

APPENDIX E
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT
(Cultural Resource Management Group Ltd., 2015)

Environmental Assessment Registration
Document for Seabrook Quarry Expansion
Seabrook, Digby County, Nova Scotia

MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

**SEABROOK QUARRY EXPANSION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015
SEABROOK, DIGBY COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA**

FINAL REPORT

Submitted to:
Municipal Enterprises 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: A2015NS035

CRM Group Project Number: 2015-0003-01

SEPTEMBER 2015



*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Consequently, the report must not be published or made public without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 Mi'kmaq Engagement.....	10
4.3 Field Reconnaissance	10
5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	27
6.0 REFERENCES CITED	28

List of Figures

Figure 1: Approximate Study Area.....	3
Figure 2: Detailed Site Plan	4
Figure 3: Detail of Plan of Township of Digby, 1786	7
Figure 4: Detail of Digby Co Portfolio # 59, 1790	8
Figure 5: Detail of A. Church Map of Digby County, 1871	9
Figure 6: Plan of Subdivision for New Lot 2B, 1998	11
Figure 7: Aerial photograph of study area, 1945.	12
Figure 8: GPS track logs for the Seabrook Quarry study area.....	13
Figure 9: Seabrook Quarry Study Area Features and Waypoints.	16

List of Plates

Plate 1:	Seabrook Quarry, Digby County	2
Plate 2:	View from main quarry access road	14
Plate 3:	Wetland in the northeast corner of the study area.....	14
Plate 4:	Historic logging road in the southern portion of the study area.....	15
Plate 5:	Historic fencing in southern portion of the study area.....	17
Plate 6:	Historic field clearing pile in southern portion of the study area.....	17
Plate 7:	Headstone 1, of Joseph Henderson	18
Plate 8:	Headstone 2, of John, Margaret Ann, Mary Jane and George Henderson.....	19
Plate 9:	Headstone 3, of John Henderson	19
Plate 10:	Headstone 4, of Mary Jane Henderson	20
Plate 11:	Footstone of Headstone 4	20
Plate 12:	Headstone 5, of George Henderson	21
Plate 13:	West wall of Henderson cellar	22
Plate 14:	Mounded stone at east side of Henderson cellar	22
Plate 15:	Section of off-set foundation wall at northwest corner of Henderson cellar	23
Plate 16:	Historic road west of Henderson cellar.....	23
Plate 17:	Small stone-lined depression on Ross property	24
Plate 18:	Tiered stone of Ross property cellar feature	25
Plate 19:	Henderson Brook flowing through the southeast portion of the study area.....	25
Plate 20:	Abandoned cottage along Highway 217.....	26
Plate 21:	Abandoned and collapsed cottage along Highway 217	26

**SEABROOK QUARRY EXPANSION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015
SEABROOK, DIGBY COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Municipal Enterprises Limited (MEL) is proposing an expansion of its Seabrook Quarry in Seabrook, Digby County. In order to investigate the potential for encountering archaeological resources during any development of the facility, Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Group was retained by H2O Geo Environmental Services Inc. on behalf of MEL 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 assistance provided by Archaeological Technician Kyle Cigolotti. Reconnaissance was conducted on July 25-26, 2015. Technical input on this 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 A2015NS035 (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 MEL's proposed Seabrook Quarry Expansion study area, presents the results of these efforts and offers cultural resource management recommendations.

