

City of Guelph

Ontario Reformatory

Heritage Conservation District Study



February 2023



SIGNATURES

PREPARED BY

Douglas Yahn, MES, CAHP – Project Director
Joel Konrad, PhD, CAHP – Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist and Project Manager
Lauren Walker, BA – Cultural Heritage Specialist
Emily Game, BA – Cultural Heritage Specialist
Lindsay Benjamin, MAES, MCIP, RPP, CAHP – Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist
Marisa Williams, MA – Heritage Planner
Alison Lumby, OALA, AALA, APALA, SALA, CSLA, CMLI – Landscape Lead
Sky Carville, MLA, OLA Associate (Intern) – Landscape Designer
Jennifer Sisson, RPP, MCIP, OALA, CSLA – Senior Landscape Architect, Urban Designer, Planner
Erica Stone, BES – Public Consultation Specialist
Justin Jones, MA. IAP2 – Public Consultation Lead
Cassandra Elliot, BSA – Indigenous Relations Specialist
Heather Drost, BSc – Ecology Lead
Bojan Radojevic, BA – Geomatics

APPROVED¹ BY *(must be reviewed for technical accuracy prior to approval)*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Douglas Yahn', is positioned above a horizontal line.

Douglas Yahn, MES, CAHP
National Director, Indigenous Relations and Social Sciences

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Joel Konrad', is positioned above a horizontal line.

Joel Konrad, PhD, CAHP
Cultural Heritage Lead – Ontario

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- A** PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE #1 QUESTIONS & PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE #2 SURVEY
- B** HISTORICAL MAPPING
- C** PROPERTY INFORMATION DATABASE
- D** CHARACTER AREA MAPPING
- E** PROPOSED HCD BOUNDARY



1 Introduction

In 2021, the City of Guelph retained WSP Canada (WSP) to conduct a Heritage Conservation District (HCD) Study for the Ontario Reformatory lands (also referred to as the “Study Area” in this report).

The Ontario Reformatory, also known as the Guelph Correctional Centre, is located in Guelph’s east end, south of York Road and west of Watson Parkway South at 785 York Road, inclusive of some surrounding properties to the east and south. The area consists of built features, including approximately 43 buildings, as well as associated designed landscape features, including but not limited to public grounds, pathways, hilly landscapes, stone walls, fences, stairs and gates, terraced gardens, ponds, bridges, watercourses, gateposts, and mature planted trees.

The Ontario Reformatory opened in 1910 and served as a correctional facility for the first half of the twentieth century. The lands included stone quarries, human-made ponds, arable fields, and orchards. In the 1970s, the majority of the surrounding working landscape was sold in response to provincial prison reform. From 1970 through to its decommissioning in 2001, parts of the Reformatory site were repurposed and operated as the Provincially-run Guelph Correctional Centre. In 2016, Infrastructure Ontario indicated their intention to sell the property and completed the required environmental remediation at that time.

The unique heritage character of the Ontario Reformatory lands has been recognized by the Province of Ontario, which identified a portion of the property at 785 York Road as a Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance in 2008. Its significance was also recognized by the City of Guelph, which designated the property at 785 York Road under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in October 2021 (see Figure 9 in Appendix D). In addition, the Ontario Reformatory lands were identified as a candidate cultural heritage landscape in the City of Guelph’s Cultural Heritage Action Plan (CHAP) (see Section 2.3.2).

This HCD Study is being completed to help recognize and protect areas with special character and guide the future of this cultural heritage landscape.

1.1 Scope of Study

The project has two phases:

- **Phase 1: HCD Study** assesses the historical, design and contextual value of the Study Area; identifies contributing and non-contributing properties and resources; reviews the existing policy framework in the area; provides a character analysis and statement of cultural heritage value or interest; and delineates a boundary for the proposed HCD. The Study also includes a process to engage the community in order to understand the unique character of the area, and to inform the proposed HCD boundary.

The City expects to submit the HCD Study report to Council in early 2023.

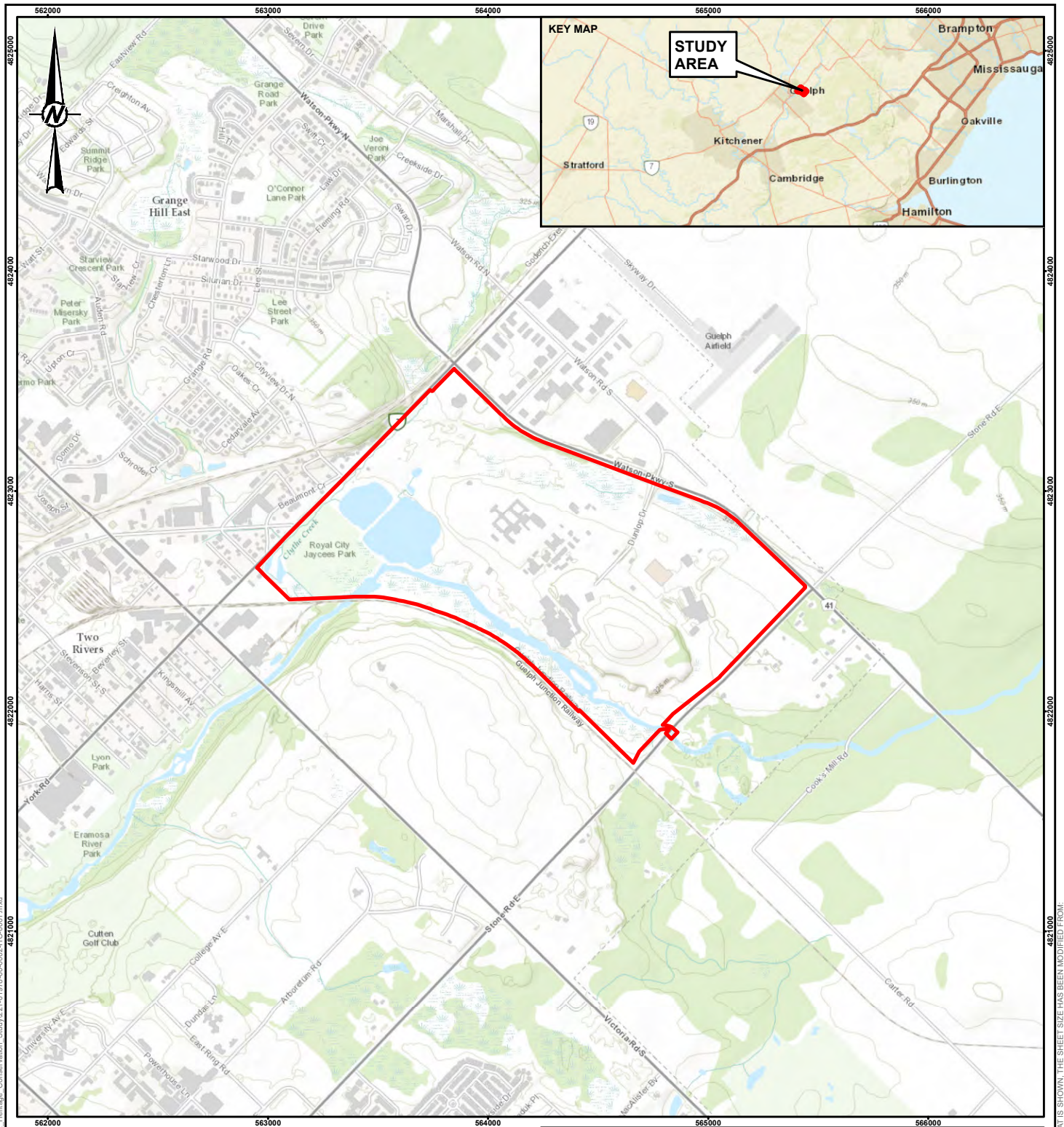


- **Phase 2: HCD Plan and Guidelines**, subject to the outcomes of Phase 1 and should Council approve proceeding to Phase 2, a HCD Plan and Guidelines will be developed that provides guidelines for managing change in ways that highlight and conserve the distinct character of the area. The intent of the Plan and Guidelines is to produce policy direction, strategies and appropriate design guidelines and conservation standards that support and enhance the cultural heritage values and unique character of the Ontario Reformatory HCD.




2 Study Area

The Study Area is located in Guelph's east end, shown in Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3. The four properties that comprise the Study Area include: the entire parcel at 785 York Road, and parts of the parcels at 919 York Road, 80 Dunlop Drive, and 328 Victoria Road South. The Study Area is bounded by York Road to the northwest, Watson Parkway South to the northeast, Stone Road East to the southeast, and the Guelph Junction Railway to the southwest. Most of the extant heritage attributes of the former Ontario Reformatory are located at 785 York Road and most of the extant heritage attributes of the former land use include a mix of built and designed landscape features.



LEGEND

 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

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 STUDY

TITLE
KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT



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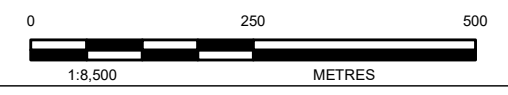
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FIGURE
 1



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - ROADWAY
 - RAILROAD
 - WATERCOURSE
 - WETLAND
 - PROPERTY PARCEL



NOTE(S)
 1. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNR 2021
 2. PROPERTY BOUNDARY - CITY OF GUELPH, 2022
 3. BASE IMAGE - SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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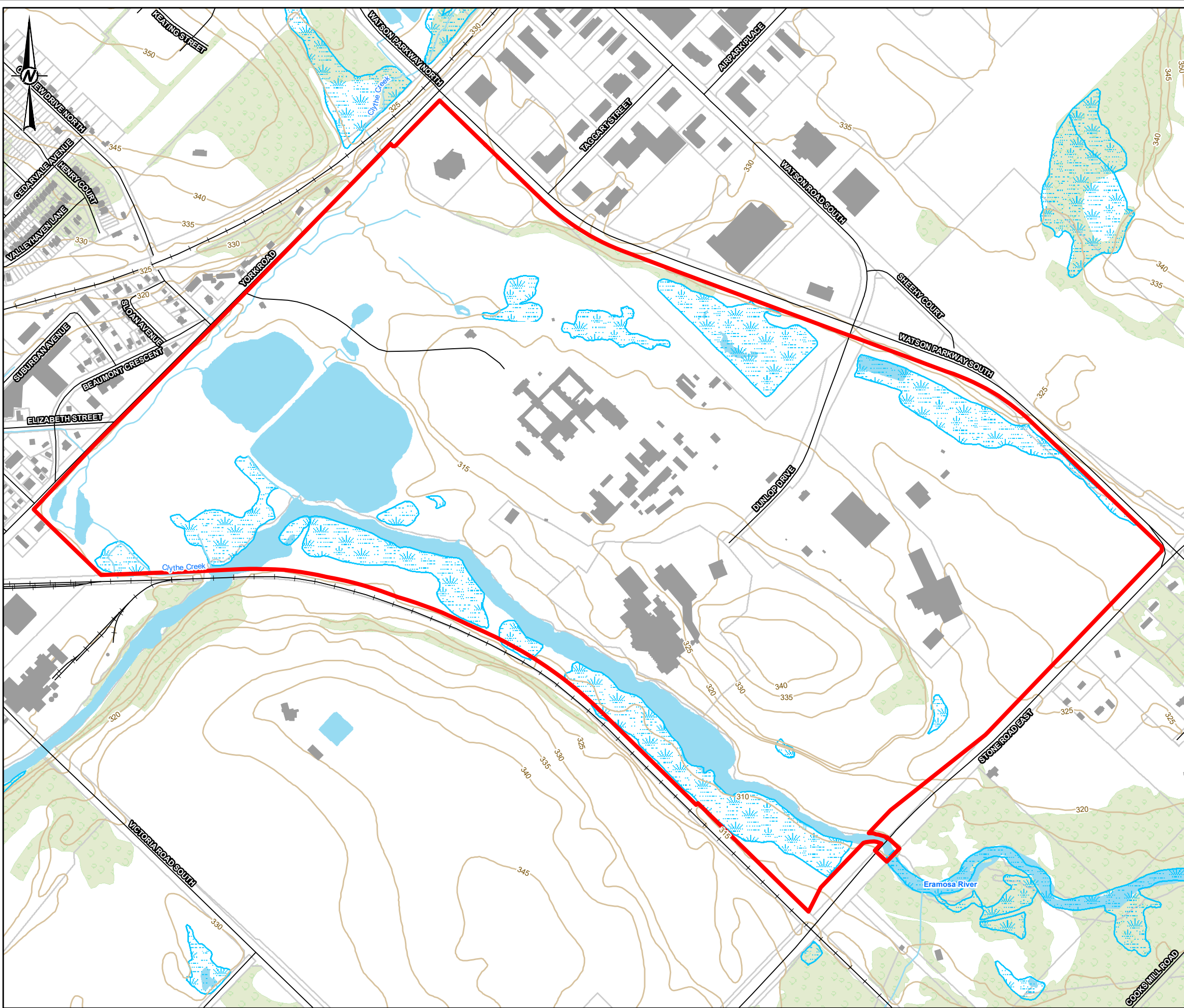
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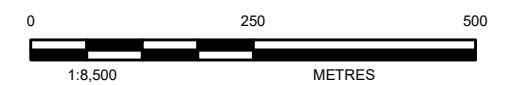


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 - TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, METRES
 - WATERCOURSE
 - WETLAND
 - WATERBODY
 - WOODED AREA
 - BUILDING FOOTPRINT
 - PROPERTY PARCEL



NOTE(S)
1. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

REFERENCE(S)
1. BASE DATA - MNR 2021
2. PROPERTY BOUNDARY - CITY OF GUELPH, 2022
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ONTARIO REFORMATORY HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STUDY

TITLE
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

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APPROVED	JK	

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2.1 What is a Heritage Conservation District?

A heritage conservation district (HCD) is a geographically defined area within a municipality that is noted for its distinct heritage character. It is used as a planning tool for recognizing and protecting these areas and managing and guiding future change in the district.

Through the adoption of a District Plan and Guidelines and supportive policies, a municipality can manage the conservation, protection and enhancement of the area's special character and ensure the community's heritage conservation objectives are respected. A HCD Study typically includes the following components and considerations:

Components

- Built form
- Landscape
- Relationships between elements
- Views and vistas
- Spaces
- Traditions of people
- Community

Considerations

- Value
 - Characteristics, features, types of HCDs
- Boundary
 - Determined by historic, visual, physical or legal/planning factors
- Policies

The following concepts, as defined in the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2020), are fundamental to an understanding of the conservation of cultural heritage resources within a HCD:

Built heritage resources are defined as “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. Built heritage resources are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers.”

Cultural heritage landscapes “means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act, or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms.”



Heritage attributes “means the principal features or elements that contribute to a protected heritage property’s cultural heritage value or interest, and may include the property’s built, constructed, or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (e.g. significant views or vistas to or from a protected heritage property).”

In order to designate a HCD, a municipality must follow the requirements of the Ontario Heritage Act as illustrated by the “Heritage Conservation District Designation Process” outlined in Image 1 on the following page.

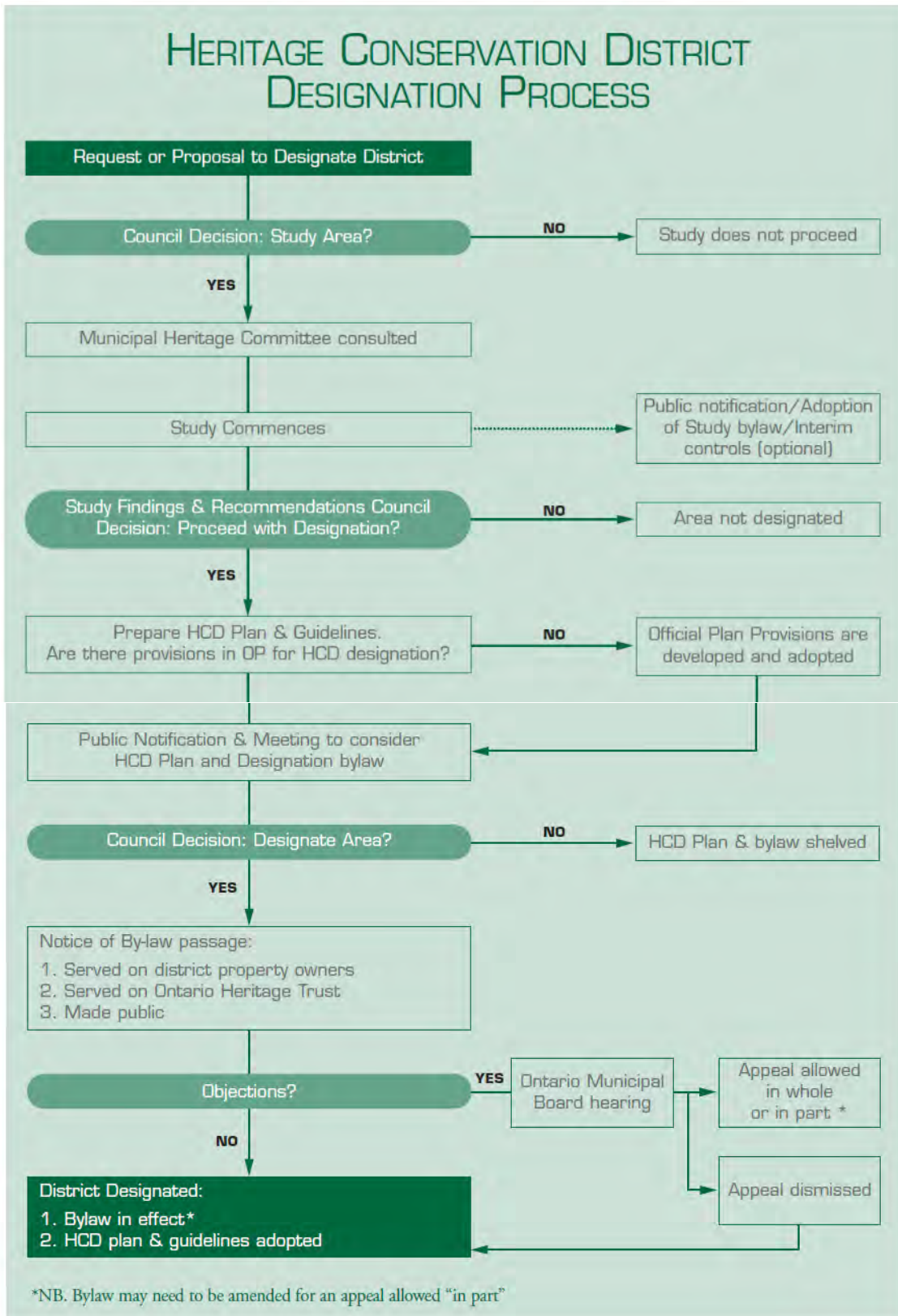


Image 1: HCD Designation Process (Ontario Heritage Toolkit, MCM)



2.2 Statement of Objectives

The purpose of this Study is to work with the City of Guelph to determine if the Ontario Reformatory Study Area merits designation as a HCD in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act, provincial guidelines, and municipal policies. As the Ontario Reformatory Study Area consists of a unique collection of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscape features, a clear conservation approach through Part V designation may be warranted to ensure the cultural heritage value or interest of the area is conserved.

