

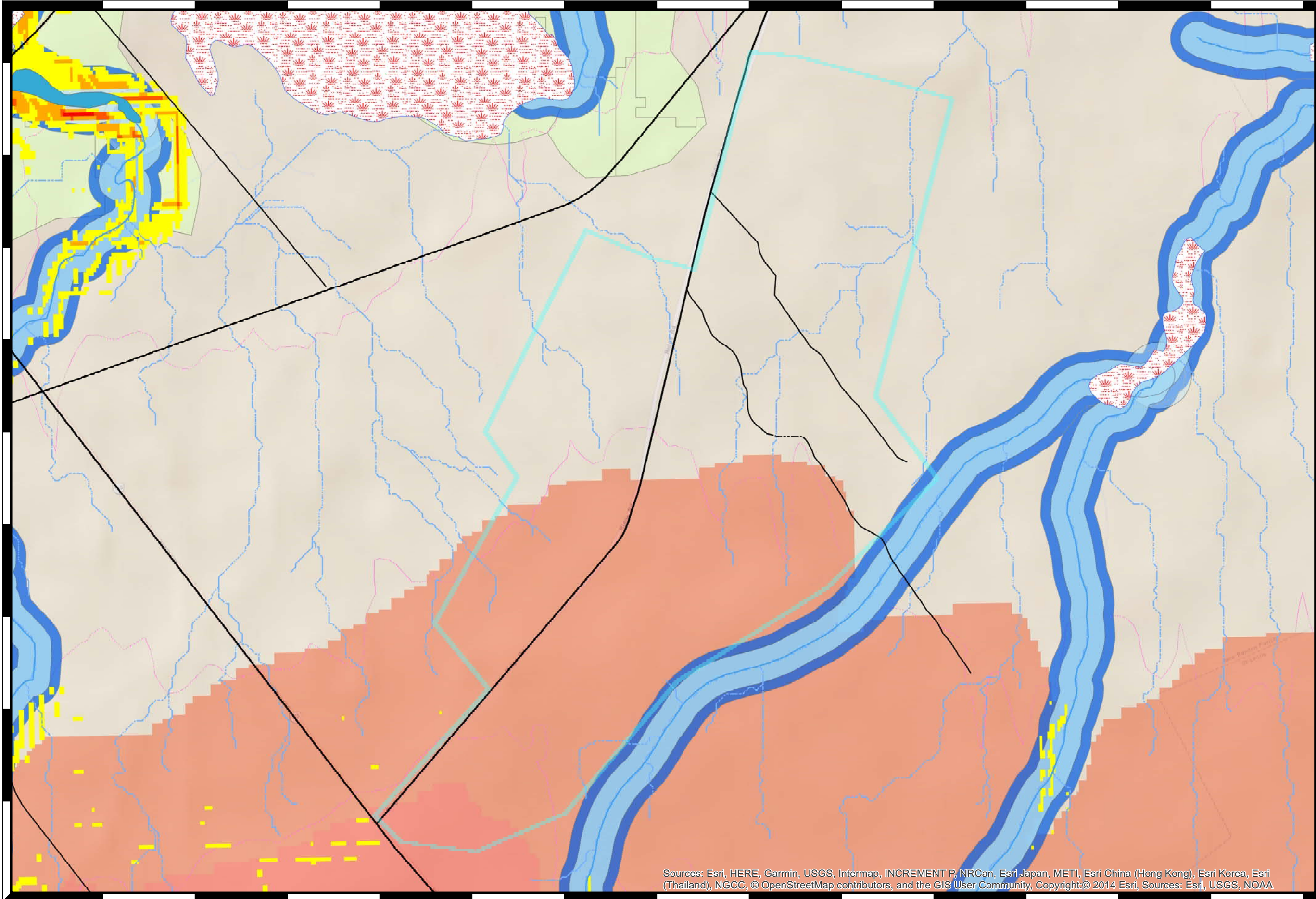
APPENDIX L: ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

