

GOOD FOOTINGS

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE ONTARIO CHAPTER OF THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF HERITAGE PROFESSIONALS

UTILIZING INDIGENOUS TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MODELLING

Victoria Cafik Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.



Courtesy Shallom Johnson/Flickr CC

Time and time again we see the written word take precedence and priority over oral histories. We see this in many contexts but, specifically, we have seen this take place in Archaeology in Ontario. It is known that written accounts of History can be biased, politically charged, inaccurate, and in many cases written by the winners or social elite of the society. As a result, written history only tells a portion of the story. Oral traditions and traditional knowledge provide key and intangible insight regarding archaeological potential of a study area, that other typical potential modelling may miss. As a result, if oral tradition and/or traditional knowledge are not utilized during the archaeological potential modelling exercises practiced in Cultural Resource Management (CRM), it is possible that other standard triggers for potential may miss designating an intangible area of potential based on that specialized knowledge of the study area.

Typically, indicators of archaeological potential include proximity to registered archaeological sites, water sources, early historic transportation routes and early historic settlements. Currently there is no requirement in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) (S&Gs) to include or attempt to

include Indigenous Traditional Knowledge (ITK) as part of their archaeological potential modelling at the Stage

1 level. Section 1.1, Guideline 1 of the S&Gs states:

The background research may also include research information from the following sources as available and relevant to the project: Aboriginal communities, for information on possible traditional use areas and sacred or other use sites on or around the property

As part of the MHSTCI's current review of the S&Gs (which are now 10 years old), the inherent value of site specific ITK should be considered for an upgrade from "Guideline" to "Standard". In the same way that First Nation participation in archaeological fieldwork has slowly gone from non-existent to nearly standard at all levels of fieldwork, it is time to standardize the inclusion of ITK in the archaeological potential modelling process for the betterment of the archaeological work.

Although the incorporation of ITK into Stage 1 archaeological assessments is not considered a Standard in the MHSTCI S&Gs, there has recently been a slow trend of utilizing this key information more often by consultant archaeologist in Ontario, perhaps at the behest of First Nations communities. The incorporation of ITK can provide leads on undocumented portage routes, fishing, hunting and trapping areas, winter camps, traditional medicine collection areas, spiritually significant areas and burials grounds.

Given the sensitive nature of some of these site types, many First Nations communities may be hesitant to share specifics, as they may prefer to leave burial grounds or spiritually significant places undisturbed. It may be difficult to find the correct community member (s) to speak to that will have knowledge related to the specific location of study. In order to ensure that these intangible sites are not overlooked in the typical potential modelling practices, archaeologists and Treaty peoples must work collaboratively in order to ensure their identification and protection and the MHSTCI S&Gs should be updated to reflect this.

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TERRACOTTA ARCHES RETROFIT

AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY AND REVERSIBLE APPROACH

Hassan Saffarini

The terracotta flat arch was widely used between 1890 and 1930. It served the dual function of a slab spanning between steel beams and providing fire protection for those beams. Clay tiles were part of proprietary systems, each with its patented configurations. They varied in depth from 6" to 16". Tie rods were used to take up the thrust of the arches, crucial for end spans.

exhibited theoretically unstable conditions, where arches are disrupted by completely damaged tiles or even missing ones. Sometimes this occurred for one arch but often for several side-by-side arches. As the behaviour of the flat arch relies on the wedging of the blocks between beams, the loss of one, or substantial part thereof, is deemed a critical structural deficiency.



Example of damaged terracotta flat arches at Union Station Head House



One arch retrofit using a steel T beam that provides an alternate load path

Terracotta flat arches proved to be highly successful with floors and roofs surviving more than a century. In fact, I could not find reference to episodes of collapsed flat arches. Yet, many of these have endured major damage over the years. The damage seems to be mechanically induced during renovations and does not reflect any innate deterioration characteristics, other than the brittle nature of the clay which makes it prone to damage at the hands of less skillful tradesmen. In fact, highly damaged floors continue to be, surprisingly, resilient and fully functional. In reviewing literature and from firsthand observations, past repairs varied, from grouting shattered tiles to reconstructing whole bays using steel deck. Carbon fibre has also been used for the task. Repairs have been observed to be, sometimes, ad hoc and even irrational such as patching a limited damaged area by use of metal deck supported on part of a damaged flat arch. Two-way interlock of tiles seems to have kept those floors and roofs in place. This article is not about critiquing these techniques, but about offering a cleaner more reversible option.

