

APPENDIX E

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT (CRM, 2013)

Environmental Assessment Registration
Document for Irish Cove Quarry Expansion

DEXTER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED

IRISH COVE QUARRY EXPANSION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2013
IRISH COVE, RICHMOND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

FINAL REPORT

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

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Heritage Research Permit Number: A2013NS118

CRM Group Project Number: 2013-0015-01

DECEMBER 2013



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Consequently, the report must not be published or made public without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

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IRISH COVE QUARRY EXPANSION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2013 IRISH COVE, RICHMOND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

The archaeological screening and reconnaissance was directed by CRM Group Archaeologist Robert Shears with assistance provided by Archaeological Technician Kyle Cigolotti. Reconnaissance was conducted on December 2-3, 2013.

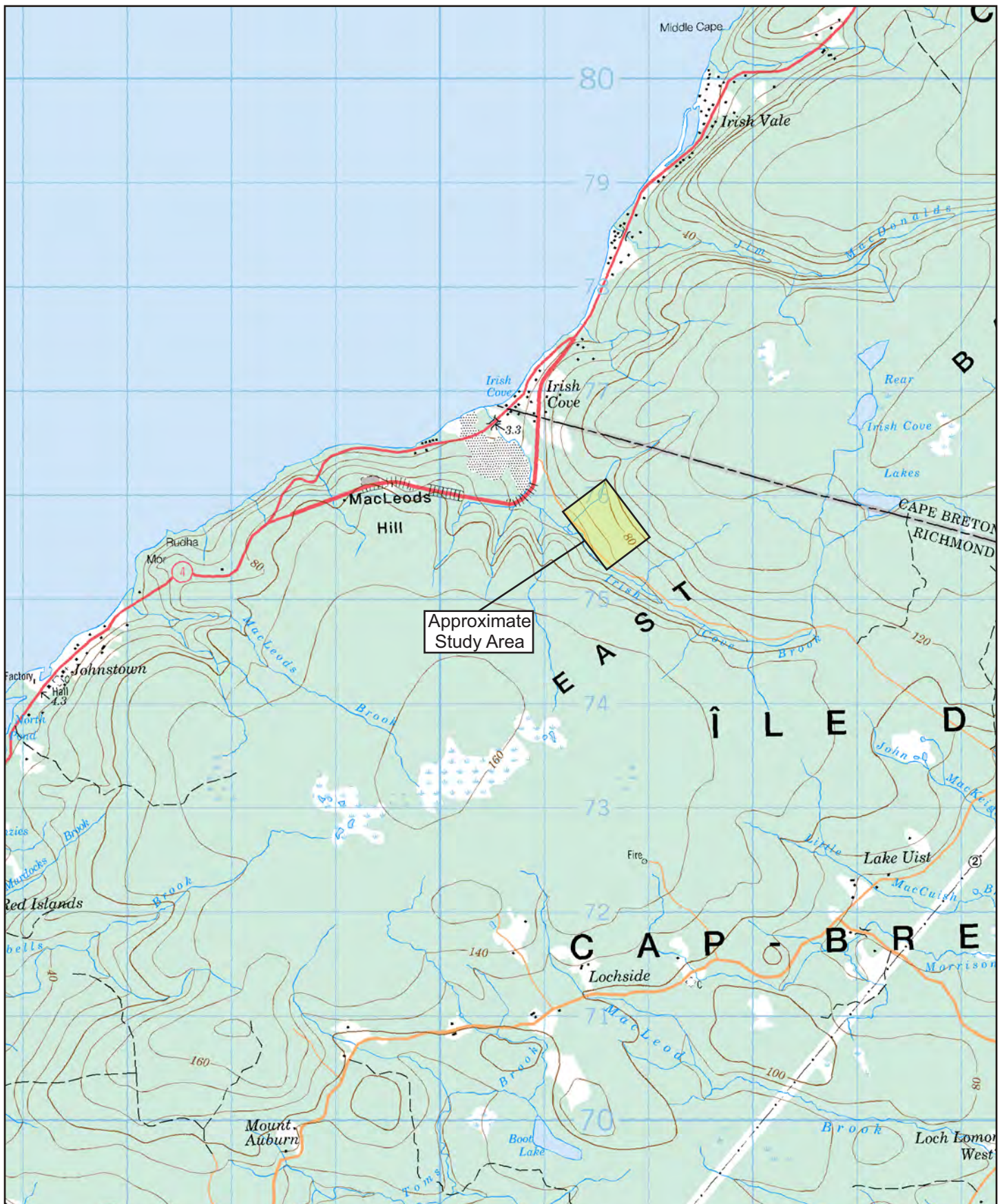
The archaeological investigation was conducted according to the terms of Heritage Research Permit A2013NS118 (Category 'C'), issued to Shears through the Special Places Program of the Nova Scotia Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage. This report describes an archaeological screening and reconnaissance of Dexter's proposed Irish Cove Quarry Expansion study area, presents the results of these efforts and offers cultural resource management recommendations.