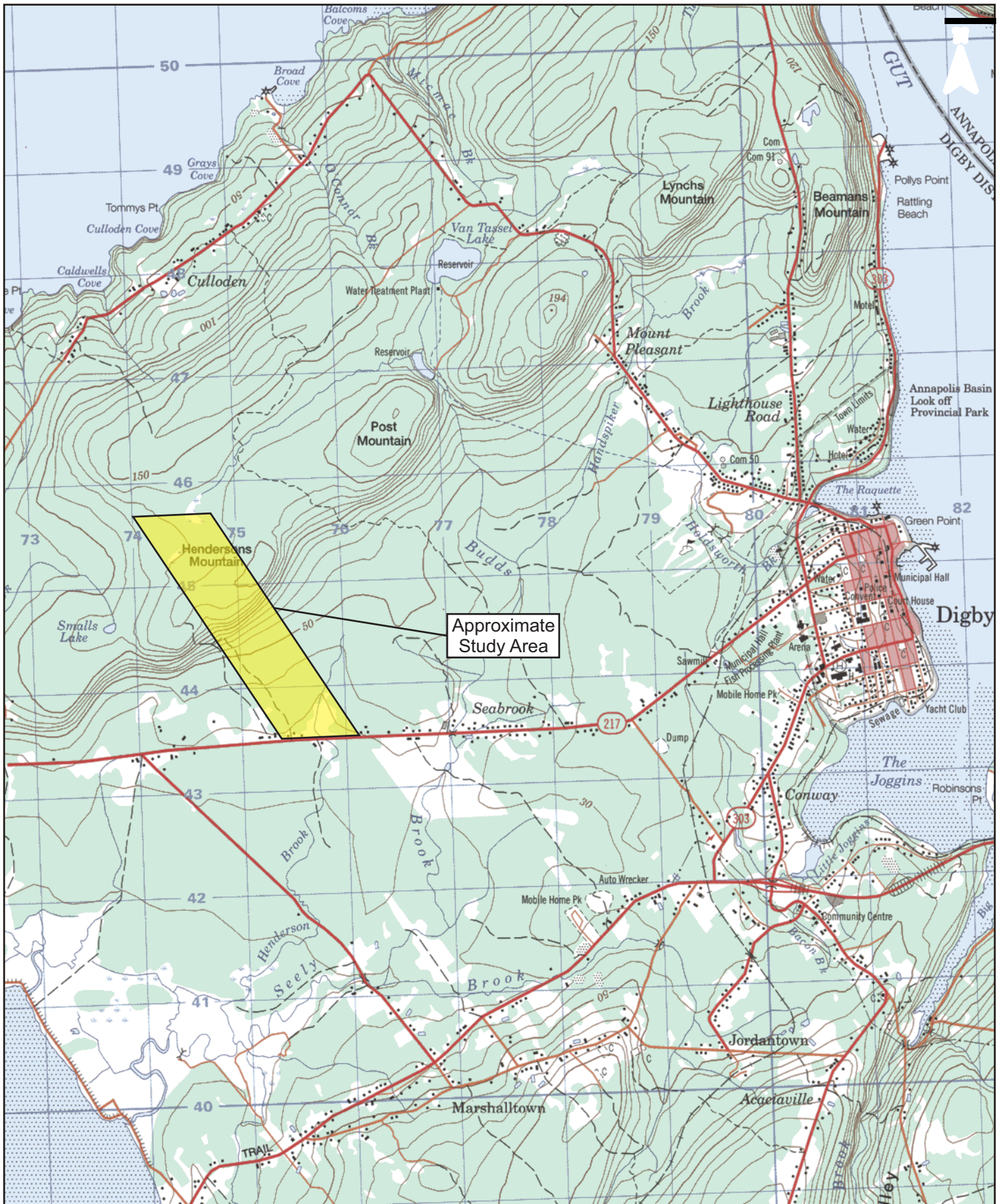
2.0 STUDY AREA

MEL's Seabrook Quarry is located on Digby Necks and Islands Scenic Drive (Highway 217) in Seabrook, Digby County. The survey addressed three properties (PID's 30192975; 30284483; & 30132740), comprising a proposed impact area of approximately 208 hectares. The site is located approximately 1.5 kilometres east of the intersection of Highway 217 and Middle Crossing Road and 2.2 kilometres west of the intersection of Highway 217 and Upper Crossing Road (**Figure 1**). Access to the area can be gained off Highway 217.

The boundaries of the study area are oriented in a roughly northwest - southeast direction and extend north from Highway 217, upslope to Hendersons Mountain, ranging from approximately 40 to 175 metres above sea level (a.s.l.) (**Plate 1**). Hendersons Mountain contains a number of small drainage streams that converge into Henderson Brook, which flows through the southeast portion of the study area. The outlet of Henderson Brook into St. Mary's Bay lies approximately 3.4 kilometres to the southwest. Smalls Lake is located on Henderson Mountain, approximately 900 metres to the west of the study area.



PLATE 1: Seabrook Quarry, Digby County. Facing north. July 25, 2015.



Approximate Study Area



Approximate Study Area


SEABROOK QUARRY EXPANSION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015
SEABROOK, NOVA SCOTIA

Figure 1

September 2015

Scale 1:50 000



	<i>Detailed Study Area</i>	<i>Figure 2</i>
	SEABROOK QUARRY EXPANSION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015	September 2015
	SEABROOK, NOVA SCOTIA	Scale: <i>Scale Bar</i>

3.0 METHODOLOGY

In the spring of 2015, H2O Geo Environmental Services Inc. retained CRM Group, on behalf of MEL to undertake archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the proposed Seabrook 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 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, 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, 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 Mi'kmaw Engagement

Although there was no specific Mi'kmaq 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'kmaq 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

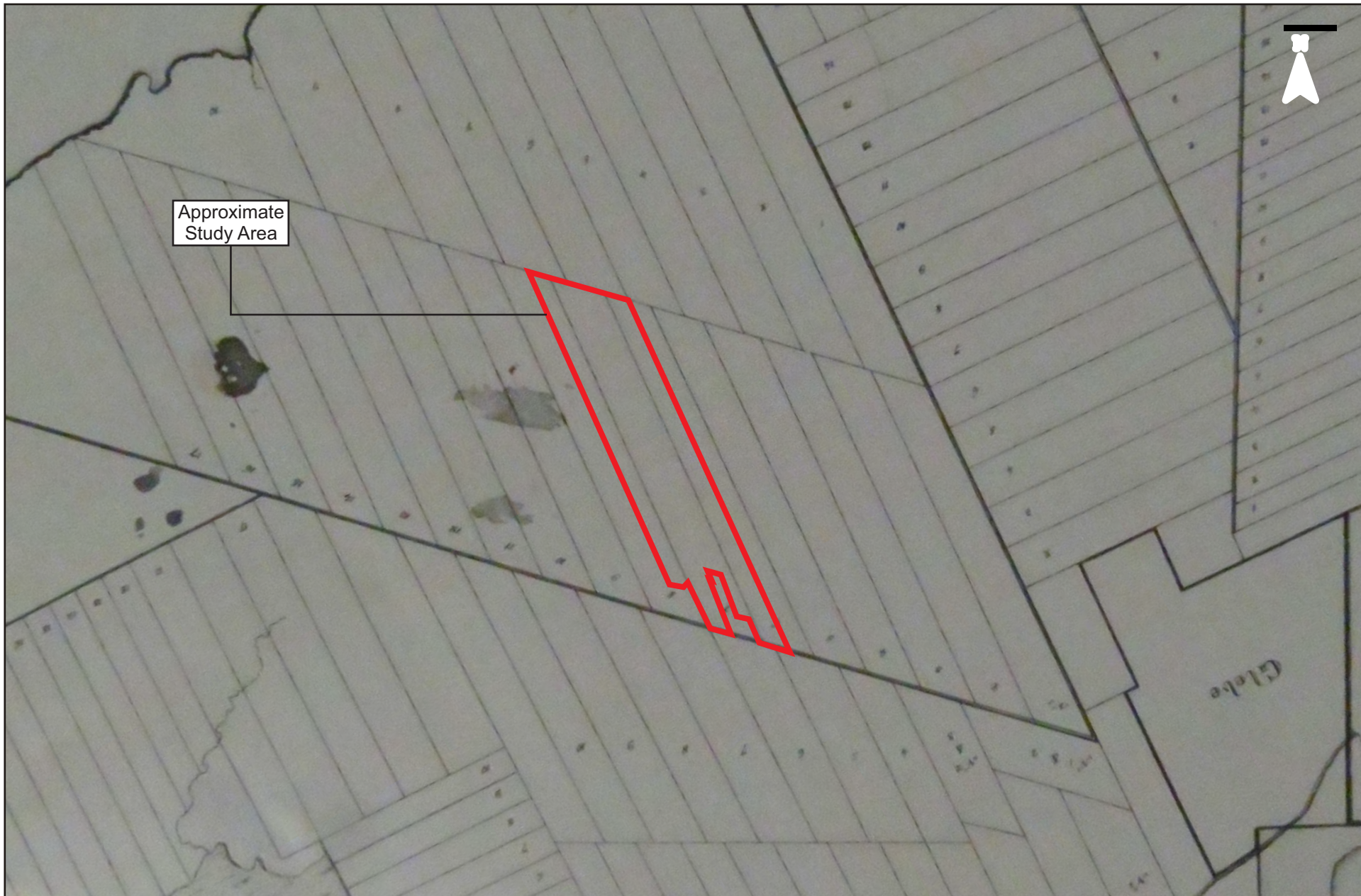
Digby County's long history of human occupation can be seen in the province's archaeological record. There are presently 23 Precontact archaeological sites in Digby County registered with the Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory (MARI). The sites nearest to the Seabrook Quarry study area (Borden Numbers BdDl-01 and BdDl-02) lie along the shore of St. Mary's Bay, in the community of Brighton, approximately 6.1 kilometres to the south-southwest. These sites were documented in 1961 by pioneering archaeologist, John Erskine, and represent shell midden deposits scattered over a ploughed field and reported copper kettle burials. The town of Digby, located approximately 4 kilometers east of the study area, was known as "Oositookun" by the Mi'kmaq, meaning "ear of land" (PANS 1967:169). Henderson Brook is a minor tributary of Seely Brook that originates in the upslope portion of Hendersons Mountain and extends through the southeast corner of the study area. While no registered archaeological sites have been identified in the vicinity of the Seabrook Quarry study area, this may represent an absence of previous archaeological investigation, rather than an absence of archaeological resources.