Figure no.:1

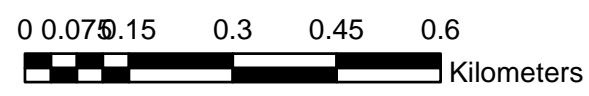


Legend

- SymbolID**
- 0
 - 2017 Historic
 - 2017 Precontact
 - June52012UndefinedSites
 - June52012SuspectedShipwrecks
 - June52012Shipwrecks
 - June52012SuspectedPlaneCrash
 - June52012RecordedPlaneCrash
 - June52012ProtoHistoricSite
 - 2014PrecontactSites
 - June52012HistoricSites
 - June52012Cemeteries
 - New Brunswick Portage Routes
- waterbody**
- <all other values>
- WATER_CODE**
- AQ
 - LK
 - ON
 - PN
 - RV
 - SL
 - WA
- Roads**
- <all other values>
- TRANSPORTA**
- 1
 - 3
 - 2
 - PortageBuffer4
 - PortageBuffer
 - c2017Historic_Buffer1
 - c2017Precontact_Buffer2
 - wetland
- watercourse**
- <all other values>
- WATERCOURS**
- 1
 - 2
 - Predicted Flow Channel
- Slope_demnb2**
- <VALUE>**
- 0 - 25.36652904
 - 25.36652905 - 60.23010614
 - 60.23010615 - 72.92877099
 - 72.928771 - 77.50883873
 - 77.50883874 - 80.67965486
 - 80.67965487 - 83.85047099
 - 83.850471 - 89.83979034
 - High Potential1
 - Medium Potential1
- MarinePaleoShoreline**
- VALUE**
- 0 - 28
 - 28.00000001 - 38
 - 38.00000001 - 48
 - 48.00000001 - 810
 - Alluvial Sediments



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright:© 2014 Esri, Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA



Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Wind Farm near Pokeshaw, NB
Permit #: 2018 NB 103

Prepared for

McCallum Environmental

by

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ABSTRACT

On September 27th, 2018, an archaeological pedestrian survey took place at a portion of a proposed wind farm development south of Pokeshaw, NB. The pedestrian survey was undertaken to identify any extant heritage/archaeological features of significance, any visible significant artifacts or if any potential exists for the presence of buried archaeological sites.



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INTRODUCTION

On behalf of IFE Project Management Canada Inc., McCallum Environmental commissioned the work of an archaeologist to mitigate the potential negative effects of a portion of a proposed wind farm, south of Pokeshaw (PIDs 20150868 & 20811477). As part of the proposed wind farm development, 2 discreet portions of different parcels of land measuring ~120 m long by 35 m wide and ~80 m long by 20 m wide was assessed for the presence of heritage resources and the potential for buried archaeological resources.



PREVIOUS RESEARCH

There are not any archaeological sites that have been previously recorded at Archaeological Services New Brunswick within the vicinity of the proposed construction activities.

The Borden system is a nation-wide, geographically based method for recording sites of archaeological value. In New Brunswick, each Borden block is 10 minutes of latitude by 10 minutes of longitude. Each of these blocks is referred to by a four-letter code, which describes the location of that particular block. Consequently, sites within each Borden block are numbered sequentially in the order in which they are reported. The Borden block that is of concern to this report CkDh.



METHODS

The information presented in this report was gained through research of relevant documents found at Archaeological Services in Fredericton and published materials, including topographic and surficial geology maps & reports, aerial photographs, and the New Brunswick Register of Historic Places. The field component was conducted using intensive visual inspection through pedestrian surveying. The area that is scheduled to be impacted by ground disturbing activities was surveyed (see Figures 1-3).



RESULTS

A review of early aerial photographs (1945 7894/077) failed to indicate any extant cultural features of interest within the assessment area. The air photos from 1945 reveals that the areas to be assessed are forested. A surficial geology map of the region from 1985 (Thibault) illustrates that the project area is within ~150 m outside of the reported maximum limit inundated by marine high water at the end of the last glaciation (see Figure 3) for the area assessed by Rte 135 and ~1.7 km inside at the assessed turbine location. During the course of the pedestrian survey, a portion of the near surface geology immediately adjacent to the project area was exposed. For most of this exposed ground, a silty/sand was recognised with pebbles and some cobbles.

At the area assessed adjacent to Rte 135, the location was forested and rose slightly in elevation from Ridge Road south to the power line. The ground surface did not offer any obvious indication that this location had been ploughed in the past and no extant features were observed.

