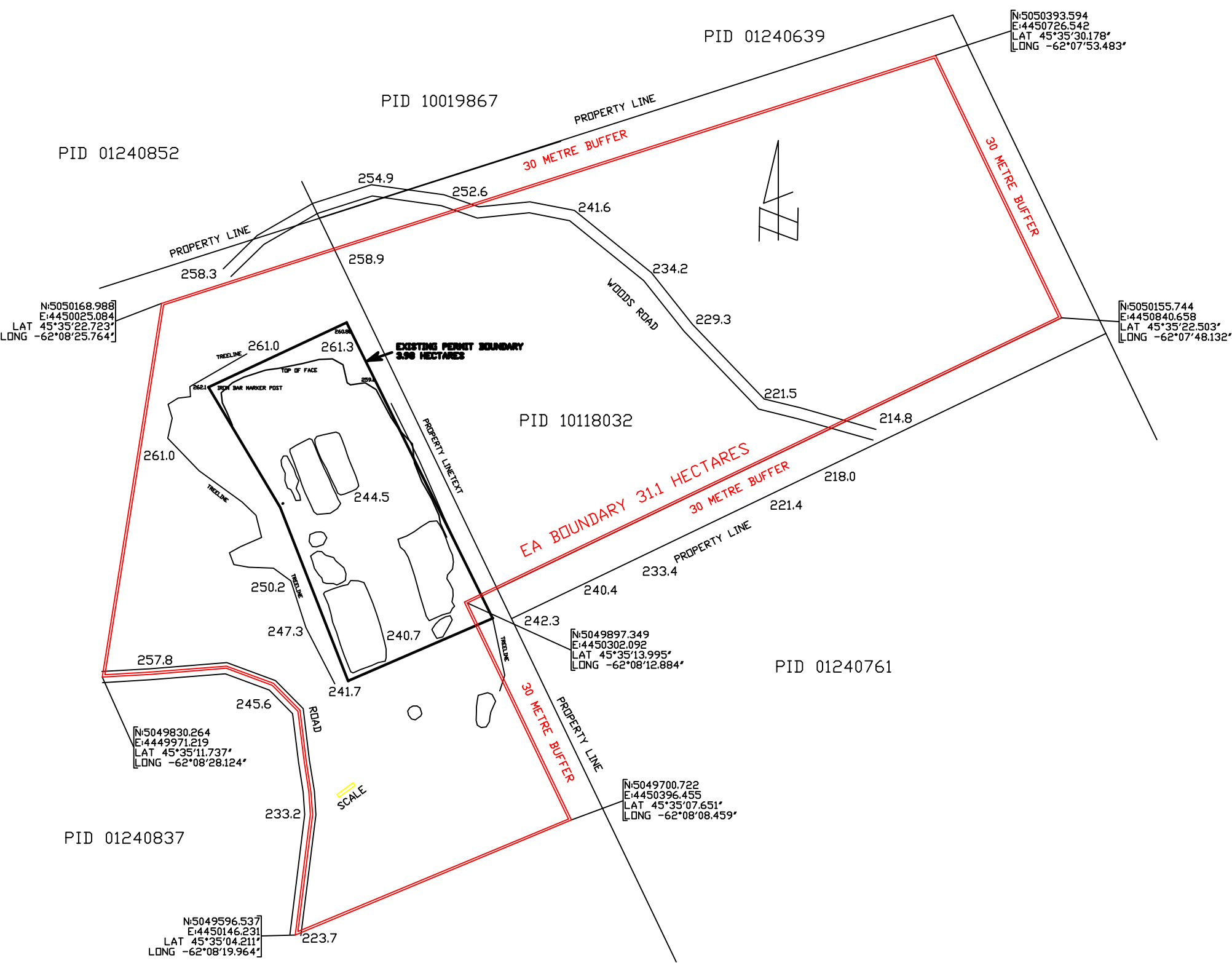
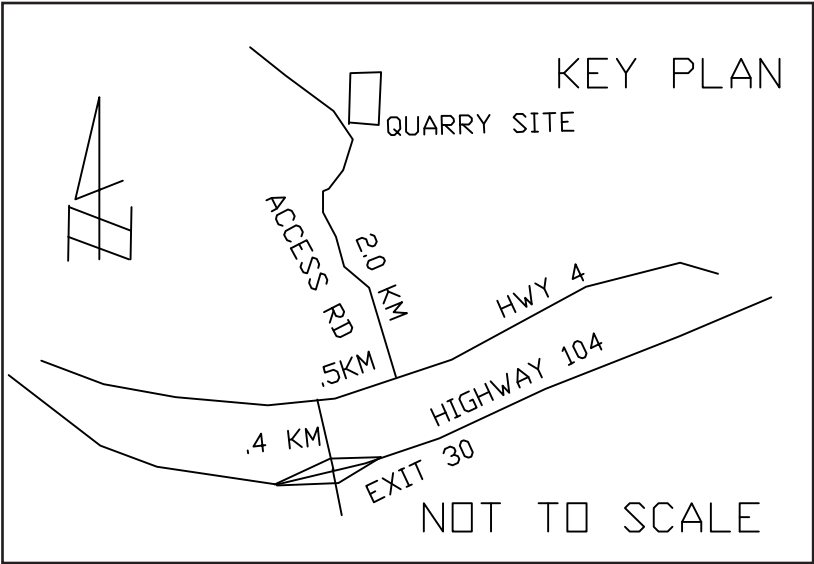
Dexter's James River Quarry is located on Leslie Road in James River, Antigonish County (**Plate 1**). The site is approximately 2.3 kilometres north of Exit 30 (Beaver Meadow Road) on Highway 104, and approximately 1.7 kilometres north of the intersection of Leslie Road and Highway 4 (**Figure 1**). The proposed impact area is approximately 31 hectares (**Figure 2**). Access to the area can be gained off Leslie Road (labelled Tower Road on some maps due to the presence of a communication tower), which narrows to an access road. The site is located on a hill, approximately 230 metres above sea level forming a part of the Antigonish Highlands. The hill contains a number of small drainage streams that merge into Hartshorn and Pushies brooks, which in turn flow into West River, approximately 3.5 kilometres to the south. The James River, from which the community draws its name, lies 2.3 kilometres to the west. Brown Mountain lies 5.6 kilometres to the north.



