

APPENDIX E
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT
(Cultural Resource Management Group Limited, 2016)

Environmental Assessment Registration Document:
Williamsdale Quarry Expansion
Williamsdale, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia

DEXTER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED

WILLIAMSDALE QUARRY EXPANSION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2016
CUMBERLAND 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: Sarah Ingram
Report Preparation: Sarah Ingram

Heritage Research Permit Number: A2016NS071

CRM Group Project Number: 2016-0012-01

OCTOBER 2016



*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Consequently, the report must not be published or made public without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.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 STUDY AREA	2
3.0 METHODOLOGY	5
3.1 Background Study	5
3.2 Mi'kmaw Engagement	5
3.3 Field Reconnaissance	5
4.0 RESULTS	6
4.1 Background Study	6
4.2 Field Reconnaissance	13
5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	19
6.0 REFERENCES CITED	20

List of Figures

Figure 1: Approximate Study Area	3
Figure 2: Detailed Study Area	4
Figure 3: Detail of Fletcher Map, 1905	9
Figure 4: Detail of A.F. Church Map of Cumberland County, 1873	10
Figure 5: Detail of Crown Land Index Sheet No 61/70, Cumberland County	11
Figure 6: Aerial Photo of Study Area, 1939	12
Figure 7: GPS track logs for the Williamsdale Quarry Study Area	18

List of Plates

Plate 1:	Williamsdale Quarry, Cumberland County	2
Plate 2:	Evidence of drainage in study area	13
Plate 3:	Evidence of logging road in study area.....	14
Plate 4:	Thick tree growth.....	14
Plate 5:	High point of study area.....	15
Plate 6:	Central marsh area in study area.....	15
Plate 7:	Cut logs on northern limit study area.....	16
Plate 8:	Cultivated blueberry fields at southern limit of study area.....	16
Plate 9:	Steep slope at eastern limit of study area.....	17

**WILLIAMSDALE QUARRY EXPANSION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2016
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Dexter Construction Company Limited (Dexter) is proposing an expansion of its Williamsdale Quarry near Williamsdale, Cumberland 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 H2O Geo Environmental Services Inc. on behalf of Dexter to undertake archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the proposed quarry expansion study area.

The archaeological screening and reconnaissance was directed by CRM Group Archaeologist Sarah Ingram. Ingram was assisted during the field reconnaissance by CRM Group Archaeologist Kathryn Stewart. Stewart also served as mentor to Ingram throughout the execution of the archaeological screening and reconnaissance project. Technical input on the project was provided by CRM Group President and Senior Technical Advisor W. Bruce Stewart.

The archaeological investigation was conducted according to the terms of Heritage Research Permit A2016NS071 (Category 'C'), issued to Ingram through the Special Places Program of the Nova Scotia Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage. This report describes the archaeological screening and reconnaissance of Dexter's proposed Williamsdale Quarry Expansion study area, presents the results of these efforts and offers cultural resource management recommendations.

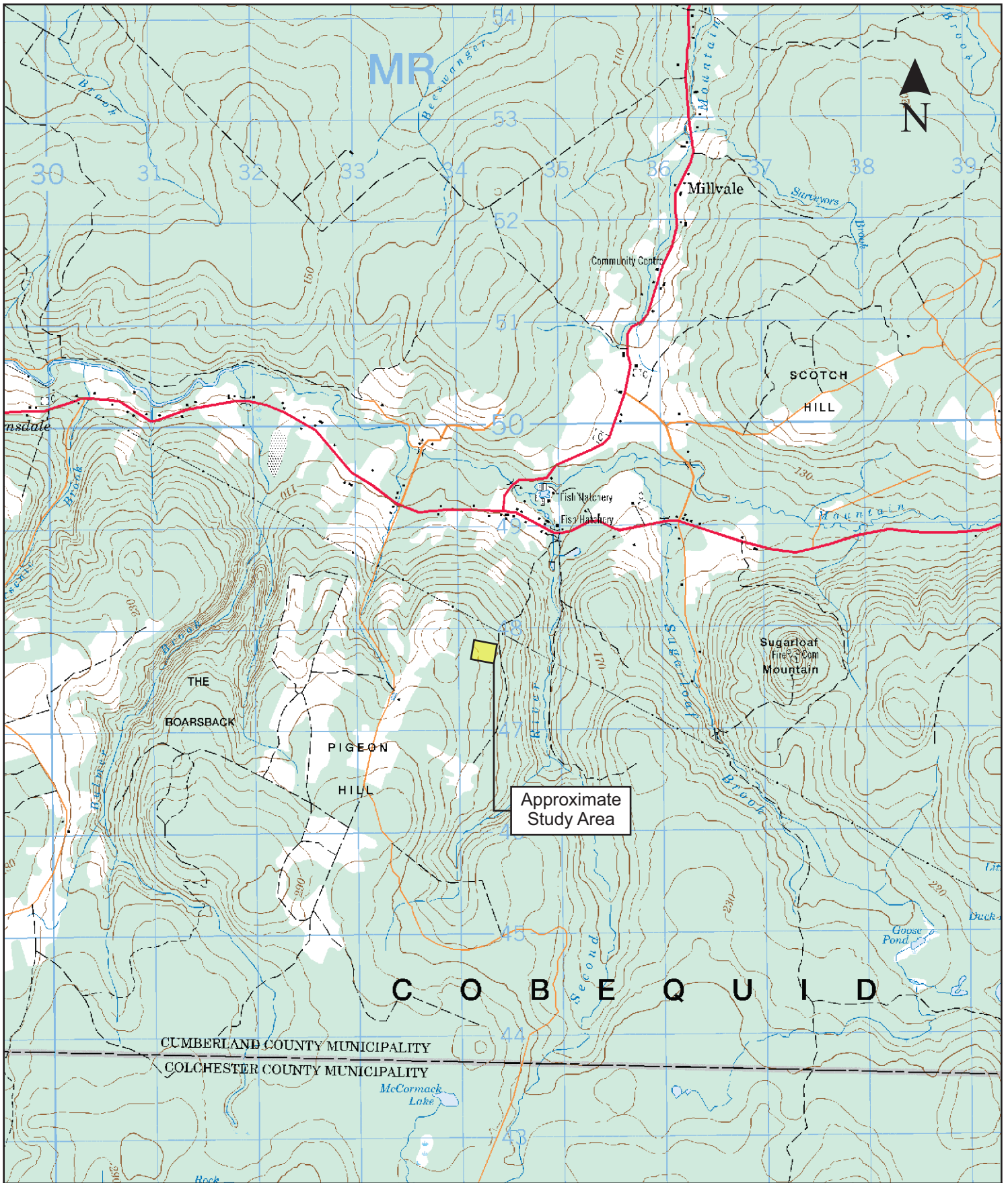
2.0 STUDY AREA


Dexter's Williamsdale Quarry is located 1.2 kilometres south of Wentworth Collingwood Road in Cumberland County, approximately 19 kilometres southeast of Springhill and 4.3 kilometres south of Millvale. The survey addressed two properties (PID 25348863 and PID 25085994), which comprised a study area of approximately 62.2 hectares (*Figures 1 & 2*). Access to the area can be gained off Wentworth Collingwood Road and through the existing quarry access road.

