



**Special Events in  
the Southwest  
Nova Scotia  
National Historic  
Sites of Canada**

**Replacement Class  
Screening Report  
Extension**

**August 2009**



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## 1A Introduction

The purpose of this Replacement Class Screening Report (RCSR) extension is to broaden the applicability of the Replacement Class Screening Report *Special Events in the Halifax Defence Complex* (Parks Canada, 2009), hereafter, the declared RCSR, to include other Mainland Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. This extension amends areas in the declared RCSR where wording is specific to the Halifax Defence Complex. It also provides background information regarding the National Historic Sites covered by this RCSR extension and examines environmental, residual, and cumulative effects resulting from special events at these locations.

The National Historic Sites of Canada covered by this RCSR extension will hereafter be referred to as the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. They include Fort Anne, Scots Fort<sup>1</sup>, Port Royal, Melanson Settlement, Fort Edward, and Grand Pré National Historic Sites. These historically interrelated sites are located in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia and are chosen for special events because they offer picturesque, historical settings and convenient locations (Parks Canada, 2002b).

This RCSR extension modifies the declared RCSR to include the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. It does not alter the content of the declared RCSR. This RCSR extension uses the uniform approach modelled in the declared RCSR to ensure consistency with the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites Management Plans, Valley Resource Waste Management Strategy, West Hants Solid Waste By-Law, Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law, Prevention of Excessive Noise By-Law, Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law, and the requirements of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (the Act).

### ***1A.1 Class Screening and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act***

The Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (the Act) and its regulations set out the legislative basis for federal environmental assessments. The legislation ensures that the environmental effects of projects involving the federal government are carefully considered early in project planning. The Act applies to projects which require a federal authority (FA) to make a decision or take an action, whether as a proponent, land

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<sup>1</sup> Scots Fort National Historic Site is located entirely within the boundaries of Fort Anne National Historic Site and is therefore included Fort Anne's management regime. As such, the environmental assessment conducted for Fort Anne National Historic Site will also encompass Scots Fort National Historic Site.

administrator, source of funding or regulator (issuance of a permit or license). The FA then becomes a responsible authority (RA) and is required to ensure that an EA of the project is carried out prior to making its decision or taking action.

Most projects are assessed under a screening type of assessment. A screening systematically documents the anticipated environmental effects of a proposed project, and determines the need to modify the project plan or recommend further mitigation to eliminate adverse environmental effects or minimize the significance of these effects.

The screening of some repetitive projects may be streamlined through the use of a class screening report. This kind of report presents the accumulated knowledge of the environmental effects of a given type of project and identifies measures that are known to reduce or eliminate any significant adverse environmental effects. The Agency may declare such a report appropriate for use as a class screening after taking into account comments received during a period of public consultation.

A replacement class screening consists of a single report that defines the class of projects and describes the associated environmental effects, design standards and mitigation measures for projects assessed within the report. It includes a determination regarding significance of environmental effects for all projects assessed by the replacement class screening. Once the Agency declares a replacement class screening report (RCSR) and where an RA is satisfied that a project falls within the class described in the RCSR, no further action is required under sections 18 or 20 with respect to the project as long as the RA ensures that design standards and mitigation measures described in the RCSR are implemented.

## ***1A.2 Replacement Class Screening and the Projects***

The applicability of this RCSR extension to the projects is based upon the same six criteria outlined in the declared RCSR. The Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites share similar environmental settings and are located in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia. Special events occurring at these sites are the same as those described in the declared RCSR and therefore share the activities outlined in Table 1 of the declared RCSR. Parks Canada has been responsible for the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites of Canada for some time, having begun to acquire responsibility as early as 1912, and is familiar with each site's environmental setting. Parks Canada encourages the use of the sites for special events when specific conditions can be met including respect for commemorative integrity of the site. Past special events conducted at the Southwest National Historic Sites have not elicited any major public concerns and are

unlikely to cause significant adverse environmental effects due to their short duration and limited environmental damage.

### ***1A.3 Consultation***

Comments gathered through consultation with Parks Canada staff and the public were used in the development of the RCSR Extension. Comments consisted of the following:

- Past public comments regarding special events at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites were reviewed in consultation with the Operations Superintendent, Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. There were no written records of public concerns or complaints and she was unable to identify any complaints of a serious nature. The Operations Superintendent noted that special events at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites occur on a much smaller scale than those within the Halifax Defence Complex National Historic Sites.
- The Executive Director of la Société Promotion Grand-Pré was contacted for information regarding routine special events at Grand-Pré National Historic Site. La Société Promotion Grand-Pré partners with Parks Canada to hold events which promote Acadian culture and the history of Grand-Pré. Events such as the Congès mondial acadien at Grand-Pré and Acadian Day involve small concerts and performances, guided site tours, and hands-on activities.
- The Senior Advisor and New Initiatives person for the Northern New Brunswick Field Unit was contacted regarding routine special events at Grand-Pré National Historic Site. He indicated that la Société Promotion de Grand-Pré is contracted to supply heritage presentation services on behalf of Parks Canada and also addresses any public requests to use the site for special events. Public concerns regarding special events have not been expressed in the past.

### ***1A.4 The Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry***

The purpose of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry (the Registry) is to facilitate public access to records relating to environmental assessments and to provide notice in a timely manner. The Registry consists of two components – an Internet site and a project file.



The Registry project file must include a copy of the RCSR. The RA maintains the file, ensures convenient public access, and responds to information requests in a timely manner.

The Registry Internet site is administered by the Agency. The RA and the Agency are required to post specific records to the Internet site in relation to the RCSR.

Upon declaration of the RCSR, the Act requires RAs to post on the Internet site of the Registry, at least every three months, statements of projects for which an RCSR was used. Each statement should be in the form of a list of projects, and should include:

- the title of each project for which the RCSR was used;
- the location of each project;
- RA contact information (name, phone number, address, email); and
- the date when it was determined that the project falls within the class of projects covered by the report.

Note: The schedule for posting statements is:

- no later than July 15 (for projects assessed from April 1 to June 30)
- no later than October 15 (for projects assessed from July 1 to September 30)
- no later than January 15 (for projects assessed from October 1 to December 31)
- no later than April 15 (for projects assessed from January 1 to March 31).

## **2A Project Class Description**

Projects subject to this RCSR extension are special events for which a license of occupation is required and are held at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. Special events must fall into one of the seven sub-classes defined in the declared RCSR. Projects not subject to the RCSR extension are consistent with those excluded in the declared RCSR.

### **2A.1 Projects Subject to the Act**

Special events are a project under the Act because they are captured under section 76 of the *Inclusion List Regulations*. Assessment of special event projects is triggered under Section 5(1)d of the Act because paragraph 4(2)a of the *Federal Real Property Regulations* is used to issue a license of occupation.

Small community events held by non-profit organizations do not require a license of occupation and are therefore not subject to the Act.

## **2A.2 Projects Subject to the RCSR**

The projects subject to the RCSR include special events held within the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. Seven sub-classes of special events are addressed, including 1) Concerts, 2) Sporting and Community Events, 3) Filming, 4) Parking, 5) Tented Events, 6) Theatrical Performances, and 7) Corporate Trade Shows. Representation in this manner ensures all activities associated with each special event are accounted for in the RCSR.

## **2A.3 Projects Not Subject to the RCSR**

Projects that are not subject to the RCSR are those that may adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat. For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA)*, and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act*.
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

A small portion of Melanson Settlement National Historic Site is closed to special events to prevent adverse effects on the rare species present in this location. In order to minimize the potential impact to unknown cultural resources, special events, with the exception of filming activities, are limited to the parking lot area. (See Melanson Settlement map in Appendix 4A for further clarification of designated areas.) Any project occurring within closed areas is not subject to the RCSR extension and requires an individual environmental assessment (EA) under the Act.

Special events not in the categories of Concerts, Sporting and Community Events, Tented Events, Parking, Filming, Theatrical Performances, or Corporate Trade Shows are not addressed by this RCSR and therefore require individual EAs.

## **2A.4 Typical Activities**

The typical activities associated with each type of special event are consistent with those described in the declared RCSR (see table 1). Special events are of similar duration as those occurring in the Halifax Defence Complex National Historic Sites; however they are usually smaller events. Although special events can be scheduled throughout the year, most take place during the summer months.

### **3A Environmental Review Methods**

The methodology described in Section 3.8 of the declared RCSR is expanded to assess the effects of project activities occurring at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. The Valued Environmental Components (VECs) identified in the declared RCSR were chosen based on the potential for special events and all associated activities as covered by the declared RCSR to affect the environment. These VECs support Parks Canada's commitment to protect natural and cultural heritage and are therefore appropriate for the extension as well. The VEC "Urban Soundscape" has been changed to "Community Soundscape" to better reflect the rural settings associated with the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites.

Spatial boundaries are adjusted according to the nature of each special event planned within the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. The environmental effects of project activities are considered on a site-specific basis to ensure all possible interactions between the project and VECs are identified. Prior experience with special events at both the Halifax Defence Complex and Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites is taken into consideration when identifying accidents and malfunctions affecting the VECs. Analysis and prediction of the significance of residual environmental effects is based on the criteria established in the declared RCSR (see Table 2). Consideration of the cumulative effects associated with projects covered in the extension includes interactions between special events, all activities and projects flowing from the current management plan for each National Historic Site in Southwest Nova Scotia, and planned activities outside the National Historic Sites.

## **4A Environmental Review**

### ***4A.1 Environmental Setting***

The Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites of Canada fall within the Annapolis-Minas Lowlands ecoregion (Environment Canada, 2004). Sheltered from direct coastal influences, warmer summer temperatures characterize this region. Mean annual

precipitation ranges from 1100 – 1300mm (Environment Canada, 2004). Agriculture is the primary use of land within the Annapolis Valley and consists of dairy, fruit, vegetable, and livestock production. Food processing and tourism are also important land uses.

Cultural resources are identified for each National Historic Site in its Commemorative Integrity Statement. As per Parks Canada's Guiding Principles and Operational Procedures (Canadian Heritage Parks Canada, 1994), cultural resources of historic value are deemed either Level I or Level II resources. Level I resources are given the highest possible value as they are directly linked to the Statement of Commemorative Intent (Canadian Heritage Parks Canada, 1997a). Level II resources have historical value because of historical, aesthetic, or environmental qualities, but are not considered nationally significant. Other resources not identified as Level I or II are exempted from the Cultural Resource Management Policy (Canadian Heritage Parks Canada, 1994). Until determined otherwise by research and archaeological investigation, any unidentified structural remains are considered Level II resources (Canadian Heritage Parks Canada, 1997a).

The following subsections contain site-specific environmental setting and cultural resource descriptions for each of the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. For more detailed information regarding the cultural resources present at each site, please consult the site's Commemorative Integrity Statement<sup>2</sup>, each of which is referenced in this document. Complete maps of the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites are found in Appendix 4A.

#### **4A.1.1 Fort Anne National Historic Site**

"Fort Anne National Historic Site is of national historic significance because of the site's role in the early European colonization, settlement and government in Acadie and Nova Scotia in the 17th and 18th centuries; in the struggle for empire in the 17th and the 18th centuries; as the centre of changing social, political and military relations among the Mi'kmaq, the Acadians and the British living in the area throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries; and as an example of Vauban-style fortifications that survive due largely to successive generations of Canadians who treasure their cultural landscapes." (Canadian Heritage Parks Canada, 1997a)

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<sup>2</sup> Commemorative Integrity Statements are available for each site through the Parks Canada Atlantic Service Centre Library in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Fort Anne National Historic Site of Canada consists of approximately fifteen hectares of land situated in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. The south and west sides of the site are bordered by the Allain and Annapolis Rivers (Parks Canada, 2002b). The town of Annapolis Royal borders the north and east sides of Fort Anne. Both commercial and residential properties are found immediately north of the site. Highway No. 1 is found to the southeast. Fort Anne National Historic Site was designated of national historic significance in 1912 and is the oldest administered national historic site in the Parks Canada System (Canadian Heritage Parks Canada, 1997a).

Unexcavated cultural resources associated with Scots Fort National Historic Site are buried under the escarpment closest to the mouth of the Allain River. Scots Fort has a much smaller footprint than Fort Anne National Historic Site and is completely contained within its boundaries. As the site is administered under the management plan for Fort Anne National Historic Site, its EA for the purposes of this extension will be included under the assessment for Fort Anne National Historic Site.

Sedimentary rocks of the Wolfville and Blomidon formations of Triassic age are found under the lowlands of the Annapolis Valley. Fort Anne National Historic Site is composed primarily of the Bridgetown soil series. This soil type is characterized by dark-brown friable sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy loam and is well drained. A salt marsh covers the outer southern and south-western edges of the property. Soils in the salt marsh are composed of poorly drained, reddish brown, silty clay loam (MacDougall et al, 1969).

Fort Anne National Historic Site extends to the low water marks along the Allain and Annapolis Rivers. The shore along the Allain River consists of a low-lying marshy area (Parks Canada, 2002b). Engineered shore protection designed to protect the cultural resources at the site is found along the Annapolis River shoreline. Flora onsite consists of the grassed earthworks, mature trees, and ornamental shrubs. Given the manicured landscape of Fort Anne National Historic Site and its location within the town of Annapolis Royal, faunal diversity is rather limited. Common birds can be found foraging on site. No rare or endangered flora or fauna species have been identified, nor are they expected to frequent Fort Anne National Historic Site.

The *Fort Anne National Historic Site Commemorative Integrity Statement* (Canadian Heritage Parks Canada, 1997a) provides details on the cultural resource inventory on site. The lands within the boundaries of Fort Anne and its viewplanes of the Annapolis River, Annapolis Basin, town of Annapolis Royal, and dyked salt marshes compose the historic place. Level I cultural resources on site include the ruins of the early 18<sup>th</sup> century fort, its grassy earthworks, south bastion powder magazine, west bastion underground powder magazine, parade square well, covert way well, dry stone

retaining wall, sally-port, shoreline crib works, and the Queen's wharf ruins. The below-ground resources, cemeteries, library collection, curatorial collection, and archaeological collection represent both Level I and II resources. Level II resources include the cast iron fence, Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada plaques, other plaques, and monuments. Mitigation measures will be enforced to ensure special events do not threaten the below ground cultural resources.

Visitor hours are 9am to 6pm, May 15 to October 15. From October 16 until May 14, visits to the site can be arranged by appointment. Site features include a museum that highlights the fort's history, a walking trail along the fort's perimeter, and the Garrison Cemetery.

#### **4A.1.2 Port Royal National Historic Site**

"Port-Royal is a national historic site because of its legacy - French culture, commerce and colonization, and the experiences of Mi'kmaq and French colonists, 1605 - 1613; and the replica of the Habitation as a milestone in the Canadian heritage movement" (Canadian Heritage Parks Canada, 1997c). Port Royal National Historic Site consists of approximately 19 hectares of land and is located in Port Royal, Nova Scotia. The Habitation at Port Royal was declared a National Historic Site of Canada in 1923. Its reconstruction represents a milestone in the Canadian Heritage Movement (Parks Canada, 2002b).

The Annapolis Valley's Triassic lowlands consist of sedimentary rocks known as the Wolfville and Blomidon formations. Soils in Port Royal are composed of the Glenmont soil series, a well-drained, very dark grayish brown sandy loam over a reddish-brown sandy loam (MacDougall et al, 1969).

Small, scattered stands of native trees and bushes are found within Port Royal National Historic Site. An historical garden is cultivated beside the reconstructed Habitation (Parks Canada, 2002b). Given that the site is predominantly a flat, grassed area and the landscape is manicured, fauna on site is rather limited. Common birds can be seen foraging on site. No rare or endangered fauna or flora have been identified, nor are expected to frequent the site.

The *Port Royal National Historic Site Commemorative Integrity Statement* (Canadian Heritage Parks Canada, 1997c) provides details on cultural resources on site. The historic place includes all lands within the boundaries of the site, the strategic geographic setting, and the viewplanes overlooking the Annapolis Basin and area surrounding the site. Level I cultural resources include the Habitation, reproduction

furnishings, various 17<sup>th</sup> century objects, Jeffery's ink/watercolour sketches, and original site plans, designs and associated documentation. Level II cultural resources include the below ground resources, curatorial collection, and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada plaques. The archaeological collection contains both Level I and Level II cultural resources.