PLATE 1: James River Quarry, Antigonish County; facing south; August 27, 2013.



Approximate Study Area		Figure 1
JAMES RIVER QUARRY EXPANSION		October 2013
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2013		Scale 1:50000
JAMES RIVER, ANTIGONISH COUNTY		



Detailed Site Plan	Figure 2
JAMES RIVER QUARRY EXPANSION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2013 JAMES RIVER, ANTIGONISH COUNTY	October 2013
	Scale 1:4000

3.0 METHODOLOGY

In the summer of 2013, H2O Geo Environmental Services Inc. retained CRM Group, on behalf of Dexter to undertake archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the proposed James River Quarry Expansion. The objective of the archaeological assessment was to evaluate archaeological potential within the area that may be disturbed by subsequent quarrying activities. To address this objective, CRM Group developed a work plan consisting of the following components: a review of relevant site documentation to identify areas of high archaeological potential; archaeological reconnaissance of the areas that may be impacted by development activities; and, a report summarizing the results of the background research and field survey, as well as providing cultural resource management recommendations.

3.1 Background Study

The archival research component of the archaeological screening and reconnaissance was designed to explore the land use history of the study area and provide information necessary to evaluate the area's archaeological potential. To achieve this goal, CRM Group utilized the resources of various institutions including documentation available through the Nova Scotia Archives, Nova Scotia Land Information Centre, the Department of Natural Resources and the Nova Scotia Museum.