At the proposed turbine location, further east along Ridge Road, a large clear cut was observed. This clear cut (see Figures 5 & 7) extends ~130 m from the North River (see Figure 6) and is at least as wide. The stream had only a minor amount of water in its narrow and shallow channel (at dirt road crossing), despite recent rain. No extant features or artifacts of significance were observed at this location. According to the supplied predictive model, the area of concern at this location is between 50-80 m from the stream. This location, and the remaining four turbine locations reside within the maximum marine submergence at the end of the last glaciation.

No evidence of significant extant structures or artifacts were visible during the desktop survey or in the field.



CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

On September 27th, 2018, an archaeological pedestrian survey took place at a proposed wind farm development south of Pokeshaw, NB. The assessment of the subject properties resulted in a failure to identify any significant artifacts or features. While there is a small stream/channel immediately south of the easternmost turbine location, its size and distance to the proposed area of impact fails to act as a trigger for additional archaeological fieldwork. The project area adjacent to Rte 135 had been forested in the past but no obvious indications of habitation, farming or other activities of interest.

If any change to the proposed footprint of this project is anticipated, then consultation with a permitted archaeologist should occur to ensure a minimal amount of damage to any buried heritage that may be present.



REFERENCES

NB Archaeological Services Unit

2012 *Guidelines and Procedures for Conducting Professional Archaeological Assessments in New Brunswick.* Archaeological Services Unit, Fredericton.

Thibault, J.

1985 *Granular Aggregate Resources of Grande Anse 21/P14.* Plate 86-226. Province of New Brunswick, Dept. of Natural Resources.