Although the French settlement of Port Royal was established on the north shore of the Annapolis Basin in 1605, historic maps and written histories suggest that Acadian settlement did not extend west of the basin until after the 1755 Deportation (Lalanne 1684; anonymous n.d. [1738-1748]; Wilson 1900:28; Parker 2000: xiii). When Acadians were first offered grants along St. Mary's Bay in 1768, the location was in the district of Clare, approximately 45 kilometres southwest of Seabrook.


The community of Seabrook was first settled as an agricultural extension of the township of Digby, shortly after its founding in 1783 (NSA 1967:169). By at least 1786, divisions of land grant lots had been surveyed for the entire Digby neck (*Figure 3*). The community, originally known as Gaybrook, was founded along the old road from Digby to Gulliver's Cove (then known as Gulliver's Hole), now Highway 217 (Reg. of Deeds 1796: Book 1B, Page 608; NSA Map Catalogue 230 - 1786). The Seabrook Quarry study area comprises parts of Lots 6, 7 and 8 in Division "E" of the township land grants. In a grant document dating to 1801, settlers Elizabeth Cunningham, Joseph Henderson and Thomas Bayeau are listed as owning Lots 6, 7 and 8, respectively (CLIMC, Old Book 20, Page 83). Hendersons Mountain and Henderson Brook are likely named after the family of settler Joseph Henderson.

Some settlement had, however occurred in the area before that time. Another plan of Digby county, dated to 1790, depicts a slightly different distribution of township grants, but also depicts structures within some lots (*Figure 4*). Division "E" of the township appears to be mostly undeveloped at that time with the exception of two structures along Highway 217. These structures appear to be within lots 9 and 10 of Division "E", placing the structures just outside of the study area. The owner of Lot 9 of Block "E" is listed as belonging to John Hill, while Lot 10 was issued to a John Christian.

The 1871 map of Digby County, by A. H. Church, shows residences in Seabrook along Highway 217. Placing the precise study area within the map is difficult, however homes belonging to a William Hunt and I. Van Tassel may possibly fall within the study area along the highway (*Figure 5*).