The background study included a review of relevant historic documentation incorporating land grant records, legal survey and historic maps, as well as local and regional histories. Topographic maps and aerial photographs, both current and historic, were also used to evaluate the study area. This data facilitated the identification of environmental and topographic features that would have influenced human settlement and resource exploitation patterns. The historical and cultural information was integrated with the environmental and topographic data to identify potential areas of archaeological sensitivity.

3.2 Field Reconnaissance

The goals of the archaeological field reconnaissance were to conduct a visual inspection of the study area, document any areas of archaeological sensitivity or archaeological sites identified during the course of either the background study or the visual inspection, and design a strategy for testing areas of archaeological potential, as well as any archaeological resources identified within the study area. Although the ground search did not involve sub-surface testing, the researchers were watchful for topographic or vegetative anomalies that might indicate the presence of buried archaeological resources. The process and results of the field reconnaissance were documented in field notes and photographs.

A hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) unit was used to record UTM coordinates for all survey areas, as well as any identified diagnostic artifacts, formal tools, isolated finds and site locations.

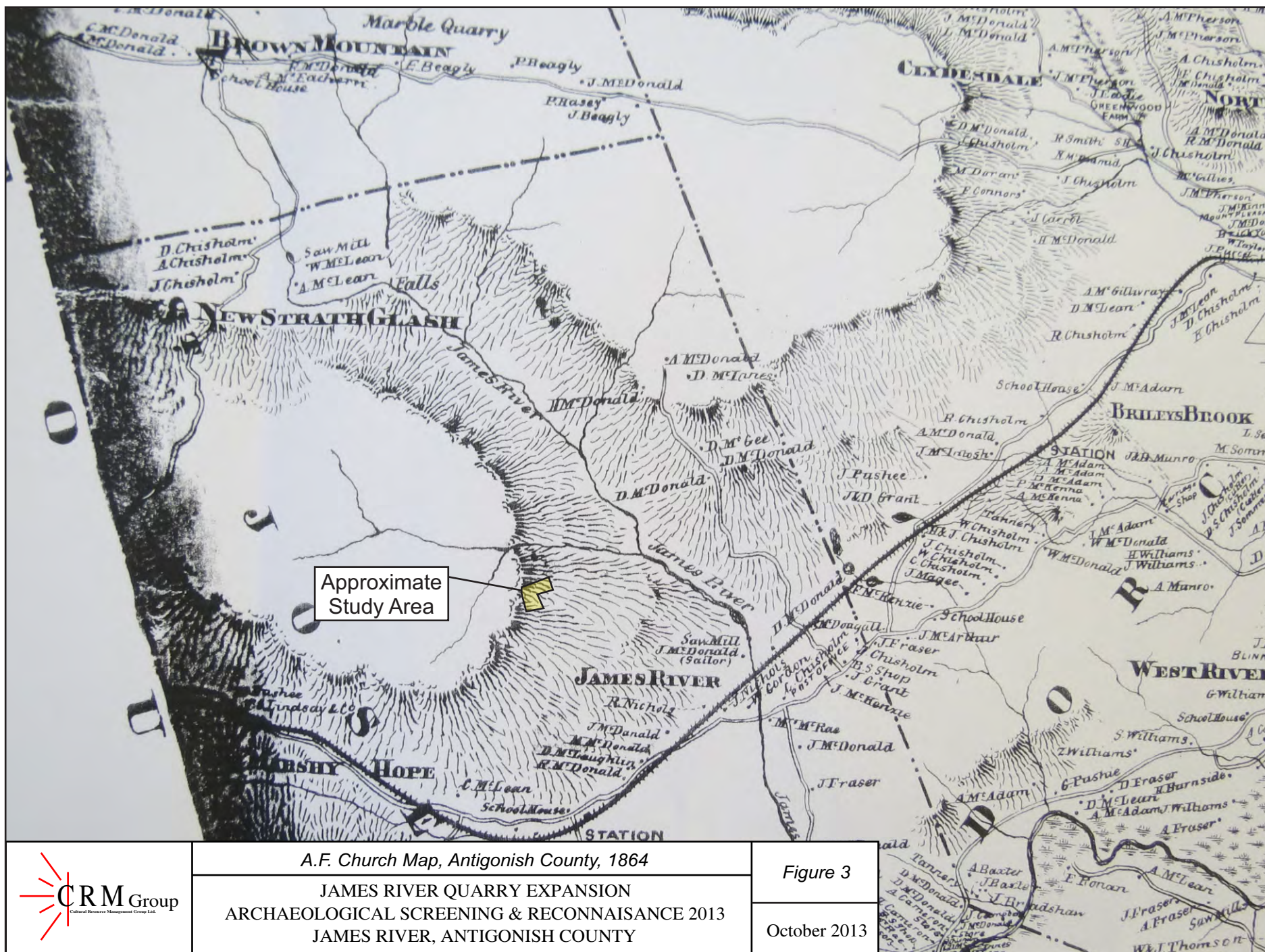
4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Background Study