Visitor hours are from 9am to 6pm, between May 15 and October 15. During the off-season, visits are arranged by appointment. The Habitation features period-costumed interpreters and demonstrations to help recreate the early 17<sup>th</sup> century atmosphere of the Port-Royal settlement. Outside the Habitation, visitors can follow the path to the edge of the riverbank and the Harriette Taber Richardson monument or walk along the trail leading from the north corner of the parking lot to the Habitation entrance.

#### **4A.1.3 Melanson Settlement National Historic Site**

"The Melanson Settlement was designated a national historic site in 1986 because its in-situ resources reflect the family communities in which the Acadians settled along the Dauphin River (now Annapolis) and undertook a form of agriculture unique in North America." (Parks Canada, 2000)

Melanson Settlement National Historic Site consists of approximately 27 hectares of land situated about 1 kilometre from Port Royal National Historic Site in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia. The property was declared a National Historic Site in 1986 and is composed of three contiguous, parcels of land in which cultural resources were discovered (Parks Canada, 2004a). The following environmental summary is based upon information gathered from an ecological inventory conducted for Parks Canada by Michael Parker of East Coast Aquatics (2003), unless otherwise referenced.

Sedimentary rocks known as the Wolfville and Blomidon formations are found in the Triassic lowlands of the Annapolis Valley. Soil types on the Melanson Settlement property are varied. The northeastern portion of the property consists of the Chaswood soil series that is typically poorly drained. The Torbrook soil series, characterized by rapid drainage, composes the soil on the northwestern side of Melanson Settlement National Historic Site. A soil type typical of Queen Anne's Marsh, the Acadia soil series, is found on the remainder of the property and has imperfect drainage. (MacDougall et al, 1969)

The only surface water body on site is an ephemeral freshwater pond located south of the abandoned railway that traverses the property in a northeast to southwest direction (see Melanson Settlement map in Appendix 4A for location). Surface flow generally

drains from north to south as a result of both natural topography and human made drainage ditches. Drainage ditches were noted along the west boundary of Liberte Field, the Southern Arm, Charles' Field, and the East Access Road (See Melanson Settlement map in Appendix 4A). The East Access Road itself also alters surface water flow as is evident by the area to its west that supports cattails.

A portion of the cultivated land at Melanson Settlement contained an apple (*Pyrus malus*) orchard. Lands, which eventually included the apple orchard, were cleared periodically until the 1970s. Natural succession began to occur; however, a grassfire in 1985 burnt the majority of vegetation on the property. Currently, the north central portion of the property is composed of hawthorn (*Crateaegus spp.*) and alder (*Alnus spp.*) thickets. Encroaching tree growth is occurring around the field perimeters and along old fences. Plant species found on the property include apple, various hawthorn species and wild black cherry (*Prunus serotina*).

Newell and Stewart (2002) identified three rare plant species present within Melanson Settlement National Historic Site of Canada based on provincial lists and ranks developed by the Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre (ACDC). Cases' Ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes casei var. casei*) was tentatively identified in Charles' Field. It is considered extremely rare throughout its range in Nova Scotia by the ACDC. Howe's sedge (*Carex atlantica ssp. capillacea*) and Meadow willow (*Salix petiolaris*) were both identified on site. Howe's sedge is considered rare, while Meadow willow is uncommon, throughout their ranges in Nova Scotia. The rare plants identified on site are believed to be secure globally. All rare plant species were identified near the property's eastern edge and are far from the current circulation pattern at the site and proposed areas for visitor services (Parks Canada, 2004a). Areas containing these rare plant species are closed to special events (due to the presence of these rare plants). These areas are identified on the Melanson Settlement National Historic Site of Canada map in Appendix 4A and are excluded from special events covered by this RCSR extension. Two noxious weeds, Poison Ivy (*Toxicodendron rydbergii*) and Stinging Nettle (*Urtica dioica var. dioica*) were also found in limited amounts and locations on site.

No rare species of fauna were identified in Melanson Settlement National Historic Site. Mammals on site include black bear (*Ursus americanus*), white tail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), varying hare (*Lepus americanus*), masked shrew (*Sorex cinereus*), red squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*), and red fox (*Vulpes rubicosa*). Key movement corridors were noted in a north-south direction along the western property boundary and an east-west direction in Charles Field. The tall, grassy nature of the southern portion of the property provides a daytime resting area for fawn.



No birds of special concern have been identified on the site; however several species of special concern, as listed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, have been noted in the vicinity of Melanson Settlement National Historic Site of Canada. These include Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*), Short eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), Ipswich Savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis princeps*), and Bicknell's thrush (*Catharus Bicknell*). Lands within Melanson Settlement National Historic Site are not likely to be critical habitat for these species.

Amphibians observed on site include the Eastern American toad (*Bufo americanus*), Green frog (*Rana melanota*), and Leopard frog (*Rana pipiens*). Amphibians likely to be found on site include Mink (*Rana septentrionalis*), Pickerel (*Rana palustris*), Wood (*Rana sylvatica*), and Bull (*Rana catesbeiana*) frogs, Spring peepers (*Pseudacris crucifer*), Red spotted newt (*Notophthalmus viridescens viridescens*), and Eastern red back (*Plethodon cinereus*) and Yellow spotted (*Ambystoma maculatum*) salamanders. Reptiles observed on site were limited to Maritime Garter Snakes (*Thamnophis sirtalis pallidula*); however Smooth green (*Liochlorophis vernalis borealis*) and Red belly (*Storeria occipitomaculata*) snakes are probable. An inventory of insects was not completed.

The *Commemorative Integrity Statement for Melanson Settlement National Historic Site* (Parks Canada, 2000) describes the significant cultural resources present on the site. The designated place includes the terraced area of the three properties that compose Melanson Settlement, the dyked salt marshes that surround the upland terrace, the lower Annapolis River, and the upland area where the Guilbeau Settlement was located. Eighteen Level I archaeological features are located on the terrace. These features include 7 cellar ruins, 3 large circular mounds, 3 small circular mounds, 1 depression (possibly a former well), and 4 unidentifiable ruins. Historic objects include archaeological records and the archaeological collection that is composed of 98,000 artifacts. Level II cultural resources include the modern dyke that was built over the remains of previous dykes, the trace of the Halifax and South Western Railway that runs northeast to southwest through the Melanson Settlement property, and the three boundary lines that run through the settlement from north to south, dividing the Site into three narrow parallel properties that reflect Planter land grants. Three pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts and one fragment of a post-1755 European ceramic are also valued as Level II resources.

Melanson Settlement National Historic Site of Canada offers limited visitor services including a parking lot, washroom facilities and a short loop trail with interpretative signs. Local residents have used Melanson Settlement National Historic Site of Canada in the past for access to the dykes and mudflats for clamming, all-terrain vehicle use, and rabbit hunting.

#### **4A.1.4 Fort Edward National Historic Site**

“Fort Edward is a national historic site because of its role in the struggle for predominance in North America from 1750 to the war of 1812.” (Canadian Heritage Parks Canada, 1998)

Fort Edward National Historic Site occupies 12 hectares of land and is located on the northern side of Windsor, Nova Scotia (Parks Canada, 2002b). The site is situated west of the downtown area and is adjacent to a residential area. Highway 101 passes by the north side of the site, as does a railway line. A gently sloped field and the local Armoury border the western side of the site (Canadian Heritage Parks Canada, 1998). Fort Edward National Historic Site was declared a National Historic Site in 1919.

Bedrock in the Windsor area is Triassic and Carboniferous sandstone (Cann et al, 1954). The Queens soil series dominates the site. It is characterized by a light reddish brown loam surface and reddish brown clay loam subsoil (Cann et al, 1954).

Although the fort is situated on a hill, grassed grounds within the fort are relatively flat. Although there are a few scattered trees on the site, fauna is rather limited due to the manicured landscape. Common birds can be seen foraging on the grounds. No rare or endangered flora or fauna species have been identified at the site and given the character and size of the site, none are expected.

The *Fort Edward National Historic Site Commemorative Integrity Statement* (Canadian Heritage Parks Canada, 1998) provides details on the cultural resource inventory on site. The historic place comprises the lands found within the boundaries of Fort Edward National Historic Site and the viewplanes of the Avon and St. Croix rivers and surrounding cleared lands (Canadian Heritage Parks Canada, 1998). Level I resources include the blockhouse, the Trace, Glacis, and ditch, approximately 90% of the archaeological collection, and the below ground resources of the 18<sup>th</sup> century fort, buildings and other features of the site. Level II resources include the remnants of the earth walls, curatorial collection, approximately 10% of the archaeological collection, plaques, and monuments (Canadian Heritage Parks Canada, 1998).

Visitor hours at Fort Edward National Historic Site are from 9am – 5pm, Tuesday to Saturday from June 22<sup>nd</sup> to September 4<sup>th</sup>. Activities on site include a walking path across the earthworks to the blockhouse and a trail surrounding the fort.

#### **4A.1.5 Grand-Pré National Historic Site**

“Grand-Pré National Historic Site commemorates the Deportation of the Acadians. The Site also commemorates the national significance of this centre of Acadian activity from 1682 to 1755. Finally, Grand-Pré National Historic Site commemorates the strong attachment that remains to this day among Acadians throughout the world to this area, the heart of their ancestral homeland and symbol of the ties which unite them.”  
(Canadian Heritage Parks Canada, 1997b)

The site encompasses approximately 19 hectares of land and is situated 8 km east of Wolfville, Nova Scotia in the Annapolis Valley (Freedman et al, 2001). The site consists of the main visitor area (approximately 7 hectares), land undergoing old field succession (approximately 8 hectares), and an unmanaged patch of shrubby and open forest habitat (approximately 4 hectares). Agricultural marshlands are found north, east, and west of the site. A railway line transects the southern portion of the visitor area, separating it from the land undergoing natural succession (Parks Canada, 2002a). Grand Pré village is located further south of the site. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada declared Grand Pré a national historic site in 1961 (Parks Canada, 2002a).

Sedimentary rocks of the Wolfville formation of Triassic age are found under the lowlands of the Annapolis Valley. The majority of soil on site is mapped in the Hantsport series which is characterized by imperfect drainage (Freedman et al, 2001). It is derived from a firm, fine, loamy-gravelly till. Soils of the Acadia series are found on the periphery of the site. The soil is derived from friable to firm, fine loamy, marine sediments (Freedman et al, 2001). Surface water on site is limited to a series of ornamental ponds that were created by damming a small stream.

Flora on site consists of horticultural gardens, relatively natural areas, and old field. Approximately sixty-two percent of the vascular plants identified on site are non-native to North America (Freedman et al, 2001). No rare or endangered plant species were identified on site. Many bird species were identified on site, however, no rare or endangered species were observed. The Common starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), Song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), American goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*) and American robin (*Turdus migratorius*) were the most common birds found within Grand Pré National Historic Site. Coyote (*Canis lupus*) and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) were the only mammals identified on site, however, raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*) and other small mammals are likely (Freedman et al, 2001). Green frogs (*Rana clamitans*) and mummichogs (*Fundulus heteroclitus*) inhabited the ornamental ponds (Freedman et al, 2001). No rare or endangered fauna was identified, nor is expected to occur, on site.

The Grand Pré National Historic Site Commemorative Integrity Statement (Canadian Heritage Parks Canada, 1997b) provides details on the cultural resource inventory on

site. The historic place is comprised of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada designated area within the boundaries of the national historic site. This area includes a small portion of the former historic Acadian village of Grand Pré. Level I resources consists of the Memorial Church, Acadian cemetery, old French willows, archaeological collection, and the statue of Notre-Dame de l'Assomption. The relatively natural area which forms a triangular piece of property (see map in Appendix 4A) is also a level I resource as it contains the remains of two excavated houses and other in-situ archaeological resources. Level II resources include the old well, original railway entrance, blacksmith's shop, ornamental gardens, curatorial collection, artwork, Evangeline statue, Longfellow monument, Herbin cross and plaques.

Grand Pré National Historic Site plays a key role in Nova Scotia's heritage tourism industry. The site is open between May 1<sup>st</sup> and October 30<sup>th</sup> from 9am to 6pm, however the grounds are accessible year round. The site includes a walking trail and offers interpretive services.

#### ***4A.2 Valued Environmental Components and Boundaries***

Specific boundaries for each VEC are identified in the declared RCSR. For the most part, the defined spatial, administrative, and temporal boundaries can be applied to the assessment of project activities at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. There are a few incidences in the declared RCSR, however, where spatial boundaries are defined within the context of the HRM. Amendments are therefore required to expand the declared RCSR to the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. The spatial boundary for Land Resources is therefore set as the Municipality of the District of West Hants for Fort Edward National Historic Site and Annapolis/Kings County for Fort Anne, Port Royal, Melanson Settlement, and Grand Pré National Historic Sites for the purposes of this RCSR extension. For water quality, community soundscape, and air quality, the spatial boundary for this extension is set as Windsor for Fort Edward National Historic Site, Annapolis Royal for Fort Anne National Historic Site, Port Royal for Port Royal National Historic Site, all land within 0.5km of Melanson Settlement National Historic Site, and Wolfville for Grand Pré National Historic Site.

#### ***4A.3 Identification of Project Environmental Effects***

Project environmental effects are consistent with those described in the declared RCSR in Section 4.3, Table 3. Additional environmental effects specific to the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites are identified in the table below.

**Table 1A. Identification of potential environmental effects associated with each valued environmental component (VEC), listed per special event, that are specific to the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites.**

VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Applicable Special Events						
			Concerts	Sporting and Community Events	Filming	Parking	Tented Event	Theatrical Performances	Corporate Trade Show
Flora and Fauna	Special Event & People Attending	Disruptive to wildlife (Melanson Settlement only)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Land Resources	Disposal of Waste Produced	Refuse adds to waste stream and ultimately consumes more landfill space	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Community Soundscape	Use of Sound Equipment; Special Event	Noise affects peace and enjoyment of property by some community residents	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓

#### ***4A.4 Mitigation Measures***

Mitigation measures are consistent with those described in Section 4.6, Table 4 of the declared RCSR. Mitigation measures specific to the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites are included in the table below. For a combined list of the mitigation measures identified in the declared RCSR and this RCSR extension, please see Appendix 1A.

**Table 2A. Mitigation measures associated with each Valued Environmental Component specific to special events occurring in the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites.**

VECs	Mitigation Measures
Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Access restricted to designated area (Melanson Settlement only – Special Event “Filming” excluded – See map in Appendix 4A)</li> <li>▪ A Parks Canada employee must supervise filming activities that extend beyond designated area (Melanson Settlement only)</li> <li>▪ Location of tents must avoid sensitive areas as indicated by a Parks Canada archaeologist</li> <li>▪ Stakeless tents or stakes selected to minimize</li> </ul>

VECs	Mitigation Measures
	<p>impact (less than 5 inches in length and made of plastic or wood) must be used (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tent poles for marquee tents must be cushioned and stakeless anchors must be used (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites only)</li> <li>▪ Protective wood flooring must be used in sensitive areas where tables or chairs are to be used, as well as areas of high traffic, as specified by a Parks Canada archaeologist (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites)</li> </ul>
Flora and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Melanson Settlement only)</li> <li>▪ Access restricted to designated area (see map in Appendix 4A – Melanson Settlement only)</li> </ul>
Land Resources/Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Must comply with Valley Region Solid Waste-Resource Management By-Law, West Hants Solid Waste By-Law, and Provincial Landfill Material Bans</li> <li>▪ Refuelling of generators must occur on paved roads or parking lot area</li> </ul>
Visitor Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré)</li> <li>▪ Must comply with acceptable noise levels as established by a Parks Canada Official</li> <li>▪ Use of pyrotechnics must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré)</li> </ul>
Community Soundscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré)</li> <li>▪ Must comply with acceptable noise levels as</li> </ul>

VECs	Mitigation Measures
	<p>established by a Parks Canada Official</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="651 405 1366 584">▪ Use of pyrotechnics must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré)</li> <li data-bbox="651 595 1366 698">▪ Use of pyrotechnics must comply with guidelines established by a Parks Canada Official to minimize noise disturbance</li> </ul>

#### ***4A.5 Evaluation of Residual Environmental Effects***

Following the application of mitigation measures, residual environmental effects are not significant based on the criteria used to determine significance (See Section 3.8, Table 2 in the declared RCSR). Due to the simplicity and repetitive nature of the project activities, the project phases have been combined to form a summary of the residual environmental effects. The residual effects described in the declared RCSR are consistent with those identified for the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites (See Table 5 in Section 4.7 and corresponding explanation in Subsection 4.7.1 in the declared RCSR). For newly identified environmental effects specific to Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites, the residual effects following the application of mitigation measures are described in the table below. A corresponding explanation of residual effects is provided in Subsection 4A.5.1 of this document.