The proposed approach has been successfully implemented in two floors and a roof of the east wing of the designated a heritage Union Station's head house, Toronto, constructed ca. 1916. Terracotta arches

The repair approach used in this intervention, for 201 locations, is to support each compromised arch by a steel T rib that is welded to the existing beams. The T beam weighs only about 35 kg and can be handled manually. To complement this, repair mortar is used to fill the broken off volumes of terracotta.

The advantages of the proposed system:

- » Entire structural fabric is maintained without significant demolition
- » Finishes above the floor, roof waterproofing and other systems are left intact
- » System is structurally rational taking load fully by the new steel designed to current code
- » System is reversible where the steel can readily be removed should another technique be developed.
- » Services below are maintained.

TAKING IN THE VIEW OF LAKE ONTARIO FROM THOROLD AND ST CATHARINES:

A CASE FOR INCHOATE HERITAGE AWARENESS IN LATE EIGHTEENTH AND EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY NIAGARA

Sarah King Head

The rediscovery and salvage of the Thorold site (AgGt-1) marks an immensely significant step in historic Neutral Iroquois archaeology. Indeed, the fact that this site has been preserved this late in the urban development of the Niagara Peninsula is something short of miraculous. Thorold represents the only known historic Niagara tribe Neutral site that has not been destroyed ...¹

Thus wrote McMaster University professor William Noble in 1979 when the richness of a highly anticipated seventeenth century Indigenous village was finally becoming apparent.

Actually situated across the town line in the City of St Catharines (formerly Grantham Township) along the brow of the Niagara Escarpment, the Thorold Site's archaeological potential was said to have been unknown before 1890 – although this is unlikely since loyalist refugees who settled at the ridge's edge could hardly have avoided finding or have been ignorant of the significance of Indigenous artefacts once they began clearing and attempting to cultivate and/or quarry this mineral rich land.

The focus of a much-hyped archaeological assessment in 1979–80, the 10-acre Thorold Site parcel was historically linked to the Ball Farm, located in lots 13 and 14 of Grantham Township's concession 10 – a property settled by Jacob Ball Sr. and his son George as part of a Crown grant for their loyalty during the American Revolutionary War.

Noble was enlisted to conduct the assessment before work on the Barbican Heights subdivision could begin in 1980. Over the course of two years, he was able to piece together the picture of a horticultural village that was home, between c. 1615 and 1630, to an estimated 1,500 people associated with the Northern Iroquoian Neutral Confederacy living in as many as 25 longhouses.² Deemed to be a strategic stronghold of the Onguiarahronnon nation (and perhaps even its capital), the village was situated on a promontory of the Escarpment that would have commanded an impressive view over Lake Ontario. Apart from its

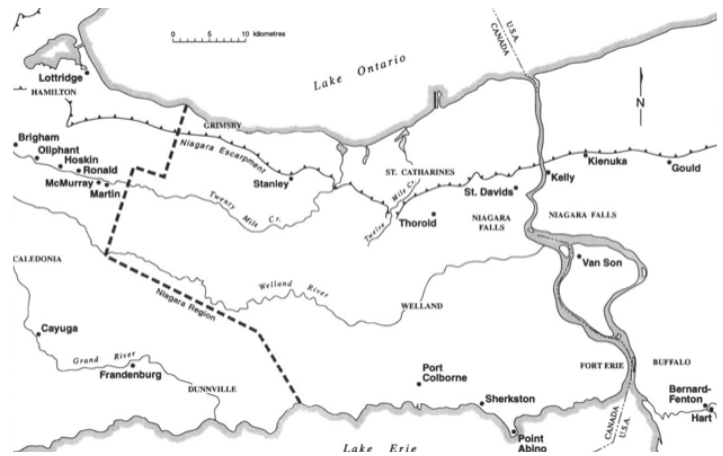


Figure 1 - 'Neutral villages, 1580–1651' from Turner, W.B. (1994). Early Settlement of Niagara, in H.J. Gayler (ed.), *Niagara's Changing Landscapes* (Montreal-Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press), p. 181.

immense heritage value to the Indigenous history of the area, the prospect that Champlain's interpreter Étienne Brûlé might have been the community's first European visitor in 1616 gave the site added intercultural heritage significance.

Logistically these data suggest the village's footprint must have been larger than the 10-acre parcel Noble examined; and given its geographical constraints, the village almost certainly would have extended south of the road separating the two townships. Directly south of the Ball Farm, Thorold lots 21, 22, 23 and 24 were also originally farmed – before a highly enterprising Scottish stonemason John Brown (1809–76) began buying lots in three townships that straddled the Niagara Escarpment from the 1850s: Grantham, Stamford and Thorold.