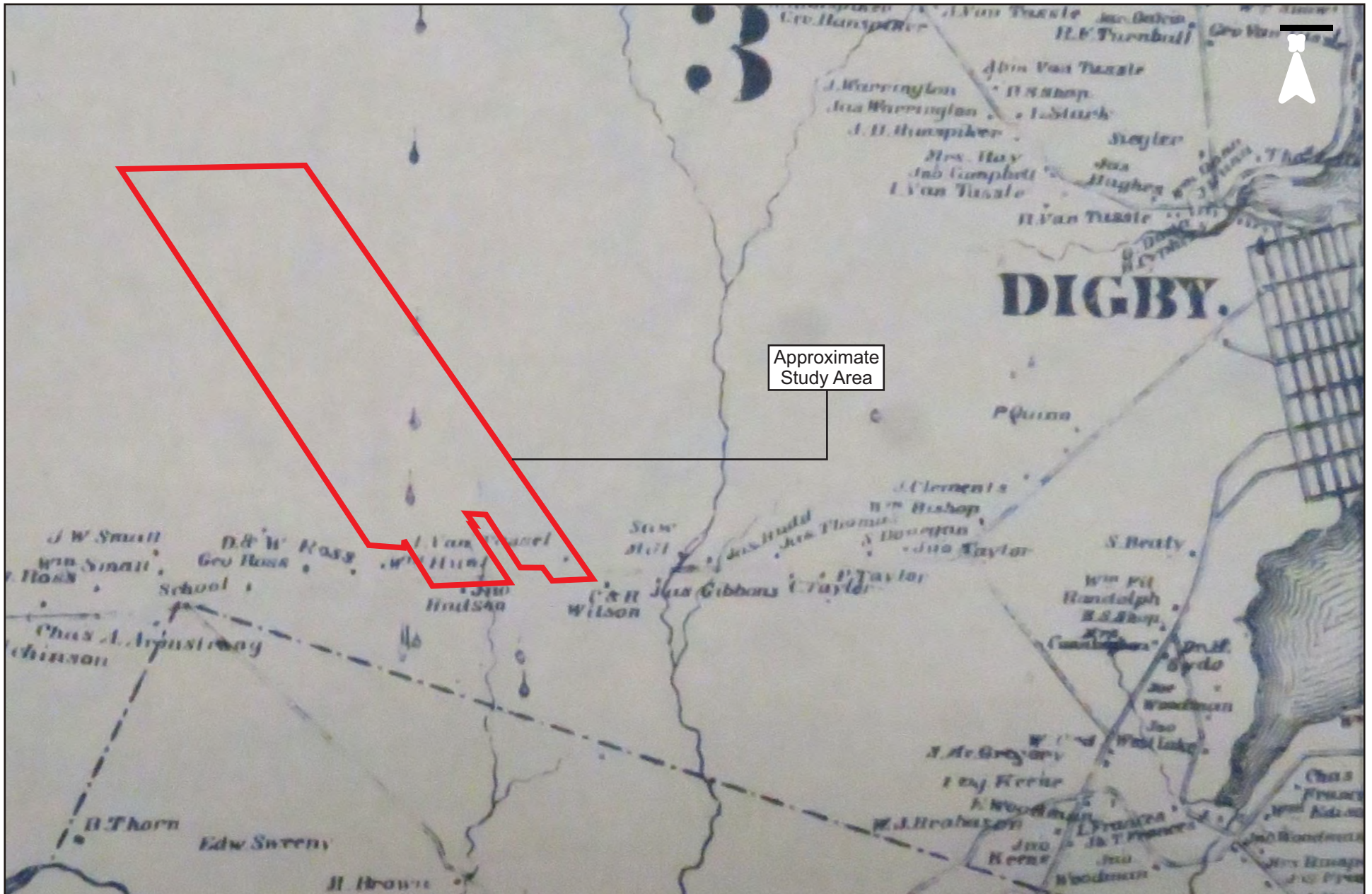
Approximate
Study Area

 <p>CRM Group Cultural Resource Management Group Ltd.</p>	<p><i>Plan of Township of Digby, ca 1786</i></p>	<p><i>Figure 3</i></p>
	<p>SEABROOK QUARRY EXPANSION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015 SEABROOK, NOVA SCOTIA</p>	<p>September 2015</p>



Approximate Study Area

	<i>Digby Co. Portfolio 59, ca 1790</i>	<i>Figure 4</i>
	SEABROOK QUARRY EXPANSION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015 SEABROOK, NOVA SCOTIA	September 2015



Approximate
Study Area

Church Map, ca 1871

Figure 5



SEABROOK QUARRY EXPANSION
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015
 SEABROOK, NOVA SCOTIA

September 2015

Deed records from the twentieth century involving portions of the study area and adjacent residential properties, include references to a historic cemetery. A deed from 1984 for PID # 30284483, within the study area (the former Henderson lot), excludes a parcel of land at the southeast corner of the property. The parcel is 50 feet (~15.2 metres) wide and extends north from highway 217 a distance of 1,200 feet (~365.8 metres) "or until it reaches the northern boundary of a private cemetery located thereon" (Collins to Collins, 1984). A deed from 2015 for PID # 30285134, located at 11713 Highway 217, Seabrook (outside, but adjacent to the study area), includes as the southwest corner of the property "the Southeastern corner of land of Henderson Cemetery" (Lutwick to Porter, 2015). A 1998 survey plan for the southeast portion of PID # 30284483 shows the 50 foot wide reservation for the Henderson Cemetery (*Figure 6*).

Historic aerial photography shows a number of roads extending north into the study area from Highway 217, including a historic road within the Henderson lot, a portion of which is now used as the main quarry access road (*Figure 7*). The photos show changes in vegetation along historic property boundaries, indicating past land use on various properties.

Aside from settlement along Highway 217, the background study did not indicate any Euro-Canadians settlement in the northern portion of the study area, including the extreme upslope and plateau of Hendersons Mountain.