**Table 3A. Summary of the residual environmental effects specific to the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites across all project phases for each Valued Environmental Component (VEC) following the application of mitigation measures.**

VEC	Project Elements	Residual Environmental Effects	Importance Level Rating						SIGNIFICANCE
			Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration of Effect	Frequency of Effect	Reversibility	Ecological & Historical Context	
Flora and Fauna	Event	Minor disruption to wildlife (Melanson Settlement)	1	2	2	1	1	1	<b>Not Significant</b>
Land Resources	Refuse	Some landfill space used for waste disposal	1	3	3	1	1	1	<b>Not Significant</b>
Community Soundscape	Sound Equipment	Some people will be deprived of peace and enjoyment of property	1	3	2	1	1	1	<b>Not Significant</b>
Air Quality	Vehicles	Increase in greenhouse gas emissions	1	3	1	1	1	1	<b>Not Significant</b>

1 – Negligible 2 – Minor 3 – Major



#### **4A.5.1 Summary of Residual Environmental Effects**

##### *Flora and Fauna*

Human disturbance may cause a slight disruption to wildlife (species native to Nova Scotia such as black bear, white-tailed deer, and raccoon) at Melanson Settlement National Historic Site. Wildlife continues to inhabit the area and does not appear disturbed by past human activities on site. Special events will not impact the rare plant species identified at Melanson Settlement National Historic Site of Canada as they are not permitted in areas containing rare species as identified in this RCSR extension (see Melanson Settlement map in Appendix 4A). As a result, any residual environmental effects that result from a special event will not be significant.

##### *Land Resources*

Although waste disposal extends beyond the site boundaries and the duration is over a month, the project activity is not significant as refuse disposal and decomposition is part of normal West Hants and Annapolis Valley Waste Resource Management operations. In addition, waste management efforts will be in place during special events.

##### *Community Soundscape*

As noise produced during special events affects community residents, the geographic extent of the residual effects extends beyond the site boundaries. The Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites are located in or near small rural communities. Given that rural communities have a lower population density; fewer people live within the immediate vicinity of the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. Special events are therefore not likely to cause disruption to many community residents. Overall, the project activity is not significant because all other significance factors are low and mitigation measures to limit noise effects have been established.

##### *Air Quality*

Given that special events at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites occur in rural settings, traffic congestion is less of an issue than in the HRM. Depending on the type of event, however, more individuals originating outside of the area could be travelling to and from the sites. Given that large special events do not frequently occur, residual effects on air quality are not significant.

## ***4A.6 Cumulative Effects***

As previously outlined in the declared RCSR, special events have the potential to interact with: 1) other special events; 2) National Historic Site operational activities; and 3) projects occurring outside site boundaries.

### **4A.6.1 Interactions Between Special Events**

Over a five-year period, approximately fifty special events covered by this RCSR extension are expected to occur at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. These special events are composed of about five concerts, five sporting and community events, five tented events, five theatrical performances, and approximately thirty film shoots. Requests to use the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites for the purposes of parking or corporate trade shows are not expected given the limited facilities present at the sites and their rural location. There are potential interactions of environmental effects for the five following VECs: flora & fauna, water quality, land resources, community soundscape, and air quality based on the residual environmental effects identified for an individual special event (see Table 3A, Section 4.5 in this RCSR extension and Table 5, Section 4.7 in the declared RCSR). As residual effects on visitor experience and cultural resources are not likely, cumulative effects are not expected. Cumulative effects resulting from interactions between repeated special events are described and evaluated for significance in Table 4A and Subsection 4A.6.4 of this RCSR extension. Appropriate mitigation measures are those detailed in Table 2A, Section 4A.4 of this RCSR extension and Table 4 in Section 4.6 in the declared RCSR.

### **4A.6.2 Interactions Between Special Events and Operational Activities at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites**

Interactions between special events and operational activities within the National Historic Sites must be factored into the consideration of cumulative effects. Three types of activities occur at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites: 1) Building & Ground Maintenance; 2) Heritage Presentation, Historical Re-enactments, Administration Activities, and Public Visitation; and 3) Small Parks Canada and Community Events.

#### ***Building and Ground Maintenance***

Building maintenance and repair occur periodically at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites, in addition to regular ground maintenance.

There are potential interactions of environmental effects for three VECs: flora & fauna, land resources, and water quality through human presence and soil disturbance. The potential cumulative effects resulting from interactions between special events and building and ground maintenance activities within the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites are described and evaluated for significance in Table 4A, Subsection 4A.6.4 of this RCSR extension. Appropriate mitigation measures are those detailed in Table 2A, Section 4A.4 in this RCSR extension and Table 4, Section 4.6 in the declared RCSR.

#### ***Heritage Presentation, Historical Re-enactments, Administration Activities, and Public Visitation***

Heritage presentation, historical re-enactments, administration activities, and public visitation are routine activities at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites of Canada. Experience has shown that negative environmental effects are not associated with their occurrence. Interactions between normal operational activities and special events are small scale and very localized. Cumulative effects are therefore not likely to occur.

#### ***Small Parks Canada and Community Events***

Small internal and community events at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites are very small scale activities and do not require a licence of occupation. These events are therefore excluded from the declared RCSR and this RCSR extension as an EA under the Act is not triggered. Environmental effects from these events are analogous with those associated with normal operational activities. Because of their very small scale, cumulative effects due to interactions between special events and Parks Canada/Community events are not likely.

### **4A.6.3 Interactions Between Special Events and Activities Outside the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites**

Interactions between special events and activities outside the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites must also be factored into the consideration of cumulative effects. Based on analysis of routine activities within Annapolis Royal, Port Royal, Windsor, and Wolfville, two are relevant: 1) Construction & Repair; and 2) Other Special Community Events. Other activities are not expected to interact with the special events covered in this RCSR extension.

### ***Construction and Repair Projects in Annapolis Royal, Port Royal, Windsor, and Wolfville***

Construction and repair projects conducted within these communities are likely minimal given the rural location, however there is the potential for a small degree of interaction with special events. Potential environmental effects for two VECs (the community soundscape and land resources) could interact to produce increased levels of noise and waste generation/disposal. The potential cumulative effects resulting from interactions between special events and Construction and Repair projects in Annapolis Royal, Port Royal to approximately 4km before Annapolis Royal, Windsor, and Wolfville are described and evaluated for significance in Table 4A and Subsection 4A.6.4 of this RCSR extension. Appropriate mitigation measures are those detailed in Table 2A, Section 4A.4 in the RCSR extension and Table 4, Section 4.6 in the declared RCSR.

### ***Other Special Community Events***

Community events in Annapolis Royal, Port Royal, Windsor, and Wolfville are held both inside and outside. Indoor events include sporting events at Acadia University and various other indoor community events that may occur within the Annapolis Valley. Outdoor events include the Apple Blossom Festival, various celebrations such as the Thanksgiving pumpkin regatta in Windsor, and Canada Day festivities throughout the Annapolis Valley. Some of these events could interact with special events at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites to affect the community soundscape. Traffic will likely increase when community events and special events coincide, affecting air quality through minor elevations of greenhouse gas emissions. Special events will likely increase the waste normally produced. There are therefore potential interactions of environmental effects for three VECs: the community soundscape, land resources, and air quality. These are evaluated for significance in Table 4A and Subsection 4A.6.4 of this RCSR extension. Appropriate mitigation measures are those detailed in Table 2A, Section 4A.4 in this RCSR extension and Table 4, Section 4.6 in the declared RCSR.

**Table 4A. Summary of the potential cumulative effects and their significance as produced by interactions between a special event and repeated special events, operational activities within the National Historic Sites, and activities outside the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites.**

VEC	Project Elements	Potential Cumulative Environmental Effects	Criteria Ratings						SIGNIFICANCE
			Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration of Effect	Frequency of Effect	Reversibility	Ecological & Historical Context	
Flora and Fauna	Vehicles, Temporary Structures, Portable Washrooms	Limited recovery time for grass re-establishment	1	1	2	1	1	1	<b>Not Significant</b>
	Event, Building and Ground Maintenance	Minor disruption to wildlife (Melanson Settlement)	1	2	2	1	1	1	<b>Not Significant</b>
Land Resources	Vehicles	Increase in sediment concentration of surface runoff	1	2	2	1	1	1	<b>Not Significant</b>
	Refuse	Some landfill space used for waste disposal	1	3	3	1	1	1	<b>Not Significant</b>
Water Quality	Vehicles	Increase in sediment concentration of surface runoff	1	2	2	1	1	1	<b>Not Significant</b>
Community Soundscape	Sound Equipment, Construction Equipment	Some people will be deprived of peace and enjoyment of property	1	3	2	1	1	1	<b>Not Significant</b>
Air Quality	Vehicles	Increase in greenhouse gas emissions	1	3	1	1	1	1	<b>Not Significant</b>

1 – Negligible 2 – Minor 3 – Major

#### **4A.6.4 Summary of Cumulative Effects on VECs**

Interaction between a special event and repeated special events, operational activities within the National Historic Sites, and activities outside the National Historic Sites could result in limited cumulative effects. These potential cumulative effects are summarized below.

If cumulative effects beyond those listed in Table 4A are noted, Parks Canada will advise the Agency and a collaborative path forward will be determined to reflect the newly identified cumulative effects and associated mitigation measures.

##### ***Flora and Fauna***

Increased human disturbance may cause a slight disruption to wildlife populations (species native to Nova Scotia such as black bear, white-tailed deer, and raccoon) at Melanson Settlement National Historic Site. Wildlife continues to inhabit the area and does not appear disturbed by past activities. Special events will not impact the rare plant species identified at Melanson Settlement National Historic Site as they are not permitted in areas containing rare species as identified in this RCSR extension (See Melanson Settlement map in Appendix 4A). Cumulative effects, if present, will not be significant.

##### ***Land Resources***

As vehicles are not likely to traverse repeatedly over the same terrain, interactions between repeated special events, operational activities at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites, and activities outside the National Historic Sites will not cause a significant increase in erosion that results in sedimentation of surface water. Significant cumulative effects are not expected.

Although the environmental effects associated with waste disposal could extend into Annapolis, Kings, or West Hants Counties and the waste takes time to decompose, waste collection and disposal are a normal part of the West Hants and Annapolis Valley Waste Resource Management operations. As Annapolis, Kings, and West Hants Counties and the Province of NS have regulations regarding waste management, efforts to divert waste are in place both locally and during special events at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. Any cumulative effects will therefore not be significant.

##### ***Water Quality***

Interactions between repeated special events, operational activities at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites, and activities outside the sites are not likely to cause

a significant increase in sedimentation of surface water. Significant cumulative effects are not expected.

#### *Community Soundscape*

Although some community residents may be aggravated by noise from repeated special events, management of the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites special events to comply with municipal/town noise by-laws should prevent cumulative effects related to the community soundscape. Any noise produced from activities outside the site should not contribute significantly to the noise associated with special events. Significant cumulative effects are not expected.

#### *Air Quality*

Interactions between repeated special events and activities outside the National Historic Sites could cause a slight increase in traffic and therefore affect air quality. Since events occur in rural communities and do not frequently attract large crowds, traffic congestion is unlikely. Significant cumulative effects are not expected.

### **4A.7 Monitoring**

Procedures for monitoring as outlined in Section 4.9 of the declared RCSR will be expanded to apply to the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites as well. As such, all adverse environmental effects must be identified and mitigation measures must be successful for this RCSR extension to be effective.

Public complaints, especially those related to noise impacts on visitor experience and the residents of Annapolis, Kings, and West Hants Counties, as well as the HRM, will be recorded and tallied.

## **5A Roles and Responsibilities**

Parks Canada is the only Responsible Authority involved in issuing a license of occupation for special events covered by the declared RCSR and this RCSR extension. The RCSR can be applied, where appropriate, by Parks Canada until such time as the Agency declares the RCSR not to be a class screening report or the declaration period expires.

To ensure protection of both the environmental and cultural resources at the National Historic Sites, changes made to the Halifax Defence Complex License of Occupation (See Appendix 2 in the declared RCSR) will also be applied to the License of Occupation used

for special events at the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. Additional changes to the License of Occupation that are specific to the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites can be found in Appendix 2A of this RCSR extension.

It will be the responsibility of Parks Canada to:

- ensure that projects are properly identified as class-applicable;
- ensure that applicable mitigation is implemented;
- place a regular statement on the Registry Internet site describing the extent to which the RCSR has been used, as identified in section 1A.4;
- maintain the Registry project file, ensure convenient public access, and respond to information requests in a timely manner; and
- provide annual confirmation of the continuing validity of cumulative effects assessment conditions to the Agency.

## **6A Procedures for Revising the Replacement Class Screening Report**

The RA will notify the Agency in writing of its interest to revise the RCSR as per the terms and conditions of the declaration. It will discuss the proposed revisions with the Agency and affected federal government departments and may invite comment from stakeholders on the proposed changes. For a re-declaration of the RCSR, a public consultation period will be required. The RA will then submit the proposed revisions to the Agency, along with a statement providing a rationale for each revision proposed as well as a request that the Agency amend or re-declare the RCSR.

### ***6A.1 Amendments***

The purpose of an amendment is to allow for minor modifications to the RCSR after experience has been gained with its operation. Amendments do not require public consultation and do not allow for changes to the term of application. In general, amendments to the RCSR can be made if the Agency is satisfied that changes:

- represent editorial changes intended to clarify or improve the document and procedures screening process;
- streamline or modify the planning process and/or
- do not materially alter either the scope of the projects subject to the RCSR or the factors to be considered in the assessment required for these projects.



## ***6A.2 Re-declaration***

The purpose of a re-declaration is to allow substantial changes to the RCSR after experience has been gained with its operation. Re-declarations require a public consultation period. A re-declaration of an RCSR may be undertaken for the remaining balance of the original declaration period or for a new declaration period if the changes:

- extend the application of the RCSR to projects or environmental settings that were not previously included, but are similar or related to projects included in the class definition;
- represent modifications to the scope of the projects subject to the RCSR or the factors to be considered in the assessment required for these projects;
- reflect new or changed regulatory requirements, policies or standards;
- introduce new design standards and mitigation measures;
- modify the federal coordination notification procedures;
- extend the application of the RCSR to RA(s) who were not previously declared users of the report;
- remove projects that are no longer suitable for the class; and/or
- extend the term of application of the RCSR.

## **7A Term of Application**

This report will be in effect for five years from its date of declaration. Near the end of the declaration period, and at other times as necessary, Parks Canada will review content and usage to allow for report updates and the preparation for potential re-declaration.