With only a stonecutter's apprenticeship, Brown arrived in Thorold in the late 1830s as a burgeoning contractor with several important public works projects in New York state under his belt. Although history has relegated his legacy to the hydraulic cement and plaster mill he established in the town of Thorold, his output was considerably greater and showcased abilities easily equivalent to those of a highly competent civil engineer and manager. Indeed, Brown's portfolio included construction of six lighthouses on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay (under the most challenging of circumstances) and work on the Second and Third Welland canals to building the St Clair canal and the massive cement piers of the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls – to name but a few.

Notably, Brown spent his formative years in Strathclyde, an area of western Scotland where rapid industrialization in the late eighteenth and early

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SAVE THE DATE!

OAHP AGM:

JUNE 1ST, 2021 - 6:30-7:30pm

Please join the OAHP Board on Tuesday, June 1 for the OAHP AGM from 6:30-7:30 pm on Zoom. Call in details will be emailed to members in the coming weeks.

For more information please contact Secretary.OAHP@gmail.com

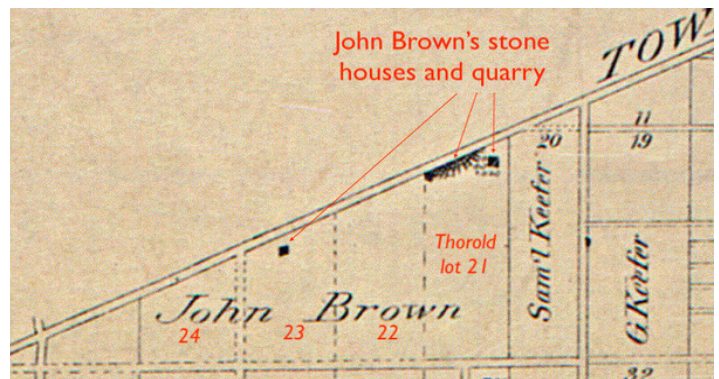
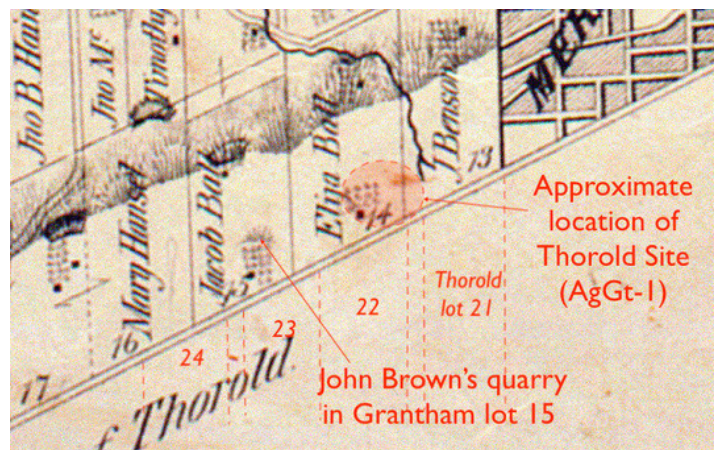
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nineteenth centuries was progressively revealing diverse and rich historic and prehistoric substrata – a situation not unlike that found in Niagara.

By the late 1840s, Brown was actively seeking new quarry sites along the Escarpment ridge. Land registry data show that he bought and sold parts of lots 13 and 14 in Grantham's Concession 10 between 1852 and 1869 – before, in 1872, establishing a quarry in lot 15 along a ravine that formed the natural western boundary of the ancient village. Would he have encountered relict (or even extant) archaeological evidence of prehistoric or historic Indigenous habitation during these reconnaissance and quarrying activities? Almost certainly. With his archaeological sensibilities, it is even possible he appreciated the historical value of the Thorold Site – but this will never be known.

What we do know is that the unmarried Brown built several stone houses in Thorold and Stamford townships. Among these was the magnificent two-storey home constructed between c. 1860 and 1874 from locally quarried stone – adjacent and perhaps within the perimeter of the ancient Indigenous site.

The house was posthumously named 'Lakeview' with obvious reference to the vistas over the Niagara Escarpment that were possible from the original belvedere. Like generations before at this same location, Brown and subsequent occupants had understood the importance of properties with a view.



Figures 2 & 3 - Details of maps of Grantham and Thorold townships, in Page, H.R. (1876). *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln & Welland* (Toronto: H.R. Page & Co.), pp. 42 and 81.

