

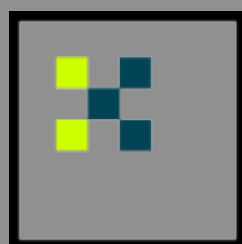


# Lingan Community Wind Project – Turbine Option #2

## Archaeological Resource Impact Assessment

HRP# A2016NS042

21 June 2016



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LINGAN COMMUNITY WIND PROJECT, TURBINE OPTION #2:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Heritage Research Permit A2016NS042  
Category C

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Project No.: 16-020.1MEC

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Cover: An open area of rhodora growth to the southeast of the Turbine Option #2 site,  
looking southeast.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In July 2015, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited was contracted by McCallum Environmental on behalf of Celtic Current to conduct an archaeological resource impact assessment of the proposed Lingan Community Wind Project. The assessment included a historic background study as well as a field reconnaissance of all areas to be impacted. The 2015 assessment indicated that although historic and twentieth century activity was known in the immediate area, the proposed access road and turbine site are of low potential for archaeological resources.

In June of 2016, McCallum Environmental indicated that a second option for a turbine location site was being evaluated as an alternative for the site assessed in 2015. The alternate site is located approximately 200m distant from the first optional site, and as such, field reconnaissance in 2015 had not evaluated the potential impact area. As such, a second field reconnaissance was undertaken in June 2016.

The 2016 ARIA found that although vegetation and terrain at the Option #2 site varied slightly from the Option #1 site, there was no evidence of significant historic activity in the area, nor was there any elevated potential for First Nations archaeological resources. As such, no further mitigation is currently recommended.

As stated in the 2015 report, if the turbine or access road layout is significantly altered from either of the two option sites, it is recommended that the new layout be reassessed by a qualified archaeologist in order to determine the potential for significant heritage resources within a new impact area.

To reiterate 2015 recommendations, given the site's proximity to a WWII base, there is a slightly elevated chance of encountering unexploded ordinance (UXOs) during construction. Any suspected UXOs should be treated with extreme caution. Should construction crews or any other personnel encounter an object that might form part of an explosive, activity near that object and its origin site should immediately cease and a UXO specialist or the nearest military base should immediately be contacted.

In the unlikely event that archaeological resources are encountered, it is required that any ground-disturbing activity be halted immediately and the Coordinator of Special Places (902-424-6475) be contacted immediately regarding a suitable method of mitigation.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

In July 2015, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited was contracted by McCallum Environmental on behalf of Celtic Current to conduct an archaeological resource impact assessment of the proposed Lingan Community Wind Project (A2015NS054). The assessment included a historic background study as well as a field reconnaissance of all areas to be impacted. The 2015 assessment indicated that although historic and twentieth century activity was known in the immediate area, the proposed access road and turbine site are of low potential for archaeological resources.

In June of 2016, McCallum Environmental indicated that a second option for a turbine location site was being evaluated as an alternative for the site assessed in 2015. The alternate site is located approximately 200m distant from the first optional site, and as such, field reconnaissance in 2015 had not evaluated the potential impact area. As such, a second field reconnaissance was undertaken in June 2016.

This assessment was conducted under Category C (Archaeological Resource Impact Assessment) Heritage Research Permit A2016NS042 issued by the Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage. This report conforms to the standards required by the Culture and Heritage Development Division under the Special Places Protection Act (*R.S., c. 438, s. 1*).