## 8A References

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## Appendix 1A – Environmental Effects & Mitigative Measures Associated with the Projects

**Table 1. CONCERTS - Summary of potential environmental effects, mitigation measures, and the significance of residual environmental effects for the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. (3 pages)**

VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
Cultural Resources	Set-up/Dismantle Temporary Staging, Fencing, Tents, etc.	Damage to below surface cultural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide plan detailing proposed use of NHS for review by Parks Canada Cultural Resource Manager</li> <li>- Access restricted to designated area (Melanson Settlement only – Special Event “Filming” excluded – See map in Appendix 4A)</li> <li>- A Parks Canada employee must supervise filming activities that extend beyond designated area (Melanson Settlement only)</li> <li>- Location of tents must avoid sensitive areas as indicated by a Parks Canada archaeologist</li> <li>- Stakeless tents or stakes selected to minimize impact (less than 5 inches in length and made of plastic or wood) must be used (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites only)</li> <li>- Tent poles for marquee tents must be cushioned and stakeless anchors must be used (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites only)</li> <li>- Protective wood flooring must be used in sensitive areas where tables and/or chairs are to be used, as well as areas of high traffic, as specified by a Parks Canada archaeologist (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites)</li> </ul>	None	Not Significant
	People Attending Event	Possible vandalism to exterior cultural resources	Procedures for security to keep attendees in designated special event area	None	Not Significant
Flora and Fauna	Equipment/Crew Transportation; Parking	Trampling of grass	Return property to its natural state using grass seed or sod	Minor short-term disruption of grass	Not Significant
	People Attending Event				
	Installation/Removal of Portable Washrooms				
	Set-up Dismantle Temporary Staging, Fencing, Tents, etc.	Destruction of grass	Return property to its natural state using grass seed or sod		

VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
	Special Event & People Attending	Disruptive to Wildlife (Melanson Settlement only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security procedures to keep attendees in designated special event area</li> <li>- Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law</li> <li>- Access restricted to designated area (Melanson Settlement Only – Special Event “Filming” excluded – See map in Appendix 4A)</li> </ul>	Minor disruption to wildlife	Not Significant
Land Resources & Water Quality	Equipment/Crew Transportation; Parking	Soil and Surface/Ground Water contamination from accidental fuel/oil leak or spill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rapid response to any spill</li> <li>- EERP and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required</li> </ul>	None	Not Significant
		Soil compaction resulting in reduced water/soil infiltration rates, increased surface runoff, erosion from rain, and siltation of surface water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vehicles restricted to paved, gravelled, and level-grassed surfaces</li> <li>- Promptly return property to its natural state to prevent erosion</li> </ul>	Possibly some increase in sediment concentration of surface runoff	Not Significant
	Installation/Removal of Portable Washrooms	Soil and surface water contamination from accidental spill or leak of human waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procedures for proper system installation and removal</li> </ul>	None	Not Significant
		Soil and surface water contamination from accidental spill or leak of odour control chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rapid response to any spill</li> <li>- EERP and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required</li> </ul>		
	Food Preparation and Clean-up	Soil and surface water contamination from waste water	Proper disposal of waste water	None	Not Significant
	Installation/Use/Removal of Generators	Soil and surface/ground water contamination from accidental fuel/oil spill or leak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rapid response to any spill</li> <li>- EERP and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required</li> </ul>	None	Not Significant
	Generation of Waste During Event	Soil and surface water contamination from refuse	Properly separate and remove all waste from site following event	None	Not Significant
Land Resources	Disposal of Waste Produced	Refuse adds to waste stream and ultimately consumes more landfill space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Must comply with West Hants Solid Waste By-Law, Valley Region Solid Waste Resource Management By- Law, and Provincial Landfill Material Bans</li> <li>- Provide and label waste-separation/recycling containers</li> <li>- Encourage the use of reusable, recyclable, and/or compostable food service packaging and serving materials</li> <li>- Follow Waste Management Plan (see Appendix 3A)</li> </ul>	Some landfill space used for waste disposal	Not Significant

VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
Visitor Experience	Use of Sound Equipment; Special Event	Noise disrupts site's historical atmosphere	- Reduce volume on sound equipment during visitor hours - Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré) - Must comply with acceptable noise levels as established by a Parks Canada Official	Some visitors may find event distracts from historic atmosphere	Not Significant
	Use of Pyrotechnics	Noise distracts from site's historical atmosphere	-Use of pyrotechnics must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement ) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré) -Use of pyrotechnics must comply with guidelines established by a Parks Canada Official to minimize noise disturbance		
		Reduced air quality	None	Short-term reduction in air quality	Not Significant
Community Soundscape	Use of Sound Equipment; Special Event	Noise affects peace and enjoyment of property by some community residents	Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré) - Must comply with acceptable noise levels as established by a Parks Canada Official	Some people deprived of peace and enjoyment of property. Others enjoy added life and vitality of community	Not Significant
Air Quality	Use of Pyrotechnics	Reduced air quality	None	Short-term reduction in air quality	Not Significant
	Travelling to and from special event	Increased traffic adds to Greenhouse Gas emissions			

**Table 2. SPORTING & COMMUNITY EVENTS - Summary of potential environmental effects, mitigation measures, and the significance of residual environmental effects for the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. (3 pages)**

VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
Cultural Resources	Set-up/Dismantle Temporary Staging, Fencing, Tents, etc.	Damage to below surface cultural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide plan detailing proposed use of NHS for review by Parks Canada Cultural Resource Manager</li> <li>- Access restricted to designated area (Melanson Settlement only – Special Event “Filming” excluded – See map in Appendix 4A)</li> <li>- A Parks Canada employee must supervise filming activities that extend beyond designated area (Melanson Settlement only)</li> <li>- Location of tents must avoid sensitive areas as indicated by a Parks Canada archaeologist</li> <li>- Stakeless tents or stakes selected to minimize impact (less than 5 inches in length and made of plastic or wood) must be used (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites only)</li> <li>- Tent poles for marquee tents must be cushioned and stakeless anchors must be used (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites only)</li> <li>- Protective wood flooring must be used in sensitive areas where tables and/or chairs are to be used, as well as areas of high traffic, as specified by a Parks Canada archaeologist (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites)</li> </ul>	None	Not Significant
	People Attending Event	Possible vandalism to exterior cultural resources	Procedures for security to keep attendees in designated special event area	None	Not Significant
Flora and Fauna	Equipment/Crew Transportation; Parking	Trampling of grass	Return property to its natural state using grass seed or sod	Minor short-term disruption of grass	Not Significant
	Special Event and People Attending				
	Installation/Removal of Portable Washrooms				
	Set-up Dismantle Temporary Staging, Fencing, Tents, etc.	Destruction of grass	Return property to its natural state using grass seed or sod		



VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
	Special Event & People Attending	Disruptive to Wildlife (Melanson Settlement only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security procedures to keep attendees in designated special event area</li> <li>- Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law</li> <li>- Access restricted to designated area (Melanson Settlement Only – Special Event “Filming” excluded – See map in Appendix 4A)</li> </ul>	Minor disruption to wildlife	Not Significant
Land Resources & Water Quality	Equipment/Crew Transportation; Parking	Soil and Surface/Ground Water contamination from accidental fuel/oil leak or spill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rapid response to any spill</li> <li>- EERP and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required</li> </ul>	None	Not Significant
		Soil compaction resulting in reduced water/soil infiltration rates, increased surface runoff, erosion from rain, and siltation of surface water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vehicles restricted to paved, gravelled, and level-grassed surfaces</li> <li>- Promptly return property to its natural state to prevent erosion</li> </ul>	Possibly some increase in sediment concentration of surface runoff	Not Significant
	Installation/Removal of Portable Washrooms	Soil and surface water contamination from accidental spill or leak of human waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procedures for proper system installation and removal</li> </ul>	None	Not Significant
		Soil and surface water contamination from accidental spill or leak of odour control chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rapid response to any spill</li> <li>- EERP and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required</li> </ul>		
	Food Preparation and Clean-up	Soil and surface water contamination from waste water	Proper disposal of waste water	None	Not Significant
	Installation/Use/Removal of Generators	Soil and surface/ground water contamination from accidental fuel/oil spill or leak	Rapid response to any spill EERP and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required	None	Not Significant
	Generation of Waste During Event	Soil and surface water contamination from refuse	Properly separate and remove all waste from site following event	None	Not Significant
Land Resources	Disposal of Waste Produced	Refuse adds to waste stream and ultimately consumes more landfill space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Must comply with the West Hants Solid Waste By-Law, Valley Region Solid Waste Resource Management By-Law, and Provincial Landfill Material Bans</li> <li>- Provide and label waste-separation/recycling containers</li> <li>- Encourage the use of reusable, recyclable, and/or compostable food service packaging and serving materials</li> <li>- Follow Waste Management Plan (see Appendix 3A)</li> </ul>	Some landfill space used for waste disposal	Not Significant

VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
Visitor Experience	Use of Sound Equipment	Noise disrupts site's historical atmosphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce volume on sound equipment during visitor hours</li> <li>- Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré)</li> <li>- Must comply with acceptable noise levels as established by a Parks Canada Official</li> </ul>	Some visitors may find event distracts from historic atmosphere	Not Significant
Community Soundscape	Use of Sound Equipment; Special Event	Noise affects peace and enjoyment of property by some community residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré)</li> <li>- Must comply with acceptable noise levels as established by a Parks Canada Official</li> </ul>	Some people deprived of peace and enjoyment of property. Others enjoy added life and vitality of community	Not Significant
Air Quality	Travelling to and from special event	Increased traffic adds to Greenhouse Gas emissions	None	Short-term reduction in air quality	Not Significant

**Table 3. FILMING - Summary of potential environmental effects, mitigation measures, and the significance of residual environmental effects for the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. (2 pages)**

VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
Cultural Resources	Set-up/Dismantle Temporary Staging, Fencing, Tents, etc.	Damage to below surface cultural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide plan detailing proposed use of NHS for review by Parks Canada Cultural Resource Manager</li> <li>- Access restricted to designated area (Melanson Settlement only – Special Event “Filming” excluded – See map in Appendix 4A)</li> <li>- A Parks Canada employee must supervise filming activities that extend beyond designated area (Melanson Settlement only)</li> <li>- Location of tents must avoid sensitive areas as indicated by a Parks Canada archaeologist</li> <li>- Stakeless tents or stakes selected to minimize impact (less than 5 inches in length and made of plastic or wood) must be used (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites only)</li> <li>- Tent poles for marquee tents must be cushioned and stakeless anchors must be used (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites only)</li> <li>- Protective wood flooring must be used in sensitive areas where tables and/or chairs are to be used, as well as areas of high traffic, as specified by a Parks Canada archaeologist (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites)</li> </ul>	None	Not Significant
Flora and Fauna	Equipment/Crew Transportation; Parking	Trampling of grass	Return property to its natural state using grass seed or sod	Minor short-term disruption of grass	Not Significant
	Set-up Dismantle Temporary Staging, Fencing, Tents, etc.	Destruction of grass	Return property to its natural state using grass seed or sod		
	Special Event	Disruptive to Wildlife (Melanson Settlement only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security procedures to keep attendees in designated special event area</li> <li>- Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law</li> <li>- Access restricted to designated area (Melanson Settlement Only – Special Event “Filming” excluded – See map in Appendix 4A)</li> </ul>	Minor disruption to wildlife	Not Significant

VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
Land Resources & Water Quality	Equipment/Crew Transportation; Parking	Soil and Surface/Ground Water contamination from accidental fuel/oil leak or spill	- Rapid response to any spill - EERP and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required	None	Not Significant
		Soil compaction resulting in reduced water/soil infiltration rates, increased surface runoff, erosion from rain, and siltation of surface water	- Vehicles restricted to paved, gravelled, and level-grassed surfaces - Promptly return property to its natural state to prevent erosion	Possibly some increase in sediment concentration of surface runoff	Not Significant
	Installation/Use/Removal of Generators	Soil and surface/ground water contamination from accidental fuel/oil spill or leak	Rapid response to any spill EERP and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required	None	Not Significant
	Generation of Waste During Event	Soil and surface water contamination from refuse	Properly separate and remove all waste from site following event	None	Not Significant
Land Resources	Disposal of Waste Produced	Refuse adds to waste stream and ultimately consumes more landfill space	- Must comply with the West Hants Solid Waste By-Law, Valley Region Solid Waste Resource Management By-Law and Provincial Landfill Material Bans - Provide and label waste-separation/recycling containers - Encourage the use of reusable, recyclable, and/or compostable food service packaging and serving materials - Follow Waste Management Plan (see Appendix 3A)	Some landfill space used for waste disposal	Not Significant
Visitor Experience	Use of Sound Equipment	Noise disrupt site's historical atmosphere	- Reduce volume on sound equipment during visitor hours - Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré) - Must comply with acceptable noise levels as established by a Parks Canada Official	Some visitors may find event distracts from historic atmosphere	Not Significant
Community Soundscape	Use of Sound Equipment	Noise affects peace and enjoyment of property by some community residents	Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré) - Must comply with acceptable noise levels as established by a Parks Canada Official	Some people deprived of peace and enjoyment of property. Others enjoy added life and vitality of community	Not Significant

**Table 4. PARKING - Summary of potential environmental effects, mitigation measures, and the significance of residual environmental effects for the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. (1 page)**

VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
Flora and Fauna	Equipment/Crew Transportation; Parking	Trampling of grass	Parking permitted on gravelled and/or paved surfaces only	Minor short-term disruption of grass	Not Significant
Land Resources & Water Quality	Equipment/Crew Transportation; Parking	Soil and Surface/Ground Water contamination from accidental fuel/oil leak or spill	- Rapid response to any spill - EERP and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required	None	Not Significant
		Soil compaction resulting in reduced water/soil infiltration rates, increased surface runoff, erosion from rain, and siltation of surface water	- Vehicles restricted to paved, gravelled, and level-grassed surfaces - Promptly return property to its natural state to prevent erosion	Possibly some erosion and increase in sediment concentration of surface runoff	Not Significant

**Table 5. TENTED EVENTS - Summary of potential environmental effects, mitigation measures, and the significance of residual environmental effects for the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. (3 pages)**

VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
Cultural Resources	Set-up/Dismantle Temporary Staging, Fencing, Tents, etc.	Damage to below surface cultural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide plan detailing proposed use of NHS for review by Parks Canada Cultural Resource Manager</li> <li>- Access restricted to designated area (Melanson Settlement only – Special Event “Filming” excluded – See map in Appendix 4A)</li> <li>- A Parks Canada employee must supervise filming activities that extend beyond designated area (Melanson Settlement only)</li> <li>- Location of tents must avoid sensitive areas as indicated by a Parks Canada archaeologist</li> <li>- Stakeless tents or stakes selected to minimize impact (less than 5 inches in length and made of plastic or wood) must be used (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites only)</li> <li>- Tent poles for marquee tents must be cushioned and stakeless anchors must be used (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites only)</li> <li>- Protective wood flooring must be used in sensitive areas where tables and/or chairs are to be used, as well as areas of high traffic, as specified by a Parks Canada archaeologist (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites)</li> </ul>	None	Not Significant

VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
Flora and Fauna	Equipment/Crew Transportation; Parking	Trampling of grass	Return property to its natural state using grass seed or sod	Minor short-term disruption of grass	Not Significant
	People Attending Event				
	Installation/Removal of Portable Washrooms				
	Set-up Dismantle Temporary Staging, Fencing, Tents, etc.	Destruction of grass	Return property to its natural state using grass seed or sod		
	Special Event & People Attending	Disruptive to Wildlife (Melanson Settlement only)	- Security procedures to keep attendees in designated special event area - Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law - Access restricted to designated area (Melanson Settlement Only – Special Event “Filming” excluded – See map in Appendix 4A)	Minor disruption to wildlife	Not Significant
Land Resources & Water Quality	Equipment/Crew Transportation; Parking	Soil and Surface/Ground Water contamination from accidental fuel/oil leak or spill	- Rapid response to any spill - EERP and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required	None	Not Significant
		Soil compaction resulting in reduced water/soil infiltration rates, increased surface runoff, erosion from rain, and siltation of surface water	- Vehicles restricted to paved, gravelled, and level-grassed surfaces - Promptly return property to its natural state to prevent erosion	Possibly some increase in sediment concentration of surface runoff	Not Significant
	Installation/Removal of Portable Washrooms	Soil and surface water contamination from accidental spill or leak of human waste	- Procedures for proper system installation and removal	None	Not Significant
		Soil and surface water contamination from accidental spill or leak of odour control chemicals	- Rapid response to any spill - EERP and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required		
	Installation/Use/Removal of Generators	Soil and surface/ground water contamination from accidental fuel/oil spill or leak	- Rapid response to any spill - EERP and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required	None	Not Significant
	Generation of Waste During Event	Soil and surface water contamination from refuse	Properly separate and remove all waste from site following event	None	Not Significant

VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
Land Resources	Disposal of Waste Produced	Refuse adds to waste stream and ultimately consumes more landfill space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Must comply with the West Hants Solid Waste By-Law, Valley Region Solid Waste Resource Management By-Law and Provincial Landfill Material Bans</li> <li>- Provide and label waste separation/recycling containers</li> <li>- Encourage the use of reusable, recyclable, and/or compostable food service packaging and serving materials</li> <li>- Follow Waste Management Plan (see Appendix 3A)</li> </ul>	Some landfill space used for waste disposal	Not Significant
Visitor Experience	Use of Sound Equipment	Noise disrupts site's historical atmosphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce volume on sound equipment during visitor hours</li> <li>- Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré)</li> <li>- Must comply with acceptable noise levels as established by a Parks Canada Official</li> </ul>	Some visitors may find event distracts from historic atmosphere	Not Significant
Community Soundscape	Use of Sound Equipment	Noise affects peace and enjoyment of property by some community residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré)</li> <li>- Must comply with acceptable noise levels as established by a Parks Canada Official</li> </ul>	Some people deprived of peace and enjoyment of property. Others enjoy added life and vitality of community	Not Significant
Air Quality	Travelling to and from special event	Increased traffic adds to Greenhouse Gas emissions	None	Short-term reduction in air quality	Not Significant