The long history of human occupation of Antigonish County can be seen in the traditional place names ascribed by the region's First Nations people. The land within the study area was once part of the greater Mi'kmaw territory known as *Agg Piktuk*, meaning "The Explosive Place." Nearby Antigonish was known as *Nalegitkoonecht*, meaning "Where branches are torn off." A review of the Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory (MARI), the provincial archaeological site database maintained by the Nova Scotia Museum, identified no registered Precontact sites in the immediate area of the James River Quarry. The closest registered Precontact sites are a shell midden site located approximately 17.5 kilometres to the northeast near Merigomish (BkCn-01), and three sites located over twenty kilometres to the northwest at Antigonish Harbour, which are identified as isolated Pre-Contact artifact find locations (BkCl-01; BkCl-02; and BkCl-03). The lack of archaeological data in the vicinity of the study area, however, reflects a lack of archaeological investigation, rather than an absence of archaeological sites.

The James River of Antigonish County derives its name from early nineteenth century Irish settler James Miller, who settled on a 500 acres lot on the river sometime before 1811. By 1834, brothers Ronald and Alexander McDonald were owners of the Miller farm and operated a sawmill there (MacLean 1976: 77). The A.F. Church map of Antigonish County (1864) shows clustered settlement, including a schoolhouse, train station and a number of sawmills on the James River near the intersection of the river and the railway (approximately 2.2 kilometres from the study area – **Figure 3**). The 1830s and 40s saw settlement of Brown Mountain to the north, by a number of McDonald families (Maclean 1976: 78). The settlement included a schoolhouse and a 'marble' quarry. Crown Land Index Sheet 99 shows the origins of Leslie Road, indicated by a short dashed line, possibly a logging road at that time. Aside from the settlement on Brown Mountain to the north and a smattering of homesteads in the James River valley, it does not appear that this region of the Antigonish Highlands was ever settled by Euro-Canadians.

Given its relatively high altitude, the general slope of the land and its distance from reliable sources of fresh water, the footprint of the proposed expansion is considered to exhibit low potential for encountering either Native (both Precontact and historic) or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.



4.2 Field Reconnaissance

The archaeological reconnaissance was undertaken on August 27, 2013 under high overcast but dry conditions. The goals of the visit were to assess the area for archaeological potential and investigate any topographical and/or cultural features that had been identified as areas of elevated potential during the background research. Using an existing access road to gain entry to the interior of the site, the study area was broken into east and west halves, which were then systematically field walked.

As stated previously, the overall study area exhibited low potential for archaeological and/or historical resources (**Plate 2**). Large areas of the study area had recently been cleared of trees (**Plate 3**), which allowed for greater visibility during archaeological reconnaissance. An existing road/trail has also been cut through the centre portion of the property, which further facilitated access through the study area and provided greater visibility for inspection (**Plate 4**). Vegetation consisted of a mix of hardwood and softwood species, with sporadic stands of mature birch and dense spruce. Ground cover consisted of a mix of grasses, ferns and other small shrubs.