Public interest in, and use of, the area, along with the City's identification of the Ontario Reformatory lands as a candidate cultural heritage landscape in their Cultural Heritage Action Plan (CHAP) (see Section 2.3.2), warranted a Study that proposed to understand the connection between the Provincially-owned Ontario Reformatory property and the associated adjacent and proximal lands. The City of Guelph acknowledged that a HCD could be beneficial in conserving the heritage value of the area and recommended the initiation of a HCD Study. The City of Guelph designated the property at 785 York Road, known as the former Ontario Reformatory, under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act through the passing of By-law Number (2021)-20631 on October 12, 2021.

2.3 Policy Framework

2.3.1 Introduction

As part of the preparation of the Ontario Reformatory HCD Study, a review was undertaken of municipal policies and documents to identify current municipal objectives and strategies related to the Study Area. A review was also completed for current development applications. The following summarizes these findings.

City of Guelph Official Plan (February 2022 Consolidation)

The policies in the City of Guelph Official Plan (the "Official Plan") related to the Ontario Reformatory HCD Study Area are reflective of the current and future land uses for the area as designated in the Guelph Innovation District Secondary Plan. The Official Plan identifies strategic directions, one of which speaks to connecting to the City's past given that Guelph has a strong focus on conserving its heritage and tracing its roots as a municipality to 1827. The existing rivers and topography have influenced the design of the City and allowed for scenic views and focal points. The Official Plan notes "the City's future depends on carefully balancing yesterday's legacy, today's needs and tomorrow's vision" and "this balance can be achieved by respecting the history that enriches local architecture and culture, enhancing the integrity of natural systems and promoting an atmosphere of innovation and creativity."



As per the schedules of the Official Plan, the Study Area is within lands designated as the following:

- Within the Built-Up Area (Schedule 1 – Growth Plan Elements);
- With respect to land use, the Official Plan Schedule 2 - Land Use, refers to the Guelph Innovation District (GID) Secondary Plan. More information on the Guelph Innovation District Secondary Plan is noted in subsequent sections of this report;
- Schedule 4A – Natural Heritage System (ANSIs and Wetlands) and Schedule B of the GID Secondary Plan identifies significant natural areas and natural areas and natural area overlay within the Study Area, including the Eramosa River running northeast to southwest;
- Schedule 4B - Natural Heritage System (Surface Water and Fish Habitat) identifies areas that are to protect, improve or restore the quality and quantity of Surface Water features and Fish Habitat;
- Schedule 4E - Natural Heritage System illustrates all confirmed Significant Wildlife Habitat (excluding Ecological Linkages) based on existing information. Significant Wildlife Habitats also comprise the Natural Heritage System;
- Schedule 4D - Natural Heritage System (Significant Valleylands and Significant Landform) illustrates the areas of Significant Wetlands;
- Schedule 4C - Natural Heritage System (Significant Woodlands) identifies Cultural Woodlands abutting the existing railway corridor, west of the Eramosa River; and
- Schedule 2 and Schedule 4 contain Ecological Linkages, a component of the Significant Wildlife Habitat.

These designations in the Official Plan align with the natural heritage system as illustrated in Schedule B of the GID Secondary Plan, outlined in more detail in subsequent sections of this report.

In July 2022, Guelph City Council adopted Official Plan Amendment 80, the municipal comprehensive review of its Official Plan to conform to changes to Provincial legislation.

City of Guelph Zoning By-law

The City of Guelph is in the process of reviewing the existing Zoning By-law to ensure it aligns with the City's Official Plan, reflects current zoning practices, and works to meet the needs of the community today and in the future. The following paragraph sets out the current zoning regulations but will not take into consideration the proposed zoning categories of the ongoing Comprehensive By-law Review. Therefore, the information noted below is subject to change.



The City of Guelph Zoning By-law (1995) – 14864 has the majority of the Study Area zoned Institutional (I.2) and Floodway (FL), with a few pockets of areas zoned as Service Commercial (SC.2-12 and 1-31), Community Shopping Centre (CC), and Industrial and Corporate Business (B.4) at the northwest corner of the Study Area. There are also a few areas zoned as Park (P.1). The current zoning is illustrated in Image 2.

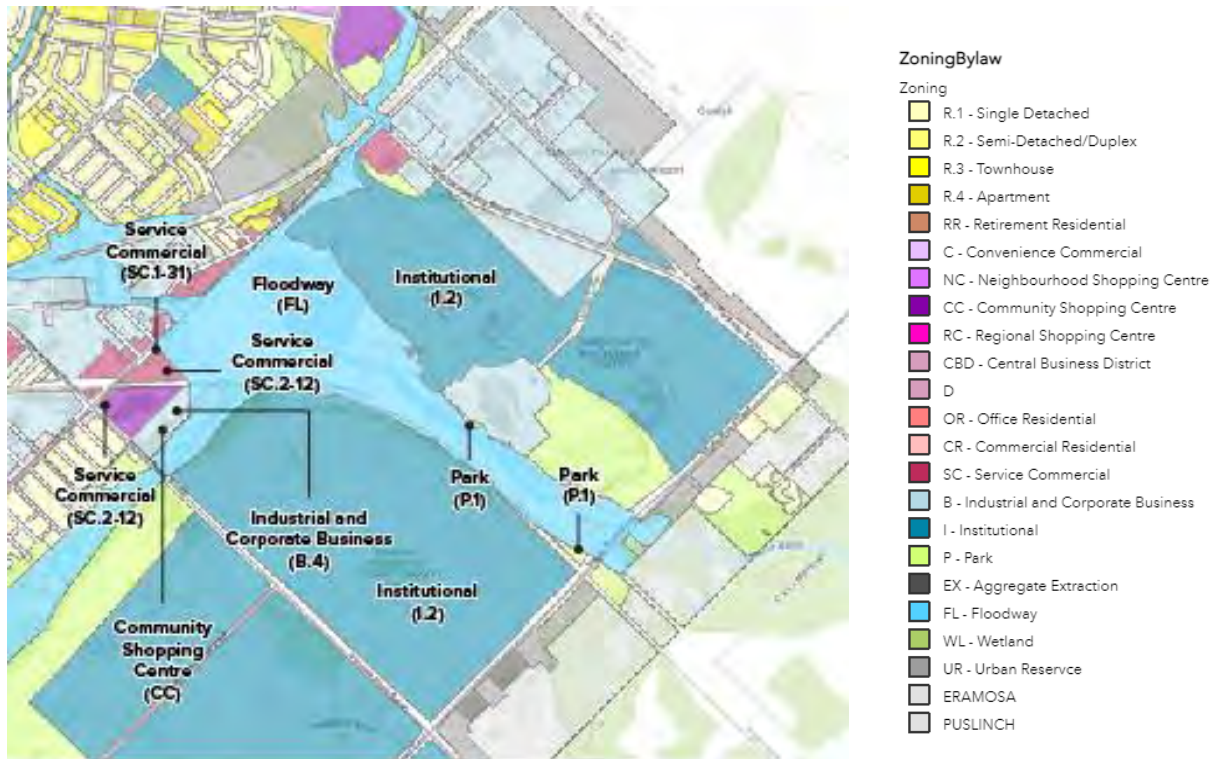


Image 2: Zoning By-law Schedule Zoning Designations

Guelph Innovation District Secondary Plan

Official Plan Amendment #54 for the Guelph Innovation District (GID) Secondary Plan was adopted by City Council in May 2014. The GID Secondary Plan area is approximately 436 hectares (1,000 acres) and is bounded by York Road, Victoria Road South, the York-Watson Industrial Park, and the City’s southern boundary south of Stone Road East.

The vision for the GID Secondary Plan is “a compact, mixed-use community that straddles the Eramosa River in the City’s east end... and will serve predominately as the home of innovative, sustainable employment uses with an adjacent urban village connecting residential and compatible employment uses.” The urban village will be comprised of pedestrian-oriented spaces with street-related built form supporting a mix of medium and high-density commercial, residential and employment uses. The GID is also envisioned to be an area that is pedestrian-focused and human-scale driven, transit-supportive, encourages a mix of land uses and densities, supports a wide range of employment and residential uses, and is a meaningful place to live, work, shop, plan and learn.



With respect to land use, the general land-use policies in the GID Secondary Plan speak to the following key items:

- Development in the GID will offer opportunities for people to live and work in close proximity, which has the potential to reduce vehicular trips and the district's overall carbon footprint;
- The GID will be developed to support and accommodate emerging innovation businesses and other "green" energy industries;
- The GID will be comprised of a mix of land uses, housing, and building typologies at a density that supports multi-modal transit and public transportation, as well as a new enhanced public realm that includes roads, sidewalks, parks, open spaces, and trails; and
- Small and medium-scale retail commercial uses are encouraged in the GID within mixed-use development and land use designations. Large-format and stand-alone retail commercial uses are not permitted in the district.

The Study Area is mixed-designated, with the majority of the lands as Significant Natural Areas and Natural Areas, portions of the lands designated as Industrial and Adaptive Re-Use, and a small area abutting York Road designated as Open Space and Park.

Schedule B – Land Use Designations of the GID Secondary Plan identifies significant natural areas and natural area overlays within the Study Area, including the Eramosa River running southwest. Schedule B is shown in Image 3.

As identified on Schedule B, the eastern portion of the GID is predominantly designated as Adaptive Re-Use within a cultural heritage landscape with built heritage resources in the historic Reformatory Complex. Land uses within the cultural heritage landscape boundary are subject to the provisions of the Cultural Heritage Resource policies of the Official Plan. Policies related to the Adaptive Re-Use land use designation can be found in Section 11.2.6.3 of the GID Secondary Plan.

Under the GID Secondary Plan, the Adaptive Re-Use designation includes "provincially significant cultural heritage resources where the conservation, rehabilitation, restoration, maintenance and re-use of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes will serve as the focal point of new development. This designation permits a mix of uses including institutional, educational, commercial, office, light industrial, and open space and park in a form that respects the existing built heritage form, cultural heritage landscape features, as well as the relationships between cultural heritage resources considered for adaptive re-use and redevelopment." It also states, "Development shall be physically and visually compatible with and respectful of the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes of the cultural heritage resources on site. New additions or new construction to a built heritage resource, where permitted to facilitate adaptive re-use, shall conserve the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes."



The portions of the Study Area designated as Open Space and Park are subject to the Open Space and Park policies of the Official Plan, in addition to the GID Secondary Plan policies. As per section 9.7 of the Official Plan, these lands are to support the use or function of active or passive recreational activities, conservation management and other open space uses. Significant Natural Areas and Natural Areas are intended to help the City ensure the long-term protection of the Natural Heritage System and associated ecological and hydrologic functions.

Schedule C of the GID Secondary Plan provides built-form element directions including building heights for the western portion of the Secondary Plan boundary. Within the Study Area (which occupies the north-eastern portion of the Secondary Plan boundary), there are no building height limits. Where heights are not shown on Schedule C, they are either set out in the policies for the land use in the Official Plan (i.e., commercial uses and industrial uses), or they are to be determined through the block plan process (as for adaptive re-use).

Additionally, a Block Plan is required to be developed for each of the identified Block Plan areas in Schedule D: Guelph Innovation District Secondary Plan Block Plan Areas in accordance with Official Plan policies 11.2.7.3.1 through 11.2.7.3.11, to specifically implement the policies of the GID Secondary Plan (Official Plan Section 11.2). The purpose of a Block Plan is to establish an appropriate physical form of proposed development for the Block Plan area that demonstrates how the Official Plan policies for the GID Secondary Plan will be addressed. The Block Plan will conform to the GID Schedules in section 11.2.8 of the City's Official Plan. Block Plans will specifically address the extent and location of Secondary Plan elements on the lands, including roads, lot patterns, stormwater management facilities, park locations, proposed residential densities and employment uses and densities.

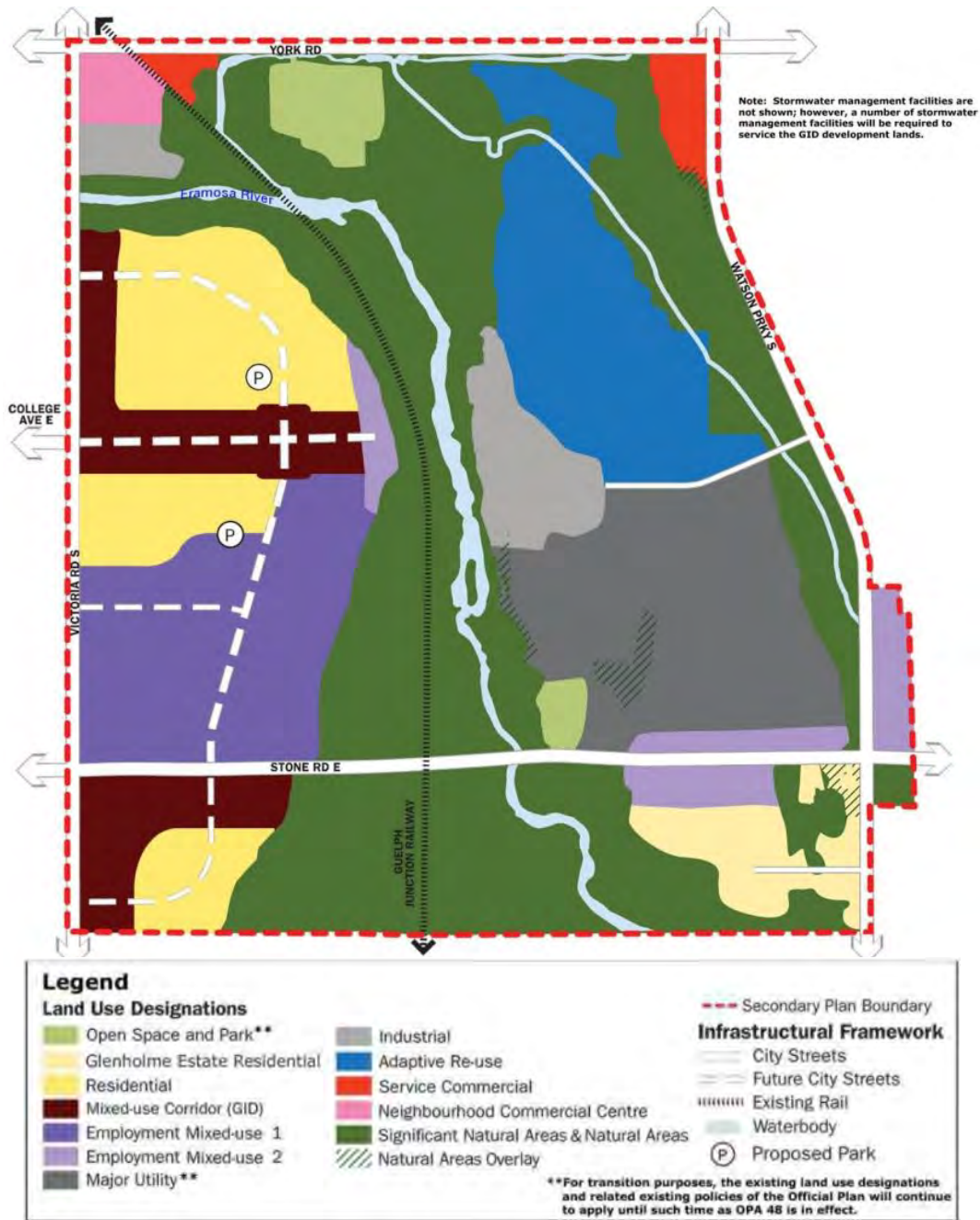


Image 3: Guelph Innovation District Secondary Plan – Schedule B Land Use

Building heights outside of the Study Area are permitted between a minimum of two storeys to a maximum of six / 10 storeys, a minimum of four storeys to a maximum of six / 10 storeys, and a minimum of 9.0 metres to a maximum of six storeys, as shown in Image 4.