**Table 6. THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES - Summary of potential environmental effects, mitigation measures, and the significance of residual environmental effects for the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. (2 pages)**

VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
Flora and Fauna	Equipment/Crew Transportation; Parking	Trampling of grass	Return property to its natural state using grass seed or sod	Minor short-term disruption of grass	Not Significant
	People Attending Event				
	Special Event & People Attending	Disruptive to Wildlife (Melanson Settlement only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security procedures to keep attendees in designated special event area</li> <li>- Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law</li> <li>- Access restricted to designated area (Melanson Settlement Only – Special Event “Filming” excluded – See map in Appendix 4A)</li> </ul>	Minor disruption to wildlife	Not Significant
Land Resources & Water Quality	Equipment/Crew Transportation; Parking	Soil and Surface/Ground Water contamination from accidental fuel/oil leak or spill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rapid response to any spill</li> <li>- EERP and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required</li> </ul>	None	Not Significant
		Soil compaction resulting in reduced water/soil infiltration rates, increased surface runoff, erosion from rain, and siltation of surface water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vehicles restricted to paved, gravelled, and level-grassed surfaces</li> <li>- Promptly return property to its natural state to prevent erosion</li> </ul>	Possibly some increase in sediment concentration of surface runoff	Not Significant
	Generation of Waste During Event	Soil and surface water contamination from refuse	Properly separate and remove all waste from site following event	None	Not Significant
Land Resources	Disposal of Waste Produced	Refuse adds to waste stream and ultimately consumes more landfill space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Must comply with the West Hants Solid Waste By-Law, Valley Region Solid Waste Resource By-Law, and Provincial Landfill Material Bans</li> <li>- Provide and label waste-separation/recycling containers</li> <li>- Encourage the use of reusable, recyclable, and/or compostable food service packaging and serving materials</li> <li>- Follow Waste Management Plan (see Appendix 3A)</li> </ul>	Some landfill space used for waste disposal	Not Significant
Visitor Experience	Special Event	Performance may disrupt site’s historical atmosphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hold performances after visitor hours whenever possible</li> <li>- Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré)</li> <li>- Must comply with acceptable noise levels as established by a Parks Canada Official</li> </ul>	Some visitors may find event distracts from historic atmosphere	Not Significant



VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
Air Quality	Travelling to and from special event	Increased traffic adds to Greenhouse Gas emissions	None	Short-term reduction in air quality	Not Significant

**Table 7. CORPORATE TRADE SHOWS - Summary of potential environmental effects, mitigation measures, and the significance of residual environmental effects for the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites. (3 pages)**

VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
Cultural Resources	Set-up/Dismantle Temporary Staging, Fencing, Tents, etc.	Damage to below surface cultural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide plan detailing proposed use of NHS for review by Parks Canada Cultural Resource Manager</li> <li>- Access restricted to designated area (Melanson Settlement only – Special Event “Filming” excluded – See map in Appendix 4A)</li> <li>- A Parks Canada employee must supervise filming activities that extend beyond designated area (Melanson Settlement only)</li> <li>- Location of tents must avoid sensitive areas as indicated by a Parks Canada archaeologist</li> <li>- Stakeless tents or stakes selected to minimize impact (less than 5 inches in length and made of plastic or wood) must be used (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites only)</li> <li>- Tent poles for marquee tents must be cushioned and stakeless anchors must be used (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites only)</li> <li>- Protective wood flooring must be used in sensitive areas where tables and/or chairs are to be used, as well as areas of high traffic, as specified by a Parks Canada archaeologist (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites)</li> </ul>	None	Not Significant
Flora and Fauna	Equipment/Crew Transportation; Parking	Trampling of grass	Return property to its natural state using grass seed or sod	Minor short-term disruption of grass	Not Significant
	Special Event and People Attending				
	Installation/Removal of Portable Washrooms				
	Set-up Dismantle Temporary Staging, Fencing, Tents, etc.	Destruction of grass	Return property to its natural state using grass seed or sod		

VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
	Special Event & People Attending	Disruptive to Wildlife (Melanson Settlement only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security procedures to keep attendees in designated special event area</li> <li>- Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law</li> <li>- Access restricted to designated area (Melanson Settlement Only – Special Event “Filming” excluded – See map in Appendix 4A)</li> </ul>	Minor disruption to wildlife	Not Significant
Land Resources & Water Quality	Equipment/Crew Transportation; Parking	Soil and Surface/Ground Water contamination from accidental fuel/oil leak or spill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rapid response to any spill</li> <li>- EERP and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required</li> </ul>	None	Not Significant
		Soil compaction resulting in reduced water/soil infiltration rates, increased surface runoff, erosion from rain, and siltation of surface water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vehicles restricted to paved, gravelled, and level-grassed surfaces</li> <li>- Promptly return property to its natural state to prevent erosion</li> </ul>	Possibly some increase in sediment concentration of surface runoff	Not Significant
	Installation/Removal of Portable Washrooms	Soil and surface water contamination from accidental spill or leak of human waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procedures for proper system installation and removal</li> </ul>	None	Not Significant
		Soil and surface water contamination from accidental spill or leak of odour control chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rapid response to any spill</li> <li>- EERP and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required</li> </ul>		
	Food Preparation and Clean-up	Soil and surface water contamination from waste water	Proper disposal of waste water	None	Not Significant
	Installation/Use/Removal of Generators	Soil and surface/ground water contamination from accidental fuel/oil spill or leak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rapid response to any spill</li> <li>- EERP and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required</li> </ul>	None	Not Significant
	Generation of Waste During Event	Soil and surface water contamination from refuse	Properly separate and remove all waste from site following event	None	Not Significant
Land Resources	Disposal of Waste Produced	Refuse adds to waste stream and ultimately consumes more landfill space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Must comply with the West Hants Solid Waste By-Law, Valley Region Solid Waste Resource Management By-Law, and Provincial Landfill Material Bans</li> <li>- Provide and label waste-separation/recycling containers</li> <li>- Encourage the use of reusable, recyclable, and/or compostable food service packaging and serving materials</li> <li>- Follow Waste Management Plan (see Appendix 3A)</li> </ul>	Some landfill space used for waste disposal	Not Significant

VEC	Project Activities	Potential Environmental Effects	Mitigative Measures	Residual Environmental Effects	Significance
Visitor Experience	Use of Sound Equipment	Noise disrupts site's historical atmosphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce volume on sound equipment during visitor hours</li> <li>- Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré)</li> <li>- Must comply with acceptable noise levels as established by a Parks Canada Official</li> </ul>	Some visitors may find event distracts from historic atmosphere	Not Significant
Community Soundscape	Use of Sound Equipment	Noise affects peace and enjoyment of property by some community residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré)</li> <li>- Must comply with acceptable noise levels as established by a Parks Canada Official</li> </ul>	Some people deprived of peace and enjoyment of property. Others enjoy added life and vitality of community	Not Significant
Air Quality	Travelling to and from special event	Increased traffic adds to Greenhouse Gas emissions	None	Short-term reduction in air quality	Not Significant

## **Appendix 2A – Amendments to the License of Occupation Agreement**

**Table 1. Amendments to the License of Occupation Agreement modified by the RCSR that are specific to the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites.**

VEC	Mitigation Measure/ Monitoring	Application of Mitigation Measures & Monitoring	
		Current Operational Requirement	Amended/Additional Operational Requirement
Cultural Resources	Provide plan detailing proposed use of NHS for review by Parks Canada Official	Submit for the approval of the Superintendent, a detailed schedule for the Event including: - Event site use plan/layout	- None
Cultural Resources	Access restricted to designated area (Melanson Settlement only – Special Event “Filming” excluded – See map in Appendix 4A)	– None	Licensee must adhere to any access restrictions placed on areas within the National Historic Site as outlined in the map provided. (Melanson Settlement only)
Cultural Resources	A Parks Canada employee must supervise filming activities that extend beyond designated area (Melanson Settlement only)	– None	A Parks Canada employee must supervise the licensee if filming activities extend beyond the designated special event area. (Melanson Settlement only)
Cultural Resources	Location of tents must avoid sensitive areas as indicated by a Parks Canada archaeologist	– None	Licensee must comply with restrictions placed on tent locations.
Cultural Resources	Stakeless tents or stakes selected to minimize impact (less than 5 inches in length and made of plastic or wood) must be used (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites only)	– None	If tents are to be used, licensee must use either stakeless tents or stakes less than 5 inches in length and made of plastic or wood (Fort Anne and Fort Edward only)
Cultural Resources	Tent poles for marquee tents must be cushioned and stakeless anchors must be used (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites only)	– None	Licensee must use stakeless anchors for marquee tents and cushioned tent poles (Fort Anne and Fort Edward only)
Cultural Resources	- Protective wood flooring must be used in sensitive areas where tables and/or chairs are to be used, as well as areas of high traffic, as specified by a Parks Canada archaeologist (Fort Anne and Fort Edward National Historic Sites)	– None	Licensee must use protective wood flooring in sensitive areas where tables and chairs are to be used, as well as areas of high traffic, as directed by a Parks Canada archaeologist (Fort Anne and Fort Edward only)
Cultural Resources; Flora & Fauna	Provide security procedures to keep participants in designated special event area	Submit for the approval of the Superintendent, a detailed schedule for the Event including: Security plan	– None

Flora & Fauna; Visitor Experience; Community Soundscape	Must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré)	– None	Licensee must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct by-law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré)
Flora & Fauna; Visitor Experience; Community Soundscape	Must comply with acceptable noise levels as established by a Parks Canada Official	– None	Licensee must comply with acceptable noise levels as established by a Parks Canada Official
Flora & Fauna	Access restricted to designated areas (see map in Appendix 4A – Melanson Settlement only)	– None	Licensee must adhere to any access restrictions placed on areas within the National Historic Site as outlined in the map provided. (Melanson Settlement only)
Flora & Fauna; Land Resources; Water Quality	Promptly return property to its natural state using grass seed or sod to prevent erosion	Subsequent to the removal of the trade fixtures and chattels in accordance with Article 12.01, the Licensee shall rehabilitate the Land in accordance with the instructions from, and to the satisfaction of, the Superintendent. If the Licensee fails to comply with this Article, then the Superintendent may rehabilitate the Land and charge the costs thereof to the Licensee, and such costs shall constitute a debt due and owing to Her Majesty and shall be payable upon demand.	None
Flora & Fauna; Land Resources; Water Quality	Special event “Parking” permitted on gravelled and/or paved surfaces only	– None	For “Parking” special events only: The Licensee agrees to keep vehicles on gravelled and/or paved surfaces

Flora & Fauna; Land Resources; Water Quality	Rapid response to any spill	– None	Submit for the approval of the Superintendent, a detailed schedule for the Event including: - Environmental Emergency Response Plan The Licensee agrees to immediately implement the Environmental Emergency Response Plan and ensure a quick and thorough clean up of the spilt substance.
	Environmental emergency response plan and appropriate containment/clean-up equipment required		
Land Resources	Must comply with the West Hants Solid Waste By-Law, Valley Region Solid Waste Resource Management By-Law, and Provincial Landfill Material Bans	– None	Licensee must comply with the West Hants Solid Waste By-Law, Valley Region Solid Waste Resources Management By-Law, and Provincial Landfill Material Bans
Land Resources	Follow Waste Management Plan (see Appendix 3A)	– None	Licensee must follow the provided Waste Management Plan guidelines.
Land Resources; Water Quality	Vehicles restricted to paved, gravelled, and level-grassed surfaces	– None	Licensee must ensure vehicles are kept on paved, gravelled, and level-grassed surfaces throughout the event, including equipment set-up and take down.
Land Resources; Water Quality	Refuelling of generators must occur on paved roads or parking lot area	– None	Licensee must fuel generators on paved surfaces or parking lot area
Land Resources; Water Quality	Provide procedures for proper installation and removal of portable washroom facilities	Provide a suitable number of portable washroom facilities, including a suitable number of wheelchair accessible washrooms.	Provide a suitable number of portable washroom facilities, including a suitable number of wheelchair accessible washrooms. Ensure the supplier follows proper installation and removal procedures.
Land Resources; Water Quality	Proper disposal of waste water	- None	Ensure proper disposal of waste water, if produced.
Land Resources; Water Quality	Properly separate and remove all refuse from site following event	Provide recycling facilities for public use and remove recycled waste from the site during clean-up.	Provide and label waste-separation/recycling containers for public, vendor, and staff use. Properly separate and remove all refuse from the site during clean-up. Encourage the use of reusable, recyclable, and/or compostable food service packaging and serving materials.
Land Resources	Provide and label waste-separation/recycling containers		
Land Resources	Encourage the use of reusable, recyclable, and/or compostable food service packaging and serving materials		

Visitor Experience	Reduce volume on sound equipment during visitor hours	Entertainment will not commence until XhXX.	Entertainment will not commence until XhXX. The Licensee must keep noise to the level established by a Parks Canada Official during visitor hours.
Visitor Experience; Community Soundscape	Use of pyrotechnics must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct By-Law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré)	- None (other than providing time allocated for event)	Licensee must comply with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis Orderly Conduct by-law (Fort Anne, Port Royal, and Melanson Settlement) or the Municipality of the County of Kings Noise Control By-Law (Grand Pré)
Community Soundscape	Use of pyrotechnics must comply with guidelines established by a Parks Canada Official to minimize noise disturbance	- None	Licensee must use pyrotechnics within the guidelines established by a Parks Canada Official to minimize noise disturbances
Visitor Experience	Hold theatrical performances after visitor hours whenever possible	- None (other than providing time allocated for event)	Licensee must hold theatrical performances and practices after visitor hours unless permission from Parks Canada granted.



## **Appendix 3A – Waste Resource Management Guide**



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# *Solid Waste Resources Management Guide for Special Events*

*July 2009*

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## 1 Background

The province of Nova Scotia strives to maximize diversion of all recyclables and organic material from landfills on an on-going basis. As part of this effort, certain materials have been banned from landfills under the Solid Waste-Resource Management Regulations found under Section 102 of the Environment Act. These banned materials include such items as redeemable beverage containers, corrugated cardboard, newsprint, compostable organics, and steel/tin/glass food containers (Government of NS, 2007).

Special events tend to have multiple areas generating a significant amount of waste, mostly from packaging and food services. Efforts must be made to ensure that the amount of waste produced during special events is not only minimized, but also properly diverted to save landfill space. In addition, these efforts will help preserve our natural resources and reduce environmental burdens through the use of recycled materials, increased economic opportunities for Nova Scotians, and creation of value added products.

This Solid Waste Resources Management Plan will provide guidelines on how to “green” special events, through four key components of waste diversion: source reduction and material reuse, recycling, and composting.

## 2 Objectives

The objectives of this plan are as follows:

- Reduce the amount of disposed waste through provision of containers for the separate collection of recyclables, organics, and waste that are available for public/vendors/staff use
- Reduce the amount of disposed waste through provision of corrugated cardboard recycling containers for vendor/staff use
- Encourage vendors/staff to purchase supplies that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable where possible
- Educate public/vendors/staff about properly separating organics and recyclables from refuse to ensure active participation

### **3 Meeting the Objectives**

Steps to meet the objectives described in this plan will vary depending upon the size of the event. The following categories offer suggestions to help ensure the Waste Management Plan objectives are met, however all items may not be applicable, especially in the case of small special events.