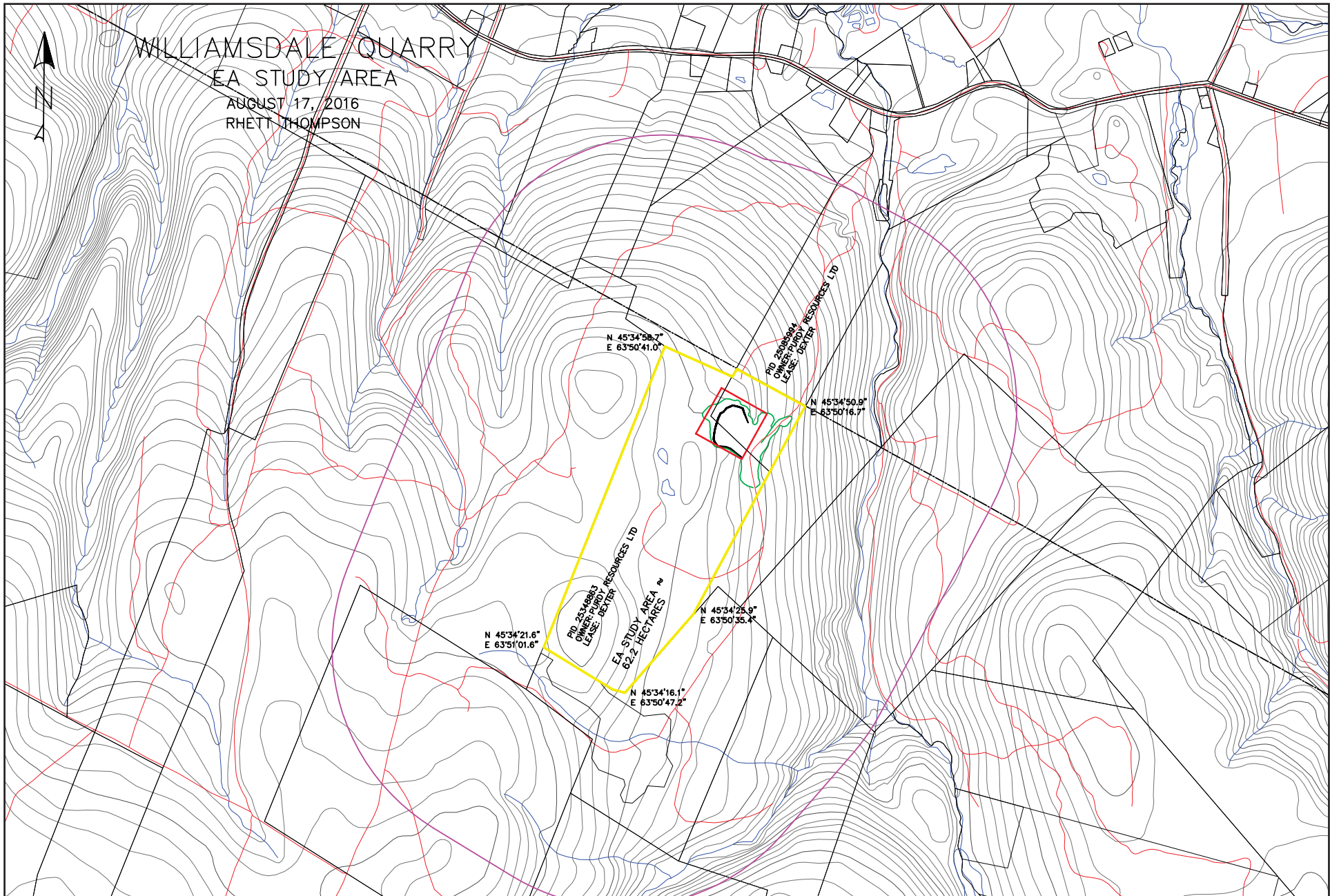
The boundaries of the study area are oriented in a roughly northeast - southwest direction and extend south from Wentworth Collingwood Road and upslope, ranging from approximately 200 to 250 metres above sea level (*Plate 1*). There was no significant source of water drainage within the study area. There were several dried up stream beds and old skidder trails that served as a means of seasonal water drainage.



PLATE 1: Williamsdale Quarry, Cumberland County, facing northeast. September 12, 2016.



	Approximate Study Area	Figure 1
	WILLIAMSDALE QUARRY EXPANSION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2016 CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA	
	October 2016 Scale 1:50 000	



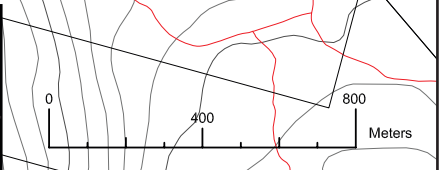
Detailed Study Area

WILLIAMSDALE QUARRY EXPANSION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2016
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

Figure 2

October 2016

Scale Bar



3.0 METHODOLOGY

In the summer of 2016, H2O Geo Environmental Services retained CRM Group, on behalf of Dexter, to undertake archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the proposed Williamsdale 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; Mi'kmaw engagement; 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 these goals, 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, the Nova Scotia Registry of Deeds and the Nova Scotia Museum.

The background study included a review of relevant historic documentation incorporating land grant records, legal survey and historic maps, local and regional histories, and consultation with knowledgeable parties. 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 Mi'kmaw Engagement

Although there was no specific Mi'kmaw association anticipated with this study area, CRM Group contacted the Kwilmu'lw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office's Archaeological Research Division (KMKNO's ARD) to see if they have any information pertaining to traditional or historical Mi'kmaw use of the study area.