Image 4: Guelph Innovation District Secondary Plan – Schedule C Built Form Elements

Block Plan areas are identified in the GID Secondary Plan and there are a total of four Block Plan areas that will specifically implement policies of the GID Secondary Plan and establish a pattern of development in a timely manner (Image 5). The Study Area is located in Block Plan Area 4. Within this area, the employment target is 750 with no population target, no residential density (units/net hectares) target, and no employment density (jobs/net hectares) target. All other Block Plan areas consist of a numerical value for these targets.

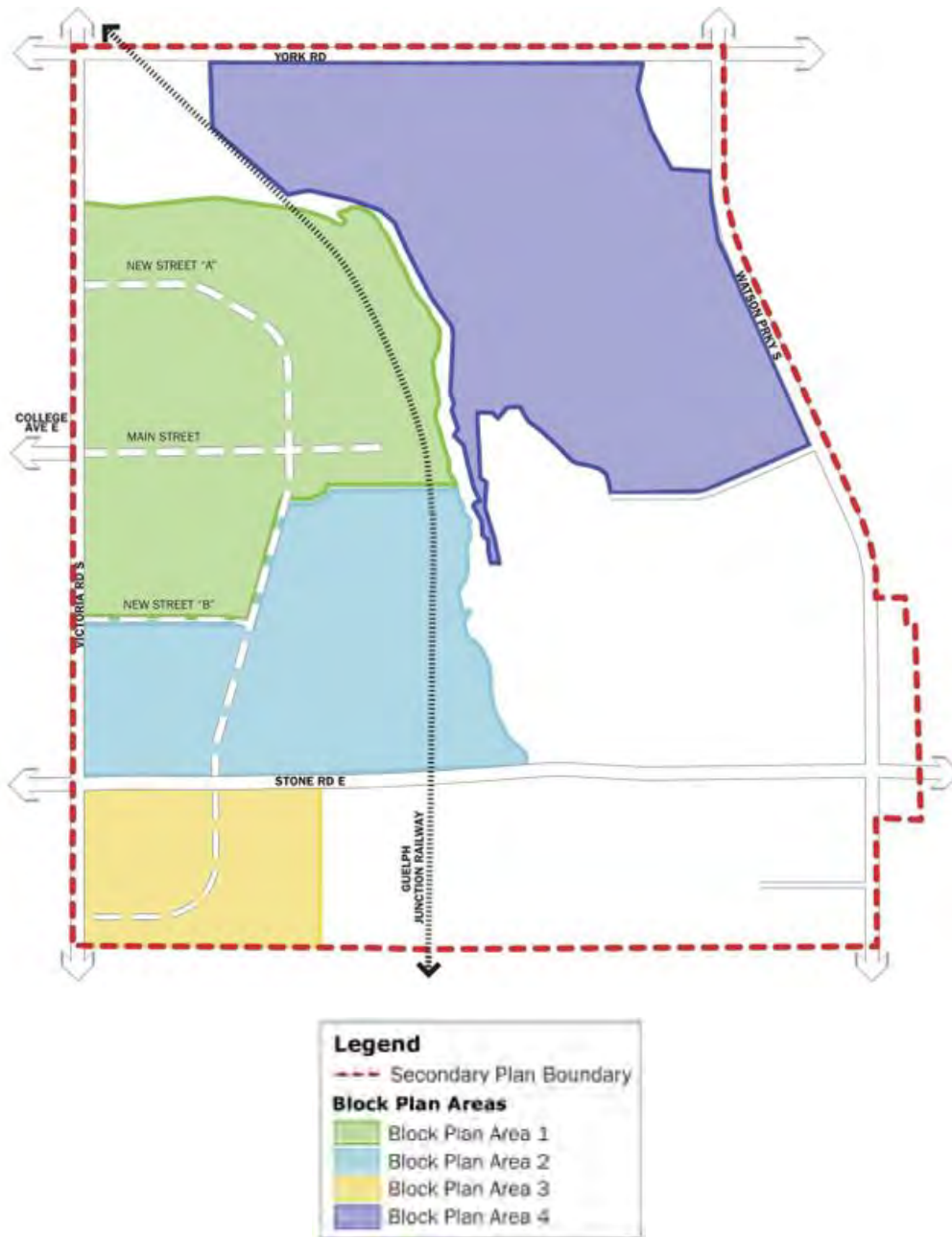


Image 5: Guelph Innovation District Secondary Plan – Schedule D Block Plan Areas

2.3.2 Cultural Heritage Action Plan

The Cultural Heritage Action Plan (CHAP) is an implementation plan the City has prepared to provide guidance specific to the conservation of cultural heritage resources in the municipality. It also allows the opportunity for the City to identify cultural heritage landscapes and to prioritize actions related to conservation, cultural heritage promotion, and incentives to help ensure that cultural heritage is conserved. The goal of the CHAP is to create a community-wide implementation framework for the conservation of cultural heritage resources including recommendations and strategies that set out City priorities



for heritage planning projects. One of the key functions of the CHAP is to assist the City in identifying cultural heritage landscapes and to provide guidance on how to establish priorities to ensure their conservation in the future.

Recommendations from the City's CHAP that may be applicable to the Study Area include:

- Preparation of guidelines that address cultural heritage landscape conservation;
- Entering into heritage conservation agreements with developers to guide the conservation and management of the cultural heritage landscape;
 - This recommendation is reinforced by Council's Motion dated June 14, 2021 stating: That the City Solicitor be directed to prepare a comprehensive Heritage Conservation Easement Agreement to the satisfaction of the General Manager of Planning and Building Services and the City Solicitor to be entered into by the City of Guelph with all future owners of any portion of the real property known as 785 York Road immediately following the sale of the subject property by the Province of Ontario's Ministry of Infrastructure; and
- Requiring the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Resource Impact Assessment and possibly a Conservation Plan when contemplating redevelopment within a listed or designated cultural heritage landscape.

As noted in the City's CHAP, the Guelph Correctional Centre lands were identified by the Province as a cultural heritage landscape of Provincial Significance under O. Reg. 10/06, and these lands are subject to the Conservation Plan and the GID Secondary Plan policies. The Guelph Correctional Centre is identified as CCHL-27 in the City's CHAP and recommends reviewing high-priority areas where current studies are ongoing, to ensure that cultural heritage resources are appropriately conserved through the detailed work being undertaken.

2.3.3 Current Development Applications

At this time, there are no active development applications within the Study Area. The City is completing studies for a future Guelph Transit and Fleet Maintenance Facility on city-owned land at 80 Dunlop Drive.



3 Assessment of the Study Area

3.1 Historical Overview

The Ontario Reformatory site was selected to house a new type of penal institution by the Province of Ontario in 1910 due to its outstanding natural features, including its proximity to the Eramosa River, a source of water and to quarry sites, as well as a source of stone for the construction of the Ontario Reformatory buildings (Contentworks, 2006:13-16). It was also selected for the quality of its soil and valuable agricultural land. The Ontario Reformatory was intended to exemplify a new concept in correctional practice: the implementation of labour and vocational training as the primary function of correctional institutions. This novel approach, as well as the incorporation of concepts defined by the City Beautiful movement, led to a project of beautification on the site that included the improvement of Clyde Creek, the creation of walls and gardens, and the construction of foot bridges (AMEC 2017:5-7).

3.1.1 Natural Context

The Study Area forms part of Lots 1 & 2 Concession 2, Division C; part of Lot 3 Concession 2, Division C; part of Lot 4 Concession 1 & 2 Division C; and part of Lot 5 Concession 1 & 2 Division C in the Geographic Township of Guelph. The Study Area is located in the eastern part of Guelph, Ontario.

The current Ontario Reformatory lands are bounded to the north by York Road, to the northeast by the Royal Canadian Legion, to the east by Watson Parkway South and undeveloped low-lying lands, to the southeast by Dunlop Drive, to the south by the Cargill meatpacking plant, to the west by the Canadian Pacific Railway and to the northwest by the former Royal City Jaycees Park. The original limits of the Ontario Reformatory property were bounded by York Road to the north, Watson Road South to the east, Stone Road East to the south, and Victoria Road South to the west.

The Study Area lies within the Grand River Watershed, which is designated as a Canadian Heritage River. The Watershed was designated primarily due to its cultural history and outstanding recreational opportunities, with the Eramosa expressly identified as a major tributary of and contributing element of the Watershed. As part of this designated river system, the Eramosa River flows through a narrow channel that is bordered by gravel terraces except where it encroaches upon drumlins. North of the site, the river drains a wide wetland, and east of the site the river flows through a wide flood plain bordered by drumlins to the north and the Paris Moraine to the south.

Two large ponds are located in the northwest corner of the property, directly north of the point where the Eramosa River bends west. These ponds were created through rechanneling efforts completed by prison labour during the early-to-mid twentieth century. The north pond was begun between 1930 and 1935, and both north and south ponds were established by 1955 (see Figure 7 and Figure 8). The ponds were originally stocked with trout for use by the Ontario Reformatory, and although this is no longer permitted, many people still use the ponds for sport fishing today. Clyde Creek, a



tributary of the Eramosa River, flows westward through the northern extremity of the Ontario Reformatory property. It passes through a series of landscaped channels and smaller ponds, then empties into the north pond. A part of the Clythe Creek sub-watershed flows north and then west through the eastern portion of the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated in the Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam, 1984); this region is northwest of the Paris Moraine and includes 320 square miles of drumlins. The topography is characterized as flat to gently rolling low ground in the spillways between the drumlins. The soils in this area are part of the Grey-Brown Podzolic Great Group (Hoffman, Matthews and Wickland, 1963:19). The drumlins are comprised of sandy loam till, while areas closer to the Eramosa River consist of alluvial sand, silt and clay, which give way to Burford Loam.

The property is located within the Stratford Ecodistrict (6E-6) of the Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregion (6E) in the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone, which is associated with the Eastern Temperate Deciduous Forest Vegetation Zone and the Niagara Section of the Deciduous Forest Region. Though urban development, pasture and cropland span much of the landscape, common trees on fresh to moist sites include sugar maple, American beech, white ash, silver maple, yellow birch, black ash, American elm, red maple, bur oak, American basswood, eastern hop-hornbeam, green ash, black cherry, bitternut hickory, trembling aspen, large-toothed aspen, balsam poplar, butternut, Manitoba maple, American larch, and eastern white and red cedar. Northern red oak, white oak as well as eastern white pine and red pine can be found on drier sites (Wester et al., 2018:411).

The ecodistrict has been predominately converted to pasture and cropland. Approximately one-fifth of the area is represented by natural or naturalized areas including forests, fen complexes, and marshes. Deciduous forests dominated by sugar maple, American beech, white ash, and oak species occur on dry to fresh sites, and yellow birch, red maple, silver maple, and ash species are found on wetter environments. Less common associates can include American elm, eastern hop-hornbeam, black maple, large-toothed aspen, butternut, and black cherry. The vegetation communities in the Stratford Ecodistrict are diverse. Ecosystems (i.e., meadows, woodlands) with grassland affiliates can be found but are generally small. Along the eastern boundary, a small alvar community supports shagbark hickory, chinquapin oak, rock elm, and common prickly ash. Northern plant species (i.e., matmuhly, daisy fleabane) grow on the cooler-than-normal aspects of the limestone cliffs and in river valleys.

3.1.2 Indigenous Context

The Ontario Reformatory site has a complex history that goes beyond its natural beauty. According to Seth Adema in his 2016 PhD dissertation, *More than Stone and Iron*, “The history of Canadian prisons is Indigenous history” (Adema, 2016:1). Adema argues that “colonization, decolonization, and neocolonialism all coexisted in prisons as Indigenous Peoples responded to incarceration in culturally creative ways” (Adema, 2016:1-2). With a significant proportion of Indigenous inmates throughout its history, the Ontario Reformatory must also be understood as one of the sites of this process of colonization, decolonization, and neocolonialism.



Indigenous Peoples have occupied the lands within the Study Area since time immemorial. Today, about 4,000 First Nations, Inuit and Metis people live in the surrounding city of Guelph. The City of Guelph values the inclusion of Indigenous history to understand the value of the Study Area. This policy supports the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's 94 Calls to Action concerning the protection and preservation of Indigenous heritage in Canada. As such, Indigenous Peoples should be included in the identification, evaluation, and conservation of cultural heritage resources. Canada's commemorative efforts have produced a celebratory settler story that largely ignores Indigenous history and heritage (Regan, 2010:75). However, Survivor-driven public representations of past wrongs and cultural trauma have the ability to disrupt prosaic or celebratory versions of history and provide opportunities for education and dialogue (Regan, 2010:73; TRC, 2015:288).

Pre-Contact Indigenous Period

The pre-contact period in Ontario has been understood by settler society primarily through the archaeological record and interpretations made by archaeologists through an examination of material culture and site settlement patterns. Archaeologists have defined technological and temporal divisions of the pre-contact period based on changes to natural, cultural, and political environments that are observable in the archaeological record. It is pertinent to state that although these divisions provide a generalized framework for understanding the broader events of the pre-contact period, they are not an accurate reflection of the fluidity and intricacies of cultural practices that spanned thousands of years. The following sections present a sequence of Indigenous land-use during periods defined by archaeologists from the earliest human occupation of Ontario following deglaciation to the period when Europeans began to settle the land. These periods are:

- The Paleo Period;
- The Archaic Period;
- The Woodland Period; and
- The Post-Contact Period.

Paleo Period

The first human occupation of southern Ontario begins just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period. Although there were a complex series of ice retreats and advances which played a large role in shaping the local topography, southern Ontario was finally ice free by 12,500 years ago.

The first human settlement can be traced back 11,000 years, when this area was settled by Indigenous groups that had been living south of the Great Lakes. The period of these early inhabitants is known as the Paleo Period (Ellis and Deller, 1990).



Our current understanding of settlement patterns of Early Paleo peoples suggests that small bands, consisting of probably no more than 25-35 individuals, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over large territories. One of the most thoroughly studied of these groups followed a seasonal round that extended from as far south as Chatham to the Horseshoe Valley north of Barrie. Early Paleo sites tend to be located in elevated locations on well-drained loamy soils. Many of the known sites were located on former beach ridges associated with glacial lakes. There are a few extremely large Early Paleo sites, such as one located close to Parkhill, Ontario, which covered as much as 6 ha. It appears that these sites were formed when the same general locations were occupied for short periods of time over the course of many years.

Given their placement in locations conducive to the interception of migratory mammals such as caribou, it has been suggested that they may represent communal hunting camps. There are also smaller Early Paleo camps scattered throughout the interior of southwestern and south-central Ontario, usually situated adjacent to wetlands.

The most recent research suggests that population densities were very low during the Early Paleo Period, and, as such, archaeological examples of sites from this time are rare (Ellis and Deller, 1990:54).

The Late Paleo Period (8400-8000 BC) has been less well researched, and is consequently more poorly understood. By this time the environment of southern Ontario was coming to be dominated by closed coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements. It seems that many of the large game species that had been hunted in the early part of the Paleo Period had either moved further north, or as in the case of the mastodons and mammoths, become extinct.

Like the Early Paleo peoples, Late Paleo peoples covered large territories as they moved about in response to seasonal resource fluctuations. On a province wide basis Late Paleo projectile points are far more common than Early Paleo materials, suggesting a relative increase in population.

The end of the Late Paleo Period was heralded by numerous technological and cultural innovations that appeared throughout the Archaic Period. These innovations may be best explained in relation to the dynamic nature of the post-glacial environment and region-wide population increases.

Archaic Period

During the Early Archaic Period (8000-6000 BC), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo-Indian environment were replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous trees (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence, 1990:68-69). One of the more notable changes in the Early Archaic Period is the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points. Other significant innovations include the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, suggesting the beginnings of a simple woodworking industry. The presence of these often large and not easily portable tools suggests there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal movement, although it is still suspected that population densities were quite low, and band territories large.



During the Middle Archaic Period (6000-2500 BC) the trend to more diverse toolkits continued, as the presence of net-sinkers suggest that fishing was becoming an important aspect of the subsistence economy. It was also at this time that "bannerstones" were first manufactured.

Bannerstones are carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for atlatls or spear-throwers. Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic is an increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources for the manufacturing of projectile points. It seems that during earlier periods, when groups occupied large territories, it was possible for them to visit a primary outcrop of high-quality chert at least once during their seasonal round. However, during the Middle Archaic, groups inhabited smaller territories that often did not encompass a source of high-quality raw material. In these instances lower quality materials which had been deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized.

This reduction in territory size was probably the result of gradual region-wide population growth which led to the infilling of the landscape. This process forced a reorganization of Indigenous subsistence practices, as more people had to be supported from the resources of a smaller area. During the latter part of the Middle Archaic, technological innovations such as fish weirs have been documented as well as stone tools especially designed for the preparation of wild plant foods.

It is also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period that long distance trade routes began to develop, spanning the northeastern part of the continent. In particular, natural copper tools manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior were being widely traded (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence, 1990:66). By 3500 BC, the local environment had stabilized in a near-modern form (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence, 1990:69).

During the Late Archaic (2500-950 BC), the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued. Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than either Early or Middle Archaic sites, and it seems that the local population had definitely expanded. It is during the Late Archaic that more formal cemeteries appear. The appearance of cemeteries during the Late Archaic has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources. It is argued that cemeteries would have provided strong symbolic claims over a local territory and its resources. These cemeteries are often located on heights of well-drained sandy/gravel soils adjacent to major watercourses.