2.0 STUDY AREA

Dexter's Irish Cove Quarry is located at 195 Irish Cove Road in Irish Cove, Richmond County. The site is approximately 1.1 kilometres south along Irish Cove Road from Nova Scotia Highway 4 (**Figure 1**). The survey will address five properties (PID's 75075309; 75204032; 75206821; 75207498 & 75207928), comprising a proposed impact area of approximately 28.6 hectares (**Figure 2**). Access to the area can be gained off Irish Cove Road. The site is located on the side of a hill, forming a part of the East Bay Hills, ranging from approximately 45 to 100 metres above sea level (**Plate 1**). The hill contains a number of small drainage streams that merge into Irish Cove Brook, which is located on the opposite side of Irish Cove Road from the study area. The outlet of Irish Cove Brook into Bra d'Or Lake lies approximately 1.5 kilometres to the northwest.



PLATE 1: Irish Cove Quarry, Richmond County; facing northwest; December 2, 2013.



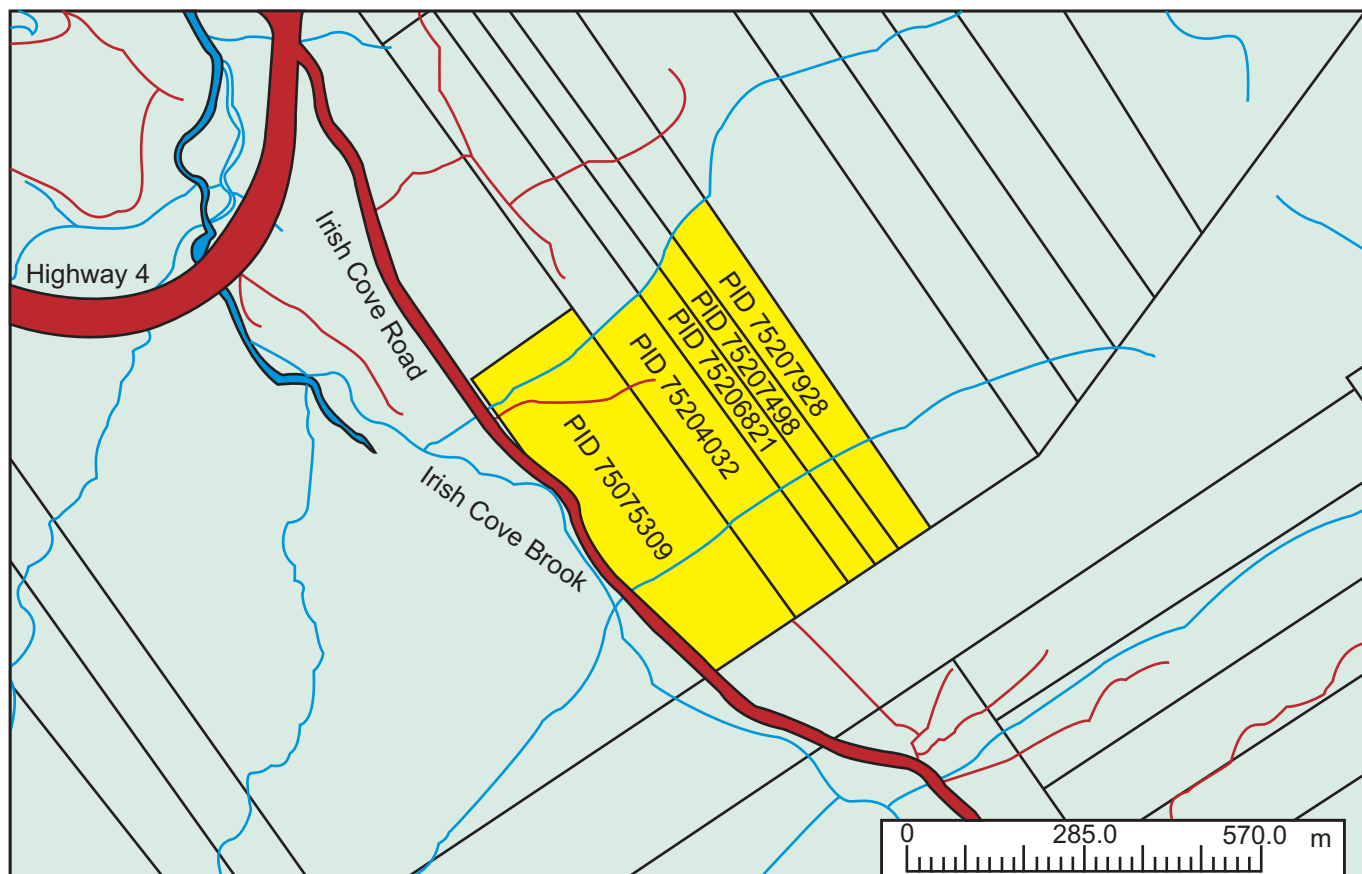
Approximate Study Area

IRISH COVE QUARRY
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2013
 IRISH COVE, NOVA SCOTIA

Figure 1

December 2013

Scale 1:50 000



Detailed Site Plan

IRISH COVE QUARRY
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2013
 IRISH COVE, NOVA SCOTIA

Figure 2

December 2013
 Scale 1:50 000

3.0 METHODOLOGY

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