3.3 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.

Hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) units were used to record track logs and 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 following discussion details the environmental and cultural setting of the study area, as well as previous archaeological research conducted in the general area. This background study provides a framework for the evaluation of archaeological potential and the initial interpretation of any resources encountered during the field component of the assessment.

4.1.1 Environmental Setting

A number of environmental factors such as water sources, physiographic features, soil types and vegetation have influenced settlement patterns and contribute to the archaeological potential of the area.

Water Sources

Proximity to water, for both drinking and transportation, is a key factor in identifying Precontact and historic Native, as well as early Euro-Canadian, archaeological potential. There are no major waterways in close proximity to the study area. McCormack Lake is located approximately 3.3 kilometres south of the study area and Fountain Lake is located approximately 6 kilometres southeast of the study area.

Topography

The study area is located within the greater terrestrial region known as the Hardwood Plateau – Cobequid Hills unit (311) (Davis & Browne 1996: 26). As such, it is underlain by Devonian and Silurian strata consisting of altered granites, Silurian siltstone and shale, and volcanic deposits, which were intruded during obscure early phases of crustal upheaval (Davis & Browne 1996: 66-7). The landscape within the area is steep and rugged with some low, wet areas. Elevation within the study area ranges from approximately 200 to 250 metres above sea level.

Soils

Soils in the study area consist of *Wyvern* and *Cobequid series* soils (Nowland and MacDougall 1973:map). The *Cobequid series* soils cover most of the area, and are young, immature sandy loams, which provide excellent forest soil. The soils are described as stony, shallow, and extremely acidic, gravelly, sandy loams. The soil is free from large stones, but in some areas it may be very gravelly. The soils possess moderate drainage, and are primarily forest soils. The *Wyvern series* soils are found along the northern edge of the Cobequid Hills, and are similar soils to the *Cobequid series*. The *Wyvern series* landscape is a complex of rolling plateau surface and steep plateau edge deeply dissected by valleys (Nowland and MacDougall 1973:55). The *Wyvern series* soils are well drained and acidic and are coarse and stony. Significant areas of the *Wyvern series* were accessible to early settlers, who cleared the land and stone. This area is actively used for blueberry production as they have been mapped as excessively stony for agriculture (Nowland and MacDougall 1973:56).

Flora

In general, the forest growth within this ecological region has been heavily disturbed. Balsam Fir has repopulated the disturbed areas, and American Beech, Yellow Birch, Sugar Maple and shade intolerant hardwoods are abundant (Davis & Browne 1996: 28). Blueberry fields are predominant in the area.

4.1.2 Native Land Use

The land within the study area was once part of the greater Mi'kmaw territory known as *Sipekne'katik*, meaning 'Where the Wild Potatoes Grow'. Typically lakes and watercourses would have been important transportation corridors, providing a resource base for the Mi'kmaw, their ancestors and predecessors for millennia prior to the arrival of European settlers. However, the Williamsdale quarry and the surrounding area have no such appropriate lakes and watercourses.

CRM Group's request to KMKNO's ARD for information regarding traditional or historic Mi'kmaq provided the following information:

*Upon review of our internal GIS database, the study area shows no records for traditional use sites, although this does not preclude such sites from existing, but perhaps they simply have not been recorded yet. Neighbouring the study area, there are some rivers nearby are marked as being traditionally used for traditional fishing which have implications for seasonal runs and thus use and occupation. Just to the East of the study area there is a traditional place name of *Kini'skwatek*, which *Pacifique* records as meaning "pointed mountain"^[1]. This is where *Sugar Loaf Mountain* is located on your *Figure 1*. *River Phillip* to the North is also known as *Ksu'skipukwek* recorded by *Pacifique* as meaning "flowing through hemlock"^[2].*

*In brief review of our historical database, the earliest mention of the general surrounding area was in 1783 when a license of occupation was given to *Erne Courtes*, "Chief of the Tribe, *KezoushKebougwacke* (or *River Philip* Indians) for them to Occupy the Land, they have fettled upon and been accustomed to Occupy on the Southwest side the *River Phillip*, with Liberty of Fishing and Hunting as Usual"^[3]. The nearest recorded settlement found was at *River Phillip*, which is around 11km away^[4]. In 1881 there were 10 *Mi'kmaq* reported to be living there. By 1905 a settlement was recorded at *Collingwood Corner* with 3 *Mi'kmaq* living there^[5]. This is by no means an exclusive or exhaustive list of historical documentation of the *Mi'kmaq* in the area but rather what has been quickly picked out from our database.*

^[1] *Ginisoagteg* – pointed mountain (*Pacifique*, *EHG*, 1934, p. 228)

² *Gesosgipogoeg* – flowing through hemlock (*Pacifique*, *EHG*, 1934, p. 228)

³ *Licence of Occupation to Erne Courtes*, *NSCLIMC Book 3*, p.23

⁴ *Wicken, William C. (Bill)*. "The Objectives of Section 91(24) of the *British North America Act* Expert Report in the Matter of *Daniels v. Canada*." [*Daniels v. Canada*, 2013 FC 6] unpub. 1 December 2010, p.149

⁵ *Canada. House of Commons. Sessional Papers. 1906. No.27 "Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Year Ended June 30 1905," "Census Return," p.65 Part II [page nos. repeat Parts I & II]*

Based on the area being steeply sloped, the lack of any water source and no known Native land use, the immediate study area is ascribed low potential for encountering Precontact and/or early historic Native archaeological resources.

4.1.3 Historic Land Use

In Nova Scotia, information regarding archaeological sites is stored in the Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory (MARI), a provincial archaeological site database, maintained by the Nova Scotia Museum. This database contains information on archaeological sites registered with the province within the Borden system. The Borden system in Canada is based on a block of latitude and longitude measuring approximately 13 kilometres east-west and 18.5 kilometres north-south; each block is referenced by a four letter designator. Sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are recorded. The study area is located within the BjCx Borden Block.

A review of MARI, determined that there are no registered archaeological sites within a one kilometre radius of the study area. It should be noted however, that the lack of archaeological data in the immediate vicinity of the study area may reflect limited archaeological investigation in the area, rather than an absence of archaeological sites. The nearest registered archaeological site is the Millbrook Mine Site (BjCx-01), located near Williamsdale on Arsenic Mill Road, approximately 4.5 kilometres west of the study area. A site survey conducted in 1984 revealed the remains of a gold mining site along Arsenic Brook. This includes a mine shaft and an overburden pile eroded by a stream, as well as several prospectors holes scattered around the site area. Mining activities took place in the period of 1901-1931.