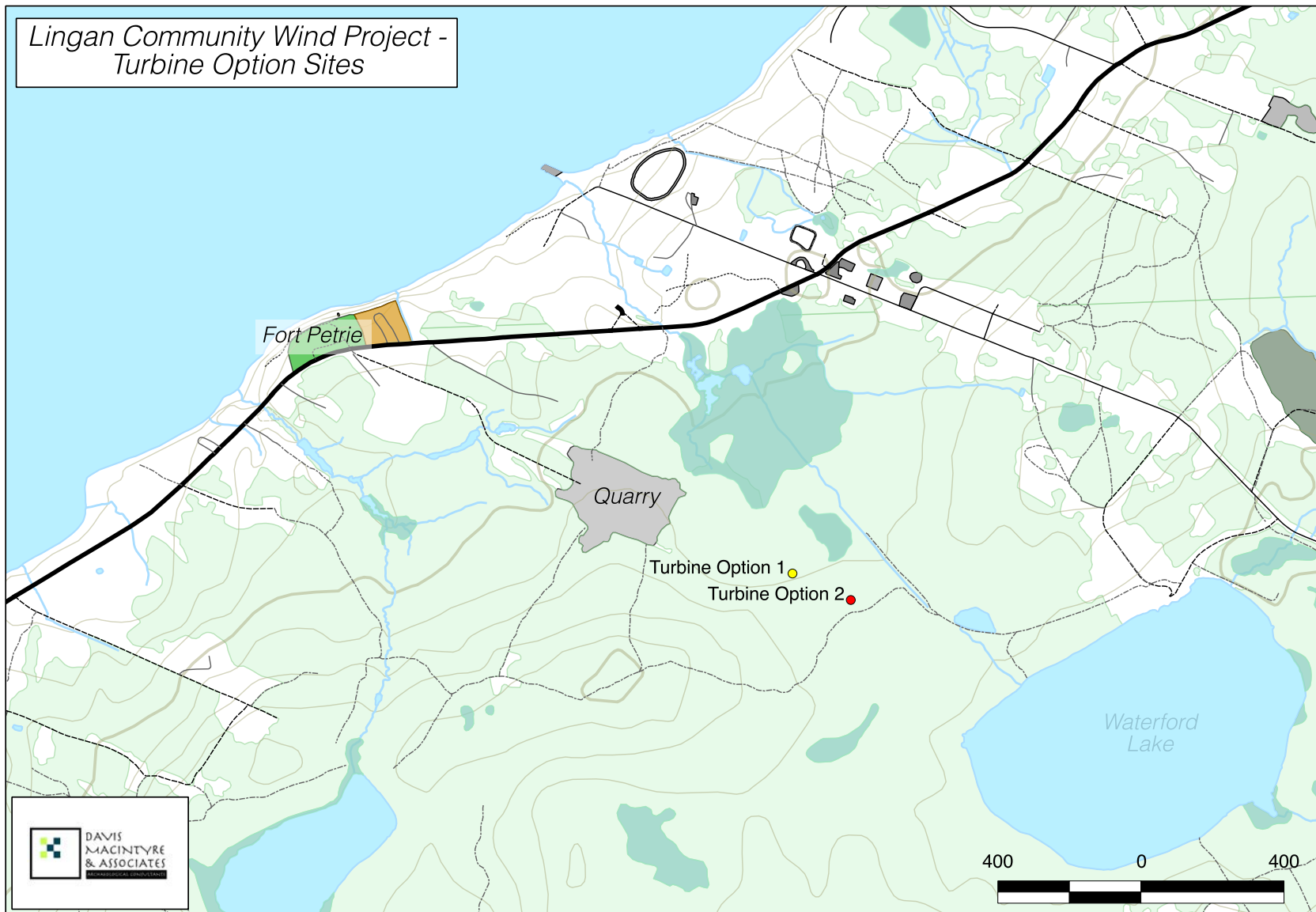
## **2.0 STUDY AREA**

Celtic Current is proposing to construct a single wind turbine in New Victoria near Victoria Mines, north of Sydney and west of Lingan and New Waterford (Figure 2-1). The turbine will be located on PID#15262371, where a wind collector tower has already been constructed in a small inactive quarry.

The study area is located within the Sydney Coalfield Natural Theme Region (#531) (Figure 2-2). The coalfield lies within a Pictou-Morien Group area of sandstones and siltstones, mantled with sandy to stony till. Coal seams are exposed from Point Aconi to Port Morien, twelve of which are productive seams averaging at 1-2m in thickness.

Along the coast on flat terrain, imperfectly drained Springhill soils and poorly drained Economy soils have developed. Farther inland, the undulating landscape features well-drained Shulie soils over stony, sandy loam tills.

The annual average fog occurrence is 80 days, happening most frequently between May and July. No major rivers are found in this Unit, though short streams and brooks connect numerous small lakes.