APPENDIX



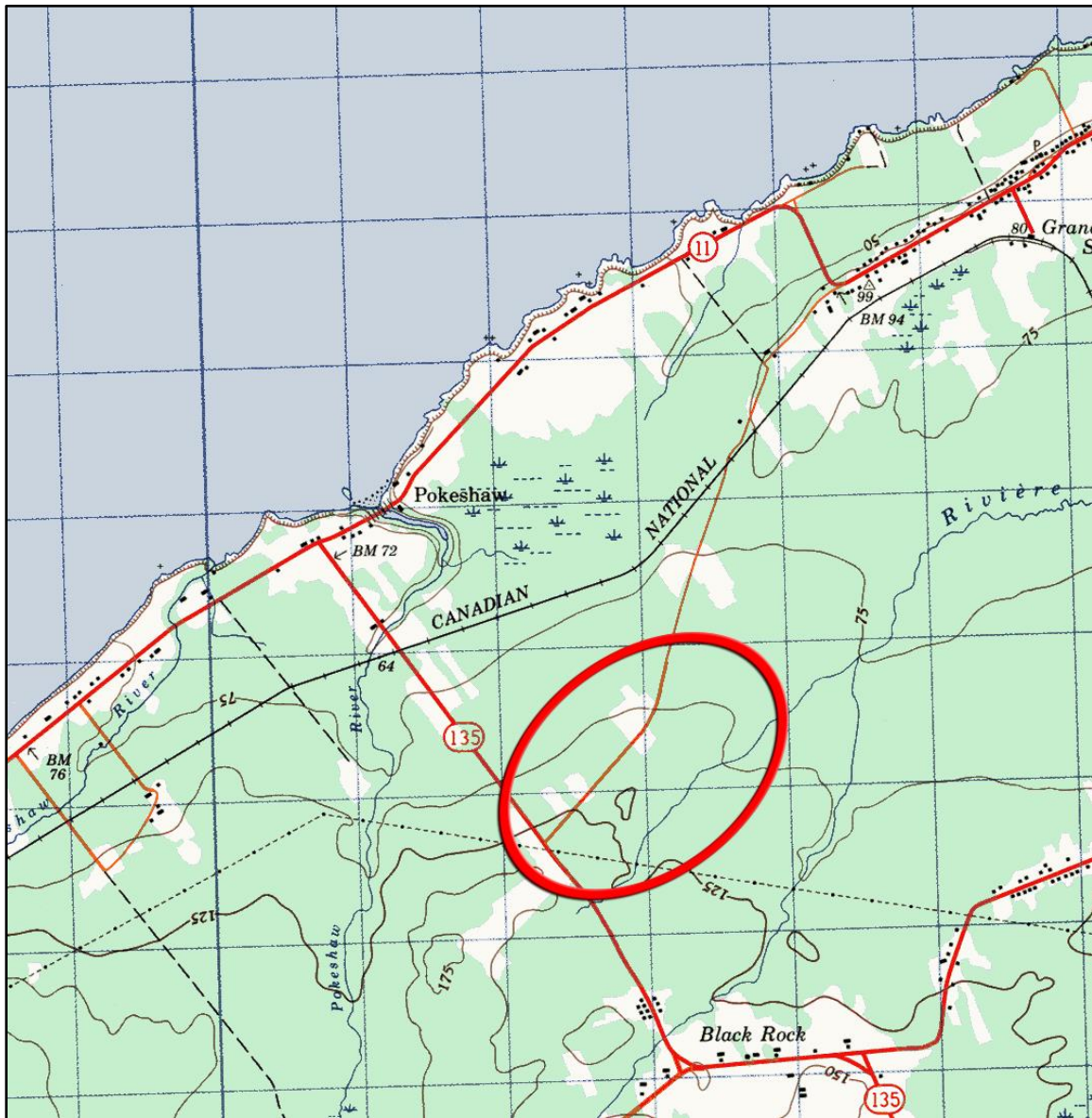


Figure 1: Approximate location of the proposed wind farm assessment (circled in red) 21 P/14.