No areas of high archaeological potential areas were identified during the 2013 archaeological reconnaissance. Aside from signs of logging and quarry activity, no historical features or artifacts were noted during the survey. Based on the various components of the background study, including environmental setting, Native land use and property history, the vicinity of the study area is considered to exhibit low potential for encountering Precontact and/or early historic Native archaeological resources.



PLATE 2: View of eastern portion of the study area from the current quarry site. Antigonish Harbour is visible in the background; facing south; August 27, 2013.



PLATE 3: Area of clear cut within the footprint of the proposed James River Quarry Expansion; facing east; August 27, 2013.



PLATE 4: Access road in the eastern portion of the study area; facing north; August 27, 2013.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2013 archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the James River Quarry Expansion study area consisted of historical background research and a visual inspection. It did not involve sub-surface testing. The background research and field reconnaissance conducted by CRM Group determined the study area to exhibit low potential for encountering either Native (both Precontact and historic) or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

Based on these results, CRM Group offers the following management recommendations for the study area:

1. It is recommended that the study area, as defined and depicted in this report, be cleared of any requirement for future archaeological investigation.
2. In the unlikely event that archaeological deposits or human remains are encountered during activities associated with the James River Quarry Expansion, all work in the associated area(s) should be halted and immediate contact made with the Special Places Program (Sean Weseloh McKeane: 902-424-6475).

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

Church, Ambrose F.

1864 *Topographical Township Map of Antigonish County, Nova Scotia.*
Halifax: A.F. Church & Co.

Department of Land and Forests.

1946 *Crown Land Grant Index Sheet 99 – Pictou and Antigonish County.*
Halifax: Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources.

Frame, Elizabeth

1892 *A List of Micmac Names of Places, Rivers, etc. in Nova Scotia.*
John Wilson & Son: Cambridge, UK.

MacLean, Raymond A.

1976 *History of Antigonish* (2 Volumes). Casket Printing and Publishing
Company Limited.

Public Archives of Nova Scotia

1967 *Place-names and Places of Nova Scotia.* Halifax: PANS.

APPENDIX F
Public Consultation Document

Environmental Assessment Registration
Document for James River Quarry Expansion

H2OGEO ENVIRONMENTAL
SERVICES INC.

#508 – 1343 HOLLIS STREET
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA
B3J 1T8
PHONE: (902) 443-4227 (Office)
(902) 497 – 5597 (Cell)
Email: fraserconsult@eastlink.ca

October 15, 2013

H2OGEO INC. FILE # 2013-002

Paqtnkek First Nation
7 Dillon Street, RR # 1
Afton, Antigonish County
Nova Scotia
B0H 1A0

Attention: Gerard Julien

**Re: Dexter Construction Company Ltd., James River Quarry Expansion,
James River, Antigonish County, NS - Registration Document for a Class 1
Undertaking Under Section 9 (1) of the NS Environment Assessment
Regulations.**

Dear Mr. Julien,

On behalf of Dexter Construction Company Ltd. (Dexter), this correspondence is to let you know about a project Dexter is undertaking on their property (PID #'s 1240837 and 10118032) located at 380 Leslie Road, in James River, Antigonish County, NS (See Map Attached). The project is an expansion of an existing rock quarry, which has operated on the southern portion of the property for many years. The proposed expansion is to the north and east of the existing quarry, which will enable Dexter to continue the production of aggregate, primarily used in the road construction industry, for approximately 20 years into the future.

To facilitate the proposed expansion, Dexter is in the process of completing the above noted Registration Document and plans to submit it to Nova Scotia Environment (NSE) as a Draft in early November, 2013. The document was prepared by WMR Environmental Services & Associates (Mr. Wayne MacRae; H2OGEO Environmental Services Inc.; Envirosphere Consultants Limited; and Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Group Limited) and follows the NS Environment "Guide to Preparing an EA Registration Document for Pit and Quarry Developments in Nova Scotia". It includes sections detailing the Undertaking; Public Involvement; Human Uses of the Environment; Existing and Future Operations; Valued Environmental Components and Effects Management including Socioeconomic and Biophysical Impacts and concludes by identifying Impacts of the Environment on the Project, Cumulative Impacts and recommended Environmental Monitoring.