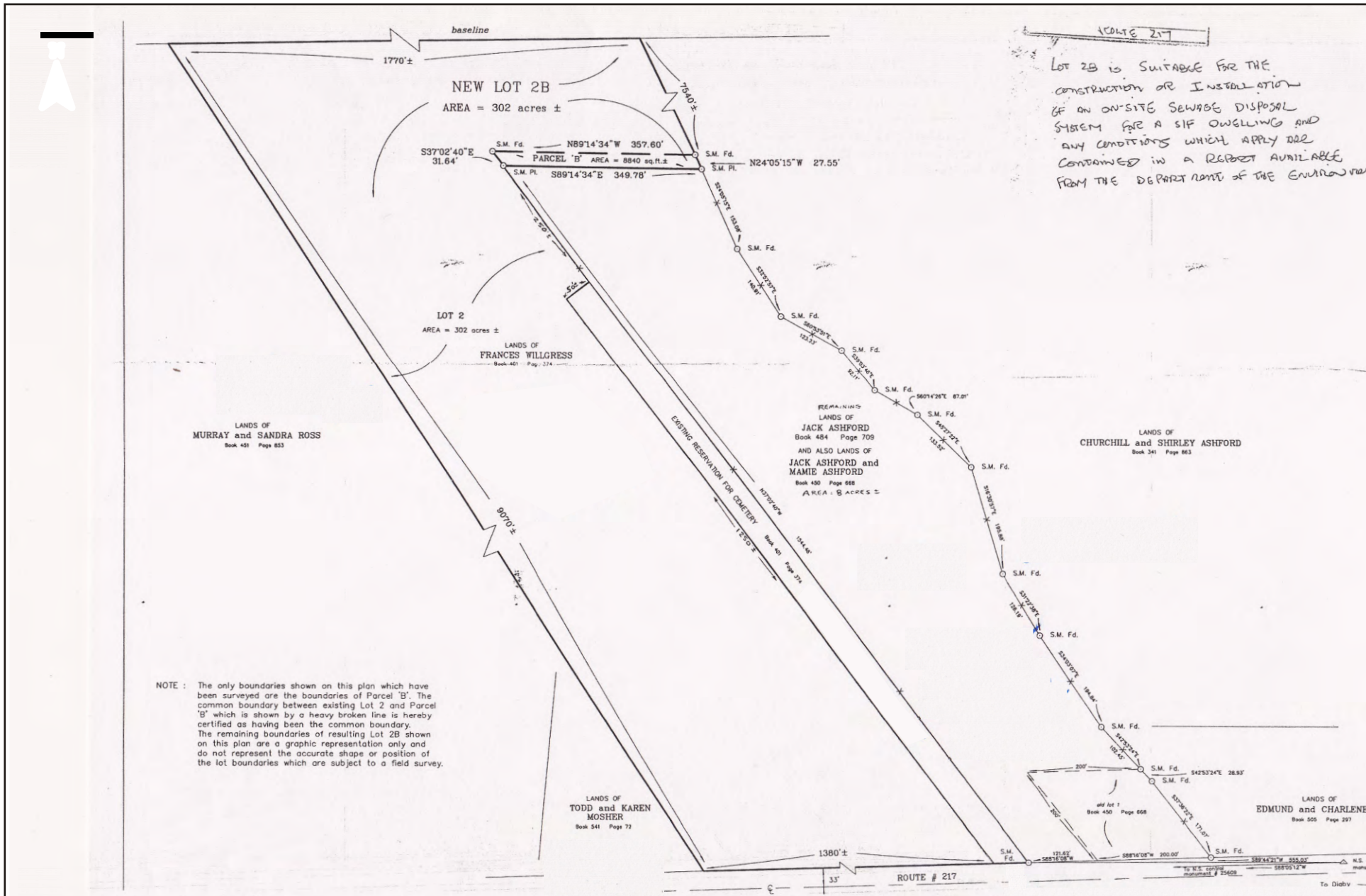
4.2 Mi'kmaq Engagement

CRM Group's request to KMKNO's ARD for information regarding traditional or historic Mi'kmaq use of the study area did not reveal any additional information specific to the study area.

4.3 Field Reconnaissance

The archaeological reconnaissance was undertaken on July 25-26, 2015 under partly cloudy 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 northern and southern halves, which were then systematically field walked (*Figure 8*). The active quarry site comprises a section of the north central portion of the study area. The central portion of the study area also exhibited extreme slope, making it unsuitable for human habitation. Elevation of Hendersons Mountain rises approximately 114 metres, over a 450 metre area, from 58 metres a.s.l. to 172 metres a.s.l. (*Plate 2*).

The terrain varied widely across the over 200 hectare study area. Contained within it were areas of wetland, new and mature growth forest, as well as some areas that exhibited signs of past land use in the form of current and historic logging and field clearing. 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. Wetlands especially contained various grass species and roadways were sometimes bordered by vestigial wild rose and raspberry bushes and sporadic hawthorn. Several small creek beds flowing from Hendersons Mountain were identified across the study area. Most had run dry by the time of the mid-summer reconnaissance. Artificial runoff watercourses have been created since the quarry began, by the placement of culverts during construction of the main quarry access road.