#### **3.1 Organization**

- Identify someone responsible for coordinating the Waste Management Plan
- Recruit staff/volunteers to carry out the plan under the guidance of the Waste Management Coordinator
- Ensure that the necessary arrangements have been made for waste-separation/recycling containers, proper labelling, and waste removal

#### **3.2 Waste Separation System**

- Based on the size of the special event, set up an appropriate number of waste-separation/recycling containers to collect organics, recyclables, and regular refuse
- Ensure that three-stream waste stations are placed in convenient locations for public/vendor/staff use
- Have corrugated cardboard recycling containers available for staff/vendor use
- If paper/flyers will be generated during the event, ensure that paper recycling containers are available

#### **3.3 Communication**

- Post signs on or above receptacles to ensure waste is being sorted properly
- Use familiar colours to represent each waste stream (Blue – Recycling; Black – Regular Refuse; Green – Organics)
- Encourage vendors to reduce their impact on the environment through:
  - Reduced packaging
  - Using refillable containers for dispensing food/condiments (ie. milk, ketchup, etc.) rather than single-serving packages
  - Using dishes/utensils that are compostable, recyclable, or reusable

- Limiting use of unnecessary disposable items such as stir sticks, straws, etc.
  - Using environmentally-friendly products
- Have volunteers promote waste management goals and encourage public participation
  - Announcements during special event
  - HRM Solid Waste Resources Educators will set up informative booth displays at special events

### ***3.4 Monitoring***

- Empty waste, recycling, and organics containers as necessary to ensure that waste sorting occurs throughout the event
- Record number of bags collected and approximate average weight of bags in each waste stream

### ***3.5 Follow-up***

- Calculate the following:
  - Average weight per bag x Total number of bags = Total waste weight
    - Calculation done for each waste stream
  - (Sum of waste weights for recyclables and organics/Total waste weight of all waste streams) x 100 = Percent of waste diverted
- Inform Parks Canada of any additions that would help to achieve the Waste Management Plan objectives

### ***3.6 Contacts***

The Resource Recovery Fund Board (RRFB) provides a current, searchable directory of waste haulers in Nova Scotia. If an Internet connection is available, use the website listed below to access the Directory of Solid Waste, Reuse, Recycling and Composting Contacts in NS. Search for recyclable and organic collection services under the category “haulers” and select the region that corresponds with the special event location. Click on the “search” button to find a list of possible contacts. If Internet access is not available, please contact RRFB NS for a list of local haulers.

- RRFB NS 1-877-313-7732  
[www.rrfb.com](http://www.rrfb.com)
  - Directory of Solid Waste, Reuse, Recycling and Composting  
Contacts in NS: [http://www.rrfb.com/directory/s\\_search.cfm](http://www.rrfb.com/directory/s_search.cfm)

The following organizations may also be of use for accessing waste management information, as well as contact numbers for waste management facilities, haulers, and suppliers of source-separation/recycling containers:

- NS Department of Environment 902-424-2388  
Solid Waste Resource Management  
[www.gov.ns.ca/enla/emc/wasteman](http://www.gov.ns.ca/enla/emc/wasteman)
  
- Clean NS 902-420-3474  
[www.clean.ns.ca](http://www.clean.ns.ca)

## 4 Conclusion

Although special events vary within the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites Participants can adjust the guidelines to suit their project, provided the objectives are still being met, and as a result, Nova Scotia's goal to divert waste will be achieved.

## 5 References

Government of Nova Scotia. 2007. Solid Waste-Resource Management Regulations (as amended): <http://www.gov.ns.ca/JUST/regulations/regs/envsolid.htm>

Nova Scotia Department of the Environment. October 27, 1995. Solid Waste-Resource Management Strategy. Retrieved August 27, 2003 from the World Wide Web at <http://www.gov.ns.ca/enla/emc/wasteman/swms.htm>

Resource Recovery Fund Board (RRFB) NS and Bluenose Atlantic Coastal Action Program (Bluenose ACAP). Event Greening – Managing Waste, Recyclables, & Organics at Events & Festivals. RRFB NS and Bluenose ACAP.

Waste Resource Analyst with HRM Solid Waste Resources. Halifax Regional Municipality. August 2003. Personal Communication.



## **Appendix 4A – Site Maps of the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites**

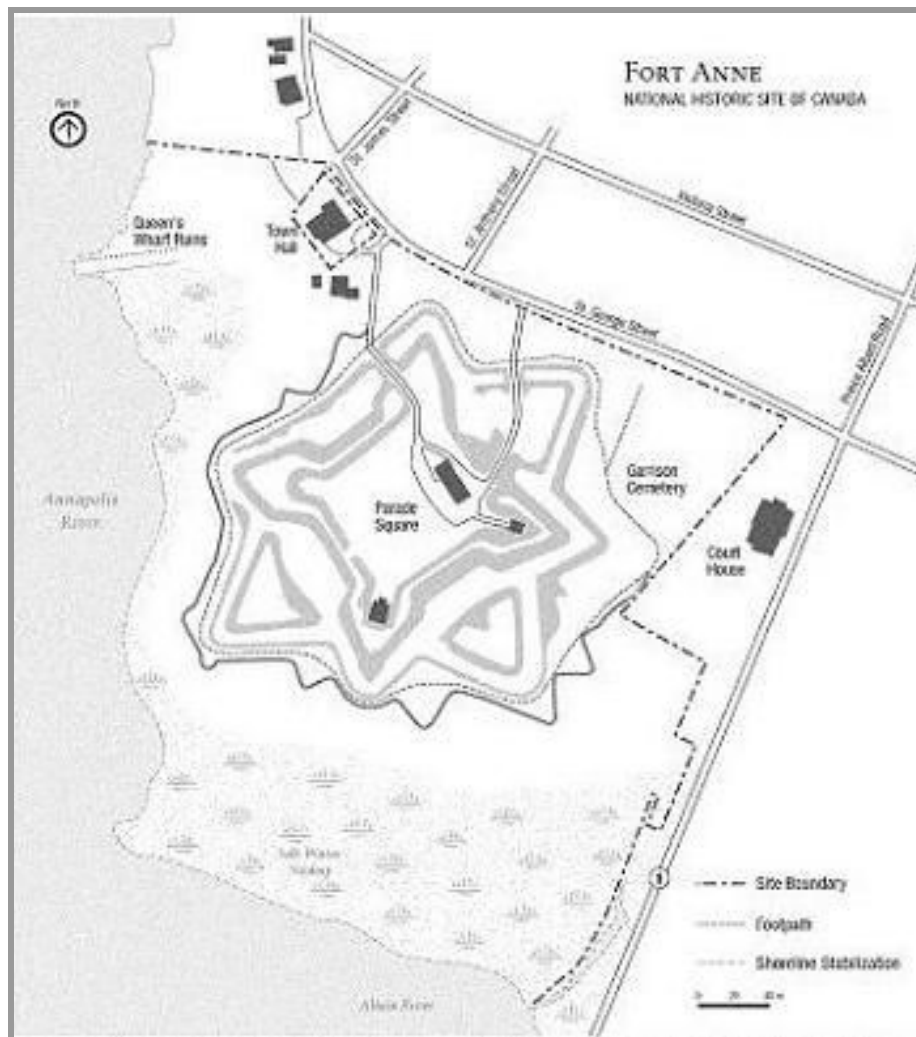


Figure 1. Map of Fort Anne National Historic Site

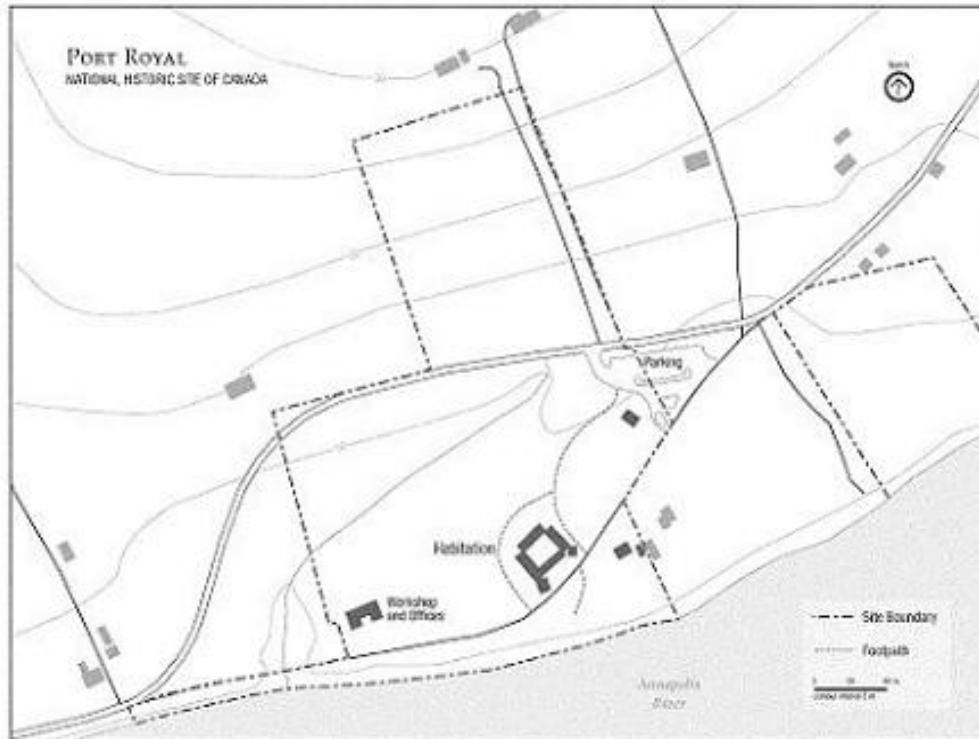


Figure 2. Map of Port Royal National Historic Site

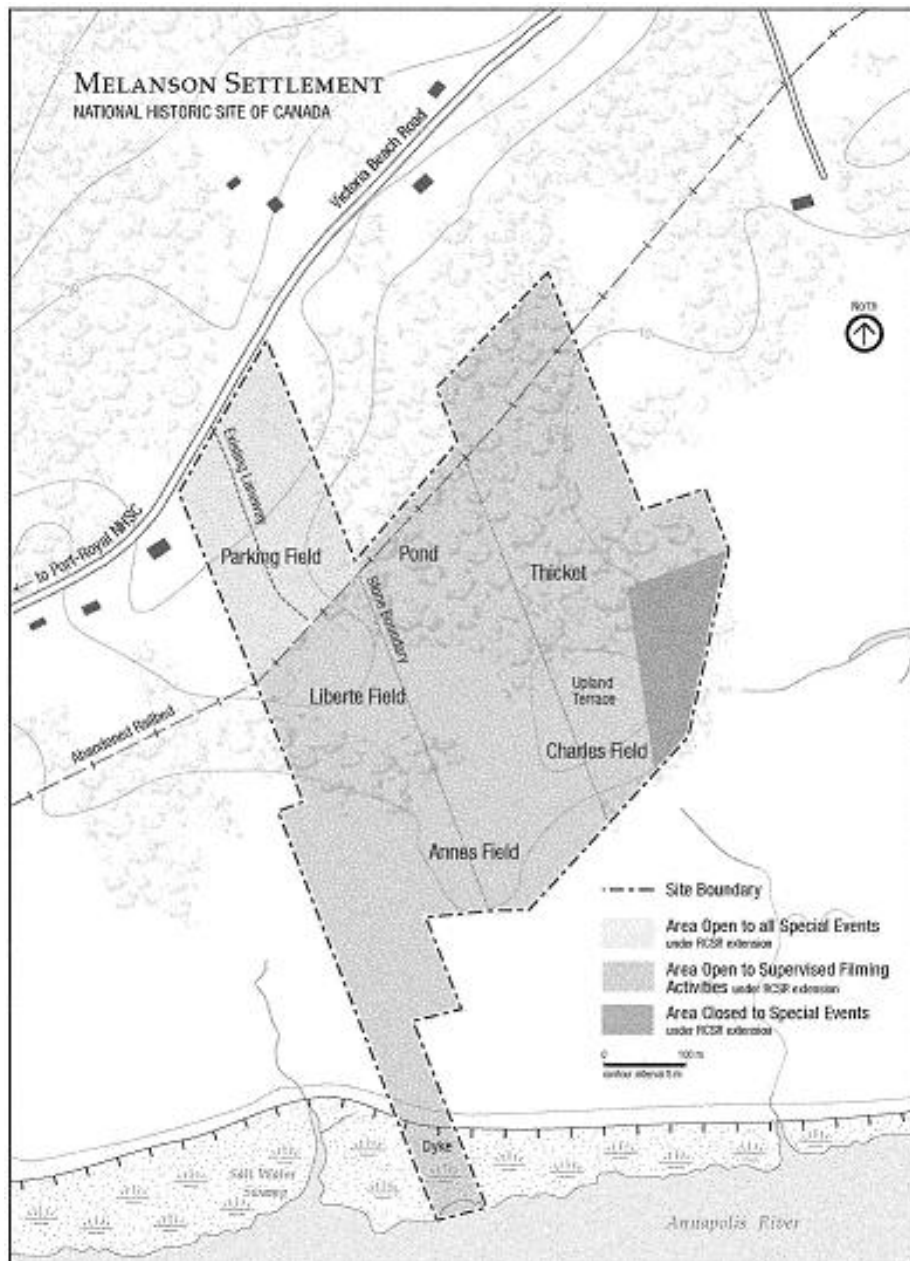


Figure 3. Map of Melanson Settlement National Historic Site - Please note areas closed to special events under this RCSR extension

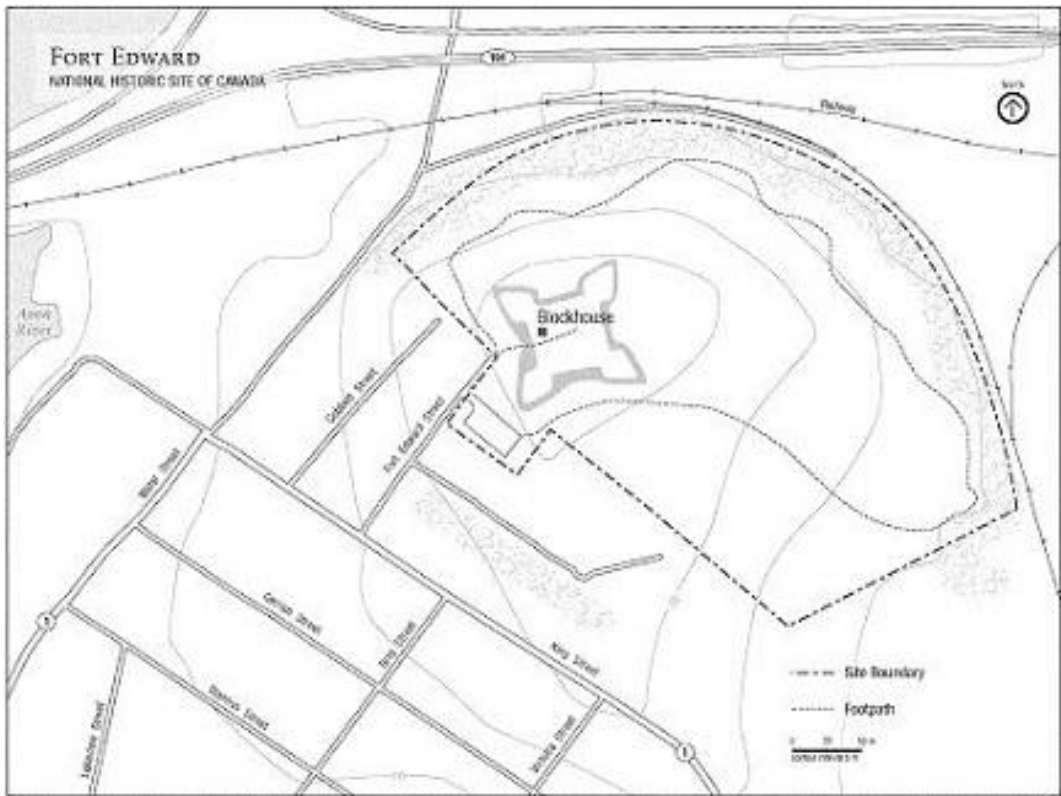


Figure 4. Map of Fort Edward National Historic Site

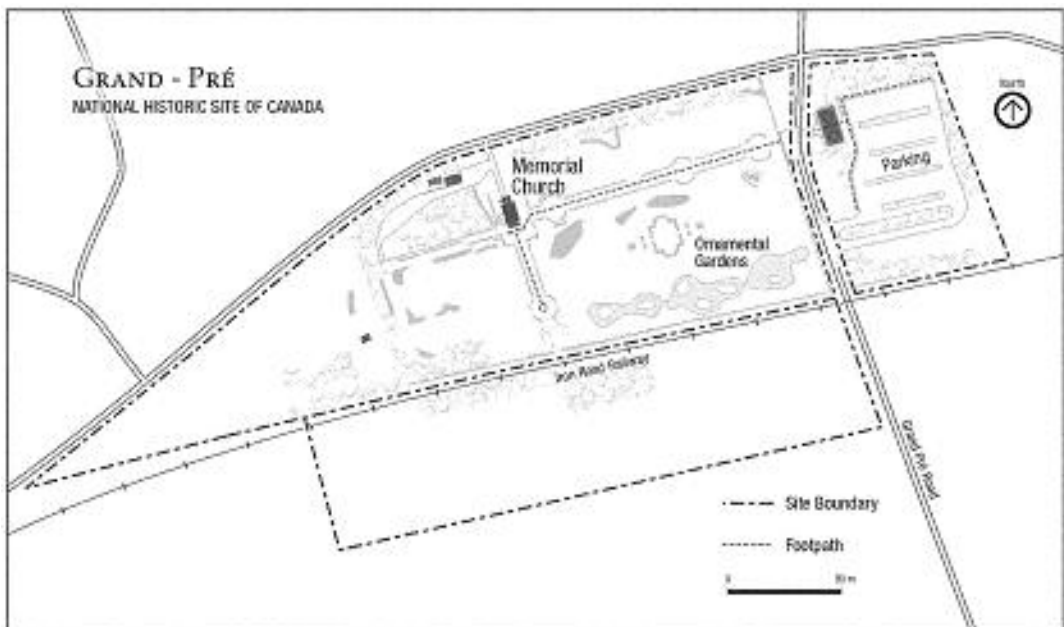


Figure 5. Map of Grand Pré National Historic Site

## **Appendix 5A – Environmental Emergency Response Plan Guidelines and Template**



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# **Guidelines for Preparing an Environmental Emergency Response Plan for Special Events in the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites**



## **Background**

An environmental emergency is defined as an uncontrolled, unplanned, or accidental release of a harmful substance into the environment or the reasonable likelihood of such a release that may adversely affect the environment and/or human health. The potential for such an emergency has been identified through the declared Replacement Class Screening Report (RCSR) and the RCSR extension and is mitigated through the development of an Environmental Emergency Response Plan (EERP).