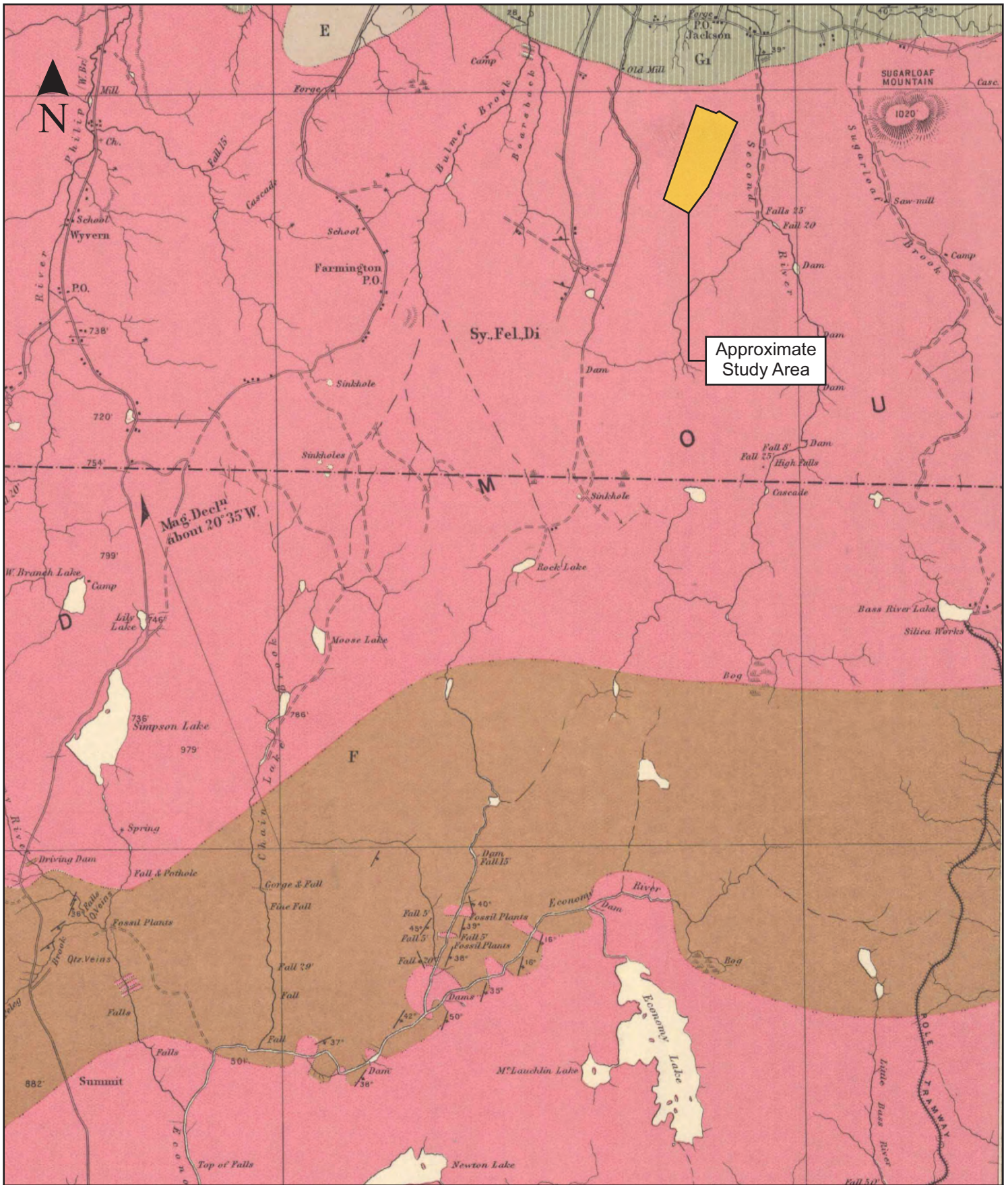
The closest community to the study area is Williamsdale, a settlement on the east branch of River Philip. Originally called East Branch River, the name was changed to Williamsdale in 1867 by a Nova Scotia Statute. The original grantees included Joseph Griffin (1820), James Fountain (1828), Samuel Holliday (1829) and Thomas Taylor (1829). The first school was built some time between 1820 and 1825, and in 1854 a Methodist Church was established. By 1956 the population was only 140 (PANS 1967:735-6). The primary industries of area were farming and lumbering.


Fletcher's 1905 geological survey of Cumberland County (*Figure 3*) shows no roads or structures in the vicinity of the study area. The 1873 A.F. Church map of Cumberland County also does not depict any structures within the study area (*Figure 4*). The road leading up to the quarry is visibly absent on this map.

A lack of structures and development within the study area is also evident on the Crown Land Indexes (*Figure 5*) for Cumberland County.

Pre-World War II aerial photography does not show much in the way of historical activity, logging or otherwise, within the study area (*Figure 6*).

Based on the area being steeply sloped, the lack of any water source and no known historic land use, the immediate study area is ascribed low potential for encountering historic archaeological resources.



	<p>Fletcher, 1905</p> <p>WILLIAMSDALE QUARRY EXPANSION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2016 CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA</p>	<p>Figure 3</p> <p>October 2016</p>
--	--	-------------------------------------