This suggestion of increased territoriality is also consistent with the regionalized variation present in Late Archaic projectile point styles. It was during the Late Archaic that distinct local styles of projectile points appear. Also during the Late Archaic, the trade networks that had been established during the Middle Archaic continued to flourish. Natural copper from northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast are frequently encountered as grave goods. Other artifacts, such as polished stone pipes and banded slate gorgets, also appear on Late Archaic sites. One of the more unusual and interesting of the Late Archaic artifacts is the birdstone. Birdstones are small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate.



Woodland Period

The Early Woodland Period (940 to 400 BC) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. While the introduction of pottery provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists, it may have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The first pots were thick walled, and friable and it has been suggested they may have been used to process nut oils (Spence, Pihl and Murphy, 1990). These vessels were not easily portable, and their fragile nature suggests they may have needed regular replacement. There have also been numerous Early Woodland sites identified without pottery in the assemblages, suggesting the early vessels did not hold a central position within the day-to-day lives of Early Woodland peoples.

Other than the introduction of ceramic technology, the life-ways of Early Woodland peoples show a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic Period. For instance, birdstones continue to be manufactured, although the Early Woodland varieties have "pop-eyes" that protrude from the sides of their heads. Likewise, the thin, well-made projectile points that were produced during the terminal part of the Archaic Period continue in use. However, the Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance.

The trade networks established in the Middle and Late Archaic also continued to function, although there does not appear to have been as much traffic in marine shell during the Early Woodland Period. During the last 200 years of the Early Woodland Period, projectile points manufactured from high-quality raw materials from the American Midwest begin to appear on sites in southwestern Ontario.

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, the Middle Woodland (400 BC to AD 900) provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland Periods. While Middle Woodland peoples still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, fish were becoming an even more important part of the diet. In addition, Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology. Middle Woodland vessels are often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of Middle Woodland vessels are easily identifiable.

It is also at the beginning of the Middle Woodland Period that rich, densely occupied sites appear along the margins of major rivers and lakes. While these areas had been utilized by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was occupied off and on for as long as several hundred years and large deposits of artifacts often accumulated.

Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, these Middle Woodland sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied off and on over the course of the year. There are also numerous small upland Middle Woodland sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps from which localized resource patches were exploited. This shift towards a greater degree of sedentism continues the trend witnessed from at least Middle Archaic times, and provides a prelude to the developments that follow during the Late Woodland Period.



The Late Woodland Period began with a shift in settlement and subsistence patterns involving an increasing reliance on corn horticulture (Fox, 1990:185; Smith, 1990; Williamson, 1990:312). Corn may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as AD 600 or a few centuries before. Corn did not become a dietary staple, however, until at least three to four hundred years later, and then the cultivation of corn gradually spread into south-central and southeastern Ontario.

During the Transitional Woodland, particularly within the Princess Point Complex (circa AD 500-1050), a number of archaeological material changes have been noted: the appearance of triangular projectile point styles, first seen during this period begin with the Levanna form; cord-wrapped stick decorated ceramics using the paddle and anvil forming technique replace the mainly coil-manufactured and dentate stamped and pseudo-scallop shell impressed ceramics; and if not appearance, increasing use of maize (*Zea mays*) as a food source (i.e., Bursley, 1995; Crawford et al., 1997; Ferris and Spence, 1995:103; Martin, 2004 [2007]; Ritchie, 1971:31-32; Spence et al., 1990; Williamson, 1990:299). Aside from projectile points, Princess Point Complex toolkits are predominantly characterized by informal or expedient flake tools and ground stone and bone artifacts are rare (Ferris and Spence, 1995:103; Shen, 2000).

The Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of agricultural life ways in southern Ontario. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend during this time may have encouraged the spread of maize into this part of the province, providing a greater number of frost-free days (Stothers and Yarnell, 1977). Further, shifts in the location of sites have also been identified with an emphasis on riverine, lacustrine, and wetland occupations set against a more diffuse use of the landscape during the Middle Woodland (Dieterman, 2001). These locations may have provided nutrient-rich soil for agriculture, while growing sedentism is seen as a departure from Middle Woodland hunting and gathering and may reflect growing investment in care of garden plots of maize (Smith, 1997:15).

The first agricultural villages in southern Ontario date to the tenth century AD. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland Period, these sites are located in the uplands, on well-drained sandy soils. Categorized as "Early Ontario Iroquoian" (AD 900-1300), many archaeologists believe that it is possible to trace a direct line from the Iroquoian groups that later inhabited southern Ontario at the time of first European contact, back to these early villagers.

Village sites dating between AD 900 and 1300, share many attributes with the historically reported Iroquoian sites, including the presence of longhouses and sometimes palisades. However, these early longhouses were not all that large, averaging only 12.4 m in length (Dodd et al., 1990:349; Williamson, 1990:304-305). It is also quite common to find the outlines of overlapping house structures, suggesting that these villages were occupied long enough to necessitate re-building. The Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages once every 10-15 years, when the nearby soils had been depleted by farming and conveniently collected firewood grew scarce (Pearce, 2018). It seems likely that Early Ontario Iroquoians occupied their villages for considerably longer, as they relied less heavily on corn than did later groups, and their villages were much smaller, placing less demand on nearby resources.



Judging by the presence of carbonized corn kernels and cob fragments recovered from sub-floor storage pits, agriculture was becoming a vital part of the Early Ontario Iroquoian economy. However, it had not reached the level of importance it would in the Middle and Late Ontario Iroquoian Periods. There is ample evidence to suggest that more traditional resources continued to be exploited, and comprised a large part of the subsistence economy. Seasonally occupied special purpose sites relating to deer procurement, nut collection, and fishing activities, have all been identified. While beans are known to have been cultivated later in the Late Woodland Period, they have yet to be identified on Early Ontario Iroquoian sites.

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period (AD 1300-1400) witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artifact assemblages. Changes in ceramic styles have been carefully documented, allowing the placement of sites in the first or second half of this 100-year period. Moreover, villages, which averaged approximately 0.6 ha in extent during the Early Ontario Iroquoian Period, now consistently range between one and two hectares.

House lengths also change dramatically, more than doubling to an average of 30 m, while houses of up to 45 m have been documented. This increase in longhouse length has been variously interpreted. The simplest possibility is that increased house length is the result of a gradual, natural increase in population (Dodd et al., 1990:323, 350, 357; Smith, 1990). However, this does not account for the sudden shift in longhouse lengths around AD 1300. Other possible explanations involve changes in economic and socio-political organization (Dodd et al., 1990:357). One suggestion is that during the Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period small villages were amalgamating to form larger communities for mutual defense (Dodd et al., 1990:357). If this was the case, the more successful military leaders may have been able to absorb some of the smaller family groups into their households, thereby requiring longer structures.

This hypothesis draws support from the fact that some sites had up to seven rows of palisades, indicating at least an occasional need for strong defensive measures. There are, however, other Middle Ontario Iroquoian villages which had no palisades present (Dodd et al., 1990). More research is required to evaluate these competing interpretations.

The lay-out of houses within villages also changes dramatically by AD 1300. During the Early Ontario Iroquoian Period villages were haphazardly planned, with houses oriented in various directions. During the Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period villages are organized into two or more discrete groups of tightly spaced, parallel aligned, longhouses.

It has been suggested that this change in village organization may indicate the initial development of the clans that were a characteristic of the historically known Iroquoian peoples (Dodd et al., 1990:358).

Initially at least, the Late Ontario Iroquoian Period (AD 1400-1650) continued many of the trends documented for the preceding century. For instance, between AD 1400 and 1450, house lengths continued to grow, reaching an average length of 62 m. One longhouse excavated on a site southwest of Kitchener was an incredible 123 m (Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990:444-445). After AD 1450, house lengths begin to decrease, with houses dating between AD 1500 and 1580 averaging 30 m in length.



Why house lengths decrease after AD 1450 is poorly understood, although it is believed that the even shorter houses witnessed on Historical Period sites can be at least partially attributed to the population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases such as smallpox (Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990:405, 410).

Village size also continues to expand throughout the Late Ontario Iroquoian Period, with many of the larger villages showing signs of periodic expansions. The Late Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period and the first century of the Late Ontario Iroquoian Period was a time of village amalgamation. One large village situated just north of Toronto has been shown to have expanded on no fewer than five occasions. These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defence may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups banding together.

After AD 1525, communities of pre-contact Indigenous peoples of the Late Ontario Iroquoian Period who had formerly lived throughout southwestern Ontario as far west as the Chatham area moved further east to the Hamilton area. During the late 1600s and early 1700s, French explorers and missionaries reported a large population of Iroquoian peoples clustered around the western end of Lake Ontario. They called these people the "Neutral", because they were not involved in the ongoing wars between the Huron and the League Iroquois located in upper New York State.

It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that the Late Ontario Iroquoian communities located in southwestern Ontario as far west as the Chatham area were ancestral to at least some of the Neutral Nation groups (Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990; Smith, 1990:283). For this reason, the Late Ontario Iroquoian groups that occupied southwestern Ontario prior to the arrival of the French are often identified as "Prehistorical Neutral." They occupied a large area extending along the Grand River and throughout the Niagara Peninsula as far east as Fort Erie and Niagara Falls (Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990).

Contact Period

European arrival and settlement in North America had a profound impact on those Indigenous nations who already resided on the lands and territories. In Ontario, encounters with European peoples began in the early seventeenth century, when Étienne Brûlé traveled to the area. The Huron-Wendat and Haudenosaunee called those within the territory the 'Attawandaron' (also spelled Attiwondaronks and Atiquandaronk) (Brown, 2009:26). According to Samuel de Champlain, who first referred to the Attawandaron as la Nation neutre, the Attawandaron inhabited 40 villages and could field 4,000 warriors (Jury, 1974:04; White, 1978:410; Warrick, 2008:80). It is speculated that prior to the great epidemics of the 1630s, the Attawandaron Confederacy numbered approximately 35,000 to 40,000 individuals (White, 1978:409; Warrick, 2008:86).

Their territory at the western end of Lake Ontario and along the north shore of Lake Erie was favourably located for easy trade with the Erie, Haudenosaunee, Tionnontaté, and Huron-Wendat (Trigger, 1994:47). The interior lands occupied by the Attawandaron contained rapidly running streams, large rivers, and portage routes. A significant trail beginning at Lake Simcoe, following the Nottawasaga River to the Pine River to the



source of the Irvine River and into the Grand River and banks of Lake Erie, formed an Indigenous portage route favoured for travel and trade between Huron-Wendat and Attawandaron territorial lands (Bricker, 1934:58).

There are limited records documenting European contact with the Attawandaron. In 1626, Reverend Father Joseph de la Roche D'aillon, a Récollet (or Recollect) missionary, journeyed from the Huron-Wendat to the Attawandaron under the pretense of trade, and spent months studying the Attawandaron language in an attempt to instruct them in the principals of Christian religion (Jury, 1974:03; White, 1978:409). However, the Huron-Wendat guarded their trade advantage and travelled from village to village, warning the Attawandaron of “misfortune and ruin if they received the French in their midst” (Jury, 1974:20). This action caused the dismissal of Father D'aillon from the Attawandaron and no direct trade relationship was ever formed between the French and Attawandaron (White, 1978:407). In the winter of 1640-41, Jesuit Missionaries stayed in ten Attawandaron villages and produced a map of the Attawandaron territory, but it has not survived (Jury, 1974:04; White, 1978:407; Brown, 2009:27).

By 1645, having grown dependent on European goods and with their territory no longer yielding enough animal pelts, the relationship between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat Confederacy became increasingly tense (Trigger, 1994:53). From 1649 to 1650, the Haudenosaunee engaged in warfare with the Huron-Wendat Confederacy, destroying several Huron-Wendat villages throughout southern Ontario (Trigger, 1994:53). The small groups that remained of the Huron-Wendat Confederacy became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, ultimately resettling in Quebec (Schmalz, 1991:17). Many Huron-Wendat groups sought refuge and protection within the Attawandaron, until the Haudenosaunee attacked in the 1650s (Trigger, 1994:56; Warrick, 2008:208). Many were captured and incorporated into the Haudenosaunee or sought refuge within other tribes (Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990:410; Trigger, 1994:57).

The last mention of the Attawandaron in French writing was in 1671 (Noble, 2012). After the 1649-50 warfare, and “for the next forty years, the Haudenosaunee used present-day Ontario to secure furs with the Dutch, then with the English” (Coyne, 1895:20; Schmalz, 1991:17; Smith, 2013:19).

Although their homeland was located south of the lower Great Lakes, the Haudenosaunee controlled most of southern Ontario after the 1660s, occupying at “least half a dozen villages along the north shore of Lake Ontario and into the interior” (Schmalz, 1991:17; Williamson, 2013:60). The Haudenosaunee established “settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. Their settlements were on canoe-and-portage routes that linked Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and the upper Great Lakes” (Williamson, 2013:60). The Haudenosaunee had established villages at the Rouge River, the Humber River, and at the Niagara River (Robinson, 1965:15-16; Schmalz, 1991:29).

At this time, several Algonquin-speaking linguistic and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (or Anishinaabe) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee in the region (Johnston, 2004:9-10; Gibson, 2006:36). Before contact with the Europeans, some Anishinaabeg maintained their territorial homeland inland from the north shore of Lake

Huron (MNCFN, n.d.:3). The English referred to those Algonquin-speaking linguistic and cultural groups that settled in the area bounded by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron as “Chippewas” or “Ojibwas” (Smith, 2002:107). In 1640, the Jesuit fathers had recorded the name “oumisagai,” or Mississaugas, as the name of an Algonquin group near the Mississagi River on the northwestern shore of Lake Huron. The French and later English applied this same designation to all Algonquian-speaking groups settling on the north shore of Lake Ontario” (Smith, 2002:107; Smith, 2013:19-20). As described by one author, “the term ‘Mississauga’ perplexed the Algonquins, or Ojibwas, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, who knew themselves as the Anishinaabeg” (Smith, 2013:20).

Following a major smallpox epidemic, combined with the capture of New Netherland by the English, access to guns and powder became increasingly restricted for the Haudenosaunee. After a series of successful attacks against the Haudenosaunee by groups within the Anishinaabeg, the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region began to fail. By the 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements along the northern shores of Lake Ontario were abandoned, and in 1701, the Haudenosaunee were defeated. After these battles, the Anishinaabeg replaced the Haudenosaunee in southern Ontario (Coyne, 1895:28; Schmalz, 1991:20;27;29; Gibson, 2006:37; Warrick, 2008:242; Williamson, 2013:60).

In 1701, representatives of several groups within the Anishinaabeg and the Haudenosaunee, collectively described as the First Nations, assembled in Montreal to participate in Great Peace negotiations, sponsored by the French (Johnston, 2004:10). The Mississaugas were granted possession of the territory along and extending northward of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie (Hathaway, 1930:433). The Seneca, a nation within the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, had settled along the eastern banks of the Niagara River at the French Fort Niagara (Abler & Tooker, 1978:506; Surtees, 1994:96).

From 1701 to the fall of New France in 1759, the Anishinaabeg experienced a “golden age” of trade, holding no conclusive alliance with either the British or the French while maintaining their middle-man position between Indigenous groups to the north and in southwestern Ontario (Schmalz, 1991:35). Mississauga subsistence patterns at this time included a primary focus on hunting, fishing and gathering with little emphasis on agriculture. Temporary and moveable house structures were utilized, which were easy to construct and disassemble, allowing swift travel throughout their territory. Consequently, little archaeological material was left behind.

The Seven Years War brought warfare between the French and British in North America. In 1763, the Royal Proclamation declared the Seven Years War over, giving the British control of New France. The British did not earn the respect of the Anishinaabeg or the Haudenosaunee, as the British did not honour fair trade or the land as the French had. Consequently, the Pontiac Uprising, also known as the Beaver Wars, began that same year (Schmalz, 1991:70; Johnston, 2004:13-14). This uprising involved groups both within the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabeg. The Seneca remained pro-French and supported the Pontiac Uprising (Abler & Tooker, 1978:507; Surtees, 1994:96). The Seneca utilized the Niagara River as an advantage against the British. During an ambush at Devil’s Hole, a trail between Fort Schlosser at the top of the falls and Fort Niagara, over 70 British soldiers were killed (Abler & Tooker,



1978:507; Surtees, 1994:96). The Seneca eventually made peace with the British and the Seneca surrendered a tract of land six and a half kilometres in depth on the east side of the Niagara River and three km deep on the west side of the Niagara River along the full length of the river (Surtees, 1994:97). This surrender secured a navigable route for the British and punished the Seneca for their support of the French during the Seven Years' War and for the Devil's Hole massacre (Surtees, 1994:97).

During the American Revolutionary War, the Haudenosaunee were divided in their support of the British and their support of the Americans. The Mohawk, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca supported the British and many fled from their territorial homelands south of Lake Ontario to the Niagara Peninsula and remained there until the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1784 (Tooker, 1978:435). However, the Treaty made no provisions for the Indigenous, and "consequently, the [divided Iroquois] had to treat each government separately. This meant that as individuals the [Haudenosaunee] had to decide where they should go live and with which country they wished to enter into a treaty agreement with" (Tooker, 1978:435). Fort Niagara remained in the control of the British, under the command of John Butler from 1777 to 1784. The Haudenosaunee who had sought refuge at Fort Niagara placed enormous strain on the fort's resources and these individuals were ultimately relocated to the Grand River Valley (Surtees, 1994:97-101).