Notes:

¹ W.C. Noble fonds. McMaster University: Box 6, F.8: Thorold (AgGt-1): Historic Niagara Neutral Town of 1615–1630 A.D. A Progress Report (1979–80); and passim. See also Noble's 'Thorold: An Early Historic Niagara Neutral Town,' in J. Burtniak and W.B. Turner (eds.), *Villages in the Niagara Peninsula: Proceedings of the Second Annual Niagara Peninsula History Conference* (St Catharines: Brock University, 1980), pp. 43–56.

² For information on the Neutral Confederacy, see: Ramsden P.G. (1990). The Hurons: Archaeology and culture history, in C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, eds. *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, Occasional Publication No. 5 (London, Ontario: London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society), pp. 361–384; and Noble's 'The Neutral Confederacy' (2007; rev. 2016) at www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca



Introduction

The Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals (OAHP) is the Ontario chapter of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP). OAHP represents over 500 professional members in the fields of land use planning, architecture, conservation, trades, landscape architecture, history, engineering and archaeology. OAHP members work in the private, public and not-for-profit sectors. OAHP's professionals work for municipalities, provincial ministries and agencies, developers and private property owners. Many of our members also work as trainers and educators at post-secondary institutions. On a daily basis, OAHP members work on the identification and conservation of properties of local, provincial and national significance.

CAHP has defined a Heritage Professional as, "a person who has specialized knowledge in the conservation and stewardship of cultural heritage and is supported by formal training and/or work experience. The Professional conforms to accepted technical and ethical standards and works in accordance with the regulations and guidelines of their specialty heritage fields and jurisdictions of practice." CAHP members follow a code of conduct and ethics established by the Association to ensure the interests of our clients and the public are served during the course of our work.

The following comments regarding the proposed regulation are based on direct feedback from our membership.

Proclamation Date

In consideration of the COVID-19 pandemic and the postponed release of the revised Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, OAHP requests that:

- » *the proclamation for the regulation be moved to July 1, 2021 to allow municipalities and their staff more time to prepare.*

Affordable Housing

OAHP encourages the redevelopment and reuse of existing underused or abandoned buildings to help meet the need for affordable housing. Working with existing buildings has been shown to be a greener, more sustainable approach over demolishing and building new. It preserves local culture and also creates more jobs. OAHP supports measures to provide municipalities the powers to enforce the need for owners to maintain existing building stock, oblige owners to keep buildings maintained and rentable and oblige owners and developers to guarantee that new developments provide affordable housing units.

Donovan Rypkema has compelling arguments about how it can be more economical to use existing buildings for affordable housing since the costs to build new are so high. Mr Rypkema recently presented this case at the Association for Preservation Technology-National Trust for Canada conference in October 2020. As a result:

- » *OAHP recommends that the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries incorporate the connection between heritage buildings and affordable housing in the revised Ontario Heritage Toolkit. Donovan Rypkema's Measuring Economics Impacts of Historic Preservation can be accessed at: <https://www.achp.gov/sites/default/files/guidance/2018-06/Economic%20Impacts%20v5-FINAL.pdf>*

Principle 1. "Property that is determined to be of cultural heritage value or interest should be protected and conserved for all generations."

- » *OAHP requests the word "should" be replaced with "shall" to be consistent with the direction of the Province in Policy 2.6.1 of the Provincial Policy Statement (2020).*

Principle 2. "Decisions affecting the cultural heritage value or interest of a property or heritage conservation district should minimize adverse impacts to the cultural heritage value or interest of the property or district", contradicts Provincial Policy Statement 2020 (PPS) 2.6.1, "Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved." As a result:

- » *OAHP requests the wording of the proposed regulation be consistent with the language in existing legislation and that the language "Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved" from the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) be adopted as a principle for the Ontario Heritage Act.*

Adaptive Reuse Definition. “‘Adaptive reuse’ means the alteration of a property of cultural heritage value or interest to fit new uses or circumstances while retaining the heritage attributes of the property”.

- » *OAHP requests that the definition of ‘adaptive reuse’ be revised to “the alteration of a property of cultural heritage value or interest to fit new uses or circumstances while retaining the cultural heritage value or interest and the heritage attributes of the property”.*

Prescribed exceptions s. 29 (1.2) of the Act. Amendments to the *Ontario Heritage Act* establish a new 90 day timeline for issuing a notice of intention to designate (NOID) when the property is subject to prescribed events. It also allows for exceptions to this restriction to be prescribed.