Plan of Sub-Division for New Lot 2b, 1998

Figure 6

SEABROOK QUARRY EXPANSION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015
SEABROOK, NOVA SCOTIA

September 2015





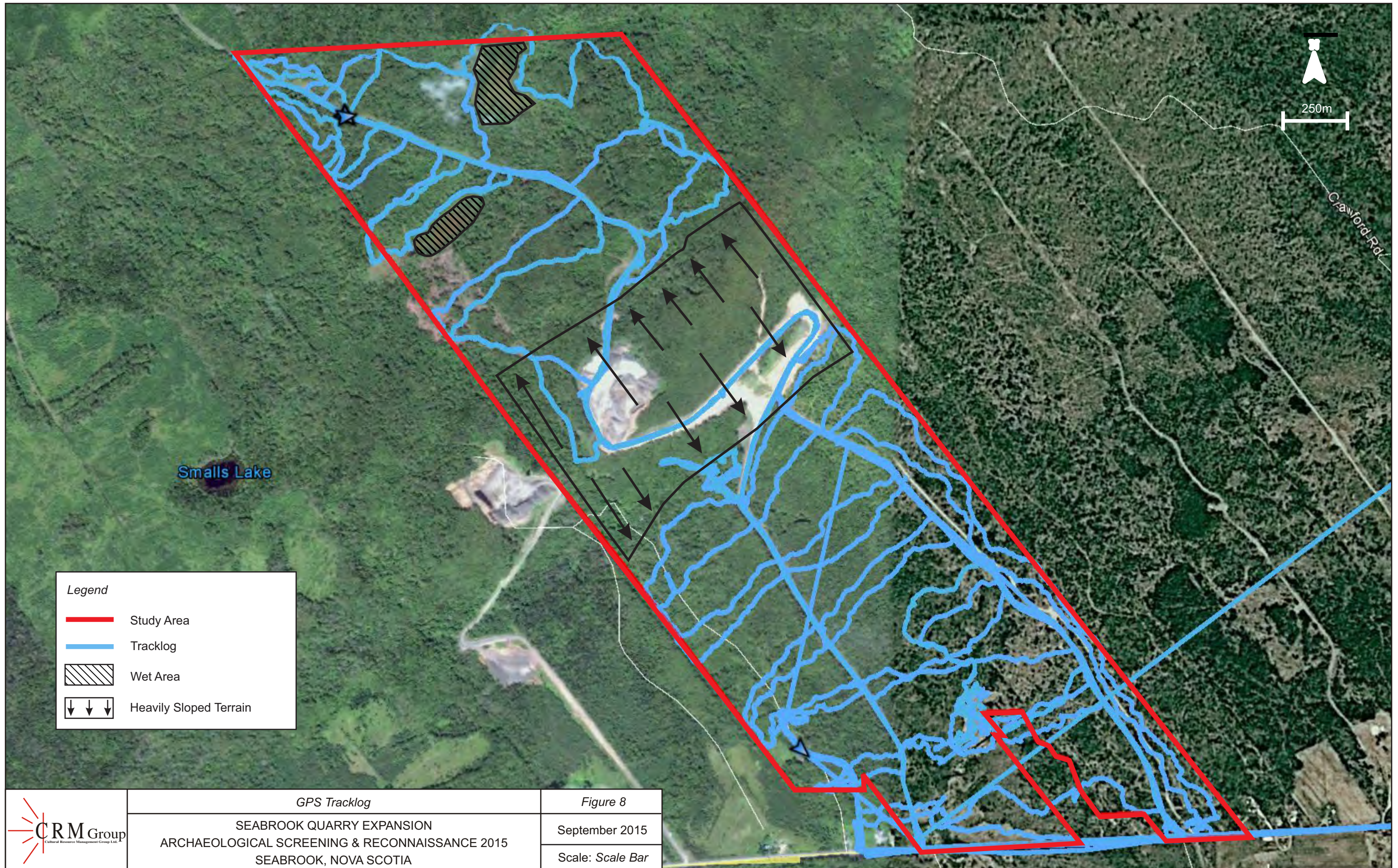
Aerial Photo, 1945

Figure 7



SEABROOK QUARRY EXPANSION
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015
 SEABROOK, NOVA SCOTIA

September 2015



Legend

- Study Area
- Tracklog
- Wet Area
- Heavily Sloped Terrain



<i>GPS Tracklog</i>	<i>Figure 8</i>
SEABROOK QUARRY EXPANSION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015 SEABROOK, NOVA SCOTIA	September 2015
	Scale: <i>Scale Bar</i>



PLATE 2: View from main quarry access road; facing southwest. July 26, 2015.

The entire northern portion of the study area exhibited low archaeological potential, being too steep, wet, uneven, rocky or isolated from early travelways (watercourses, portage routes or roads) to have significant potential to contain tangible evidence of past human use (*Figure 8*). The northern portion of the study area contains two areas of wetland or bog (*Plate 3*). The area also contains logging roads and ATV trails in various states of use, but in general, the terrain was sloped, hummocky and exhibited no signs of historic settlement.



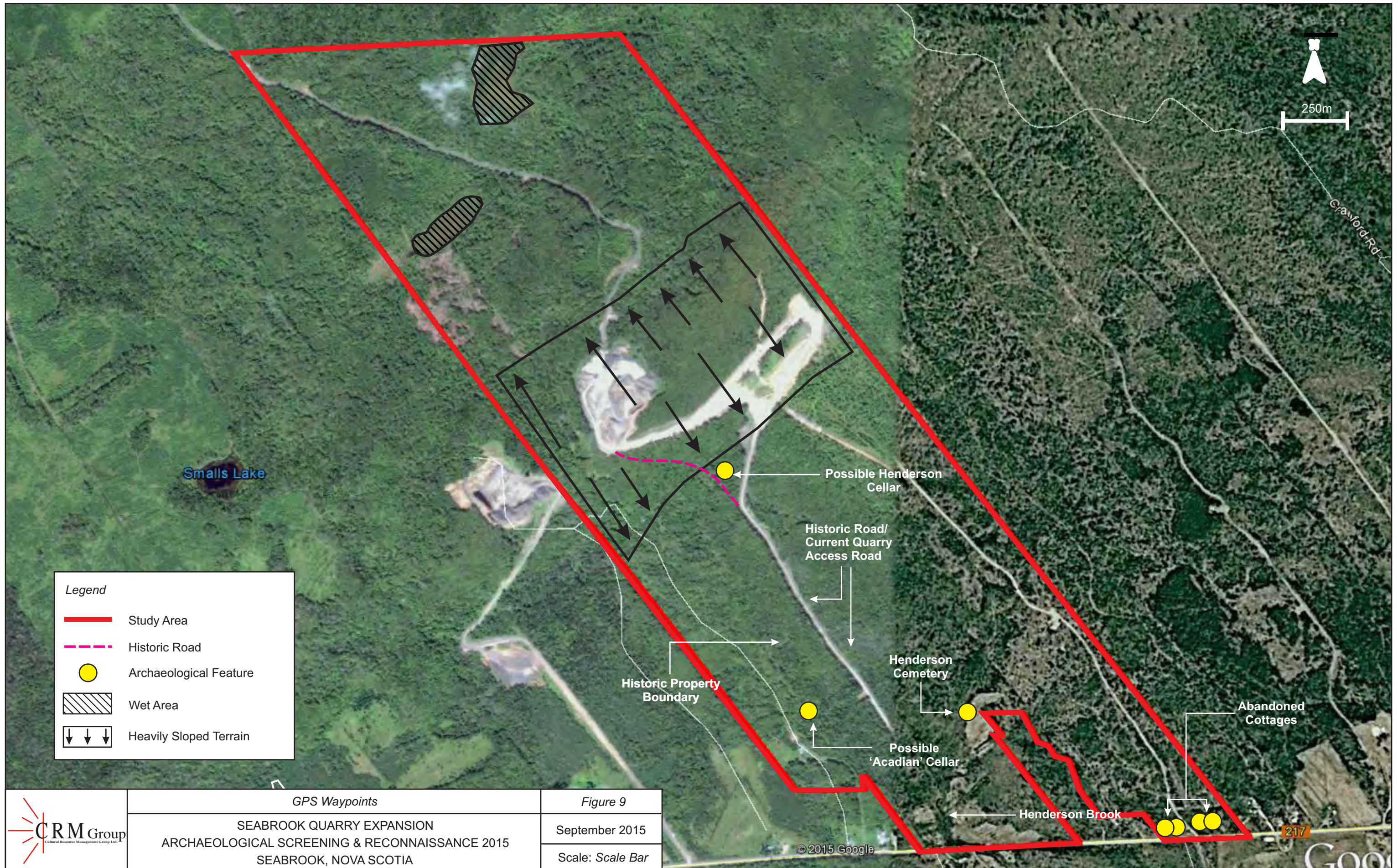
PLATE 3: Wetland in the northeast corner of the study area; facing northeast. July 26, 2015.