The historical Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking peoples by the New York State Iroquois, and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the seventeenth century and beginning of the eighteenth century (Schmalz, 1991).

Following the introduction of Europeans to North America, the nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as settlers began to colonize the land. Despite this shift in life ways, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris, 2009:114). As a result, Indigenous Peoples throughout southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that show continuity with past peoples.

The Ontario Reformatory Study Area is situated within the Between the Lakes Treaty (No. 3), which was signed on December 7, 1792 between the Mississauga Nation and representatives of the Crown. An earlier version was signed in 1784, but due to a lack of clarity regarding the lands encompassed by the treaty, an updated agreement was required (Government of Ontario, 2022).

3.1.3 Settler Context

Pre-Reformatory Settler Land Use and Amalgamation

The Study Area lands were settled by European farmers in the 1830s. What would become the Ontario Reformatory lands were assembled from what had been seven farm properties and smaller residential lots in 1877.

The farms were owned by H.J. Saunders and P. McQuillan (north half of Lot 12, Concession 1), J. McQuillan (south half of Lot 3, Concession 1) (Historical Mapping Figure 4, Appendix B), D. Allan (Lot 3, Concession 2 and south half of Lot 4, Concession 1), and H. Matthews (north half of Lot 4, Concession 2) (Contentworks, 2006;10). Two small residential lots were located at the north end of Lot 3, Concession 2 in 1877 and their owners were identified as D.G. and Farr, respectively (Contentworks, 2006;10). Any structures that may have been present on these smaller lots in 1877 were later destroyed by quarrying. Aside from the Matthews farmhouse at present day 919 York Road, adjacent to the Ontario Reformatory lands, all other associated farmhouses were located a distance from the future Ontario Reformatory lands (Historical Mapping Figure 5, Appendix B).

Changes in landownership occurred between the third quarter of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century. By 1906, Lot 12, Concession 1 was owned by two individuals, Arnold Saunders and Michael Walsh, and the south half of Lot 3, Concession 1 was part of the farmstead of Arthur and Bernard McQuillan (Contentworks, 2006;10) (Historical Mapping Figure 6, Appendix B). Residences associated with these properties were not located on the lands that would become 785 York Road. In 1906, 88 acres of the north half of Lot 3, Concession 2 was owned by Miss Tena (spelling challenging to read), and William Farr (Contentworks, 2006;10). The north-central portion and northwest corner of Lot 3 was divided into three small parcels, and the easternmost included a mapped structure on the future Reformatory lands. This structure would have been located on the south side of York Street, near the current York Road entrance to the Ontario Reformatory lands (Contentworks, 2006;10). Lastly, in 1906, the portion of the lands in Lot 4, Concession 1 and 2 were owned by Charles and George Matthews and they are shown as owning 200 acres and the present site of the Ontario Reformatory complex and lands (Contentworks, 2006;10-11).

The May 1921 plan of the Ontario Reformatory illustrates how the property was transformed for the creation of the institution (Image 6). Stone structures scattered around the property, some with associated barns and fenced fields, are visible. These structures represent the farmhouses and outbuildings associated with the farmsteads discussed above, none of which are extant on the property today aside from the Matthews farmhouse and shed at 919 York Road.

The Matthews farmhouse, detached stone shed, and stone gates at present day 919 York Road represent a vestige of a nineteenth century farmstead linked to post-contact settlement in this former rural farming area of Guelph, and subsequently the development of the Ontario Reformatory complex. The Matthews farmhouse was built in 1860 for Robert and Stephen Matthews (farmers and stone masons) and is an early

example of mid-nineteenth century rural farmhouse construction using heavy timber log and fieldstone (limestone and granite) construction methods (City of Guelph, 2021). After being purchased by the Province of Ontario in 1910, the farmhouse was used as a residence for Reformatory staff whose duties included watching for escapees or “go boys” (City of Guelph, 2021). The stone gate on the property displays a high degree of skillfulness and was built by prison workers through the Ontario Reformatory work program in 1914.

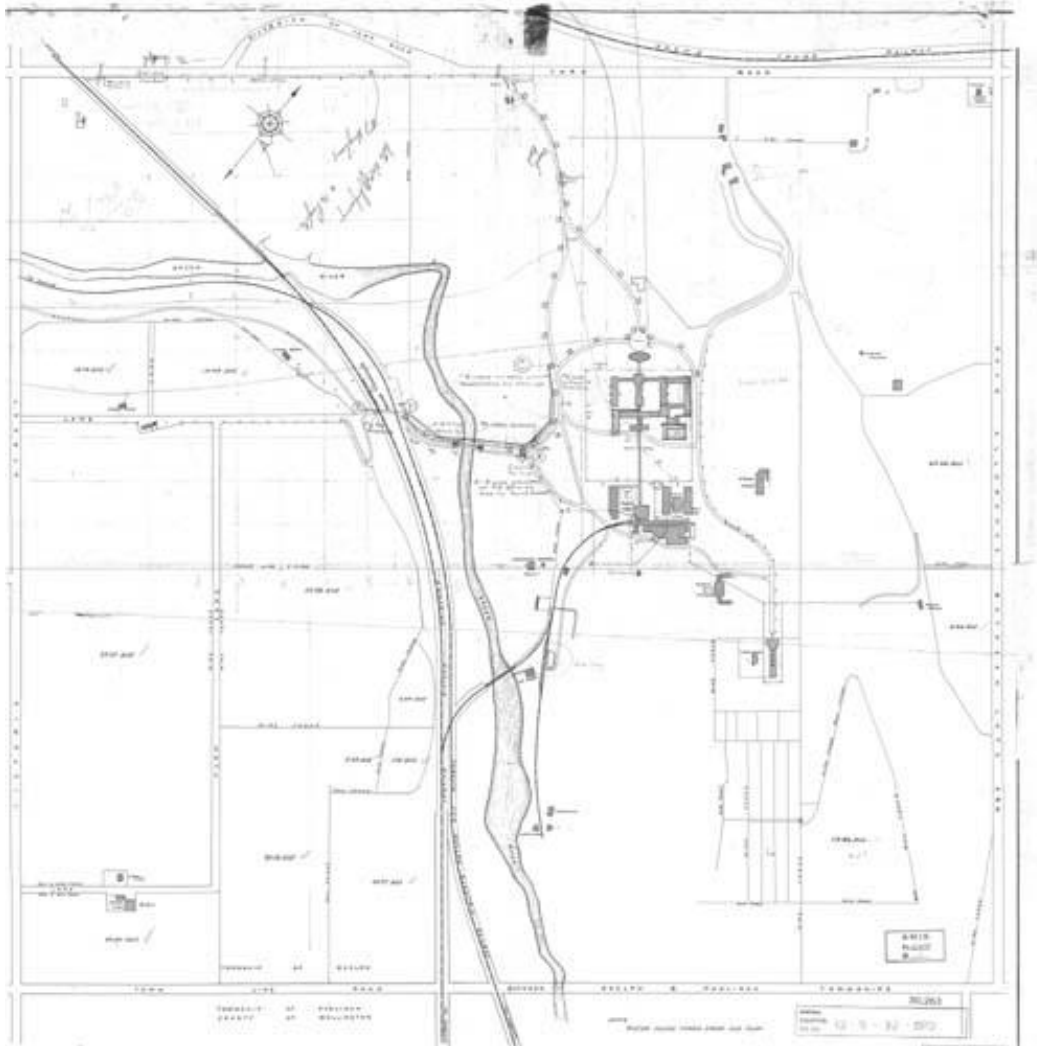
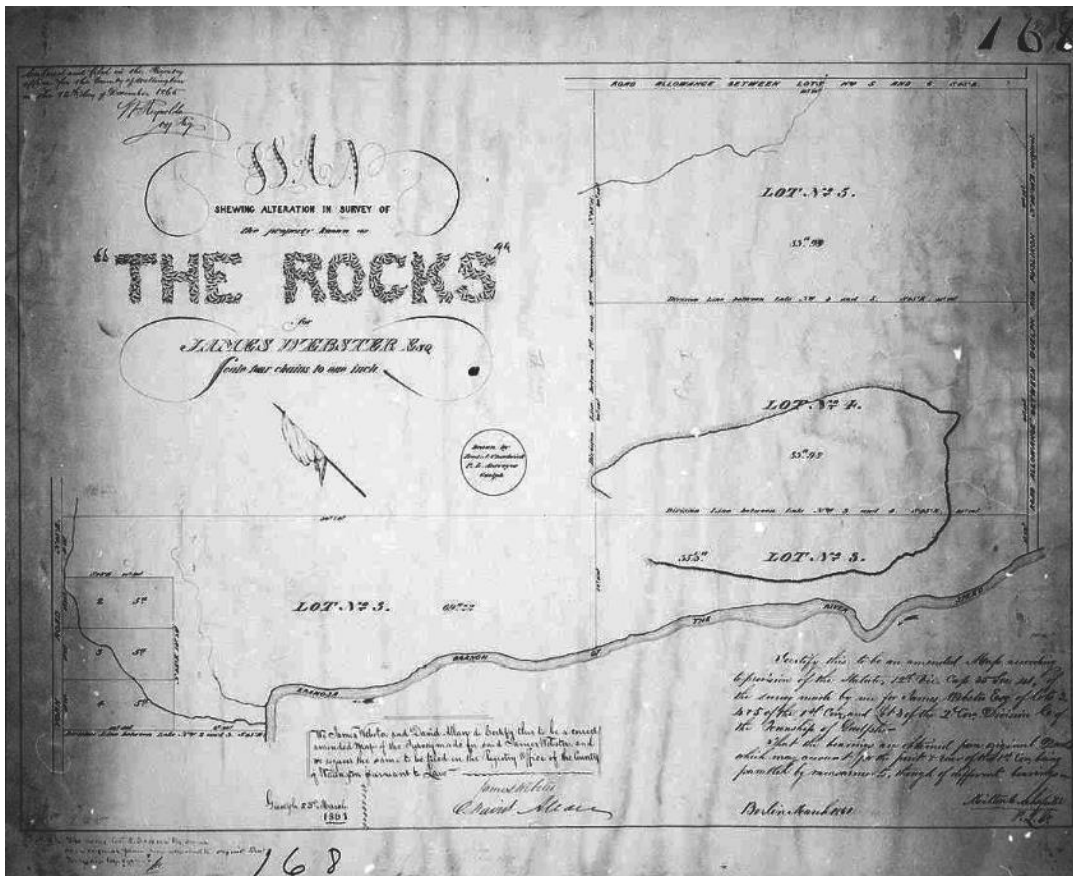


Image 6: 1921 site plan of the Ontario Reformatory with annotations, ca. 1950 (ORC Plan Room, Toronto)

Another aspect of the land development integral to the site was the establishment of “The Rocks,” referring to the quarry located within Lots 3 and 4, Concession 1. In May 1855, a survey drawn by M.C. Schofield, Provincial Land Surveyor, was prepared for James Webster Esquire for the quarry property (AECOM, 2021). James Webster was elected the Mayor of Guelph in 1859 and later that year became the Registrar of Wellington County. By 1865, the property was purchased by Scottish-born architect David Allan and the revised plan of subdivision titled “The Rocks” or Plan 168 was again

prepared by M.C. Schofield (Image 7). David Allan and his father William Allan had become influential in the Township of Guelph through the establishment of a mill and distillery known as “Allan’s Mill” and David was recognized as a prominent settler and an early entrepreneur of the limestone industry (AECOM, 2021). He was hired as contractor for the Wellington County Court House, one of the oldest limestone buildings in Guelph and Wellington County, and to assist with the design of St. Andrew’s Presbyterian Church in Guelph (AECOM, 2021).



**Image 7: Plan 168, “The Rocks”, 1865
(Courtesy of Brian Skerrett Collection)**

The Rocks was an important location for the timber and stone industry in the Township of Guelph (Image 8). It is possible limestone from The Rocks was used in the construction of the 1860s alteration and additions to Allan’s Mill and distillery, and its limestone may have been transported by teams of horses to the Town of Guelph for other buildings, including St. Andrew’s Presbyterian Church (AECOM, 2021). David Allan demonstrated a keen interest in limestone architecture until his death in 1895, and his work as an architect contributed to the collection of limestone buildings and structures in Guelph constructed in the mid-nineteenth century (AECOM, 2021).

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway track in Guelph began in 1904 and by 1906 the railway was introduced on the west side of the Eramosa River, running in a generally north-south direction along the river and parallel to the quarry. Also by 1906, The Rocks property was owned by Charles and George Matthews. It is likely the

Matthews family was using stone from The Rocks to build the stone structures on their farm in the mid-nineteenth century (present day 919 York Road) (AECOM, 2021). In 1909, the Matthews lands containing The Rocks were sold to the Province of Ontario.

The development of the site is further illustrated in historical National Topographical Maps from 1935, 1939, 1952, 1965, 1975 and 1994, as well as aerial photographs from 1930, 1955 and 1966 (Figures 7 and 8, Appendix B).



**Image 8: One of the Ontario Reformatory quarry sites, ca. 1911
(Guelph Museums 2004.32.101, page 17)**

Recreation

The area encompassing what would become the Ontario Reformatory and adjacent lands have been used for recreational purposes since at least the end of the nineteenth century. Unlike the Speed River, which is dominated by fast water, the Eramosa River is characterized by generally slow-moving currents in this area, providing excellent conditions for swimming, pleasure craft and amateur boat races. Although the waters were not a formally designated area for recreation, it was a destination for individual boats and tours. The president of the local boating club, Edwin Arms, even made a miniature steamboat offering tours of the area to advertise the boat club as well as his own enterprises.

In addition to recreation directly related to water activities, the area was also used for hunting, identified in Hacking's Guelph Directory as an excellent area for duck hunting. Picnicking was also a favourite past time at the site, with several groups, including the teachers of the Congregational Sabbath School, spending their leisure time together eating meals on the banks of the Eramosa River.

Early Prison History In Ontario

Ontario's correctional history dates to the earliest days of English and French colonial settlement. At the time, all crimes were deemed deserving of punishment, which was often carried out in front of a public audience and included execution, whipping, branding, stocks or pillories, and in some cases, offenders were transported to other countries. In 1789, it was the Quakers of Philadelphia in the United States that introduced the concept of the penitentiary as an alternative to harsh punishment (Correctional Service Canada, 2009). The concept centred on the belief that it was possible to make offenders "penitent" and to reform them by separating them from the public through imprisonment and providing opportunities for labour and reflection.

In Ontario, the first penitentiary was constructed in Kingston in 1835 (Image 9). Originally under provincial jurisdiction, it became a federal responsibility with the passing of the first Penitentiary Act in 1896. From the late eighteenth century, prison designers had the difficult task of trying to reconcile the physical structures of the prison to three requirements articulated by prison reformer John Howard: security, salubrity and reformation (McKendry, 1989). In one of Howard's books, *The State of Prisons in England and Wales*, he noted the corrupting effect of mixing hardened and novice offenders in the large communal daytime and sleeping rooms of prisons. The solution was to provide individual cells for sleeping and strictly enforce silence to avoid corruption. In theory, the silence was meant to provide an opportunity for self-examination and repentance. In practice it was difficult to maintain and for children it often resulted in mental illness.

Many more institutions were built across Ontario and the Country to the end of the nineteenth century. They were all maximum-security institutions where days were strictly regimented with labour during the day, confinement at night and with food often limited to bread and water.

The Don Jail in Toronto, Ontario was built between 1858 and 1864 (Image 10). It was described as a "palace for prisoners" based on the most progressive penal reform and architectural principles of the time (Poplak, 2021). Narrow cells were intended mainly for sleeping and during the day offenders worked in workshops, classrooms or on the jail's surrounding industrial farm. Changing philosophies, however, left prisoners in their cells, which became vermin-infested and was described as "a black cesspool unfit for human habitation" (Bonikowsky, 2015). Despite the lack of success, both the Kingston Penitentiary and the Don Jail served as templates for further penitentiaries in the province.



Image 9: Kingston Penitentiary, ca. 1901 (R. Gulow & C, 1901)

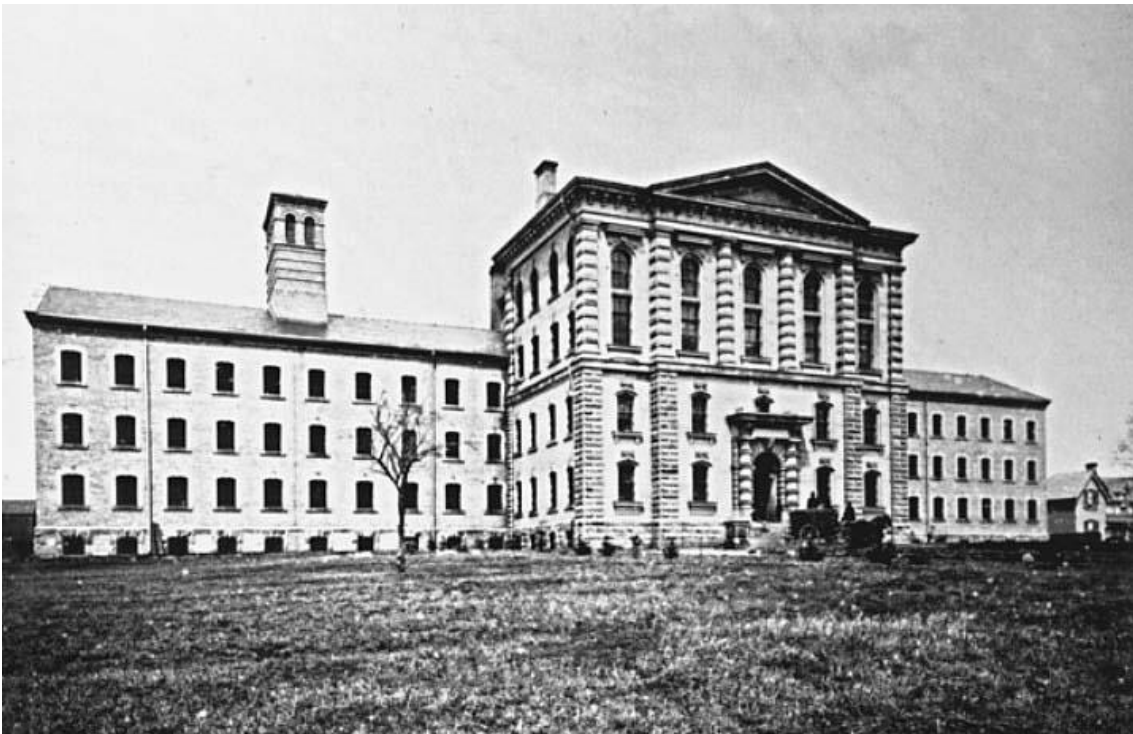


Image 10: The Don Jail – Toronto’s municipal prison. Designed by William Thomas and constructed in 1858-1864 (Canadian Heritage Gallery, #20419; S15356).