- » *OAHP requests that the 90 day timeline to issue a Notice of Intention to Designate be increased, or that an additional exemption be included that provides municipalities more time to address requirements for peer review.*

Designation by municipal by-law, requirements. This section standardizes the form and content of designation by-laws. OAHP believes this will aid municipal staff in reviewing heritage alteration/demolition requests and will expedite the application review process. It should benefit both municipalities and property owners. A new requirement will be an explanation of how each heritage attribute contributes to the cultural heritage value or interest of the property. As a result:

- » *OAHP requests further guidance from the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries on how to briefly explain how each heritage attribute contributes to the cultural heritage value or interest of a property. OAHP suggests this could be provided in the revised Ontario Heritage Toolkit.*

Prescribed information and material. This section sets out the minimum requirements for subsections 33(2) and 34(2) of the Act. OAHP believes this will help clarify what is required of the applicant and will decrease the frequency of incomplete applications. OAHP believes this will benefit all parties involved in these processes. In addition:

- » *OAHP requests that the requirements for complete application also be applied to properties designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act.*

Subsection 8.(5) states that an application is effective “on the next day that is not a Saturday or a holiday.” Many municipal offices are closed on Sundays, as a result:

- » *OAHP suggests this wording be revised to “on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday.”*

Council consents to application under s. 34 of the Act. This section states, “After the demolition or removal of a building, structure or heritage attribute on the property is complete, the council of the municipality shall, in consultation with the municipal heritage committee established under section 28 of the Act, if one has been established, make one of the following determinations..”

- » *OAHP requests clarification on the wording of this section. Are non-heritage buildings/ structures exempted from this provision or does the removal of any building/ structure including non-heritage buildings/structures require Council approval?*

Record of Decision. The timeline for the submission of a Record of Decision within 15 days after notice of appeal is given to the clerk of the municipality is too short.

- » *OAHP requests revising this provision to be within 20 days after notice of appeal is given. This would be consistent with the requirements of an appeal pursuant to the Planning Act but still provide the information in a timely manner.*

Ontario Heritage Toolkit. OAHP appreciates revisions to the Ontario Heritage Toolkit. As part of the revisions, OAHP requests:

- » *Updated process flowcharts. These are useful tools in implementing the processes affected by these amendments and regulations.*
- » *Interpretation and commentary from the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries on the distinction between “alteration” and “demolition or removal” of a heritage attribute. OAHP believes this will be critical to implement the amendments to the Ontario Heritage Act.*

Thank you,
Board of Directors
 Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals
 November 4, 2020

Online Training, Courses & Webinars

It goes without saying that this last year has been crazy, but one of the good things that has come out of it is online courses, training and webinars. The shift to online has made so much knowledge accessible. But what are the best courses to take? We asked our board for their recommendations on the best online training.

Indigenous Canada

Who is this for:

Everyone – its all the history of Canada you know, but with an indigenous world view that is lacking in the current education system

What did you like best:

There is an app so you can listen to the lectures on the go

Cost: Free, cost if you want a certificate

<https://www.coursera.org/learn/indigenous-canada>

Canadian Wood Council WoodWorks! Professional Development Courses

Who is this for:

Building designers

What did you like best:

Lots of choice, with content applicable to heritage and new buildings

Cost: Free

<https://woodworkselearning.com/pdc/browse.php>

The Structure of Skyscrapers in America, 1871–1900: Their History and Preservation

Who is this for:

Architects and structural engineers

What did you like best:

Provides basic understanding of “skyscrapers”, which are multistorey buildings (not exceptionally tall) of the late nineteenth century as construction transitioned from bearing walls to skeletal buildings through the intermediate hybrid referred to as caged frames.

Cost: SAH login required

[SAH CONNECTS Virtual Library](#) (login required).

ARTICLES BY OUR MEMBERS

One of our members, Hassan Saffarini, was published in the APT Bulletin on “Rehabilitation of Exterior Stone Masonry at the Union Station Head House in Toronto”:
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/26943428?seq=1>

Are you a member that's been published?

Be sure to share your articles so we can share them!

CALL FOR ARTICLES

The deadline for submissions for our next issue is October 15, 2021. Submissions are welcomed from all members. Please let us know if you have a current project or issue you'd like to share with the membership. Submissions should be 300-500 words in length. Photos are encouraged (high resolution, please). Please include a short title for your article as well as your name and position in the text of the article. Please send submissions to Kayla Jonas Galvin at kayla.jonasgalvin@araheritage.ca with OAHP Newsletter as the subject.

CALL FOR BOARD MEMBERS!

OAHP is seeking new board members. If you are interested in adding your voice to the association, please email Secretary.OAHP@gmail.com to express your interest.

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