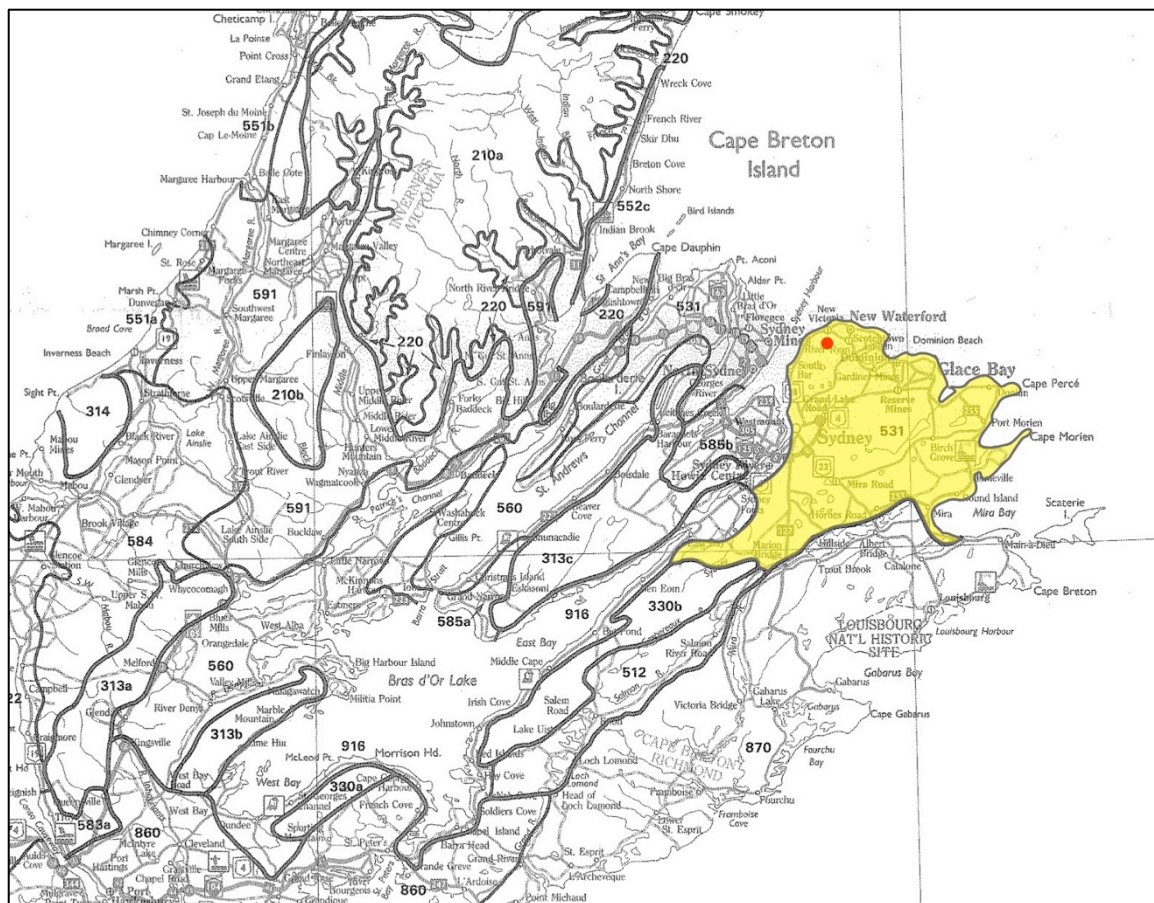


**Figure 2-1: A map showing the proposed turbine locations in relation to the coast, New Victoria and Victoria Mines, and a network of walking trails to the West, South, and East.**



Loucks' Sugar Maple-Hemlock, Pine Zone encompasses the Unit, but repeated disturbance has modified the vegetation. The result is forests dominated by conifers, including White Spruce, Black Spruce, Balsam Fir, and Larch. Burnt areas have regrown with maple, aspen, and birch, while shade-intolerant species are found on ridges within the coniferous forests.

Urban development in this Unit has resulted in strong populations of mammals typically found in proximity to developed areas. These include deer, coyote, Red Squirrel, Snowshoe Hare, and Red-backed Vole. Bald Eagle nesting habitats can be found, as can seabird nesting sites. Ciboux and Hertford (Bird Islands) are considered to be of national importance as hosts to nesting Razorbill, Atlantic Puffin, Leach's Storm-petrel, and Black-legged Kittiwakes.<sup>1</sup>



**Figure 2-2: A map showing the Sydney Coalfields Natural Theme Region (#531, highlighted). The approximate turbine location is shown in red. After Davis and Browne 1996.**

<sup>1</sup> Davis and Browne 1996:116-118.



### **3.0 METHODOLOGY**

A historic background study was conducted by Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited in July 2015. Historical maps and manuscripts and published literature were consulted at the Nova Scotia Archives as well as online. Given the close proximity of Turbine Option #2 to the originally assessed area, no further background research was conducted in 2016.

The Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory, a database of known archaeological resources in the Maritime region, was searched in 2015 to understand prior archaeological research and known archaeological resources neighbouring the study area. The database was checked in June 2016 for any relevant updates in proximity to the study area.

Finally, a 2016 field reconnaissance was conducted in order to further evaluate the potential for archaeological resources.

#### **3.1 Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory**

The Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory, a database of known archaeological sites in the Maritime Provinces, was consulted in July 2015 and again in June 2016. No archaeological sites have been recorded within 5km of the study area.

The absence of recorded archaeological resources within or immediately adjacent the proposed development area is likely an indication that this area was not subjected to previous archaeological assessments.

### **3.2 Historic Background**

#### **3.2.1 First Nations Land Use and Settlement**

Nova Scotia has been home to the Mi'kmaq and their ancestors for at least 11,500 years. A legacy of experience built over millennia shaped cultural beliefs and practices, creating an intimate relationship between populations and the land itself. The complexity of this history, culturally and ecologically, is still being explored.

The earliest period is Sa'qiwe'k L'nu'k (the Ancient People) or the Paleo-Indian period (11,500 – 9,000BP). The changing ecology following deglaciation allowed the entrance of large herds of migratory caribou into Nova Scotia, followed by Paleoindian groups from

the south. Currently, the Debert/Belmont Sites provide the only significant evidence of Paleo-Indian settlement in the province. Commonly believed to be big-game hunters, research is now aimed at exploring the diverse subsistence patterns that may have supported populations, and what adaptations were made when the environment shifted once again in the early Holocene.

Succeeding the Sa'qiwe'k L'nu'k is the Mu Awsami Kejikawe'k L'nu'k (the Not so Recent People) or the Archaic Period (9,000-3,000 BP). This time saw a reorientation to a more maritime subsistence, with settlement pivoting more towards coastal areas, lakes and bountiful riverine resources. Remnants of these sites along the coast have largely been engulfed by rising seas or battered by wind and wave, though interior sites are increasingly being discovered. Ground stone tools, specialized for wood-working, appear at this time and may have been used to create dug-out canoes. Numerous traditions and distinct technologies have been documented throughout Maine and the Atlantic provinces. A growing catalogue of exotic cultural components demonstrates that groups within Nova Scotia were engaged in spheres of interaction spanning hundreds of kilometers. Unfortunately, a lack of formally excavated sites within Nova Scotia still obscures the degree to which these traditions were present.