The justification for prison labour evolved over time. In Canada's early penal system, the labour was a punishment in itself, a deterrent to would-be offenders. Over time, the basic arguments centred around the economic argument for cost recuperation and ideological commitments to the rehabilitative and redemptive power of work. John Howard proposed the separation of men, women and children in prisons, insisted that cells be clean, recommended communal work and silence during the day and confinement at night to promote repentance (Cellard, 2000:10-11). (Upper) Canada's first Penitentiary Act, approved in 1834, declared that (Upper) Canada's penitentiaries would reform incarcerated individuals by "inuring them to habits of industry" (House, 2020).

The development of "Industrial Farms" in Ontario reflected the reform of Ontario's penal system, commencing in 1909 (Curtin, n.d.). In 1909, the Hon. W.J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary responsible for jails and institutions, led efforts focused on inmate reform, education and cost reduction. By the Spring of 1910, property in Guelph was allocated for the development of a prison farm that would allow offenders to work outside during the day. Hanna boasted of the early success of the program and in 1913 the Sudbury Board of Trade petitioned the government to open prison farms in the districts of Algoma, Sudbury and Nipissing (Curtin, n.d.).

Despite the long history of prison labour in Ontario, there is no strong empirical evidence that the Canadian and Ontario prison labour programs have been effective in reducing recidivism rates. An internal Public Safety memo leaked to media outlets in 2013, outlined the ineffectiveness of CORCAN (a special operating agency within the Correctional Service of Canada) prison industry programs and alleged the Canadian prison industry was not effective in providing offenders with relevant job training and experience.

Ontario Reformatory: Ideology, Construction, Design and Implementation

The Ontario Reformatory was constructed in the 1910s on 800 acres of land assembled by the Province of Ontario near the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph. The decision for this location was strategic, as well as political as the provincial properties allowed a consolidation of provincial investments in one area, and the Reformatory was able to easily access the agricultural and horticultural expertise of the College (Contentworks, 2006). The initial building program, consisting of a complex of buildings for administration, accommodation, medical treatment, recreation, dining, industrial activity, and farm production, was directed by W.L. Hanna, Provincial Secretary and based on reformist ideas about prison services that were unprecedented in Ontario (Image 11 and Image 12). Hanna was committed to creating a correctional facility and program that could reduce the rate of recidivism and improve the likelihood that the convicted would eventually become contributing members of society. In 1907, Hanna and his staff began planning a new facility at Guelph that would incorporate new ideas about the role of prisons.



Image 11: The Machine Shop Building and Powerhouse were the first permanent buildings to be constructed at the Ontario Reformatory between 1910 and 1911 (Photo courtesy of Dr. Gil Stelter, University of Guelph)



Image 12: Ontario Reformatory under construction, ca. 1920 (Guelph Civic Museum)

The reformist intentions of the Ontario Reformatory are evident in the facility’s architecture and landscape inspired by the City Beautiful movement in which design principles included axial arrangements, vistas and focal points, classical touches, and a tendency toward order and symmetry (Meek, 1979:ii). There is a clear hierarchy of spaces from the open, public, ornamental and gardenesque elements created using prison labour and in keeping with any large institution of the day (Image 13 and Image 14). The entrance gate, the domestic architecture of the gatehouse, and the initial presentation of a bucolic park in place of prison walls communicates the reform message of the Ontario Reformatory, especially in contrast to institutions constructed in more pessimistic periods, such as the Don Jail and Central Prison of Ontario in Toronto (Contentworks, 2006). The older buildings, with their muscular and modern neoclassical styling and scale, bear only a slight resemblance to penal institutions constructed in the same period (Contentworks, 2006). At first glance, the building complex could be mistaken for a college. The tree lined curvilinear drives, open lawns, varied tree collection, ornamental stone walls, decorative bridges, ponds, dams, streams, and the formal forecourt of the Administration Building reinforce the large imposing scale of the architecture, and the unique and rare surviving examples of this craft. The stonework, a result of years of inmate labour, is found in the stairs, walls, gateposts, bridges, and dams. There are two types of stone, local limestone and granite fieldstone used with a variety of joint patterns and harvested from the quarry on the property, The Rocks. The working landscape was concentrated around the many workshop buildings in the centre of the site that supported the correctional philosophy and everyday prison life. The agricultural landscape was characterized by the farm and orchard that covered large expanses of the property and were clearly viewed by the public.



Image 13: Gardens west of the main entrance gate on York Road with Willowbank Hall on the right (Guelph Civic Museum)



In contrast to other county and provincial jail facilities and in most of Canada, the Ontario Reformatory was designed to segregate inmates based on behaviour, as well as on their potential for committing dangerous acts (Contentworks, 2006:11). The program behind the architecture and landscape was based on a theory that outdoor work (especially farming) and industrial work would improve the behavior of prisoners and reduce the overall cost of institutions to taxpayers. Reformers hoped that regular, scheduled labour would reduce the monotony of prison life, teach practical skills, instill pride and reduce opportunities for negative social interaction. The most important principle of the Ontario Reformatory, however, was the emphasis placed on separating youthful offenders from adult criminals with a pattern of recidivism (Contentworks, 2006;11).

Despite the attempts at reform, the history of the Ontario Reformatory reveals challenges faced by the Province in using a single institutional setting under severe financial constraints to address the behavior of a wide-range of individuals. From the outset, over-crowding in Ontario's jails forced authorities to send youth, adults, the criminally insane, dangerous individuals, and inmates with contagious diseases, such as tuberculosis, to the Ontario Reformatory.



Image 14: View from York Road to Willowbank Hall and entrance to the Ontario Reformatory, ca. 1930 (Guelph Civic Museum, 977.33.1)



Period: 1900-1945

In 1909, W.L. Hanna engaged John M. Lyle, an Ontario architect, to design the buildings at the Ontario Reformatory. Prior to this, Lyle's most notable work included several banks across Canada, including the Bank of Nova Scotia in Ottawa. Also of note, he designed the Royal Alexandra Theatre in Toronto and Pickering College. Projects such as the Ontario Reformatory embodied the imposing scale and style that characterized much of Lyle's work throughout his career. His Beaux-Arts training and experience in both the United States and France provided Lyle with the inspiration and means to design buildings on a grand scale.

In February 1910, based on his experience seeing prisons in the United States and on the requirements stated by Hanna, Lyle prepared an estimate for the construction of 21 permanent buildings, road works and temporary buildings, including: two dormitories, a main administration building, a central administration wing, cell blocks, dining rooms, kitchens, a bath house, a superintendent's residence, workshops, a chapel, a school and gymnasium, a hospital, an isolation hospital, a criminally insane building, a mortuary, walls and gates, tunnels and ducts, mechanical and service buildings, and a water supply system (Contentworks, 2006:11-12). He also requested that the railway spur line into the site be carried through to its final track behind the trade shops and in front of the powerhouse. Beginning in April 1910, Lyle began to supervise the construction of the temporary buildings while working on drawings for permanent ones.

As originally constructed, the Ontario Reformatory consisted of two main groups of buildings, the first of which included administrative and residential structures. This first group constructed on the site consisted of an administrative and residential complex located on the highest point of land near the center of the property (THA, 2013:2). This complex comprised several interconnected buildings arranged around a series of central courtyards and included the Administration Building, Tower Block, a set of cell and dormitory blocks, kitchens, dining areas and medical services. These structures were arranged in a modified cruciform plan with the Administration Building at the head, the dormitory wings at the sides and the service buildings at the rear. In contrast to earlier prison layouts, the Ontario Reformatory offered two types of accommodation. In addition to the usual cell blocks consisting of individual cells arranged along long corridors, the institution had dormitory style residential blocks, providing a less restrictive environment (THA, 2013:2). The cell blocks, dormitories and shared areas were arranged in quadrangles around open courtyards to provide maximum light and ventilation (THA, 2013:2). Interior spaces were connected using careful controls and designed to segregate inmates based on behaviour, with youthful offenders separated from adult criminals. Cell and common areas had windows that opened onto the landscape rather than the internal prison yard. Separate residential structures for prison staff were built in the parkland in front of the main complex and included the Engineer's Residence (built in 1915), also known as Willowbank Hall, and the Superintendent's Residence (built in 1921), also referred to as the former Ontario Board of Parole (THA, 2013:2).



Specifically, the construction of the Administration Building, which occupies a central position on the site, began in 1911 with the help of prison labour (Image 15). Designed by Lyle under supervision of the Department of Public Works and with direct advice from the Provincial Secretary, it follows Beaux-Arts traditions in its frontal symmetry, neoclassical detailing, axial-cross plan and internal hierarchical arrangement (Contentworks, 2006:15). The flat roof and strong cornice that circles the structure and creates a shortened attic storey connect the styling to Italianate interpretations of neoclassicism. The single architectural element of the Administration Building that speaks directly to the correctional purpose of the structure is the heavy rusticated masonry of the main entrance, which can be compared to the main entrance of the Don Jail in Toronto. In keeping with its corrections function, the decoration of the building is very restrained. The façade features cast-stone cornices, a bas-relief panel bearing the Ontario coat of arms, and a heavy, rusticated ashlar masonry entrance arch containing a carved keystone of the scales of justice in reference to the building's correctional associations.

The second group of buildings included those used for trades and operations, including a laundry, powerhouse, woolen mill, cannery and stores at the back of the complex. These rear industrial buildings illustrate the institution's long-standing program of using industrial work to provide both financial support to the institution and work to the prisoners.

The relationship between Lyle and Hanna proved tense and Lyle was forced to remove himself from the project within a couple of years as Hanna questioned his designs and, over the objections of Lyle, chose to use provincial staff for key design jobs, including the organization of the grounds, the design of a bridge (now demolished), and the plans for houses, barns, and stables (Contentworks, 2006:14-16). By 1915, James Govan, who worked as an architect in the Department of Provincial Secretary, was responsible for new buildings and for changes to older ones. Govan's plans included the 1915 design of Willowbank Hall, a gatehouse similar to Govan's designs for the Whitby hospital buildings. From that point forward, the design of the Ontario Reformatory buildings was completed by provincial staff and the planning of the grounds was shared by reformatory managers and staff of the Ontario Agricultural College (Contentworks, 2006:16). The construction and artisanship, however, represents the work of prisoners.



Image 15: Postcard of main complex, ca. 1925 (Guelph Civic Museum)

From the outset, the Guelph Reformatory was intended to reform the least dangerous inmates in the system by making them perform useful and physically demanding work in fields and factories (Contentworks, 2006). The work began as soon as the land was chosen, with the use of prison labour to prepare the site and erect temporary buildings. In 1910, the first prisoners were transferred from the Central Prison in Toronto to Guelph, where they lived in farmhouses on the property and in temporary wood frame dormitories and prepared the site by clearing land to build roads and lay small gauge tracks to transport stone from the quarry on the property, known as “The Rocks,” to the lime kiln (Yorklands Green Hub, n.d.). The quarry (Image 16), provided much of the stone for the prison and surrounding area, including the primary building material for extensive landscaping features like stone walls, terraced gardens, gateways, and bridges within the grounds (Piper, 2007). In 1910, a lime kiln and stone crusher (now demolished) were built near the Eramosa River in the vicinity of The Rocks (Shelley, 2009). At the height of the stone quarries’ production, between 50 to 80 inmates were employed (Piper, 2007). In June 1921, the quarry was noted as “reopened” and operated for the remainder of the year with five and six cars of crushed rock per day collected for use by Provincial Highways (ORC, 2006).



Image 16: Loading stone for rail transport from the limestone quarry, formally “The Rocks,” to the Ontario Reformatory, ca. 1930 (Yorklands Green Hub)

As the Ontario Reformatory quarry was located on the opposite side of the Eramosa River from the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), bridges were necessary to carry aggregate and lime to and from the prison’s workshops and to export the goods produced (Shelley, 2019). As such, two bridges were constructed over the river. A picturesque concrete bridge of three spans was first constructed, however it has since been demolished. The second bridge, which is still extant spanning the Eramosa River, is a small utilitarian trestle bridge adjacent to the quarry area (Image 17). The bridge carried a spur line from the CPR to the Ontario Reformatory railway near the lime kiln (Shelley, 2019).

Within a few years of the initial clearing of the property in 1910, prisoners were constructing permanent structures, including industrial buildings where prisoners would learn a trade and support the institution. A notable industrial structure was the Machine Shop (Image 9), the oldest permanent building constructed for the Ontario Reformatory. Built according to the plans of John Lyle, it is an impressive industrial building, two storeys in height and covered in rough-cut limestone laid in a broken coursing. Its industrial origins are evident in the siting of the structure next to the Power Plant.

The work of inmates also extended to the park-like grounds (Image 18) and the draining of the swamp, which the superintendent was particularly proud of as having “an inestimable reformatory effect and civic asset value” (Contentworks, 2006:16). At the peak of the institution’s work era, inmates were employed in the abattoir, wood-working shop, woolen mill, tailor shop, mattress factory, laundry and on its farm.



Image 17: Trestle Bridge, ca. 2010 (City of Guelph Heritage Planning)

The most important activity at the Ontario Reformatory was farming. In 1912, The Farmer’s Advocate noted the Ontario Reformatory as the “greatest” of all provincial farms, including all of the asylum farms (Contentworks, 2006:16). It was described as a “farm complete within itself” where everything was accomplished with prison labour (Contentworks, 2006:16). The farming operations of all institutions, including Guelph, were managed by S.E. Todd, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. The institution’s massive dairy barn, which burned in the 1960s, was traditional in design.

By the summer of 1915, construction of buildings was advanced enough to permit the transfer of prisoners from the Central Prison in Toronto (Contentworks, 2006:16). When the last prisoners were moved, the Central Prison was closed, making the Guelph Reformatory the largest provincially operated correctional facility in Ontario. However, corrections services were suspended until 1917, when the property was transferred to the Military Hospitals Commission for use as a vocational training centre for returned soldiers. The prisoners from Guelph were transferred to the Industrial Farm at Burwash, near Sudbury. The military hospital operated at the Ontario Reformatory until 1921. In January of that year, 80 prisoners from Burwash and some original staff members were transferred to Guelph and the reformatory was again in operation.



Image 18: The gardens and ponds at the Guelph Reformatory, ca. 1935 (Guelph Civic Museum, 972.46.60)

Period: 1946-1967

As the Ontario Reformatory’s most intensive period of development occurred before World War I, the period from 1946 to 1967 was marked by an increased emphasis on the segregation of types of inmates and a general expansion in facilities as part of a province-wide program to institute correctional reform proposals (Contentworks, 2006:18). In the 1950s, with the opening of new facilities elsewhere in the province, including the construction of a training school for juvenile offenders at the corner of the Ontario Reformatory, known as the Wellington Detention Centre, overcrowding at the institution was reduced and specialized services like counseling and better health care facilities were introduced (Contentworks, 2006:20).

The Province created the new Department of Reform Institutions in 1946, replacing the Reformatory and Prisons Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary. The new Department developed the Ontario Plan and began to implement new vocational training and treatment programs. The Department divided provincial facilities for the first time into three institutional types: minimum, medium, and maximum security. Industrial farms, including the Ontario Reformatory, were designated as minimum-security facilities.

The Ontario Reformatory was a model for correctional facilities focused on prisoner rehabilitation in place of punishment. Its large scale, emphasis on a work program, large fields and location on rich soil allowed it to lead the way in the Department's rehabilitation agenda (Contentworks, 2006:18-20). Physical changes required to allow the institution to meet the expectations of the Ontario Plan were minimal. The industrial buildings were expanded, a new abattoir was built, a new dairy barn replaced the original structure that had been destroyed by fire, and a new hospital was opened in 1951 to replace small wards in the dormitories and tower block.

Speedwell Hospital

In 1917, the correctional services for the Ontario Reformatory were suspended and the property was transferred to the Military Hospital Commission for use as a vocational training centre for returned soldiers (Image 19). Prisoners were transferred to the Industrial Farm at Burwash (near Sudbury). The facility was officially known as the Guelph Military Convalescent Hospital, but its residents, which were mostly soldiers from southwestern Ontario, called it Speedwell.