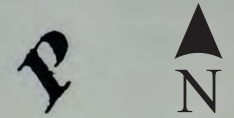


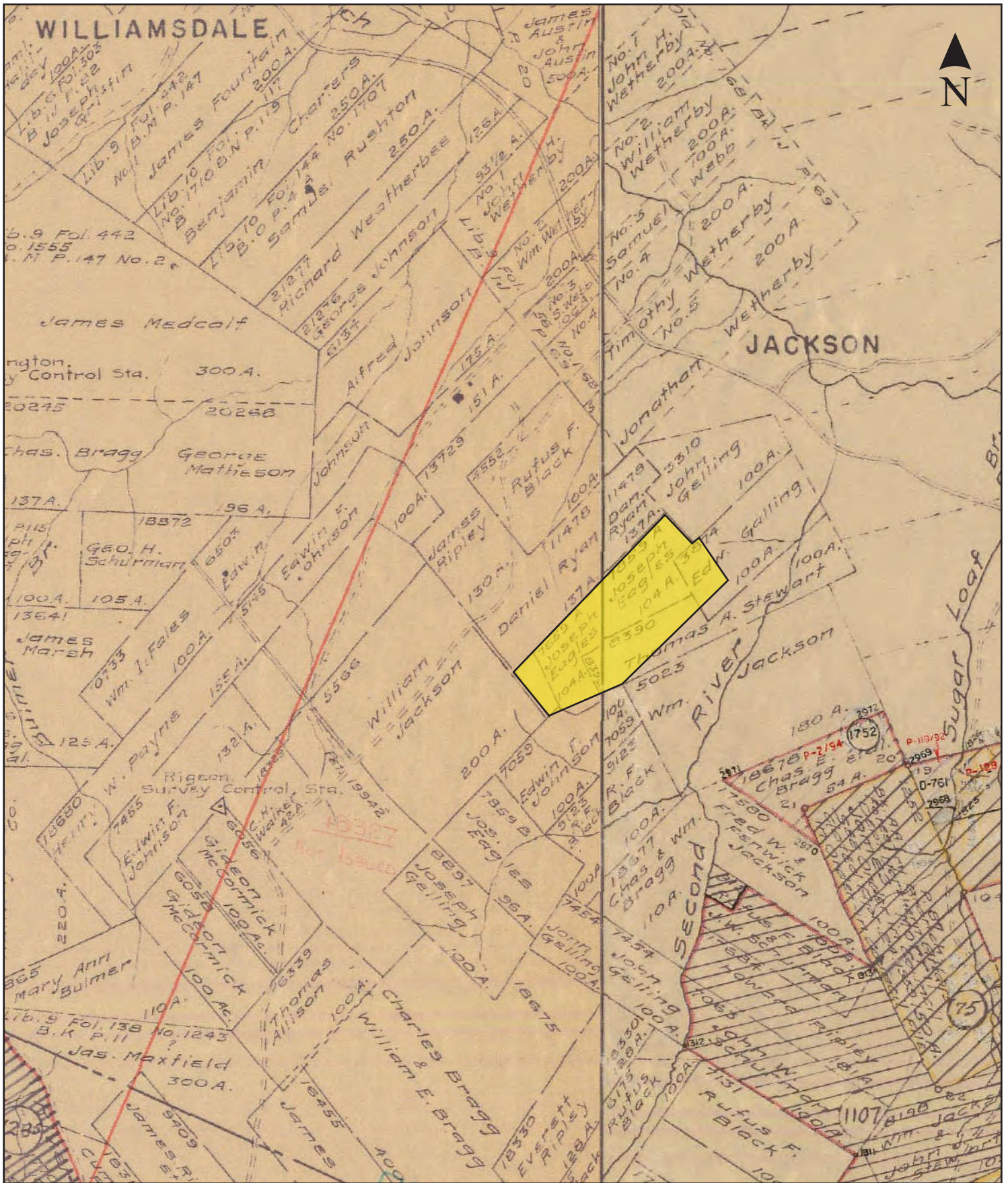
Church, 1873

Figure 4

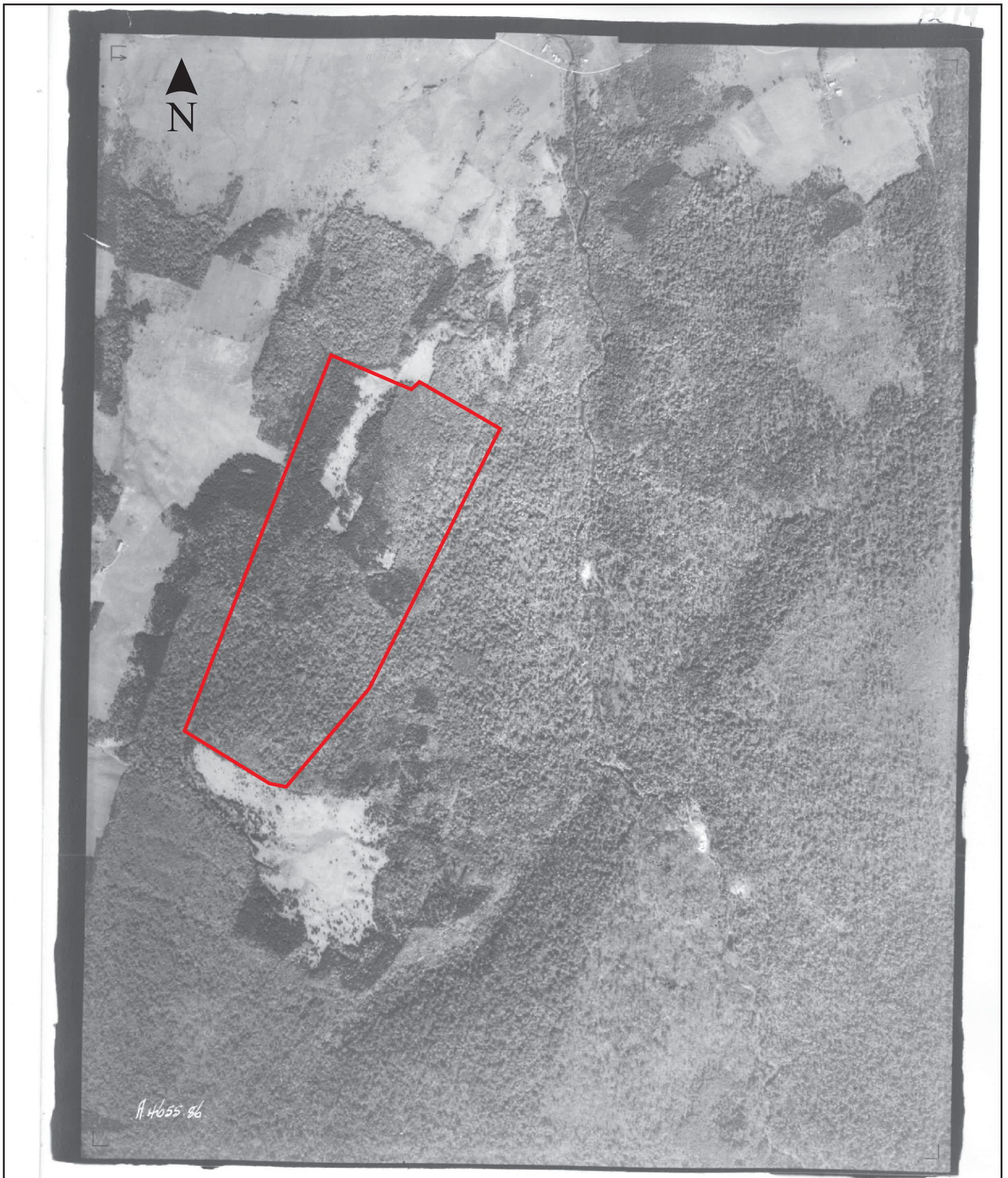
WILLIAMSDALE QUARRY EXPANSION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2016
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