By the Kejikawe'k L'nu'k (the Recent People) or Woodland/Ceramic period (3,000-500 BP), the Mi'kmaq were a maritime people. Known Woodland/Ceramic sites concentrate along coasts shorelines, and navigable watercourses. Migration of ideas and people introduced new worldviews and technologies from groups originating in places like northern New England and the Great Lakes area, to local populations, including the earliest ceramic forms. Harvesting of marine molluscs and shellfish appears in this period, and substantial shell-middens have gifted archaeologists with well-preserved records of these past lives. Fish weirs populating the province's rivers and streams speak to the importance of migrating fish species to Mi'kmaq life. Terrestrial hunting and foraging was practiced with varying degrees of intensity depending on seasonality and region. A generally stable cultural form is believed to have developed by 2,000 BP, forming the way of life first encountered by Europeans arriving on our shores.

Mi'kmaw life was substantially altered in the Kiskukewe'k L'nu'k (Today's People) or Contact Period (500 BP- Present). Trade and European settlement introduced change and upheaval to the traditional way of First Nation life. Mobile hunting and gathering still defined Mi'kmaw life, with identity residing within family households. Trading posts and fishing villages became intersections of European and Mi'kmaq interaction, affecting traditional seasonal rounds and access to land. The hunting of fur-bearing mammals intensified to satisfy the mutual exchange of skins for European goods (Whitehead 1993:89). It is not accurate, however, to say that Mi'kmaq adopted European goods and culture, but rather adapted it. The Mi'kmaq remained an influential social and political force well into the 18th century, forming a triadic narrative of

contention with the English and French. However, disease, conflict, and alienation from the land wreaked a ruinous effect on the Mi'kmaq by the 19th century, pushing people to the margins of colonial society.

Mi'kmaq Period	Archaeological Period	Years
<b>Sa'qiwe'k L'nu'k</b> (the Ancient People)	Paleo-Indian	11,500 – 9,000 BP
<b>Mu Awsami Kejikawe'k L'nu'k</b> (the Not so Recent People)	Archaic	9,000 –3,000 BP
<b>Kejikawe'k L'nu'k</b> (the Recent People)	Woodland/Ceramic Period	3,000 –500 BP
<b>Kiskukewe'k L'nu'k</b> (Today's People)	Contact	500 BP – present

*Table 3-1: Mi'kmaq/Archaeological Cultural Periods*

The Mi'kmaq inhabited the territory known as *Mi'kma'ki* or *Megumaage*, which included all of Nova Scotia including Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick (north of the Saint John River), the Gaspé region of Quebec, part of Maine and southwestern Newfoundland (Figure 3-1).<sup>2</sup> The name Lingan, a community east of the study area and for which the wind farm has been named, comes from the French “L’Indienne,” although the Mi'kmaw name for that area was *Milesek*.<sup>3</sup>

Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office (KMKNO) was contacted on July 8<sup>th</sup> 2015 as part of this assessment. On October 28<sup>th</sup>, 2015, a representative of KMKNO responded to indicate that no obvious concerns regarding First Nations activity were indicated in their database. Given the close proximity of Turbine Option #2 to the originally assessed site, no Mi'kmaw representatives were contacted during the course of the 2016 investigation.

<sup>2</sup> Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq, 2007:11.

<sup>3</sup> Fergusson 1967:355.



Figure 3-1: Map of the Mi'kmaq districts.<sup>4</sup>

### 3.2.2 European Settlement

The closest settlements to the study area include New Victoria, Victoria Mines, and New Waterford. Early Irish settlers established themselves along these shores in the late eighteenth century. They named the entire point from Sydney Harbour to Lingan “Lowpoint.”<sup>5</sup>

It has been indicated by a volunteer at the nearby Fort Petrie museum that the coast near the study area had been the site of a much earlier fort, dating perhaps to the French occupation of the Island of Cape Breton when it was known as Isle Royale. However, the research conducted during this background study did not reveal any published reference to such a fort. There was some coal mining carried out at Spanish River (Sydney Harbour) prior to and into the 1780s and 1790s.<sup>6</sup>

New Victoria and Victoria Mines were named in honour of Queen Victoria, who reigned from 1837 to 1901. At Victoria Mines, Henry Neil, John Naylor, Thomas Davis, John Gardner, Alexander Elder, and Jane Clarke all obtained grants of land in 1794.<sup>7</sup> Additional settlers continued to obtain land grants in the area of New Victoria in the

<sup>4</sup> Based upon Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq 2007:11.

<sup>5</sup> Ferguson 1967: 482

<sup>6</sup> Brown 1869: 404.