Of particular significance to the Paqtnkek First Nations community is the inclusion in this document of an Archaeological Screening and Reconnaissance Report prepared by CRM Group

Ltd., which has also been submitted to the Heritage Division, with the associated work conducted under Heritage Research Permit Number A2013NS074. The CRM report concluded that:

“The 2013 archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the James River Quarry Expansion study area consisted of historical background research and a visual inspection. It did not involve sub-surface testing. The background research and field reconnaissance conducted by the CRM Group determined the study area to exhibit low potential for encountering either Native (both Precontact and historic) or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources”.

CRM went on to offer the following management recommendations for the study area:

1. It is recommended that the study area, as defined and depicted in this report, be cleared of any requirement for future archaeological investigation.
2. In the unlikely event that archaeological deposits or human remains are encountered during activities associated with the James River Quarry Expansion, all work in the associated area(s) should be halted and immediate contact made with the Special Places Program (Laura Sean Weseloh McKeane: 902-424-6475).

As noted it is our intent to submit the document as a Draft to NSE in early November, 2013 which will be subject to an intergovernmental review. Following this process the document will be revised as necessary and then formally submitted to NSE. In tandem with this formal submission, will be public notification via the placement of an advertisement (Notice) in a local newspaper as well as the provincial edition of the Chronicle Herald. The notices will provide a brief outline of the project and identify locations where the document can be accessed and reviewed by interested members of the public. From this point comments may be submitted in writing to NSE, which will also be made available for public review.

In conclusion, we trust that this information is sufficient for your reference at this time. However, if you have any questions or comments during the interim, please contact the undersigned, at your convenience.

Sincerely,
H2OGEO Environmental Services Inc.



J H. Fraser, M.A.Sc., P. Geo.
President
Enc.

cc: Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office (KMKNO);
Att.: Heather MacLeod-Leslie

Native Council of Nova Scotia

Office of Aboriginal Affairs

NOTICE

Registration of Undertaking for Environmental Assessment ENVIRONMENT ACT

This is to advise, on April 16, 2014, Municipal Enterprises Limited of 927 Rocky Lake Drive, P.O. Box 48100, Bedford, Nova Scotia, B4A 3Z2 registered a James River Quarry Expansion Project for Environmental Assessment, in accordance with Part 1V of the Environment Act.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to expand the existing James River Quarry located at 380 Leslie Road near James River, Antigonish County, NS. It is noted that the existing quarry has been in operation at this location for a significant number of years. The undertaking will occupy approximately 31 hectares over the lifetime of the quarry, with an expected operational life of 20 years. The undertaking will provide additional rock aggregate, primarily used in the road construction industry in eastern Nova Scotia. It is intended that the ongoing use of the Quarry will be identical, or very similar, to what has taken place at the site since its inception.

Copies of the registration information may be examined at the following locations:

- Municipality of the District of Antigonish, 285 Beech Hill Road, Antigonish, NS
- Pictou – Antigonish Public Library, 283 Main Street, Antigonish, NS
- Ecology Action Centre, 2705 Fern Lane, Halifax, NS
- Nova Scotia Environment, Antigonish District Office, 155 Main Street, Suite 205, Antigonish, NS
- Nova Scotia Environment Library, Barrington Place, Suite 2085, 1903 Barrington Street, Halifax, NS
- EA website (when available) <http://www.gov.ns.ca/nse/ea/>

The public is invited to submit written comments to:

Nova Scotia Environment
Environmental Assessment Branch
P.O. Box 442, Halifax, NS, B3J 2P8

or contact the department at (902) 424-1514, (902) 424-6925 (Fax), or e-mail at EA@gov.ns.ca. Comments will be accepted until May 16, 2014.

All submissions received, including personal information, will be made available for public review in the Nova Scotia Environment Library, Barrington Place, Suite 2085, 1903 Barrington Street, Halifax, NS.

Published by Municipal Enterprises Limited