The southern portion of the study area, from the southern edge of the extreme slope of Hendersons Mountain to Highway 217, exhibited some signs of historic land use in the form of historic roads, fencing, and field clearing (**Plates 4, 5 & 6**). Historic fencing was identified extending north-south at various locations along the east and west boundaries demarking PID # 30284483, the original Henderson lot. Field clearing, in the form of stone piles, was also identified within this lot. The stone piles, while moss-covered, had no soil accumulation between the stones, suggesting their creation within the past century or so.



PLATE 4: Historic logging road in the southern portion of the study area; facing north. July 25, 2015.

In addition to the overall indication of past land use, three archaeological features were identified within the southern portion of the study area (**Figure 9**). The Henderson family cemetery was located within the original Henderson lot, at UTM 20T 275848E 4943865N (**Figure 8**). It consists of five headstones and one footstone belonging to members of the family of original Seabrook settler, Joseph Henderson (**Plates 5 to 10**). **Table 1** summarizes details of each of the headstones. Marked graves include the following: family patriarch Joseph Henderson who died in 1852 at age 84; John Henderson, presumed son of Joseph, and his wife Margaret Ann, who died in 1879 and 1917, respectively; and, children of John and Margaret Ann - their daughter, Mary Jane, who died in 1863 and son, George, who died in 1869. Headstone 2 in **Table 1** is a family stone and includes the cenotaphs of four individuals, three of which - John, Mary Jane and George - each have individual stones. The family stone inscription for Mary Jane includes the date of death as January 19, 1863, while her actual headstone lists it as January 12, 1863. She is described as living for only 12 days. Mary Jane's grave also contains a footstone with the inscription "M.J. II". George Henderson died at age one year, nine months. Both children died in the month of January, a testament to the hardships faced by early settlers to Nova Scotia. Of the six stones, five are standing, while George's lies flat. It is unknown if the cemetery contains any additional graves.



Legend

- Study Area
- - - Historic Road
- Archaeological Feature
- ▨ Wet Area
- ↓ ↓ ↓ Heavily Sloped Terrain



GPS Waypoints

SEABROOK QUARRY EXPANSION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015
SEABROOK, NOVA SCOTIA

Figure 9

September 2015

Scale: Scale Bar



PLATE 5: Historic fencing in southern portion of the study area; facing east. July 26, 2015.



PLATE 6: Historic field clearing pile in southern portion of the study area. July 26, 2015.

Table 1: Summary of Henderson Family Cemetery

Stone Type	Name	Born	Died	Age	Decoration
Headstone 1	Joseph Henderson	ca. 1768	Dec. 25, 1852	84y	Weeping willow
Headstone 2	John Henderson	Sept. 10, 1815	Jan. 31, 1879	64y	Scrolling vine
	Margaret Ann Henderson	Jan. 19, 1830	May 5, 1917	87y	
	Mary Jane Henderson	Jan 2, 1863	Jan. 19, 1863	17d	
	George Henderson	April 8, 1867	Jan 13, 1869	1y, 9mo	
Headstone 3	John Henderson	ca. 1815	Jan. 31, 1879	64y	Pointing hand
Headstone 4	Mary Jane Henderson	ca. 1863	Jan. 12, 1863	12d	Rose; includes footstone
Headstone 5	George Henderson	ca. 1867	Jan. 12, 1869	1y, 9mo	Plant



PLATE 7: Headstone 1, of Joseph Henderson. January 26, 2015.



PLATE 8: Headstone 2, of John, Margaret Ann, Mary Jane and George Henderson. July 26, 2015.



PLATE 9: Headstone 3, of John Henderson. July 26, 2015.



PLATE 10: Headstone 4, of Mary Jane Henderson. July 26, 2015.



PLATE 11: Footstone of Headstone 4. July 26, 2015.



PLATE 12: Headstone 5, of George Henderson. July 26, 2015.

The cemetery was located approximately 70 metres south of Henderson Brook, on the edge of a clearing, populated by wild blueberry and rose bushes and a small number of Hawthorn trees. The area was thoroughly surveyed, and no other archaeological features were identified in the vicinity.

The second archaeological feature identified during the reconnaissance is a large dry-stone cellar or building foundation, within the Henderson lot, located at UTM 20 T 275129E 4944585N (*Plates 13 & 14*). Situated at the base of Hendersons Mountain, approximately 83 metres west of the main quarry access road, the cellar measures 7 metres east-west by 8 metres north-south and is approximately 1.75 metres deep in the southwest corner. The southwest wall of the cellar is intact, while the southern, northern and eastern sides consist of mounded and collapsed stone. The northwest corner contains a second row of tiered stone, approximately 1.5 metres exterior to, and west of, the first (*Plate 15*).