<sup>7</sup> Ferguson 1967: 482

following years, including Michael Mullins. Mullins purchased a lease for the land close to the proposed turbine location in 1810 and settled there by the 1820's next to land purchased by Lucy MacDonald and John Petrie (Figure 3-2).<sup>8</sup>

A church was built in the area in 1869 and a way office was established at Victoria Mines under Alexander C. Ross. Mining had begun in 1867 near Low Point by Ross and Company and in 1868 a temporary railway was built to a wharf a quarter mile distant.<sup>9</sup>

The General Mining Association opened the Victoria Mine at Low Point in 1882. It was sold to the Dominion Coal Company in 1894 and closed down in 1898. It was reopened in 1913 as Dominion No. 17 Colliery. The population in 1956 in New Victoria was at 993, and 249 in Victoria Mines.<sup>10</sup>

New Waterford was incorporated in 1913, 14 miles north-northeast of Sydney by highway, and east of the study area. Before its incorporation, the locality was formerly known as Barrachois, meaning lagoon or pond. The community of New Waterford is named after the Irish seaport and shire town of the same name from which many of the town's settlers hailed.<sup>11</sup>

Before the town's establishment, a few scattered farms existed in the area, as well as some fishermen's dwellings and the abandoned sites of the Victoria Colliery, which had been abandoned in 1898, as well as the Lingan colliery, which had opened in the Lingan seam in 1854 a few miles east of the site of New Waterford, and closed in 1866.<sup>12</sup>

New Waterford was planned and developed to accommodate the workers of families attracted to the site for its new mining operations in the mining boom before the outbreak of the First World War. Before No. 12 Colliery opened in 1907, New Waterford was unknown to Nova Scotia. Within months of its opening, the population began to soar and mining operators began laying out a new community. Thus, the opening of the No. 12 Colliery paved the way for the start of the community.<sup>13</sup>

A few buildings were built in the area to serve its residents, including a hospital in 1913, which closed in 1963, and a training school for nurses. A school was built in 1908 and the New Waterford Post Office was established in 1907. Our Lady of Mount Carmel Parish was formed at New Waterford in 1912 and St. Agnes Parish of the Roman Catholic Church was formed in 1914. A 7-mile spur of Sydney and Louisburg railway,

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<sup>8</sup> Ferguson 1967: 483

<sup>9</sup> Ferguson 1967: 483

<sup>10</sup> Ferguson 1967: 483

<sup>11</sup> PANS Micro #5906, Chronicle Herald Aug 2<sup>nd</sup> 1963 p: 18-19

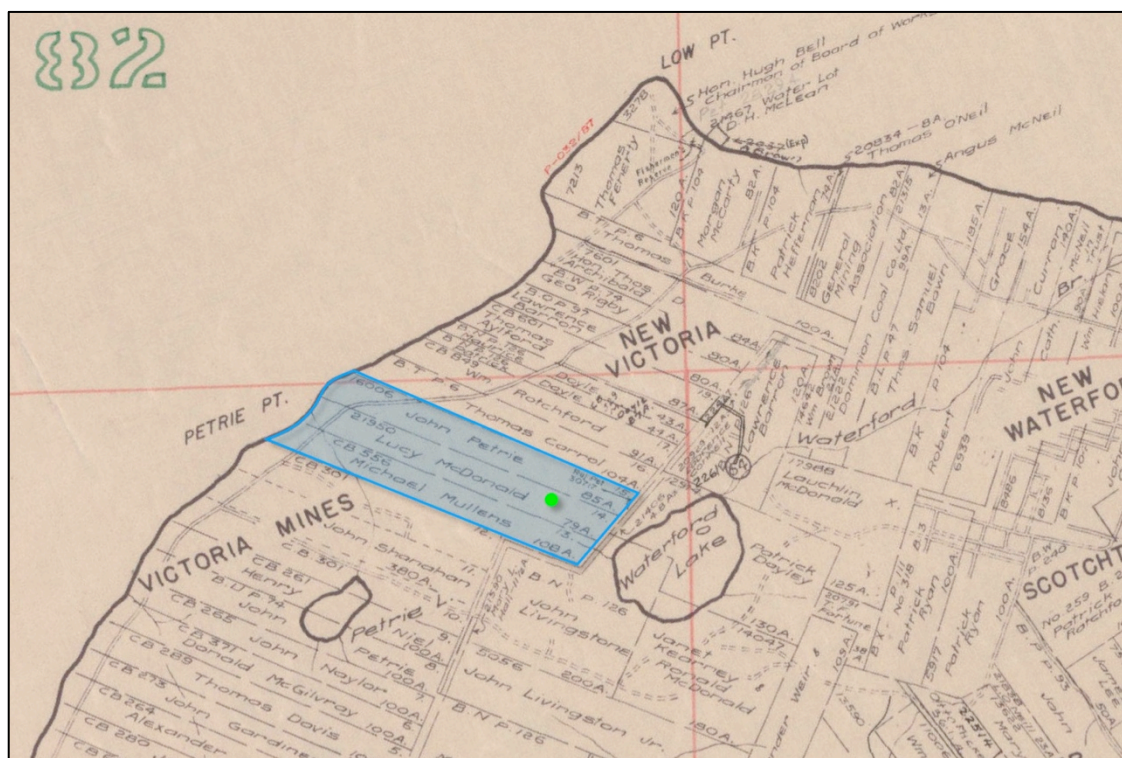
<sup>12</sup> PANS Micro # 5906, Chronicle Herald, Aug 2<sup>nd</sup> 1963, p: 18