An Environmental Emergency Response Plan identifies all potential spill sources and describes the preventative measures used to reduce the likelihood of an environmental emergency. The plan includes a detailed response protocol which assigns responsibilities to individuals and provides step-by-step instructions to handle a spill.

To aid individuals holding special events within the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites, Parks Canada has developed an EERP format that allows each event to individualize its plan while ensuring the necessary response procedures are addressed. This guide clarifies the steps required to complete an EERP using the electronic template provided.

It is the responsibility of the Licensee to ensure the EERP covers all potential environmental emergencies associated with his/her project.

## **Steps to Complete an Environmental Emergency Response Plan**

### ***Step 1: Open the template document***

The document template (saved as “Special Event SW-NS EERP Template” for Fort Anne, Port Royal, Melanson Settlement and Fort Edward National Historic Sites and “Special Event Grand Pré EERP Template” for Grand Pré National Historic Site) will automatically open as a new document when you double click on the icon and will need to be saved under a new title.

Please do not open the template from Microsoft Word as it will open as the template rather than a new document based on the template.



## ***Step 2: Section 1.3 – Site Description***

There are several areas within this section that are shaded. The shaded areas, found throughout the document, represent “fields” that need to be filled in or have a response selected. Pressing F1 while in one of these fields opens a help box detailing the required information.

In this section, choose the type of event from the drop-down menu. Next, choose the location of the event. Finally, select the relevant environmental settings by clicking on the appropriate check boxes (located beside each descriptor). If the setting is not listed, please specify under “Other”.

## ***Step 3: Section 2.1- Environmental Emergency History***

This section provides details on any environmental emergencies that occurred during past special events, either on Parks Canada properties or elsewhere. Please enter the current date in the first field, in the format “month day, year” (ie. January 1, 2004). In the next field, select whether there “has” or “has not” been any environmental emergencies. If there have been environmental emergencies associated with the event, please describe each one in detail in the last field provided. Include such information as the cause of the spill, substance type and quantity, response procedures, success of the cleanup, and corrective measures now taken to prevent its recurrence.

## ***Step 4: Section 2.2 – Potential Environmental Emergencies***

This section addresses the potential environmental emergencies that have been identified for the special events covered in the declared RCSR and the RCSR extension. Some special events have more risk of an environmental emergency than others based on each project’s activities. For each subsection, please identify whether the indicated spill is possible on site. If the potential spill substance is present, provide the location, type (if possible), quantity, and where and how it is stored in the blank fields under each potential spill heading. Certain events may have additional risks, so please take the time to consider all possible areas where an environmental leak/spill could occur. If any additional risks are identified, please include the details under “Other”.

## ***Step 5: Section 2.3 – Preventative Measures***

This section lists the preventative measures in place to reduce the likelihood of an environmental leak/spill. Please describe the actions taken to prevent an environmental

emergency in the field provided. (If fuel/oil is being transferred from containers to equipment, drip trays must be used.)

### ***Step 6: Section 3.1 – Roles and Responsibilities***

Roles and duties have been assigned to the personnel responsible for the successful implementation of the Environmental Emergency Response Plan. The duties can be rearranged between individuals if necessary, however they must remain in the plan.

### ***Step 7: Section 3.2 – Contact Information***

The Emergency Response Crew (Subsection 3.2.1) identifies those individuals involved with the special event who are responsible for implementing the Environmental Emergency Response Plan. Please provide the name, work title (if required), and contact number(s) for each position.

Include contact information for local resources that would be helpful in the event of an Environmental Emergency under Subsection 3.2.4. Names and phone numbers for two excavating contractors must be provided. Please enter the company name in the first field and phone number in the third field. If additional resources are added to the table, please use the second column to provide information regarding the company's function (ie. Environmental Consultant).

Under Location of Emergency Resources (Subsection 3.2.5), please identify the location of the emergency resources listed. The remaining subsections already contain information, but additional names and numbers can be added if useful.

### ***Step 8: Section 4 – Emergency Action Guidelines***

Environmental emergency response guidelines are listed in this section and need to be reviewed to ensure their applicability to your circumstances. (Contact numbers listed in the emergency response procedures must remain.) The response plan for a portable washroom contents spill is not complete. Please contact your supplier and determine the best response procedures to follow based on their recommendations. Update the procedures as required. If any other potential spill sources were identified, response procedures must be developed for those sources as well.

### ***Step 9: Section 5 – Post-Emergency Operations***

Review the post-emergency response procedures. Add any steps that you feel are necessary or beneficial.

### ***Step 10: Section 6 – Flowchart of Emergency Actions***

Update the flowcharts to reflect the step-by-step response protocol outlined in Section 4. The response procedures for a portable washroom leak/spill must be updated to reflect the recommendations of your supplier. If any other spill sources were identified, creation of a corresponding flowchart is required. Please ensure that the necessary contacts are made as modelled in the prepared flowcharts.

### ***Step 11: Table of Contents***

Please update the Table of Contents. To do this, hold the cursor over the existing Table of Contents. Right click and choose “Update Field”. (If you receive another prompt, select “Update Entire Table”.)

### ***Step 12: Review***

Your individualized Environmental Emergency Response Plan is now complete. Please review the plan with a Parks Canada Official to ensure its accuracy.

**Environmental Emergency  
Response Plan for Special  
Events at Fort Anne, Port  
Royal, Melanson Settlement,  
and Fort Edward National  
Historic Sites**

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Scope

The goal of this plan is to provide all individuals associated with the special event, such as staff, volunteers, suppliers, and vendors, with a detailed course of action for specific environmental accidents that could occur on site. Duties and responsibilities are assigned to designated individuals as detailed in the Special Event Environmental Emergency Response Plan. Contact information for appropriate support agencies is provided.

## 1.2 How to Use this Document

As an individual involved in a special event within the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites, you should be familiar with this document well in advance of any emergency. In the event of an emergency, use the flowchart in Section 6 to guide your actions. After the danger has passed, review the entire document to ensure no steps were missed. Follow up with the post-emergency operations.

## 1.3 Site Description

This Environmental Emergency Response Plan pertains to Special Events taking place within the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites, as covered by the declared RCSR. The Concert is held within Port Royal National Historic Site and the following environmental settings are relevant to the event's location:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pavement        | <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded area                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grassed surface | <input type="checkbox"/> Near water (stream, river, bog, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gravelled area  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |
- Please specify

## **2 Hazard Analysis**

### **2.1 *Environmental Emergency History***

As of \_\_\_\_\_, this special event has had Environmental Emergencies associated with the project activities.

### **2.2 *Potential Environmental Emergencies***

#### **2.2.1 Fuel Spill**

#### **2.2.2 Oil Spill**

#### **2.2.3 Spill from Portable Washrooms**

#### **2.2.4 Other**

### **2.3 *Preventative Measures***

### 3 Emergency Response

#### 3.1 Roles and Responsibilities

##### On-Scene Commander

- Advise the Parks Canada Asset Officer of spill and the emergency operations that are taking place
- Coordinate any media releases regarding emergency operations
- Complete a report for the Parks Canada Asset Officer detailing the spill, emergency response, and cleanup procedures
- Recommend any changes required to the Environmental Emergency Response Plan

##### Emergency Response Coordinator

- Act as the Emergency Coordinator or delegate this responsibility to another capable individual
- Assess the situation and activate the Environmental Emergency Response Plan
- Coordinate activity of the Response Crew
- Ensure that the necessary federal departments are notified of spill and emergency operations

##### Response Crew

- Responsible for containment and clean up of spill

#### 3.2 Contact Information

##### 3.2.1 Emergency Response Crew

Name	Environmental Emergency Response Position	Work Title	Contact Number
	On-Scene Commander		
	Emergency Response Coordinator		
	Response Crew		
	Response Crew		
	Response Crew		
	Response Crew		

	Response Crew			
--	---------------	--	--	--

### 3.2.2 Key Parks Canada Staff

Name	Title	Work
Troy Hojan	Asset Officer, Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites	902-532-2321
Theresa Bunbury	Operations Superintendent, Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites	902-532-2321
Theresa Bunbury	Client Services	902-426-1995
Resource Conservation-Resource Management and Public Safety Specialists	Kejimikujik National Park & National Historic Site of Canada	1-800-565-2224 or 902-758-2232

### 3.2.3 Outside Agencies

Agency	Contact Person	Phone Number
Fire department		911
RCMP		911
Environment Canada, Environmental Emergencies		1-800-565-1633
Environment Canada, Regional Environmental Emergency Coordinator		902-426-2576 or 902-426-6200 (24hrs)
Nova Scotia Emergency Measures Organization	(Western Zone Controller)	1-902-893-5896

### 3.2.4 Local Resources

	Excavating Contractor	
	Excavating Contractor	

### 3.2.5 Location of Emergency Resources

Resource	Location
First aid kit	
Telephone	
Fire extinguisher	
3 portable emergency lights	
3 shovels	
3 pairs of disposable coveralls	
3 pairs of rubber boots	
3 pairs of disposable rubber gloves	
1 case of heavy duty garbage bags	
25 kg of absorbent material (eg. cat litter; sand)	
Yellow Caution Tape	

## 4 Emergency Action Guidelines

When an emergency is reported, the designated Emergency Coordinator shall immediately go to the scene to make an initial assessment. The first priority while approaching the scene should be personal safety. Activate the plan, following the guidelines for the appropriate type of accident. As much of the following information should be gathered:

- Type of accident
- Time/location of the accident
- Material involved and quantity
- Number of deaths/injuries
- Size of area affected
- Weather conditions
- Assistance required

The procedures to be followed are outlined below and are in the attached flowchart.

In case of fuel or oil spill

1. Initial assessment by Emergency Coordinator
2. Ensure safety of public and site staff (protective clothing, first aid, etc)
3. If necessary, contact the Emergency Measures Organization (NS) (902-679-6100)

4. Contact Troy Hojan, Asset Officer, Parks Canada (902-532-2321)
5. Contact Environmental Emergencies (1-800-565-1633)
6. If significant, contact the RCMP (911)
7. Contact Resource Conservation-Resource Management and Public Safety Specialists, Kejimikujik National Park & National Historic Site (1-800-565-2224 or 902-758-2232)
8. Contain spill
9. If possible, stop leak
10. Cleanup with absorptive materials (sand)
11. If necessary, excavate the area under the supervision of an Environmental Specialist
12. Proper disposal of contaminated absorptive materials
13. Complete Summary Report

In case of portable washroom contents leak or spill

1. Initial assessment by Emergency Coordinator
2. Ensure safety of public and site staff (protective clothing, first aid, etc)
3. If necessary, contact the Emergency Measures Organization (NS) (902-679-6100)
4. Contact Troy Hojan, Asset Officer, Parks Canada (902-532-2321)
5. Contact Environmental Emergencies (1-800-565-1633)
6. If significant, contact the RCMP (911)
7. Contact Resource Conservation-Resource Management and Public Safety Specialists, Kejimikujik National Park & National Historic Site (1-800-565-2224 or 902-758-2232)
8. Contact supplier of Portable Washroom Facilities
9. Follow recommendations of supplier
10. Complete Summary Report

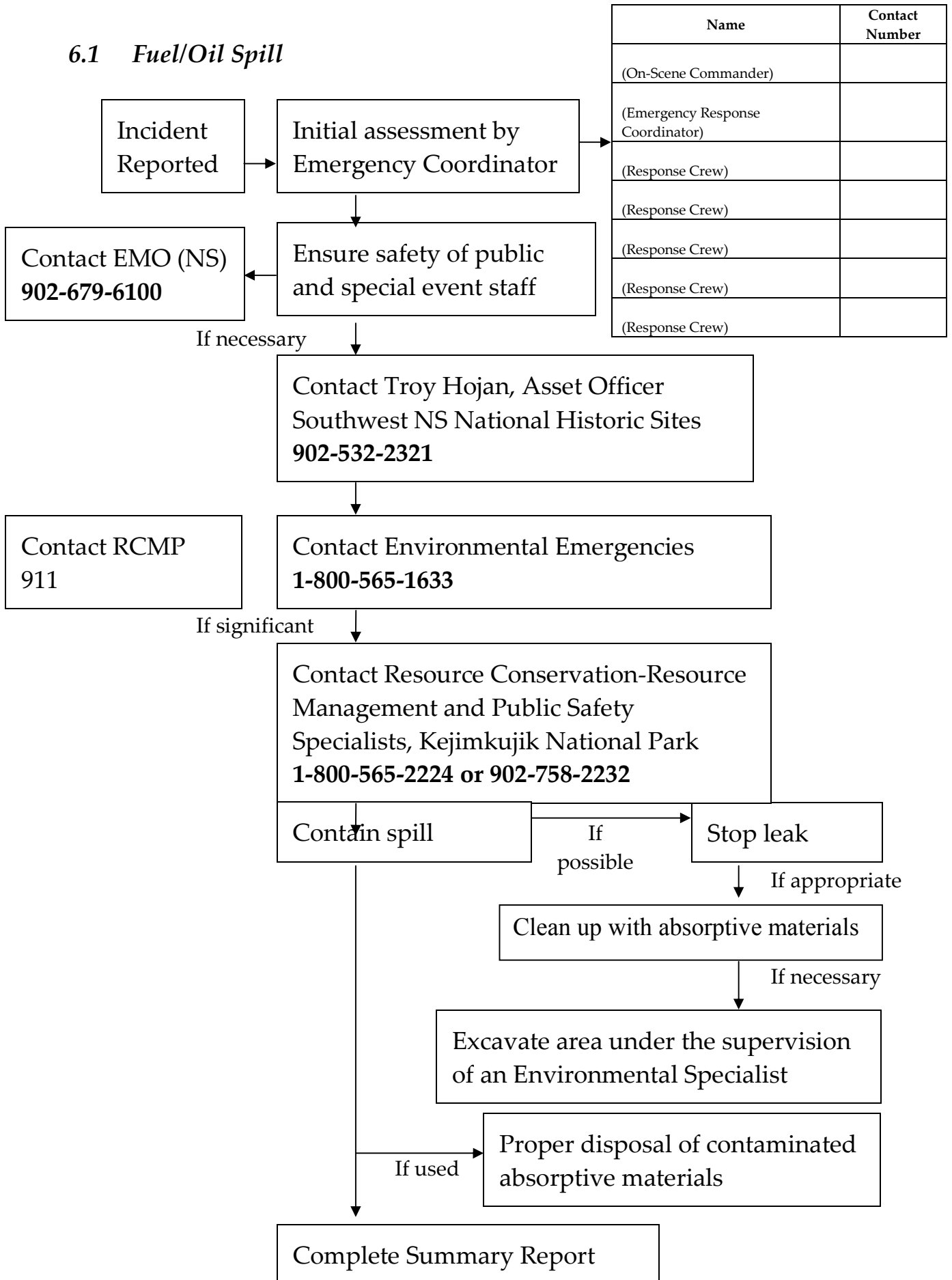
## **5 Post-Emergency Operations**

Complete Summary Report, including information gathered during the initial assessment, a description of response activities, description of any injuries, and the date and time of clean up completion. Recommend any changes to the Environmental Emergency Response Plan.