3.1 Background Study

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

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

3.2 Field Reconnaissance

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

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

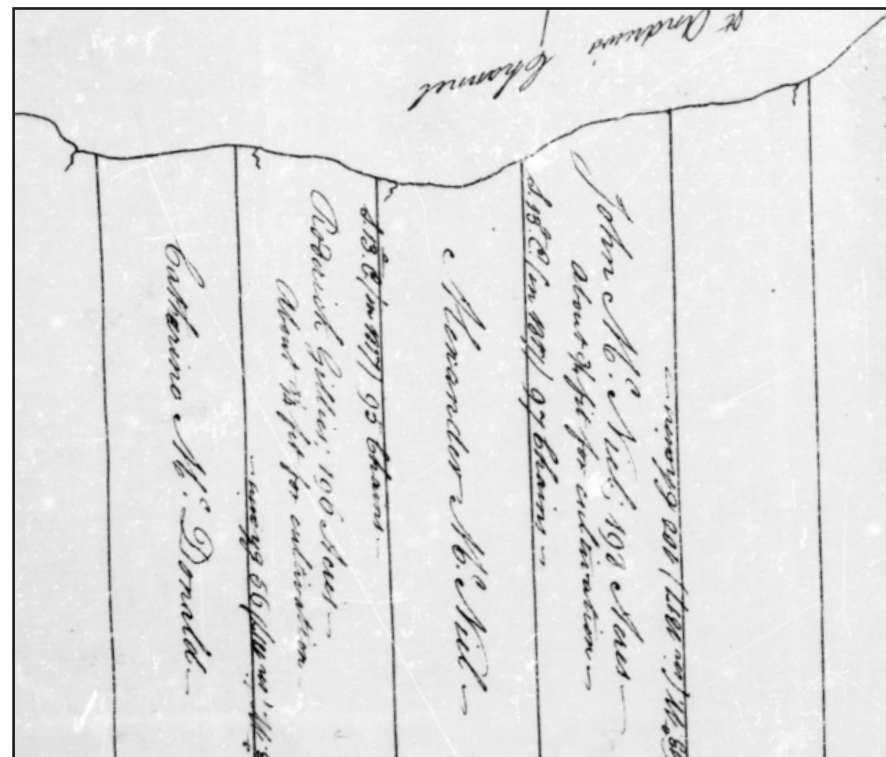
4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Background Study

Richmond County's long history of human occupation can be seen in the traditional place names ascribed by the region's First Nations people. The land within the study area was once part of the greater Mi'kmaw territory known as Unama'kik (Land of Fog). Irish Cove is known in the Mi'kmaq language as "Kulpa'mkitk", which means "flowing round" (Pacifique 1933:261). A review of the Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory (MARI), the provincial archaeological site database maintained by the Nova Scotia Museum, identified no registered Precontact sites in the immediate area of the Irish Cove Quarry. The only registered archaeological site within 10 kilometres of the study area is an isolated Precontact artifact found along the northeast shore of Loch Lomond (BkCd-01), approximately 8.6 kilometres to the east. The lack of archaeological data in the vicinity of the study area, however, reflects a lack of archaeological investigation, rather than an absence of archaeological sites.