<sup>13</sup> PANS Micro: #5568, Morning Chronicle, Jan 3<sup>rd</sup> 1910, p:14

from Victoria Mines to No. 12 Colliery, served the town. The population at New Waterford in 1956 was 10,881.<sup>14</sup>

The Dominion Coal Company commenced operations at New Waterford in September of 1907. Dominion No. 14 was begun in 1908, Dominion No. 15 in 1910, Dominion No. 16 in 1911 and Dominion No. 17 in 1913. This mining activity attracted many settlers: Irish, Scottish, English, and Eastern Europeans.<sup>15</sup>

The town of New Waterford heavily relied on its mining industry to survive, and like many other mining towns in Nova Scotia, the people of New Waterford experienced their share of tragedies within the mines. In July of 1917, an explosion 2000 feet down the slope of the No. 12 Colliery resulted in the deaths of 65 men and boys. The final tally of 65 killed included 22 Newfoundlanders, seven of whom hailed from one small fishing village. Amazingly, one miner of German nationality was found alive in a distant section of the affected area; apparently he remained alive by holding onto an airline until finally rescued.<sup>16</sup>



**Figure 3-2: Land grant map outlining the approximate study location of the proposed Lingan turbine Option #1 in green, with nearby land grants outlined in blue.<sup>17</sup> Option #2 is located on the same land grant, immediately southeast.**

<sup>14</sup> Ferguson 1967: 484-485

<sup>15</sup> Ferguson 1967: 484-485

<sup>16</sup> Nova Scotia Archives. URL.

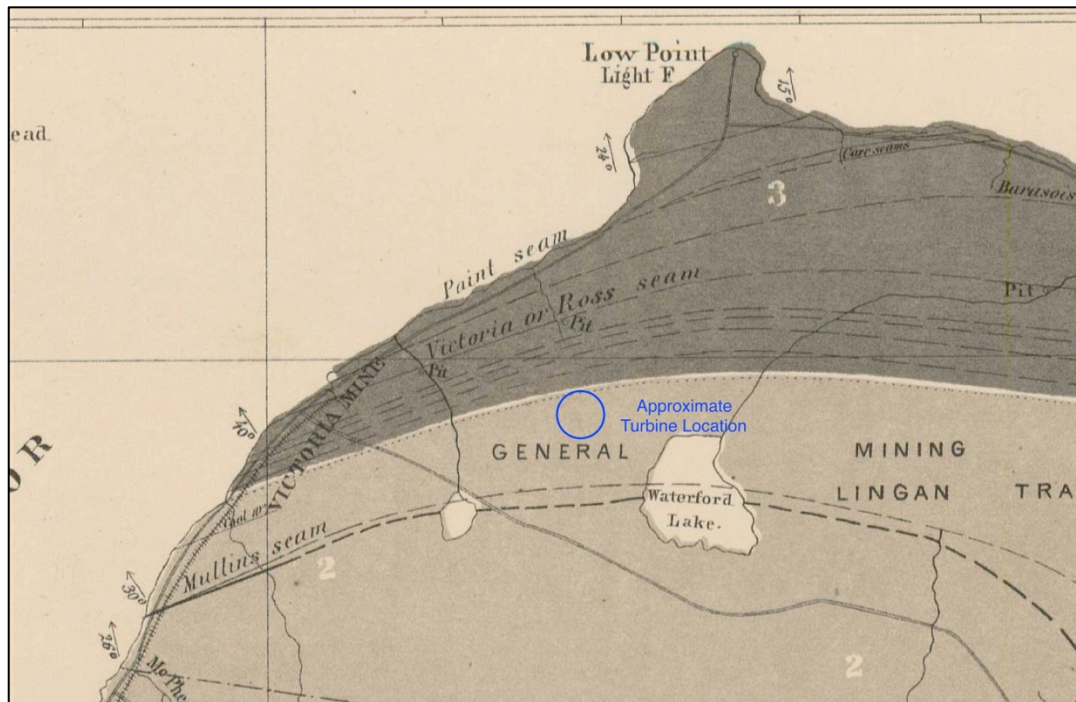
<sup>17</sup> Department of Lands and Forests 1946



The fluctuating demand for coal also caused friction within the town, which resulted in a number of strikes in the Sydney Coal Field in the 1920's. On June 10<sup>th</sup>, 1925, William Davis and a parade of miners were marching to Waterford Lake Power Plant. When the march began to turn violent a police officer deliberately shot at Davis who was instantly killed. Other shots were fired into the crowd and two other miners were injured. The anniversary of Davis' death is still observed in New Waterford today.<sup>18</sup>

Although historic records show extensive coal mining activity in proximity to the study area, historic maps indicate that little such activity occurred on or immediately adjacent to the proposed impact zone (Figures 3-3 and 3-4).