October 2016





	<p>Crown Land Index Sheets 61 & 70</p>	<p>Figure 5</p>
	<p>WILLIAMSDALE QUARRY EXPANSION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2016 CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA</p>	<p>October 2016</p>



Aerial Photograph, 1939

Figure 6



WILLIAMSDALE QUARRY EXPANSION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2016
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

October 2016

4.2 Field Reconnaissance

Fieldwork, consisting of archaeological reconnaissance, was undertaken on September 12th and 13th, 2016, under clear and dry conditions. The primary purpose of the visit was 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. Access to the study area was via an unnamed road to the east of Ripley Number 4 Road in Williamsdale, Nova Scotia. This road was followed through the Williamsdale quarry to the southern end of the study area. The area was then systematically walked (*Figure 7*). The active quarry falls within the northeastern portion of the study area.

The terrain varied across the 62.2 hectare study area, consisting of both low lying, forested ground and sloped, undulating areas. Contained within low lying areas was evidence of seasonal drainage, limited wet areas, and both new and mature growth. Some areas exhibited evidence of historic and present day logging and cutting (*Plates 2-6*). The sloped areas were significantly steep, making it unsuitable for human habitation. The elevation of the study area rises approximately 51 metres from the western and eastern limits of the study area to the centre.

The entirety of the study area is uneven, rocky and isolated from early travel ways (watercourses, portage routes or roads). Some areas were not systematically walked during the archaeological reconnaissance due to the steep slope and rocky ground, which were identified visually as having low archaeological potential. The northern limit of the study area is bounded by mechanical cutting for the power lines and abandoned logs, the southern limit is bounded by blueberry fields, and the eastern limit is a steep decline (*Plates 7-9*).



PLATE 2: Evidence of dried stream bed and location of seasonal drainage. Facing west; September 12, 2016.



PLATE 3: Evidence of past logging and cutting within the study area. Facing east; September 12, 2016.



PLATE 4: New and old growth within the study area. Facing north; September 12, 2016.



PLATE 5: High point near eastern edge of study area. Facing northeast; September 13, 2016.



PLATE 6: Marsh area near centre of study area. Facing east; September 13, 2016.



PLATE 7: Evidence of cutting at northern limit of study area. Facing southwest; September 12, 2016.



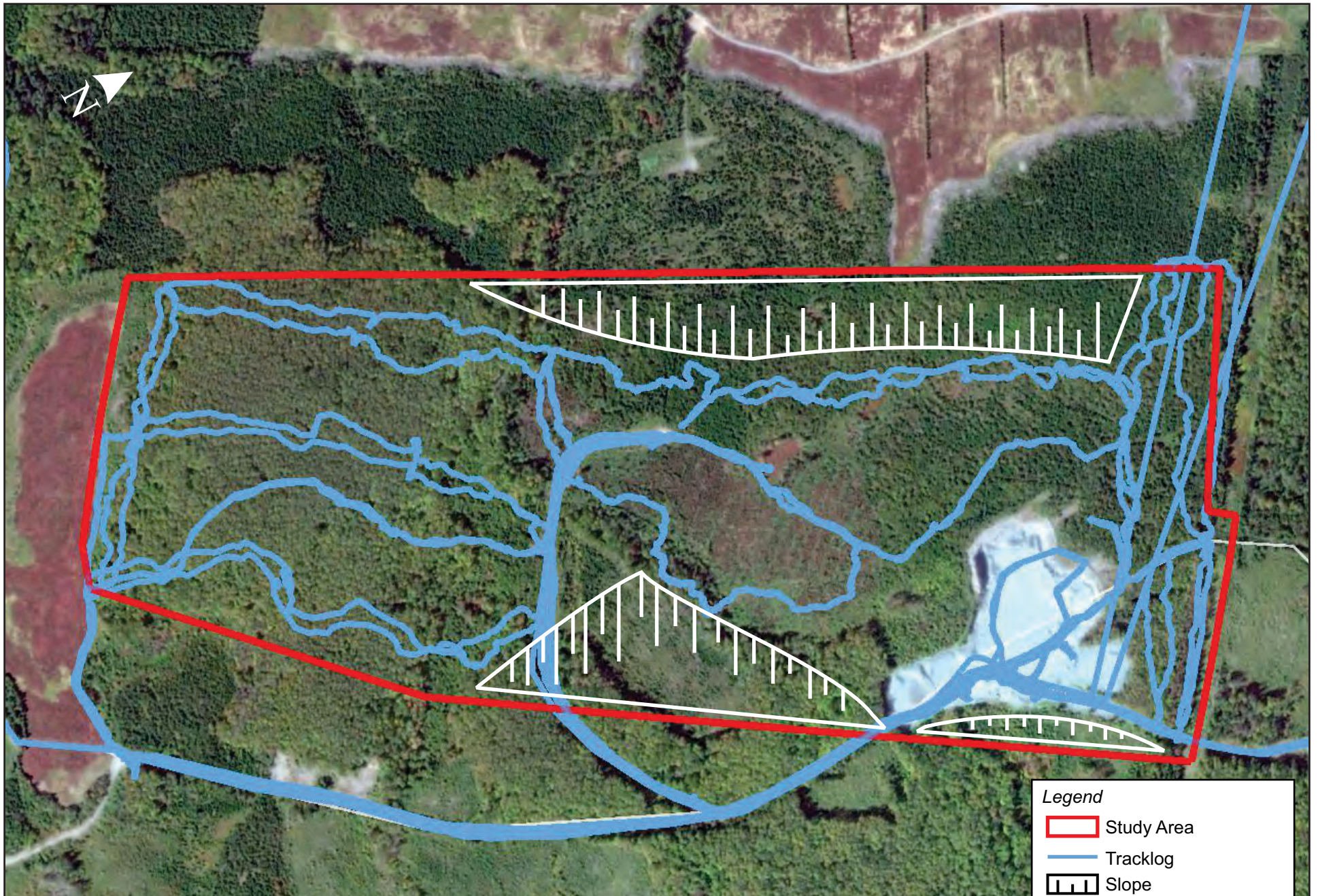
PLATE 8: Cultivated blueberry field at southern limit of study area. Facing south; September 12, 2016.