Irish Cove derives its name from the Irish settlers who first came to the area in the early nineteenth century. Settler Alexander McNeil was living in the area by 1817, and a series of land grants were officially issued between 1837 and 1842 to McNeil and several other Irish families (NSARM 1967:309-310; CLIMC: Bk T, pg. 81; Bk U, pg. 14; 66) (**Figure 3**). Settler John Cash moved from nearby Red Islands to Irish Cove some time before 1840, and in 1883 his grandson, Francis, opened a wool-carding mill in the community (NSARM 1982:310; Quimby 2006:9). The mill operated until 1946 and was eventually donated to the Highland Village Museum, in Iona, where it stands today. By 1839, a school had been built in the village, and by 1870, a Post Office had been established.

The 1864 map of Richmond County, by A. H. Church, shows residences in Irish Cove along the St. Peter's Road (now Lakeshore Drive) and Irish Cove Road, but all are outside the study area of this project (**Figure 4**). The Geological Survey of Canada map of the Loch Lomond area (Faribault 1907) also shows the study area to be devoid of Euro-Canadian settlement (**Figure 5**). This map shows the historic Irish Cove Road as deviating into the study area, crossing an unnamed stream running into Irish Cove Brook. This diversion would have been created to allow easier access across the stream. Aside from the settlement on St. Peter's Road to the northwest and a small number of homesteads farther east on Irish Cove Road, it does not appear that this region of the East Bay Hills was ever settled by Euro-Canadians.