Over the years coal operations began to decline and disappear in Cape Breton. Dominion No. 18 Colliery was opened at New Victoria in 1939 and the operations of other mines were consolidated. Dominion No. 16 Colliery ceased operations in 1963, leaving only No. 12 and No. 18 Collieries in operation.<sup>19</sup>



**Figure 3-3: Geological map of the Sydney Coal Field, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. The approximate study area is circled in blue.<sup>20</sup>**

<sup>18</sup> Ferguson 1967: 484

<sup>19</sup> Ferguson 1967: 484

<sup>20</sup> Fletcher 1876.



rooms, machine shops and a Battery Observation Post with a 3-level tower.<sup>25</sup> Fort Petrie had some of the heavier guns and artillery and was an important site because of its seaward command. Work on Fort Petrie began at the end of November 1939 and was virtually completed by the end of April 1940, built by E.G.M. Cape and Company of Montreal.<sup>26</sup> It formed one of many harbour defences in and around Sydney and Sydney Harbour. By 1948 the wartime emphasis on coastal artillery began to dissipate.<sup>27</sup> Fort Petrie was eventually decommissioned and closed in 1956.<sup>28</sup>

During the 2015 field reconnaissance, the team made notable contact with two local residents who provided information relevant to this assessment. The first was Fort Petrie Military Museum volunteer Rob Grezel, who in addition to discussing the interesting history of Fort Petrie itself, indicated that a large WWII artillery shell had been recovered live from a nearby farmer's field. Having been professionally disarmed, it is now on display at the museum.

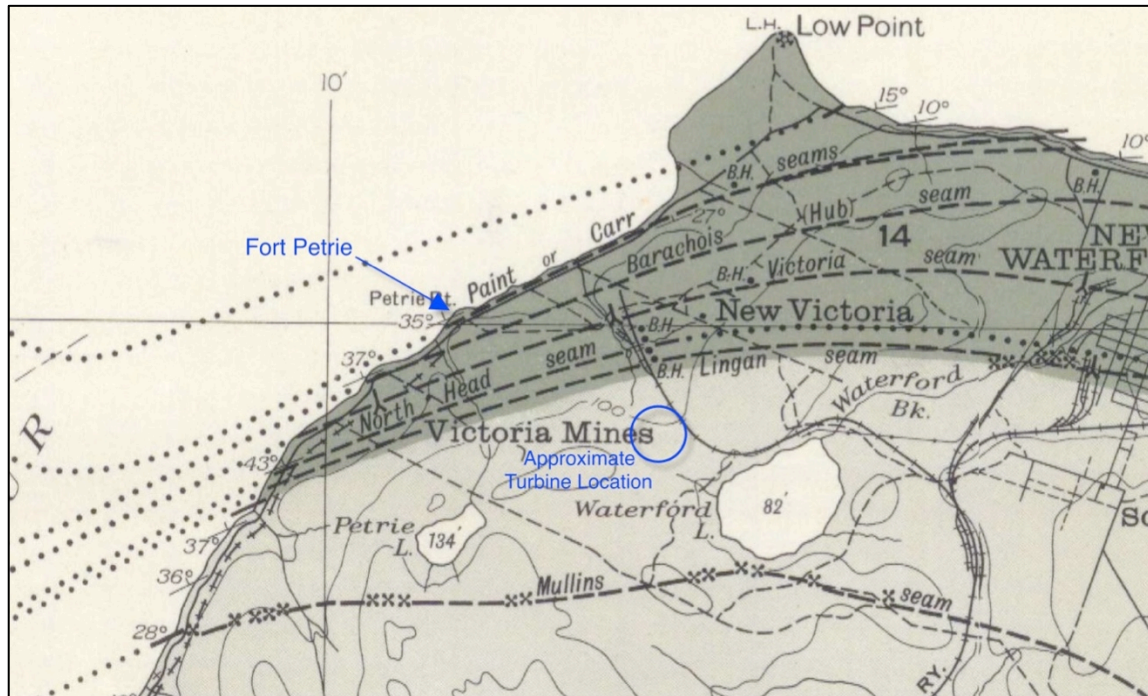


Figure 3-5: GeoScan map from 1938 showing the location of Fort Petrie and the approximate location of the Lingam turbine.<sup>29</sup>

Local resident Betty Garneau was also informally interviewed in 2015, as her house is the white house located immediately south of the existing quarry access road, and at

<sup>25</sup> Tennyson & Sarty, 2000: 224

<sup>26</sup> Tennyson & Sarty, 2000: 223

<sup>27</sup> Donovan, 1985: 179

<sup>28</sup> Donovan, 1985: 181

<sup>29</sup> Hayes, Bell, and Goranson 1938.

age 86 she has lived in the house (and a previous house on the same foundation) for her entire life. Ms. Garneau indicated that she frequently walks trails extending eastward from her home and skirting the study area. A historic house foundation surrounded by apple trees is known to her south of the study area, and a historic well can be found on a footpath leading north from the quarry, but she was unaware of any archaeological resources or significant historical activity in close proximity to the study area. She indicated that before the forest regrew, the area had been predominantly covered in blueberry fields, which is consistent with the topography observed during the field reconnaissance.