PLATE 13: West wall of Henderson cellar; facing southwest. July 26, 2015.



PLATE 14: Mounded stone at east side of Henderson cellar; facing north. July 26, 2015.



PLATE 15: Short section of off-set foundation wall at northwest corner of Henderson cellar; facing west. July 26, 2015.

Located approximately 20 metres west of the cellar is a historic road extending north, upslope to Hendersons Mountain (*Plate 16*). This road merges with the main quarry access road approximately 100 metres southeast of the cellar and formed part of the historic road used by the quarry (*Figure 9*).



PLATE 16: Historic road west of Henderson cellar; facing northwest. July 16, 2015.

Given its location within the original Henderson lot, the cellar may be remains of the original Henderson family homestead. The area surrounding the cellar was sloped and rocky, despite several piles of stone from apparent historic field clearing. No other archaeological features or deposits were identified within the vicinity of the cellar.

The final archaeological feature is a second, smaller cellar, located within the study area at UTM 20T 275368E 4943863N, at the rear of 11585 Highway 217, owned by Mr. Murray Ross (**Figure 9**). The cellar is approximately 2.5 metres wide by 2.5 metres long and consists of two to three layers of tiered stone measuring approximately 40 centimetres deep (**Plates 16 & 17**). Mr. Ross, explained that his family, who has owned his current property for over a century, did not know of a building that ever stood on the site. His family tradition states that the cellar belonged to a group of Acadians, who avoided capture by British forces by escaping to the area following the Deportation in 1755. The area was accessible by an ATV trail and the immediate vicinity around the cellar appeared flat and artificially leveled. No other archaeological features or deposits were identified at this location.



PLATE 17: Small stone-lined depression on Ross property; facing south. July 25, 2015.

Henderson Brook, which flows through the southeast portion of the study area, is a shallow, slow moving and meandering watercourse, averaging 1 metre to 2.5 metres wide (**Plate 19**). It contains several small, level plateaus along its route through the study area. However, due to its relatively small size and the low potential for resource extraction, and its distance from portage routes, the vicinity of Henderson Brook is ascribed low potential for encountering Precontact or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. Other cultural features of note included several abandoned cottages in the woods along Highway 217 (**Plate 20 & 21**). According to resident Murray Ross, the cottages were brought on site by the owner and never used. They are of twentieth century construction.



PLATE 18: Tiered stone of Ross property cellar feature. July 25, 2015.



PLATE 19: Henderson Brook flowing through the southeast portion of the study area; facing north. July 25, 2015.



PLATE 20: Abandoned cottage along Highway 217; facing north. July 25, 2015.



PLATE 21: Abandoned and collapsed cottage along Highway 217; facing north. July 25, 2015.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2015 archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the Seabrook Quarry Expansion study area consisted of historical background research and a visual reconnaissance. It did not involve sub-surface testing. The background research and field reconnaissance conducted by CRM Group determined the northern portion of the study area to exhibit low potential for encountering either Native (both Precontact and historic) or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, while the southern portion included signs of historic land use and contains three archaeological features.

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

1. It is recommended that a zone of non-disturbance, with a 25 metre radius, totaling 50 metres in width, be established surrounding the Henderson Family Cemetery. This zone would be created to help protect the integrity of known and potential unknown human burials within the cemetery.
2. It is recommended that the 30 metre by 30 metre area comprising the possible Henderson family homestead cellar be avoided and protected during quarry development and operation. If it cannot be avoided, it is recommended that the area be subjected to archaeological testing, in the form of shovel tests, to investigate the extent, complexity, integrity and significance of the identified feature prior to any quarry-related ground disturbance.
3. It is recommended that the 30 metre by 30 metre area comprising the possible Acadian cellar located at the rear of the Murray Ross property be avoided and protected during quarry development and operation. If it cannot be avoided, it is recommended that the area be subjected to archaeological testing, in the form of shovel tests, to investigate the extent, complexity, integrity and significance of the identified feature prior to any quarry-related ground disturbance.
4. It is recommended that the remainder of the study area, as defined and depicted in this report, be cleared of any requirement for future archaeological investigation.
5. In the unlikely event that archaeological deposits or human remains are encountered during activities associated with the Seabrook 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

Anonymous

n.d. [1738-48] [Map of Acadia]. Manuscript. In Dawson 1988: 133.

Anonymous

1786 Plan of Township of Digby, 1786. Nova Scotia Archives Map Collection, 230 - 1786. Halifax: Nova Scotia Archives.

Church, Ambrose F.

1871 *Topographical Township Map of Digby County, Nova Scotia*. Halifax: A.F. Church & Co.

Collins to Collins

1984 Deed - Patrick J. Collins to Francis S. Collins. Book 390, Page 195. Halifax: Nova Scotia Registry of Deeds.

Crown to Hatfield and Others

1800 Grant - Crown to Isaac Hatfield and 275 Others. Old Book 20, Page 83. Halifax: Crown Land Information Management Centre.

Dawson, Joan

1988 *The Mapmaker's Eye: Nova Scotia through Early Maps*. Nimbus Publishing Limited and The Nova Scotia Museum: Halifax.

2007 *The Mapmakers' Legacy: Nineteenth Century Nova Scotia through Maps*. Nimbus Publishing Limited: Halifax.

Hill to Robinson

1796 Deed - John Hill to George Robinson. Book 1B, p. 608. Halifax: Nova Scotia Registry of Deeds.

Lalanne

1684 Carte des Costes de l'acadie 1684. Manuscript. In Dawson 1988: 17.

Lutwick to Porter

2015 Deed - Derrick Lutwick to Dylan Porter, PID # 30285134. Halifax: Nova Scotia Registry of Deeds.

Nova Scotia Archives

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

Parker, Mike

2000 *Historic Digby: Images of Our Past*. Nimbus Publishing Limited: Halifax.