At the facility, soldiers wounded and disabled in battle received therapy while others received training in woodworking, motor mechanics and agriculture (Grottenhaler, 2012). The hospital was intended to turn young men from soldiers into civilians through the experience of agricultural work or useful trades, though soldiers were required to wear their uniforms and the military structure remained in place.



Image 19: GCC as Military Hospital, ca. 1915 (Guelph Civic Museum)

The prison farm was thoroughly renovated in preparation for the soldiers' arrival including two new wings with dormitories, a large theatre for entertainment, a recreation room with billiard and pool tables and a library. Some temporary structures were built to accommodate the hospital's needs including teamster dormitories (not extant), a large greenhouse (extant), a horse barn (not extant), foreman's house (not extant), and housing for the families of staff (not extant). Below, Image 20 demonstrates the temporary extensions to the main building built during World War I.

When the property was transferred to the Military Hospital Commission, it remained a provincial government property and the hospital was contractually obliged to continue supplying provincial customers with goods manufactured in its industries, all without the benefit of free inmate labour (Durham, 2017). This placed significant financial burden on Speedwell's vocation program. Additionally, the administration had an unusual system of "dual control" that saw authority shared between civilians and military-medical personnel. This resulted in the appointment of a business-minded civilian who was largely indifferent to the veterans' concerns. For these reasons, Speedwell was never able to transform itself into the chief educational centre of Canada's re-establishment program as originally intended.

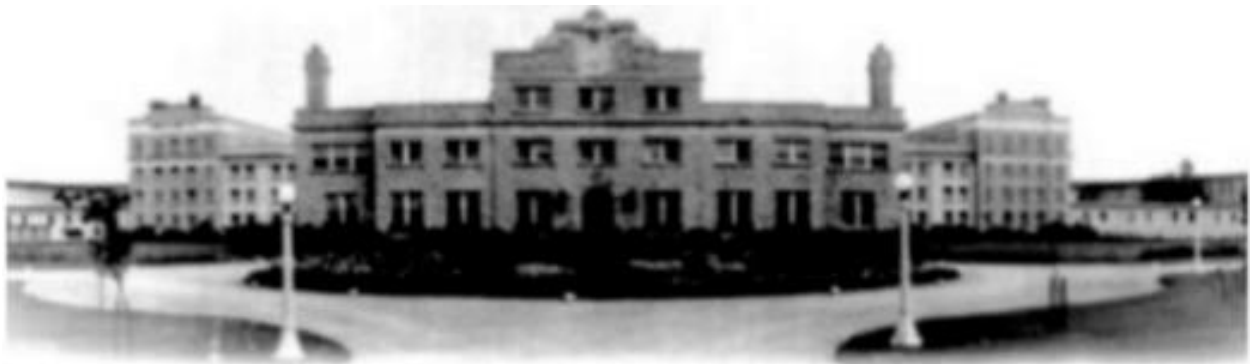


Image 20: View of the Speedwell Hospital including temporary extensions to the main building (Grottenhaler, 2012).

Incarceration of Indigenous Peoples

Prisons in Canada were constructed to address social, cultural, and political elements of crime rooted in European philosophical thought. The buildings and grounds used for incarceration were founded on the belief that punishment should be exacted through the end of individual liberty. As sociologist Michel Foucault has argued, by the early nineteenth century, when the modern prison was conceived, the body served "as an instrument or intermediary: if one intervenes upon it to imprison it, or to make it work, it is in order to deprive the individual of a liberty that is regarded both as a right and as property" (Foucault, 1978:11). Restriction of individual liberties through imprisonment and forced labour is at the centre of the modern western concept of incarceration.

As Seth Adema has argued, the western liberal concepts of individuality and property that underpinned incarceration were incongruent with Indigenous cosmologies, governance, and philosophical traditions (Adema, 2016:10). For the Indigenous individuals and communities who encountered the Canadian penal system, the prison was a symbol of the colonial process of European cultural dominance. As George Manuel, Shuswap chief of the National Indian Brotherhood, has explained: “the height of Canadian racism is achieved in Canadian prisons” (Adema, 2016:10).

Indigenous experiences in Canadian prisons shared some similarities with non-Indigenous inmates, but also had key differences. In particular, the health of Indigenous Peoples can be starkly contrasted with that of other populations: higher rates of illness and death in Indigenous inmates underscore the negative implications of separating them from traditional Indigenous medical practices. The removal of Indigenous offenders from their communities also meant that those communities were unable to heal from the breach of public order as “community healing rooted in Indigenous law could not function” (Adema, 2016:103). As Indigenous law centred on community interaction to address harm inflicted by an individual, the removal of that individual also removed the opportunity to heal.

The government’s attempt to understand the impact of the penal system on Indigenous inmates only began in the second half of the twentieth century. In September 1978, the Province of Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services published *The Native Inmate in Ontario, A preliminary Survey*. According to this report, “natives account for only 2.1 per cent of the Ontario population, [and] data collected by the Ministry of Correctional Services indicates that natives comprise 8.8 per cent of the provincial jail populations. Indeed, natives have been found to form the largest ethnic minority within prisons in Canada” (Ministry of Correctional Services, 1978:1). Prior to 1978, very little work had been completed on Indigenous incarceration, and little data was collected on Indigenous inmates. According to the 1978 report, “there is a paucity of information on the impact of incarceration on natives and indeed, there has been very little information at all on the native offender in Ontario” (Ministry of Correctional Services, 1978:1).

One result of the higher incarceration rates among Indigenous Peoples was the creation of inmate groups that would define, negotiate, maintain, and defend Indigenous cultural identities. These groups, organized under the names Native Brotherhood and Native Sisterhood, began in facilities in western Canada during the 1950s, were inmates organized, controlled, and were connected with Indigenous community groups outside of the correctional system (Adema, 2016:14). For some Indigenous prisoners, the Native Brotherhood provided an opportunity to learn about their culture for the first time, as other institutions (such as residential schools and orphanages) and experiences (such as adoption) erased all connections to their community. In this way, as one researcher has described, “the prison ironically became a place where Indigenous men and women, who had become culturally uprooted thanks to the legacy of colonial policies and practices, learned about their culture and heritage” (Adema, 2016:14).



The Native Sons, a group created to maintain the cultural heritage of Indigenous prisoners, was started at the Ontario Reformatory by Tona Mason in 1978. According to Tona, “I had to learn my own culture to put me on the straight path in life. It reinforced my need to remain sober” (“Jailed Natives Return to Roots,” 1990). Inmates met in a special room in the prison where they can visit three times a week to make cards, burn sweetgrass and sage tobacco or merely talk to their brothers. A sweat lodge was erected at the site sometime prior to 1990, and volunteers led the ceremonies held there.

A series of four murals believed to be created by an Indigenous artist (or artists) are located in the basement level of the Assembly Hall. The pieces have been created directly onto structural elements and are considered integral parts of the building. Two of the paintings appear to reflect motifs and designs connected to the so-called Woodland School, pioneered by the work of Norval Morrisseau (Martin, Correspondence, 2022). It is possible that these murals are located in the room used by Indigenous inmates to meet for social and cultural occasions.

It is important to note that by the early 1990s the prison authorities noticed an improvement in the mental health of Indigenous prisoners, believing that the traditional values and spirituality practiced by the group were making a difference. The emergence of groups like the Native Brotherhoods and Native Sons shifted the dominant process to that of decolonization even though the institution remained colonial.

Recent History

Period: 1968 to Present

In 1968, a major change in policy occurred that had a profound effect on the Ontario Reformatory. The Province took over responsibility for the administration of all justice facilities (city and county jails, courthouses, registry offices) in Ontario and created the Department of Correctional Services to undertake the new responsibilities (Contentworks, 2006:22). Among the new initiatives, the government began to scale back farming operations at its correctional facilities as farming skills were no longer considered valuable vocational training as jobs in that sector had decreased significantly. In 1971, the terms “reformatory” and “industrial farm” were replaced with “correctional centre” and a programming change in 1972 saw the government announce most farming operations at correctional centres in Ontario would be discontinued (Contentworks, 2006:21). The result was the elimination of most farming operations at the Ontario Reformatory in Guelph. Prior to this decision, the success of the institution lasted until the 1970s when it produced \$500,000 worth of food from its various industries.

During this same era, a new philosophy in corrections emphasized the need for diversification in programs and staff, and the need to provide inmates with training and treatment to prepare for eventual release into the community as useful free citizens (Contentworks, 2006:22). In 1968, theorists believed that the concern for the individual offender had completely replaced mass confinement and over the preceding years the number of areas required for treatment within the Ontario Reformatory were expanded. Critics noted that the plans and environment of any correctional institution must reflect the program to be contained in the facility (Contentworks, 2006:22).



Over time, the Ontario Reformatory became a major employer, and its grounds became a larger part of the City's recreational fabric. The use of the grounds for recreational activities like picnics seems surprising today due to the way correctional facilities are usually isolated from the public. In the case of the Reformatory in Guelph, the program to beautify and improve the grounds for the community was intrinsic to the ideas that informed the founding of the institution (Contentworks, 2006:24).

In 1996, an Infrastructure Renewal Program was established to modernize the provincial correctional system and funded a comprehensive reassessment of existing facilities. It reviewed facilities to select those suitable for expansion, retrofitting, new construction, or decommissioning. The Province invested \$450 million to build new, state-of-the-art facilities (Contentworks, 2006:22). It also introduced the concept of super-jails and private management of correctional facilities to increase their efficiency. In 1999, 24 older institutions were scheduled for disposal as a result of the plan, including the Guelph Correctional Centre.

Built in an era of correctional optimism, when it was believed that incarceration could improve the behaviour of prisoners, the Ontario Reformatory's design was not compatible with the efficiency goals of the renewal program. The cost of maintaining the large property and structures, many of which were difficult to adapt to new correctional programs, and an increased emphasis on technology rather than human surveillance led the Province to recommend the closure of the Ontario Reformatory, which was fully decommissioned in 2001 with all inmates transferred to the Central North Correctional Centre in Penetanguishene (Contentworks, 2006:22). By this time, the property had been reduced to 310 acres with the severance of land in the northeast corner for a recycling plant and an abattoir and the transfer of custodianship of orchards and fields to the University of Guelph. A central 85-acre parcel was retained that contained the main complex of approximately 45 correctional structures.

In 2008, the Ontario Realty Corporation (now Infrastructure Ontario) identified the property as a Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance. In 2016, Infrastructure Ontario indicated their intention to sell the property and completed the required environmental remediation. The future use of the Ontario Reformatory property has not been determined; however, the property is located within the Guelph Innovation District Secondary Plan. The lands are currently used by the public for passive recreation and environmental education, demonstrating the property's value to the community for its cultural, historical, and biophysical features.

4 Study Area Character Analysis

Once viewed as the largest correctional institution in Canada, the Ontario Reformatory site continues to exhibit a complete example of a correctional facility reflecting the nineteenth and early twentieth century ideals of reform versus punishment in the prison system.

The program ideals are depicted through the site's form and function, exhibited in the expansive landscapes, architecture, and site layout as a means to rehabilitate the prison population. The Reform Movement was adopted in the United States, which in turn influenced the Canadian approach to correctional reform. By utilizing the inmate population for construction and agricultural production, the intent was to support prisoners in learning new skills so as not to re-offend. Such a program required extensive facilities for prison work, including operations facilities, barns, greenhouses, administrative functions, cell blocks, and dormitories. Also known as a working agricultural prison, with greenhouses and farmed fields, the site contains examples of the work of John M. Lyle, one of Canada's best-known architects and an accomplished practitioner noted for his Beaux-Arts designs.

4.1 Site Evolution

The earliest buildings on the property were constructed in concrete and steel and covered with a flat membrane roof. The exterior was clad with rough-cut limestone quarried on-site and constructed by prisoners. Several buildings, such as the cell blocks and dormitories, were originally clad in rough concrete, made to look like stucco, but have subsequently been reclad in red brick in stretcher bond.

The site, with its different thematic eras of built heritage, organization, landscapes, and open space, depicts an evolution of philosophical ideals for correction facilities from Correctional Reform in the 1910s to the 1970s to a programmed facility focusing on the individual. These thematic areas are demonstrated across the site by the various architectural features, functions, and the use of space. Throughout the site, evidence still exists of the earliest features constructed by prison labour from materials such as limestone quarried on-site. Also demonstrated are examples of the evolution of the site from the 1940s to 1950s at the height of its for-profit industrial agriculture and the 1960s to 1980s where the agricultural function of the facility waned and became inward facing, focusing on the needs of prisoners and providing programming such as recreational facilities.

While the function of the site has evolved, the public continues to use the site for recreational purposes similar to its beginnings. The ponds, paths, and trails continue to be used.



4.2 Property Information Database

A Property Information Database was compiled for the buildings, structures and landscape heritage attributes located within the Study Area as part of the background research and fieldwork conducted for the project.

The first Property Information Database list in Appendix C details the buildings and structures extant in the Study Area. Of the 43 total buildings on site, there are 12 remaining Part IV designated buildings, seven listed (non-designated) buildings, and 24 buildings with no protection. Two large bridges are also included in this inventory, one of which is Part IV designated and the other is listed (non-designated). The Property Information Database compiled the following information for each building and structure in the Study Area: building number assigned by Infrastructure Ontario (if one exists) and common name; photograph (building façade, where possible); approximate date of construction; existing recognition (i.e., Part IV designation, listed); cladding and construction materials; height in storeys; architectural style and architect/builder; an architectural description; an indication if the building or structure is a contributing resource to the Ontario Reformatory HCD and thus a heritage attribute; and background information (see the Property Information Database in Appendix C, and the buildings and structures labeled with their name and heritage attribute number on the character area figures in Appendix D)

In addition to the inventory of buildings and structures, all heritage attributes of the Study Area, inclusive of built heritage resources and landscape features, were also identified, mapped and inventoried and are included in the second Property Information Database list in Appendix C. They are illustrated on the figures for each character area in Appendix D and referenced by heritage attribute number. The Property Information Database compiled the following information for each building, structure and landscape feature identified as heritage attributes of the Study Area: heritage attribute number; heritage attribute name; heritage attribute type; existing recognition; and notes.

4.3 Field Review

Field reviews of structures, ecology and landscape elements within the Study Area were undertaken by WSP on April 12, 2022; May 11, 2022; May 26, 2022; and July 11, 2022. A visual survey confirmed the location of the buildings and structures in the Study Area as well as the identification of character areas and landscape elements. Infrastructure Ontario granted access to the fenced area of the complex on May 26, 2022 and July 11, 2022.

4.4 Site Description

The landscape heritage character of the grounds and surrounding Ontario Reformatory Study Area lands are influenced by a long history of use and human activity. The Ontario Reformatory grounds as they exist today predominantly exhibit the early twentieth century project of beautification that was carried out on the site in construction



of the penal institution. These works included the improvement of Clythe Creek, the creation of extensive stone walls, gardens and garden terraces, open parkland with specimen trees, winding tree-lined drives, as well as the creation of two large fishing ponds, and the construction of foot bridges. Overall, the grounds have a parkland character with intentionally wild landscaped edges, a juxtaposition representative of the picturesque style.

The Ontario Reformatory program ideals are depicted through the expansive landscape's form, function, and layout, designed as a means to rehabilitate the prison population by engaging them in construction and agricultural production. Such a program involved extensive use of the grounds for prison work, including the construction of the prevalent stone walls and stone-walled water features, as well as farmed fields. The beauty of the site's landscaped and natural features has contributed to the recreational use of the property since its closure in 2001. Anecdotal evidence lends to the value imbued on the grounds as a place for healthful recreation in a natural setting and relative solitude, as well as appreciation of the scenic beauty and wildlife habitat for photography, bird watching, and turtle spotting. The scenic quality and seeming quiet and solitude of the grounds are significantly imparted by the rolling topography of the Grand River Watershed, offering middle distance views of wooded hillsides, and wooded expanses provides natural screening from substantial areas of the site to views of neighbouring development.

Water is another defining characteristic of the landscape. The Eramosa River, a tributary of the Grand River, flows along the southwest extent of the Study Area with significant areas of wetland within and abutting the Study Area. Two large ponds occupy the northwest corner of the property, abutting the site where the Eramosa River bends west. These ponds were once stocked with trout for use by the Ontario Reformatory. Clythe Creek, a tributary of the Eramosa River, flows westward through the northern extremity of the Ontario Reformatory property. It passes through a series of landscaped channels, many framed in stone, and smaller ponds, as well as a small man-made waterfall, then empties into the northern of the two ponds. A part of the Clythe Creek sub-watershed flows north and then west through the property linking expansive wetland fields that characterize the northern and eastern portions of the property.

4.5 Character Analysis and Character Areas

There are six distinct character areas within the Study Area that reflect the unique juxtaposition of landscapes, built heritage resources, and site organization (Character Area Mapping, Figure 10, Appendix D).

4.5.1 Character Area A: Willowbank Entry and Drive

Character Area A comprises the entry landscape, extending from York Road south along the main entry drive, bounded by the stone wall that follows the drive on the north side, and encompassing the low-lying lands including the large ponds to the south of the drive. At first, if one was unaware of the purpose of the property, one might think they were entering a large residential estate with a gatekeeper's house at the entrance.

The main features of Character Area A include Willowbank Hall in Tudor Revival style, built as a residence for the Chief Engineer of the complex (Image 21 and Image 22), the entry gates, the drive and stone fences, and the bridge over a channelized stream system that leads to ponds (see Figure 11, Appendix D).