### **3.3 Field Reconnaissance**

A field reconnaissance of the impact area was conducted by Laura de Boer, Emily Redden, and Courtney MacNeil in June 2016. The survey was guided by hand-held GPS, with the provided coordinates of NAD83 UTM Zone 20 T 720883 5125015. Terrain and vegetation changes within the study area were noted in the pursuit of positive or negative evidence for past cultural activity. GIS data for the access road was not available, but the team covered a wide swath of ground between Turbine Options 1 and 2 to ensure that coverage of any standard road alignment would be achieved.

The existing access road passes closely between two houses near Route 28 (New Waterford Road, one house belonging to Betty Garneau) before entering a forested section and finally opening onto a small, privately owned quarry, all of which was covered during the 2015 survey.

Like the terrain observed in 2015, the area surrounding Turbine Option #2 is notable for having a somewhat smoother topography and relatively open understorey compared to other secondary-growth, mixed-wood forests in Nova Scotia. This smoother topography, which was observed throughout the forest covered during the survey, is a natural tableland consistent with the landscape of the coast between New Waterford and Donkin.

Turbine Option #2 is located, like Option #1, in a young mixed-wood forest incorporating birch, maple, and spruce (Plate 1), as well as undergrowth including ferns and pink ladyslippers. Very few skidder trails and other signs of logging activity in previous decades were observed, but a well-used ATV trail was encountered approximately 25m southeast of the proposed turbine's centrepoint, running northeast-southwest and traversing the width of the property on which the turbine sites are located.

Southeast of the Option #2 site, the mixed-wood forest opens into rhodora growth similar to an area of barrens, with small birch saplings and some low, wet areas throughout (Plate 2). Throughout both the mixed-wood forest and the open rhodora, no signs of significant historic activity were observed.

## **4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Both desk-based research and a field reconnaissance have indicated that the proposed access road and the Turbine Option #2 site are of low potential for archaeological resources. Although historic archaeological resources have been indicated on adjacent properties by local residents, none appear to lie within or in close proximity to the impact zone.

It should be noted that the study area's proximity to Fort Petrie is notable as it creates an unusual concern: the presence of unexploded ordinance (UXOs) is a slim but present danger, as indicated by a large artillery shell that as discussed above was found still live in a nearby field.

## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

This assessment has indicated that although historic and twentieth century activity is known in the immediate area, the proposed access road and Turbine Option #2 site are of low potential for archaeological resources. As such, no further mitigation is currently recommended.

If the turbine or access road layout is significantly altered beyond the two proposed sites that have now been assessed, it is recommended that the new layout be reassessed by a qualified archaeologist in order to determine the potential for significant heritage resources within a new impact area.

As noted in the previous section, any suspected UXOs should be treated with extreme caution. Should construction crews or any other personnel encounter an object that might form part of an explosive, activity near that object and its origin site should immediately cease and a UXO specialist or the nearest military base should immediately be contacted.

In the unlikely event that such resources are encountered, it is required that any ground-disturbing activity be halted immediately and the Coordinator of Special Places (902-424-6475) be contacted immediately regarding a suitable method of mitigation.



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## **PLATES**



*Plate 1: The proposed Turbine Option #2 site, looking southeast.*



*Plate 2: An open area of rhodora growth, looking south from near the active ATV trail.*

## **APPENDIX A: HERITAGE RESEARCH PERMIT**





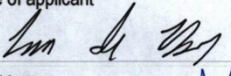

## Heritage Research Permit (Archaeology)

**Special Places Protection Act 1989**

(Original becomes Permit when approved by  
Communities, Culture and Heritage)

**Office Use Only**  
Permit Number:

A2016 NS042

<i>Greyed out fields will be made publically available. Please choose your project name accordingly</i>	
Surname <b>de Boer</b>	First Name <b>Laura</b>
Project Name <b>Lingan Community Wind Project - Turbine Option #2</b>	
Name of Organization <b>Davis MacIntyre &amp; Associates Ltd.</b>	
Representing (if applicable)	
Permit Start Date <b>15 June 2016</b>	Permit End Date <b>30 August 2016</b>
General Location: <b>Lingan / New Victoria, Cape Breton</b>	
Specific Location: <i>(cite Borden numbers and UTM designations where appropriate and as described separately in accordance with the attached Project Description. Please refer to the appropriate Archaeological Heritage Research Permit Guidelines for the appropriate Project Description format)</i> <b>PID 15262371</b>	
Permit Category: Please choose one  <input type="checkbox"/> Category A – Archaeological Reconnaissance  <input type="checkbox"/> Category B – Archaeological Research  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category C – Archaeological Resource Impact Assessment  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I certify that I am familiar with the provisions of the <i>Special Places Protection Act</i> of Nova Scotia and that I have read, understand and will abide by the terms and conditions listed in the Heritage Research Permit Guidelines for the above noted category.	
Signature of applicant 	Date <b>31 May 2016</b>
Approved by Executive Director 	Date <b>June 13-16</b>