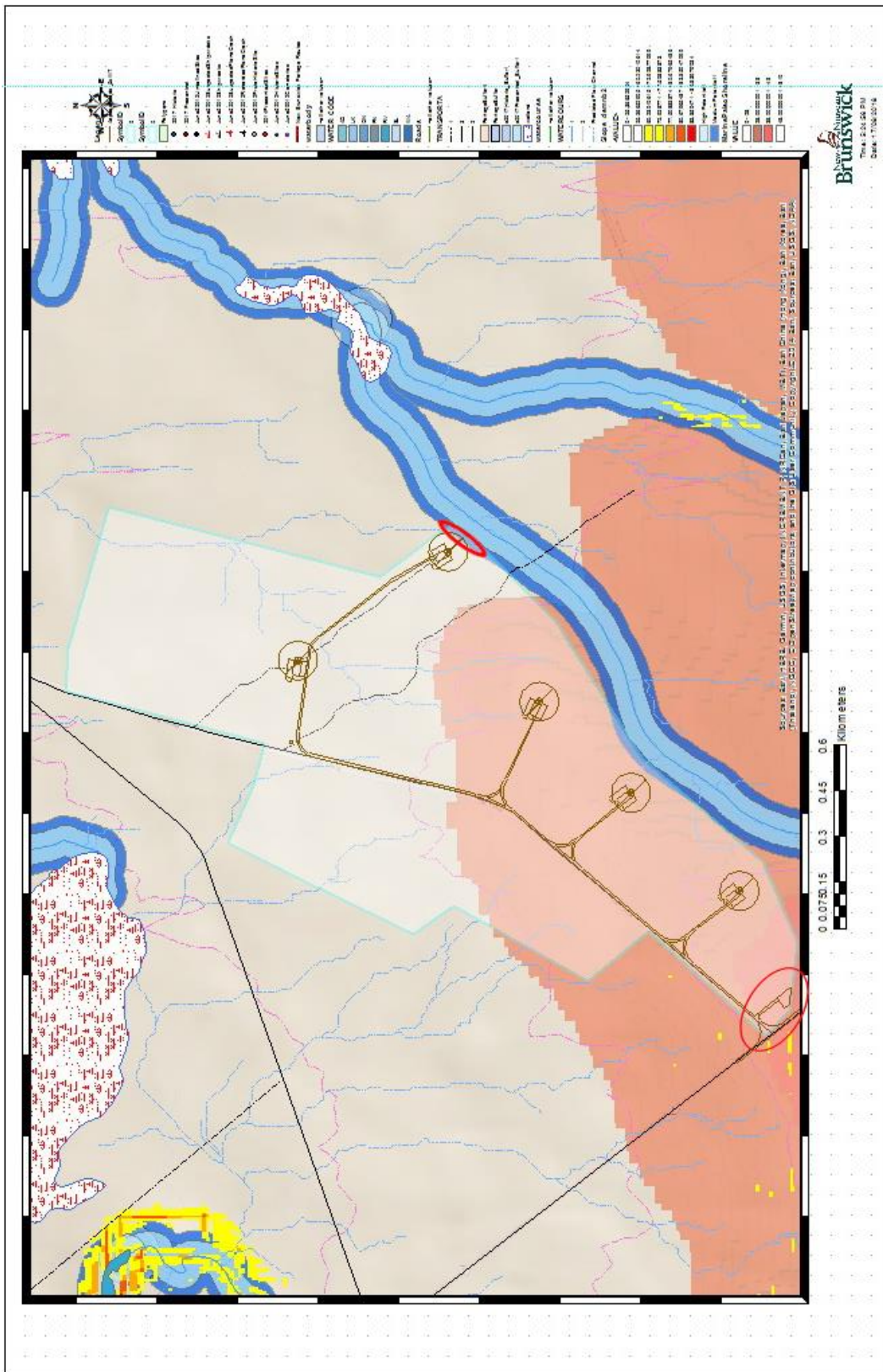


Figure 2: Assessment areas in circled in red on predictive model.