Submit report to Troy Hojan, Asset Officer, Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites.

## **6 Flowchart of Emergency Actions**

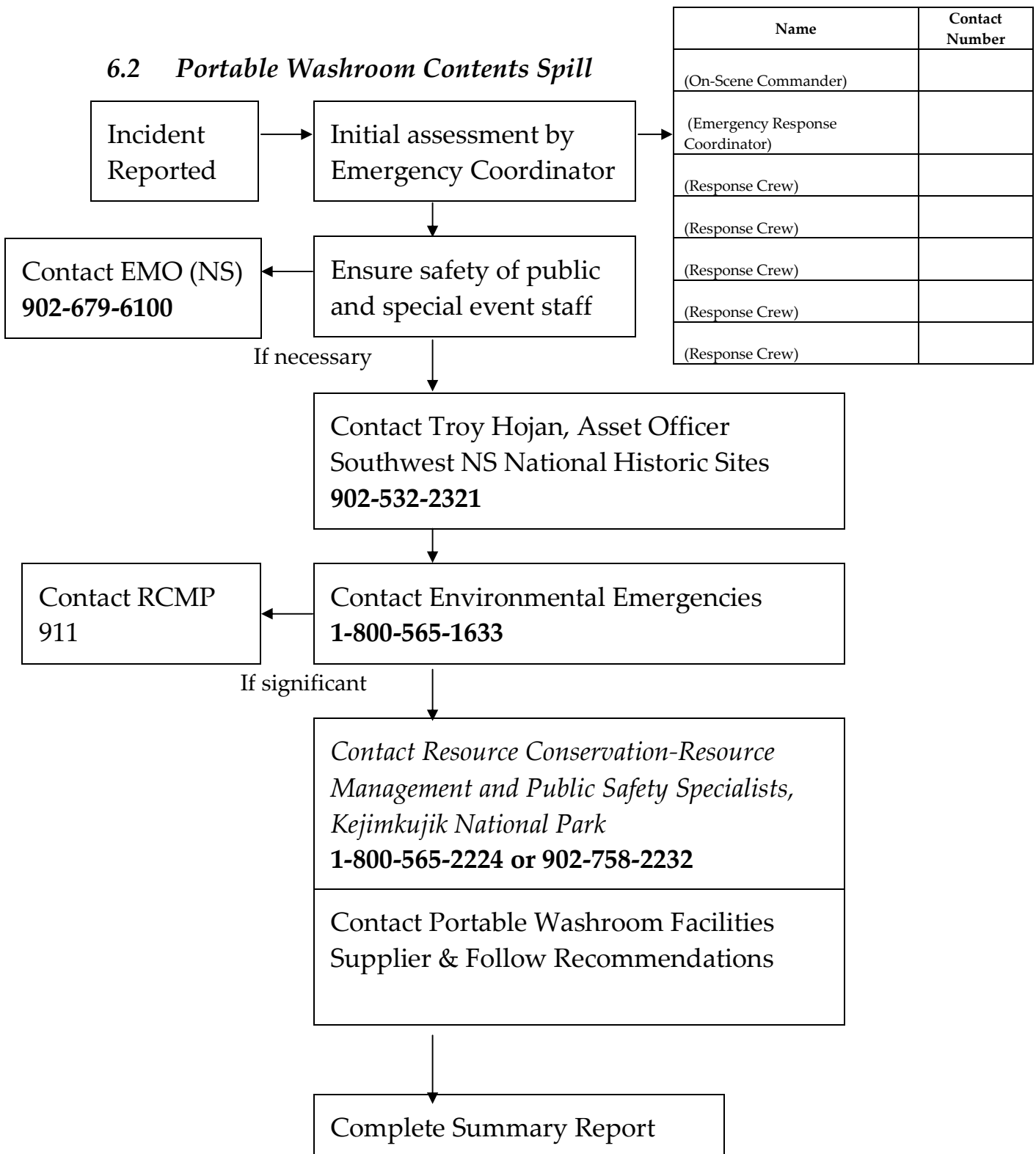
## 6.1 Fuel/Oil Spill



Name	Contact Number
(On-Scene Commander)	
(Emergency Response Coordinator)	
(Response Crew)	
(Response Crew)	
(Response Crew)	
(Response Crew)	
(Response Crew)	



## 6.2 Portable Washroom Contents Spill



**Environmental Emergency  
Response Plan for Special  
Events at Grand Pré  
National Historic Site**

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Scope

The goal of this plan is to provide all individuals associated with the special event, such as staff, volunteers, suppliers, and vendors, with a detailed course of action for specific environmental accidents that could occur on site. Duties and responsibilities are assigned to designated individuals as detailed in the Special Event Environmental Emergency Response Plan. Contact information for appropriate support agencies is provided.

## 1.2 How to Use this Document

As an individual involved in a special event at Grand Pré National Historic Site, you should be familiar with this document well in advance of any emergency. In the event of an emergency, use the flowchart in Section 6 to guide your actions. After the danger has passed, review the entire document to ensure no steps were missed. Follow up with the post-emergency operations.

## 1.3 Site Description

This Environmental Emergency Response Plan pertains to Special Events taking place within the Southwest Nova Scotia National Historic Sites, as covered by the declared RCSR. The Concert is held within Grand Pré National Historic Site and the following environmental settings are relevant to the event's location:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pavement        | <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded area                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grassed surface | <input type="checkbox"/> Near water (stream, river, bog, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gravelled area  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |
- Please specify

## **2 Hazard Analysis**

### **2.1 *Environmental Emergency History***

As of \_\_\_\_\_, this special event has had Environmental Emergencies associated with the project activities.

### **2.2 *Potential Environmental Emergencies***

#### **2.2.1 Fuel Spill**

#### **2.2.2 Oil Spill**

#### **2.2.3 Spill from Portable Washrooms**

#### **2.2.4 Other**

### **2.3 *Preventative Measures***

### 3 Emergency Response

#### 3.1 Roles and Responsibilities

##### On-Scene Commander

- Advise the Parks Canada General Works Manager, Grand Pré National Historic Site of Canada of spill and the emergency operations that are taking place
- Coordinate any media releases regarding emergency operations
- Complete a report for the Parks Canada General Works Manager, Grand Pré National Historic Site of Canada detailing the spill, emergency response, and cleanup procedures
- Recommend any changes required to the Environmental Emergency Response Plan

##### Emergency Response Coordinator

- Act as the Emergency Coordinator or delegate this responsibility to another capable individual
- Assess the situation and activate the Environmental Emergency Response Plan
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- Ensure that the necessary federal departments are notified of spill and emergency operations

##### Response Crew

- Responsible for containment and clean up of spill

#### 3.3 Contact Information

##### 3.2.1 Emergency Response Crew

Name	Environmental Emergency Response Position	Work Title	Contact Number
	On-Scene Commander		
	Emergency Response Coordinator		
	Response Crew		
	Response Crew		
	Response Crew		
	Response Crew		

	Response Crew			
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### 3.2.2 Key Parks Canada Staff

Name	Title	Work
Wayne Kelly	Asset Officer, Grand Pré National Historic Site of Canada	542-4313
Maurice Landry	Asset Manager, Kouchibouguac National Park	506-876-1203
Claude DeGrace	Manager, Heritage Conservation & Presentation, Northern New Brunswick Field Unit	506-851-3084
Resource Conservation-Resource Management and Public Safety Specialists	Northern New Brunswick Field Unit	506-557-0557 (pager)

### 3.2.3 Outside Agencies

Agency	Contact Person	Phone Number
Fire department		911
RCMP		911
Environment Canada, Environmental Emergencies		1-800-565-1633
Environment Canada, Regional Environmental Emergency Coordinator		902-426-2576 or 902-426-6200 (24hrs)
Nova Scotia Emergency Measures Organization	(Kings County Zone Controller)	902-679-6100

### 3.2.4 Local Resources

	Excavating Contractor	
	Excavating Contractor	

### 3.2.5 Location of Emergency Resources

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Location</b>
First aid kit	
Telephone	
Fire extinguisher	
3 portable emergency lights	
3 shovels	
3 pairs of disposable coveralls	
3 pairs of rubber boots	
3 pairs of disposable rubber gloves	
1 case of heavy duty garbage bags	
25 kg of absorbent material (eg. cat litter; sand)	
Yellow Caution Tape	

## **4 Emergency Action Guidelines**

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- Size of area affected
- Weather conditions
- Assistance required

The procedures to be followed are outlined below and are in the attached flowchart.

In case of fuel or oil spill

1. Initial assessment by Emergency Coordinator
2. Ensure safety of public and site staff (protective clothing, first aid, etc)
3. If necessary, contact the Emergency Measures Organization (NS) (902-679-6100)
4. Contact Wayne Kelly, Asset Officer, Grand Pré National Historic Site of Canada, Parks Canada (902-542-4313)
5. Contact Environmental Emergencies (1-800-565-1633)
6. If significant, contact the RCMP (911)



7. Contact Claude DeGrace, Manager, Heritage Conservation and Preservation, Northern New Brunswick Field Unit, Parks Canada or alternate (1-506-876-1252)
8. Contain spill
9. If possible, stop leak
10. Cleanup with absorptive materials (sand)
11. If necessary, excavate the area under the supervision of an Environmental Specialist
12. Proper disposal of contaminated absorptive materials
13. Complete Summary Report

In case of portable washroom contents leak or spill

1. Initial assessment by Emergency Coordinator
2. Ensure safety of public and site staff (protective clothing, first aid, etc)
3. If necessary, contact the Emergency Measures Organization (NS) (902-679-6100)
4. Contact Wayne Kelly, Asset officer, Grand Pré National Historic Site of Canada, Parks Canada (902-542-4313)
5. Contact Environmental Emergencies (1-800-565-1633)
6. If significant, contact the RCMP (911)
7. Contact Claude DeGrace, Manager, Heritage Conservation and Preservation, Northern New Brunswick Field Unit, Parks Canada or alternate (1-506-876-1252)
8. Contact supplier of Portable Washroom Facilities
9. Follow recommendations of supplier
10. Complete Summary Report

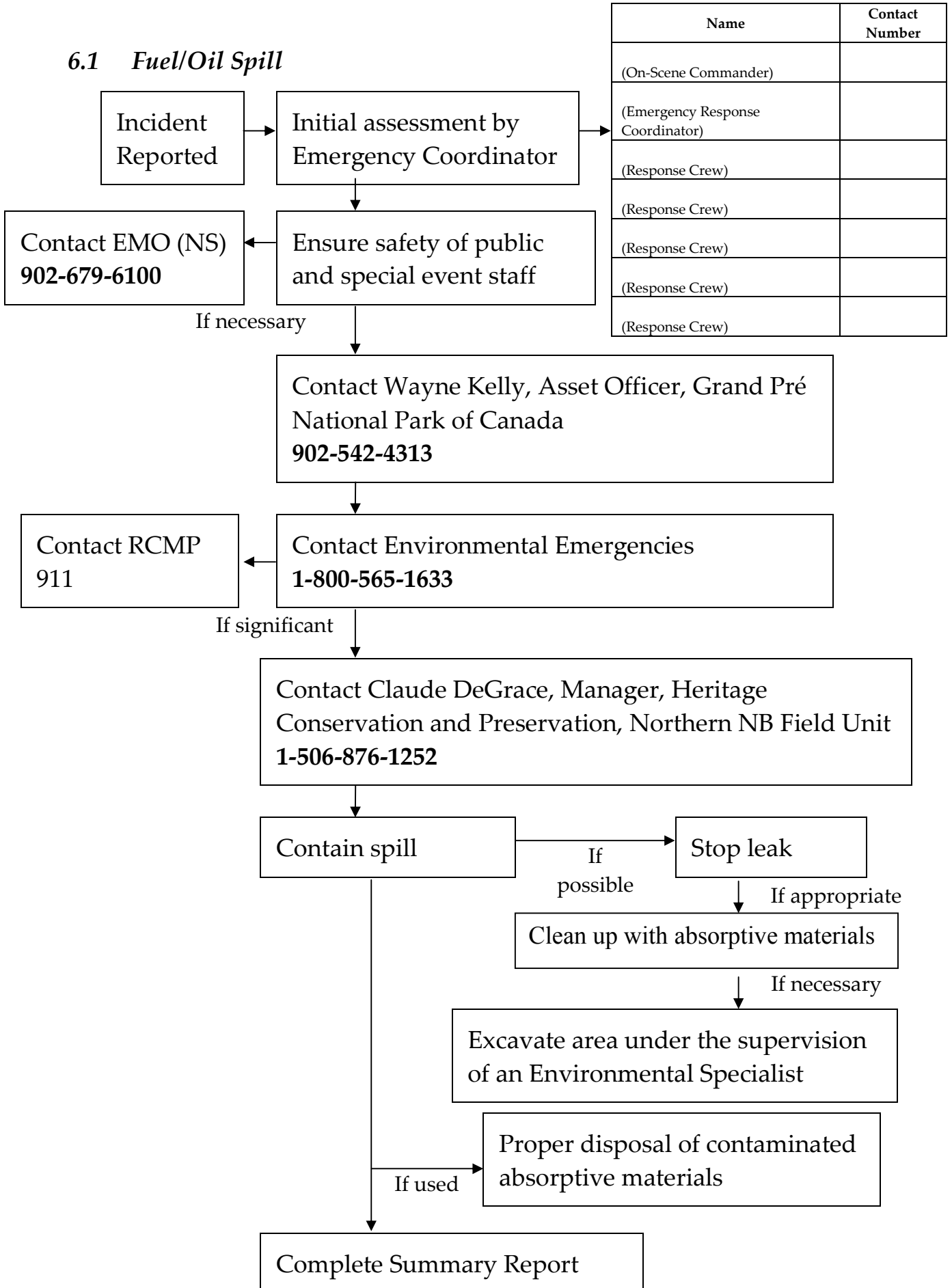
## **5 Post-Emergency Operations**

Complete Summary Report, including information gathered during the initial assessment, a description of response activities, description of any injuries, and the date and time of clean up completion. Recommend any changes to the Environmental Emergency Response Plan.

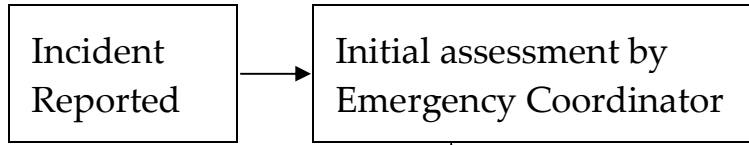
Submit report to Wayne Kelly, Asset Officer, Grand Pré National Historic Site of Canada, Parks Canada.

## **6 Flowchart of Emergency Actions**

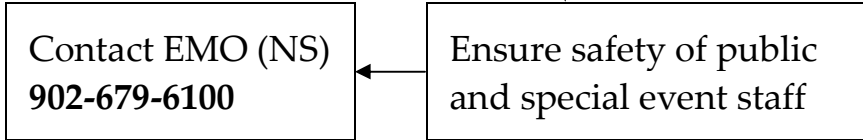
## 6.1 Fuel/Oil Spill



## 6.2 Portable Washroom Contents Spill



Name	Contact Number
(On-Scene Commander)	
(Emergency Response Coordinator)	
(Response Crew)	
(Response Crew)	
(Response Crew)	
(Response Crew)	
(Response Crew)	



If necessary



If significant