PLATE 9: Steep slope on eastern edge of study area. Facing northeast; September 13, 2016.

Vegetation consisted of a mix of mature hardwood and softwood species typical of Nova Scotian forests. Ground cover consisted of a mix of moss, ferns and small shrubs.

Based on the various components of the background study, including environmental setting, Native land use, property history and field reconnaissance, the proposed Williamsdale quarry expansion study area is ascribed low potential for encountering Precontact and early historic Native archaeological resources and low potential for encountering historic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.



Legend

- Study Area
- Tracklog
- Slope

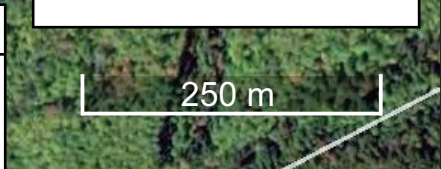


Tracklog

WILLIAMSDALE QUARRY EXPANSION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2016
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

Figure 7

October 2016



5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2016 archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the Williamsdale 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 exhibits 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 Williamsdale 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.

1873 *Topographical Township Map of Cumberland County, Nova Scotia*. Halifax:
A.F.Church & Co.

Davis, Derek S. & Sue Browne (eds)

1996 *The Natural History of Nova Scotia Volume 2: Theme Regions*. Nimbus
Publishing & the Nova Scotia Museum: Halifax.

Department of Land and Forests.

1946 *Crown Land Grant Index Sheet 61/70 – Cumberland County*. Nova Scotia
Department of Natural Resources.

Keys, Kevin

2007 *Forest Soil Types of Nova Scotia, Identification, Description, and Interpretation*.
Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Halifax.

Nowland, J.L. and J.I. MacDougall

1973 *Soils of Cumberland County, Nova Scotia*. Report No. 17, Nova Scotia Soil
Survey, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Fletcher, H.

1905 *Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada - Province of Nova Scotia*
Sheet No 17. Geological Survey of Canada.

Public Archives of Nova Scotia

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

Rand, Silas T.

1875 *A First Reading Book in the Micmac Language*. Halifax: Nova Scotia Printing
Company.

Roland, Albert E.

1982 *Geological Background and Physiography of Nova Scotia*. Halifax: The Nova
Scotia Institute of Science.

APPENDIX F
PUBLIC CONSULTATION DOCUMENTATION

Environmental Assessment Registration Document:
Williamsdale Quarry Expansion
Williamsdale, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia

H2OGEO ENVIROMENTAL
SERVICES INC.

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

April 12, 2017

H2OGEO INC. FILE # 2015-001

Millbrook First Nation
P. O. Box 634
Truro, Nova Scotia
B2N 5E5

Pictou Landing First Nation
43 Maple Street
Trenton, Nova Scotia
B0K 1X0

Paq'tnkek First Nation
7 Dillon Street
Afton Station, Nova Scotia
B0A 1A0

Attention: Chief Bob Gloade; Chief Andrea Paul and Chief Paul James Prosper

Re: Dexter Construction Company, Williamsdale Quarry Expansion, 1736 Wentworth-Collingwood Road, Williamsdale, Cumberland County, NS - Registration Document for a Class 1 Undertaking Under Section 9 (1) of the NS Environment Assessment Regulations.

Dear Chiefs' Gloade, Paul and Prosper:

On behalf of Dexter Construction Company, (Dexter), this correspondence is to provide some background information concerning a project Dexter is undertaking on their property (PID #'s 25348863 and 25085994) located at 1736 Wentworth-Collingwood Road in Williamsdale, Cumberland County, NS (See Map Attached). It is noted that the existing quarry is located 43 kilometers to the east of the Franklin Manor First Nations, (jointly administered by Pictou Landing and Paq'tnkek First Nations) and 51 kilometers to the northwest of the Millbrook First Nations. The project is an expansion of an existing rock quarry, which has operated as a Nova Scotia Environment approved quarry on the north-eastern portion of the property since 1998. The proposed expansion is to the south and west of the existing quarry, which will enable Dexter to continue the production of aggregate, primarily used in the road construction industry.

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) in August, 2017. 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 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 A2015NS035. The CRM report concluded that:

“The 2016 archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the Williamsdale 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 investigations.
- 2) In the unlikely event that archaeological deposits or human remains are encountered during activities associated with the Williamsdale 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).

As noted it is our intent to submit the document to NSE in August, 2017 which will be subject to an intergovernmental review. 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.

Prior to the submission of the EA document in August, Dexter representatives are available to meet with representatives of the Millbrook, Pictou Landing and Paq'tnekek First Nations, if requested, to discuss the specifics of the project and provide any background material that may be required for your internal review.