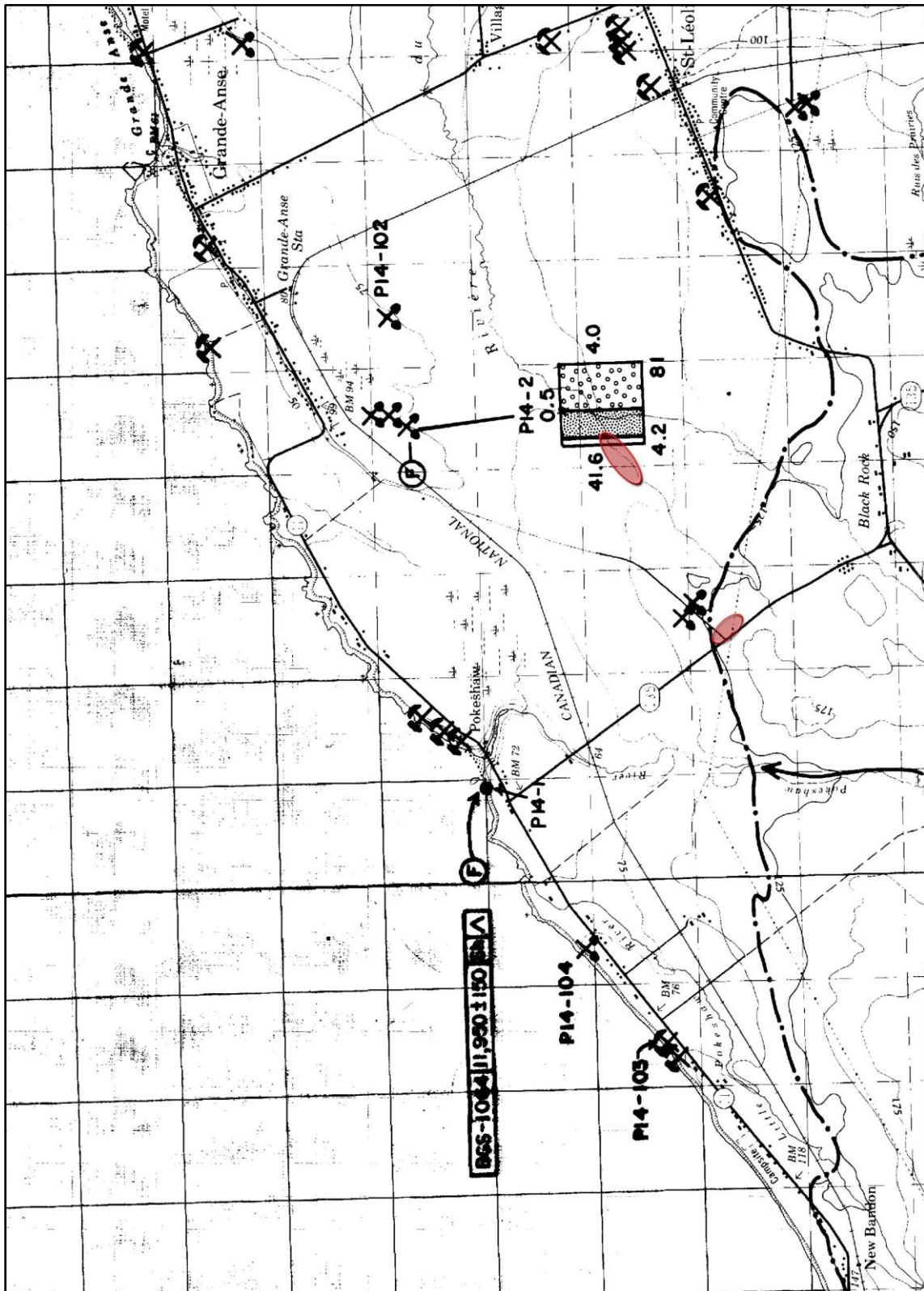


Figure 3: Surficial geology map of the region with assessment area in red (Thibault 1985).



Figure 4: Area assessed at Ridge Road & Rte 135 – facing south.



Figure 5: From north end of clear cut at turbine location - facing south-east.





Figure 6: At the stream, south of the turbine, facing north-east.



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Figure 8: GPS track log.

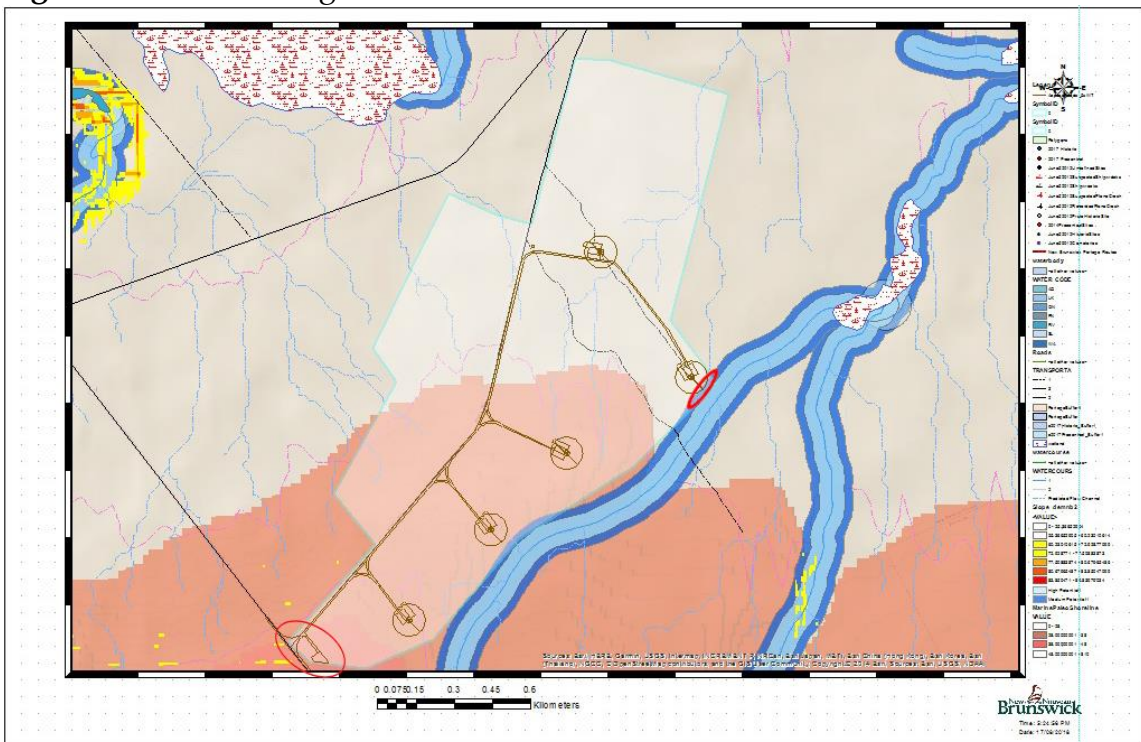


Figure 9: Supplied predictive model.