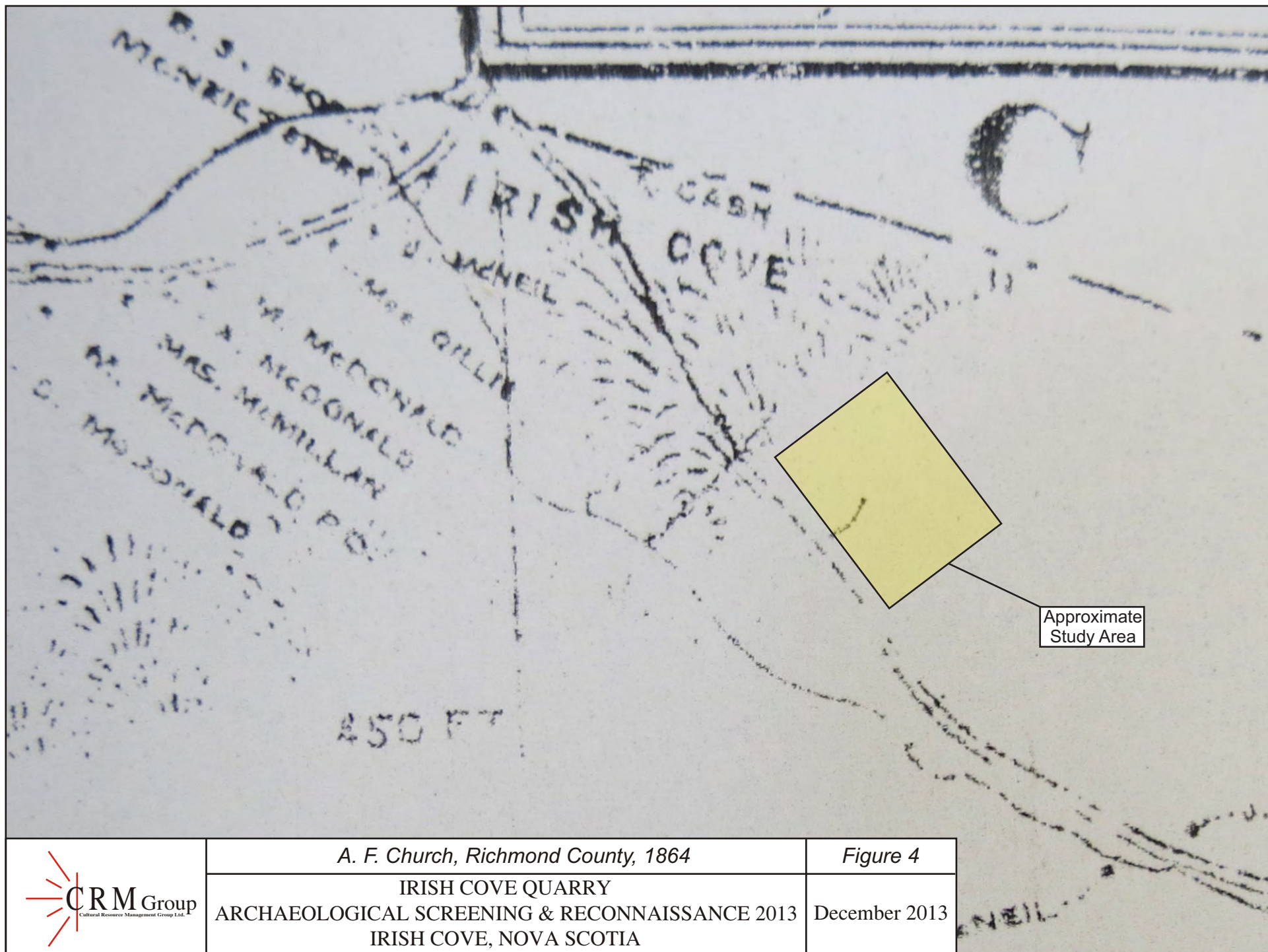


Crown Land Index Sheet 124 (left) & John McNeil Land Grant, 1839 (right)

Figure 3

IRISH COVE QUARRY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2013
IRISH COVE, NOVA SCOTIA

December 2013



4.2 Field Reconnaissance

The archaeological reconnaissance was undertaken on December 2-3, 2013 under overcast conditions. The time of year, with diminished leaf and brush cover, provided increased visibility during the reconnaissance. The goals of the visit were to assess the area for archaeological potential and investigate any topographical and/or cultural features that had been identified as areas of elevated potential during the background research. Using an existing access road to gain entry to the interior of the site, the study area was broken into quadrants, which were then systematically field walked. The active quarry site comprised a large portion of the southwest quadrant of the study area. An existing road from the east side of the active quarry extended east into the centre of the study area to the site of a re-directed stream.

As stated previously, the overall study area exhibited low potential for archaeological and/or historical resources. As the study area was located on the side of a hill, a large portion of the study area exhibited extreme slope, making it unsuitable for human habitation (*Plates 2 & 3*). Vegetation consisted of a mix of mature hardwood, including sporadic yellow birch, and various softwood species. Ground cover consisted of a mix of thick moss, ferns and other small shrubs.

No areas of high archaeological potential were identified during the 2013 archaeological reconnaissance. The northern half of the study area contained the remnants of logging roads as well as a segment of the historic Irish Cove Road which extends into the study area, east-west along either side of an unnamed stream that feeds into Irish Cove Brook to the west (*Plates 3 & 4*). As seen in the Faribault map (*Figure 5*), the road once extended into the study area to a fordable crossing of the unnamed stream. No indication of a bridge across the stream was identified. No other historical features or artifacts were noted during the survey.



PLATE 2: Steep-sided ravine in northwest quadrant of study area; facing west; December 2, 2013.



PLATE 3: Historic road along ridge in northeast quadrant of study area; facing east; December 2, 2013.



PLATE 4: Historic road along ridge in northern end of study area; facing east; December 2, 2013.

Part of the modification to the landscape within the study area included a diverted stream. The diversion prevents the stream from running through the active portion of the quarry, down slope to the west. The stream's course has been rerouted to the northwest to merge with the unnamed stream in the northern portion of the study area (*Plates 5 & 6*).



PLATE 5: Diverted stream in centre of the study area; facing north; December 2, 2013.



PLATE 6: Head of stream diversion in centre of study area; facing west; December 2, 2013.

Based on the various components of the background study, including environmental setting, Native land use and property history, the vicinity of the study area is considered to exhibit low potential for encountering Precontact and/or early historic Native, as well as Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

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