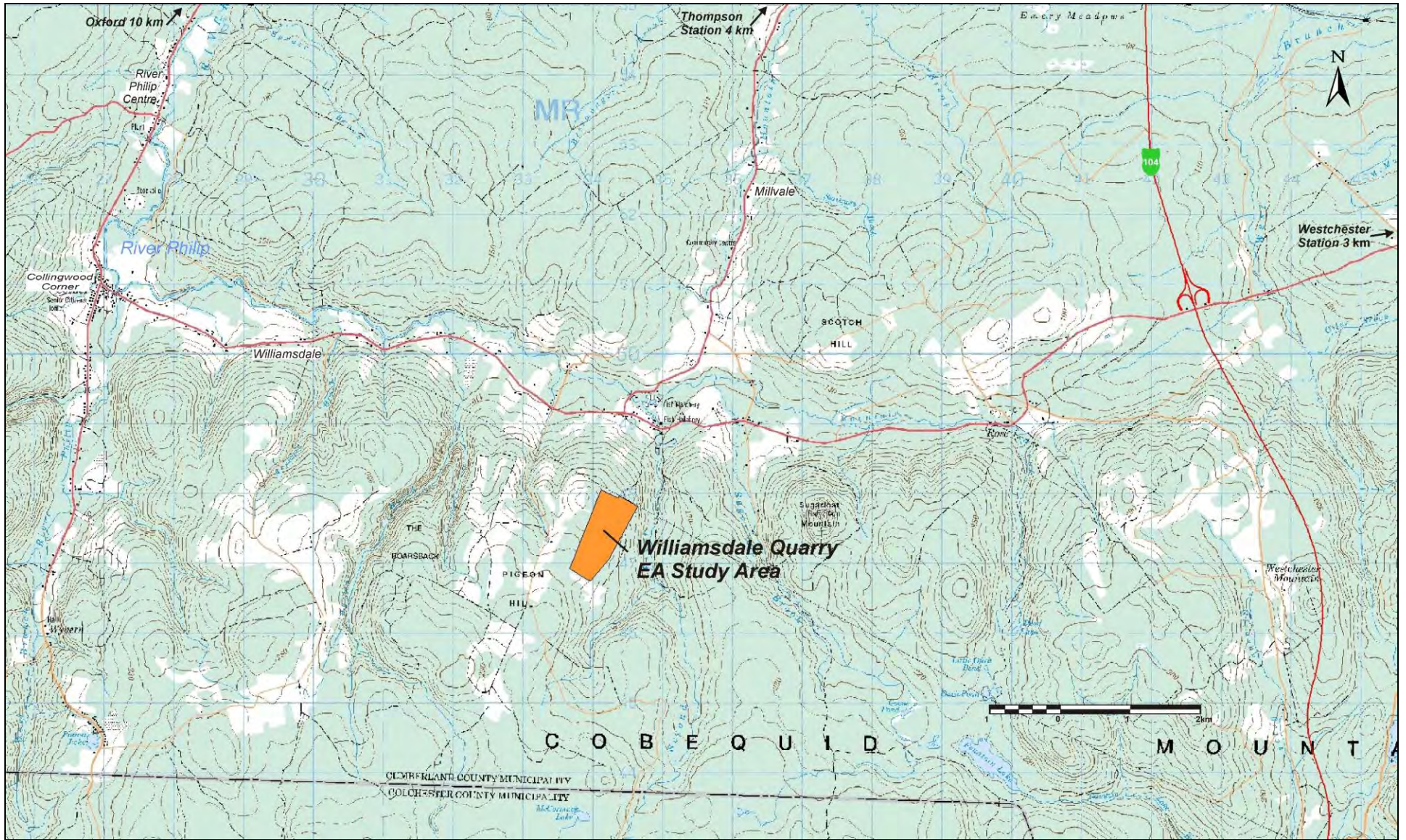
In conclusion, we trust that this information is sufficient for your reference at this time. However, if you have any questions or comments during the interim, please contact the undersigned, at your convenience.

Sincerely,
H2OGEO Environmental Services Inc.



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

cc: Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office (KMKNO); Att.: Heather MacLeod-Leslie & Ms. Twila Gaudet
Native Council of Nova Scotia; Mr. Roger Hunka
Office of Aboriginal Affairs; Mr. David Mitchell





September 28, 2017

Millbrook First Nation
P. O. Box 634
Truro, Nova Scotia
B2N 5E5

Pictou Landing First Nation
43 Maple Street
Trenton, Nova Scotia
B0K 1X0

Paq'tnkek First Nation
7 Dillon Street
Afton Station, Nova Scotia
B0A 1A0

Attn: Chief Bob Gloade, Chief Andrea Paul, and Chief Paul James Prosper

Re: Dexter Construction Company, Williamsdale Quarry Expansion, 1736 Wentworth-Collingwood Road, Williamsdale, Cumberland County, NS - Registration Document for a Class 1 Undertaking Under Section 9 (1) of the NS Environment Assessment Regulations.

Dear Chiefs' Gloade, Paul and Prosper:

Further to correspondence dated April 12, 2017, this letter is to inform you that Dexter Construction will be formally submitting the above noted EA Registration document to Nova Scotia Environment (NSE) on October 11, 2017. Notices for the Registration are scheduled to appear in the provincial edition of the Chronicle Herald and in the Amherst Citizen Record on October 11, 2017 (see attached). Copies of the EA Document will also be placed for public viewing at the Wentworth Learning Center, the Oxford Town Hall, and the NSE Regional office in Amherst. The document will also be available on-line at <http://www.gov.ns.ca/nse/ea/>.

Questions or comments relating to the Document can be forwarded to the NSE EA Coordinator, Ms. Bridget Tutty, or to Dexter, until November 10, 2017. As noted previously, Dexter, and/or their representatives, is available to answer any questions or meet with First Nation representatives, at your convenience, should this be deemed advantageous to the First Nation Community.

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,

Dexter Construction Company Limited

Gary Rudolph, P.Eng
Director of Aggregates and Pavement Rehabilitation

cc: Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office; Att.: Ms. Heather MacLeod-Leslie & Ms. Twila Gaudet
Native Council of Nova Scotia; Chief Grace Conrad
Office of Aboriginal Affairs; Mr. David Mitchell

NOTICE

Registration of Undertaking for Environmental Assessment ENVIRONMENT ACT

This is to advise on October 11, 2017, Dexter Construction Company Limited registered the Williamsdale Quarry Expansion Project for environmental assessment, in accordance with Part IV of the *Environment Act*.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to expand the existing quarry located at 1736 Wentworth-Collingwood Road in Williamsdale, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia. It is noted that the existing quarry has been in operation as a Nova Scotia Environment approved quarry since 1998. The land associated with the expanded quarry will occupy a maximum of 31.3 hectares, which includes the existing quarry footprint. A project life of up to 40 years is expected. The expanded quarry will support continued extraction and production of quality aggregate of approximately 50,000 tonnes/year, for use primarily in the road construction industry in Cumberland and Colchester Counties. It is intended that the future use of the quarry will be identical, or very similar, to what has taken place at the site since its inception.

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

- Wentworth Learning Center, 13371 Highway 4, Wentworth, NS
- Oxford Town Hall, 105 Lower Main Street, Oxford, NS
- Nova Scotia Environment, Amherst District Office, 71 East Victoria Street, Amherst, NS
- EA website (when available)
<http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/ea/>

The public is invited to submit written comments to:

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

on or before **November 10, 2017** or contact the department at (902) 424-3600, (902) 424-6925 (Fax), or e-mail at EA@novascotia.ca.

All submissions received, including personal information, will be made available for public review upon request.

Published by Dexter Construction Company Limited
927 Rocky Lake Drive, P.O. Box 48100, Bedford, NS B4A 3Z2