Image 21: Three-quarter view of main façade of Willowbank Hall



Image 22: Three-quarter view of rear of Willowbank Hall

Topography

Character Area A is characterized by the gently rolling topography of the Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic region. The entry drive follows the subtle ridgeline of a low rise (Image 23) that separates the lower lands to the south/west (ponds) and the wetland fields of Character Area E to the north/east. The ridge gradually rises up to the centre of the property and the Reformatory buildings (Character Area B). A series of stone stacked walls, steps, and landscape water features form a series of terraces within the open and rolling grassed slopes down to the ponds (Image 24). The quality of the open fields and large water bodies interspersed with mature trees imparts a parkland character, framing scenic views and contributing to the sense of solitude and being out of the urban area.



Image 23: The winding entry drive rises up toward the centre of the site



Image 24: View from the entry drive over the lower lying ponds to the south

Watercourses and Features

Clythe Creek

As part of the Ontario Reformatory beautification works, Clythe Creek was extensively landscaped with fieldstone-lined banks, weirs, and small waterfalls. The creek (Image 25 and Image 26) varies in width from a little over one metre near the property entrance to several metres. It follows a shallow swale lined by regenerative vegetation and mature trees through which numerous informal paths have been forged by recreational users. Dappled shade and the sound of water and birdsong creates a sense of calm and solitude even in proximity to York Road.



Image 25: Clythe Creek, north of the Willowbank entrance (view north along York Road)



Image 26: Clythe Creek, fieldstone weir with cut stone terrace wall (City of Guelph Heritage Planning)

Ponds

Two human-made ponds occupy much of the low-lying ground to the south-west of the property. These large open pools reflect the sky and surrounding treed landscapes, while serving as a focus of recreational activity (Image 27). A narrow strip of land separates the ponds, with an informal footpath running through regenerative vegetation and coniferous trees (Image 28). North of the ponds are open mown fields interspersed with mature deciduous trees leading up to the entry drive. To the south, the landscape is characterized by the wetland and dense vegetation of the Eramosa River corridor. A public footpath runs along the river, offering expansive views across the water in all directions. A metal and wood pedestrian footbridge crosses Clythe Creek where it connects with the ponds along the north property boundary. The trails and fields are well-used by pedestrians and dog walkers, and the ponds are known to be popular for recreational fishing, with anglers often setting up under the shade of the mature trees to the west and north.



Image 27: View south across the ponds, reflecting the sky and surrounding landscape



Image 28: View northwest across the two ponds

Clythe Creek Sub-Watershed Garden Ponds

A series of human-made garden ponds and water features were created where a part of the Clythe Creek sub-watershed meets the entry drive. A larger pond area, enclosed by a freestanding stone wall and surrounded by coniferous (predominantly Cedar) trees and shrubs, is located to the north of the entry road. This sense of enclosure and framed views of these features give the area a character and feel distinct from the surrounding open fields and parkland landscape. Water flows from this pond under a concrete road bridge into a series of stone channels, weirs, a small, arched stone footbridge and ponds before reaching the large ponds (Image 29 and Image 30). The quiet of the area allows for birdsong and frogs to be heard and was observed to be a popular setting for photography.



Image 29: Stone bridge, channels and ponds in a portion of the Clythe Creek sub-watershed



Image 30: Small, arched, stone footbridge in a portion of the Clythe Creek sub-watershed (City of Guelph Heritage Planning)

Landmarks and Notable Landscape Features

Entry Gateway Wall and Bridge

The main property entrance, located off York Road, is framed by stone wing-walls that curve inward to form the sides of a concrete and stone bridge crossing Clythe Creek (Image 31); the creek itself is controlled into a series of stone-lined channels and water features at this point. Overlooking the main entrance is the Tudor-style Willowbank Hall and associated grounds. These grounds consist of densely planted large mature deciduous and coniferous trees scattered throughout the lawn (Image 32). Beyond Willowbank Hall, the entry drive winds upward toward the centre of the site (Character Area B), while the landscape slopes down to the south with views toward the large ponds. The composition of buildings, landscape features and mature trees framing the property boundary, and the restriction of bridged entry over Clythe Creek reinforces the sense of arrival and moving into a landscape distinct and apart from the noise and traffic of York Road.



Image 31: Main Entry stone walls and bridge



Image 32: View of Willowbank Hall from main entry

Entry Drive and Flanking Stone Wall

The long, winding entry drive is a paved and tree-lined road (approximately 5-6 metres wide), leading through the publicly accessible grounds into the core of the site. A mix of deciduous and coniferous trees are planted at roughly 15-20 metre centres in wide grassed verges, imparting a sense of grandeur and framing the drive, yet without imposing a strict formality (Image 33).

Flanking the drive on the north side is a freestanding stacked stone wall (Image 34), separating the drive from the fields to the north (Character Area E), though allowing frequent views across them. This wall is one of the longest and most prominent on the property, with the composition of wall, drive and trees having a strong contribution to the overall landscape character. Close to the main entry, the flanking wall ends in a large stone pillar. In various places along its length the wall steps up or down and shows variations in construction and jointing pattern, evidence of being constructed over a period of years; many bear carved initials, potentially left by the inmates who built them. Several types of stone, including limestone and granite fieldstone, some extracted from the quarry on the property (see Character Area F), were used in the construction. Much of the wall is topped with sentinel stones. In areas vegetation is growing near, over, or through the wall, and several openings lead onto informal paths that have been forged in various directions through the fields of Character Area B.



Image 33: Tree-lined entry drive



Image 34: Flanking stone wall

Entry Drive Bridge

A concrete bridge with a concrete balustrade crosses a part of the Clythe Creek sub-watershed, approximately 150 metres into the property from the main entrance (see Clythe Creek (Tributary) Garden Ponds) (Image 35). It is near this bridge that a wide opening in the stone wall flanking the entry drive allows access into the north fields along an informal foot path (Image 36). The drive forks past this bridge, with the main drive leading to the Reformatory buildings branching off to the north, and a secondary drive leading to the operational areas of the property continuing alongside the large ponds.



**Image 35: Entry drive a
(detail of concrete balustrade)**



Image 36: Opening in the entry drive flanking stone wall

Distinctive Trees, Plantings, and Natural Landscapes

Character Area A is notable for the wide variety of deciduous and coniferous tree species that were planted, establishing a parkland character and bringing visual interest to the landscape. The trees provide shade, frame important views, and contribute a sense of calm, and rural/pastoral quality to the Character Area. Several trees now show signs of damage, and much of the planted specimen shrub and garden planting have become overgrown with time.

Distinctive trees and tree groupings include those framing Willowbank Hall and the garden ponds in the Clythe Creek sub-watershed, those flanking the entry drive and along Clythe Creek parallel to York Road, as well as the mature trees along the northern banks of the large ponds.

Important Views and Vantage Points

With wide open fields, waterbodies, and rolling topography, Character Area A is characterized by expansive, though often controlled, views framed by mature specimen trees. Interspersed throughout are moments of discovery where glimpsed views of landscape features (such as Clythe Creek and the Clythe Creek sub-watershed) invite exploration.

From the lower lying grounds to the south (large ponds), distant views of the wider landscape, including treed rises to the south, across the river corridor, add to the sense of being in a rural and natural area.

Character Area Summary

Character Area A comprises a picturesque, bucolic landscape representative of the original planned and implemented design of the Ontario Reformatory property. Much of the original site planning and landscape structure is preserved today.



4.5.2 Character Area B: Reformatory Buildings and Central Grounds

Character Area B comprises the main Reformatory buildings (including Administration, Tower and Main Corridor, Cells, and Dormitory) and associated public landscaped grounds, including the former Superintendent's Residence and walled gardens, terminus of the entry drive (roundabout), the car park, and surrounding open, treed-parkland landscape up to and bounded by the fence line of the secure Operations area (see Character Area C). Upon first glance, the Reformatory building complex of Character Area B could be mistaken for a university (see Figure 12, Appendix D).

Topography

Character Area B occupies the central and highest point of the property. Like Character Area A, the gently rolling topography and open landscapes allow for expansive views to and from the Administration Building within the wider Study Area. The prominent siting of the buildings play a significant role in the importance of the building complex and contributes to the sense of procession and arrival as one travels into the site.

Landmarks and Notable Landscape Features

Former Superintendent's Residence, Walled Garden

The Arts and Crafts style residential building known as the former Superintendent's Residence (or Ontario Board of Parole Building) was built in 1921, and is the first structure in view as one approaches Character Area B (Image 37 and Image 38). It is visible from the winding driveway. The Arts and Crafts influence can be seen in the use of a variety of exterior materials (combination of stucco and stone) and of building shapes, including bay windows, hipped gables, and shed dormers.

Surrounding the building, a walled garden forms a raised and leveled grass terrace delineated by low stone retaining walls and steps (Image 39). Mature coniferous trees and deciduous shrubs effectively screen the garden side (west) of the building. A significant fall in the landscape to the north of the building is delineated with wide limestone terraced retaining walls and is heavily vegetated, effectively screening the building from the north. A paved car port is contained on the north side of the building, with ornamentally planted terraces separating this area from the rear grass terrace.



Image 37: View to former Superintendent's Residence



Image 38: Façade of former Superintendent's Residence



Image 39: Terraced garden

Ontario Reformatory Drive, Roundabout, and Car Park

The public aspect of the Reformatory buildings comprise the grand, institutional style Administration Building and associated landscaped grounds. The orderly composition of the bucolic landscaped grounds is in the style of the City Beautiful movement, with a sense of balanced, though not strict, symmetry, and intentionally planned views and vistas. The winding entry drive terminates at a large roundabout fronting the Administration Building, with a grassed central island (Image 40 and Image 41). Historical photographs suggest the roundabout may have held low, ornate planting beds. Today the island contains flag poles, and some remnant stone boulders. Site roads flank the Reformatory buildings leading to the north and south, with a car park accessed off the south branch (Image 42).



Image 40: Entry drive and roundabout



Image 41: View from drive to Administration Building



Image 42: Reformatory car park

The landscape is of a similar parkland treatment to Character Area A, with specimen deciduous and coniferous trees in open lawns. In keeping with a classical approach, there is a strict separation of building from landscape. The building is the central point and ornament of the grounds, and no trees nor planting beds are planted near in a way that would soften the interface of building and ground plain. This style of landscape also serves a defensible purpose, with few places to hide and expansive views throughout the grounds.

Institutional Buildings

Character Area B contains some of the oldest structures on the property, attributed to John M. Lyle, and constructed in the Beaux-Arts style. This Character Area demonstrates the institutional function of the site. The north-facing elegant Administration Building (Image 43) was used by the public and administrative workers. Its strong features including the cornice, door surround, and carved Scales of Justice in

the keystone, the Provincial Crest carving on the parapet wall, and the date stone, are located on the main façade and project the importance of the building (Image 44). The Administration Building occupies a central position on the site flanked by symmetrical cell blocks to the west and east. The Administration Building was the only structure on the property used exclusively by the public and staff; inmates entered the institution through other doors.

The rough-cut limestone, quarried by the inmates on-site, was used to clad several of the key structures (Administration Building, the ends of B and C Dormitories, the Guard Tower, and Corridor) within this Character Area (Image 45). Together with a prominent location at a high point of the property, these structures project their importance, and perhaps a reminder of where one might go if they committed a crime, and can be seen from several viewpoints in the community. Other structures once clad in rough cement to resemble stucco have been covered in red clay brick (the west and east facades of the B and C Dormitories, Assessment Centre, and Large Dining Hall) (Image 46).



Image 43: Administration Building



Image 44: Detail of the Administration Building



Image 45: Limestone facade of B Dormitory



Image 46: B Dormitory (west facing)

Many of the buildings in this Character Area are connected by way of tunnels and corridors. For example, the Administration Building is physically linked to the prison by the connecting Main Corridor (Image 47) (which was non-restricted), leading into the Guard Tower (Image 48), where inmates were processed. Two other examples include the connection from the Guard Tower to the Kitchen through the K Corridor (which was in the restricted area) and the tunnel connecting the Kitchen to the Powerhouse located in Character Area C.



Image 47: Administration Building Corridor



Image 48: Guard Tower

Flanking landscapes

To the north and south of the Reformatory buildings, the landscape more strongly reflects the operational functions of the site. These areas are influenced by the prominent perimeter fence of the inner secure grounds (see Character Area C). A range of stone piers and podiums are sited along site roads, some still bearing evidence of former use such as wiring points and light bases (Image 49). The scenic parkland quality of the central grounds gives way to a working landscape, more exposed and with a more disturbed landscape quality, though visually striking and intriguing in its evidence of the former penal use. To the south, the interface and visibility of the adjacent industrial uses, and to the west views of the elevated Watson Parkway South impart a more modern urban/suburban and industrial quality.



Image 49: Flanking landscape (north)

Distinctive Trees, Plantings, and Natural Landscapes

Similar to Character Area A, the core of Character Area B is characterized by open lawns interspersed with mature deciduous and coniferous trees establishing a parkland character. The greatest density of trees are planted in semi-regular avenues along the site driveways. The trees provide shade, frame important views, and contribute a sense of calm, rural/pastoral quality to the Character Area. Distinctive trees and tree groupings are primarily found in the grounds fronting the Administration Buildings, as well as those screening the Superintendent's Residence.

Important Views and Vantage Points

Character Area B is dominated by the prominent Administration Building. While there are glimpsed views of surrounding modern development, the rolling topography and intervening tree cover to the west, north, and south impart a sense of countryside. Similar to Character Area A, parkland trees are used to frame the buildings.

Character Area Summary

Character Area B comprises a landscape representative of a grand institution (Images 50 to 55). Similar to Character Area A, much of the original site planning and landscape structure is preserved today in the layout and composition of tree-lined winding drives, sense of order and balanced symmetry, and framed views.

Character Area B also demonstrates the evolution of corrections philosophy. A Reformatory period from 1910 to 1930 focused on inmates not re-offending through the principle of work and learning skills that could be used after they left the facility. It also shows how corrections philosophy changed over the span of 60 years demonstrated with additional buildings and spaces that focused on helping the individual prisoner by providing recreational facilities, such as the Recreation Hall (Gym), Chapel, and outdoor recreation such as mini-golf and baseball.



**Image 50: Guard Tower
(background) with B cells**



Image 51: Kitchen building



Image 52: Library, Canteen and Assembly Hall (west facing)



Image 53: Chapel



Image 54: Recreation Hall (Gym)



Image 55: Clothing Dispensary

4.5.3 Character Area C: Operations

Character Area C comprises the core of the Reformatory within the secure perimeter, including a range of industrial buildings and working landscapes. The operations landscape is organized into a series of enclosed courtyards and fields, with a range of paved circulation routes and building aprons. The landscape is separated through a combination of building and fence enclosures (see Figure 13, Appendix D).

Topography

The core built-up area of Character Area C is focused to the top of a gentle rise extending from Character Area B, with the grounds sloping down to the south, north, and east. As a result, the arrangement of low buildings set at variable ground floor elevations forms a medieval townlike composition with the roofline rising toward the centre of the site (Image 56). The topography allows for views from and into the periphery secure area toward the building complex (Image 57), however the composition of buildings and landform screen much of what would have been the working landscapes contained within. Within the core area, grade changes (i.e., between buildings) are addressed with low stone walls, and localised slopes and berms.



Image 56: Townlike composition of buildings



Image 57: Expansive views to the east

Landmarks and Notable Landscape Features

The landscape within the operations Character Area were functional in design, without adornment or notable decorative features. The use of low stone walls to define areas, provide enclosure, and for retaining are a common feature (Image 58 and Image 59). Remnants of landscape features, including timber and stone structures, are dotted around the grounds. In composition these elements help to convey the history of the site as a former working Reformatory, though most are substantially degraded or lost to time, weathering, and reclaimed by vegetation.



Image 58: Secure fence to stone wall



Image 59: Stone wall enclosure

The industrial buildings at the back of the main complex reflect and illustrate the Reformatory’s program of using industrial work to provide both financial support to the institution and work to the inmates (Image 60 to Image 71). The buildings located within Character Area C were used for trades and operations. Some uses, such as the laundry function, are typical requirements of residential institutions. The Cannery Laundry Building (now demolished) was directly associated with the Reformatory’s role as a prison farm.

Character Area C comprises some of the oldest structures. The Machine Shop (Image 60 and Image 61) and Powerhouse (Image 62 and Image 63) were the first buildings constructed on the site in 1910-11, both preceding the construction of the institutional buildings such as the Administration Building, cell blocks, and dormitory buildings, used to process and house the prisoners.

The main features of this Character Area include a laundry, powerhouse, woolen mill, machine shop, cannery, paint implement shop, paint shed, oil and cement shed, wood kiln building, and stores. The arrangement of the buildings flanking an access road resembles a small, heavy industrial area within the broader City of Guelph.

The brown brick chimney stack, which is part of the Powerhouse, is a landmark feature seen from different vantage points within and beyond the Study Area. The Machine Shop with its rough-cut limestone intact is also a landmark visible from the southwest and west side of the property and beyond. The Machine Shop, as with Character Area B, is situated on a plateau; and when the sunlight shines on the building, it glows (especially when viewed from a distance), making it appear larger than it is. While several buildings have been reclad with corrugated metal, which adds to the industrial character of this area, architectural features, such as the pilasters, are still visible.



Image 60: Machine Shop façade (west elevation)



Image 61: Machine Shop south elevation



Image 62: Powerhouse and Chimney



Image 63: Powerhouse and Chimney



Image 64: Character Area C industrial buildings, road and Powerhouse Chimney Stack



Image 65: Woolen Mill



Image 66: Lumber Storage



Image 67: Portion of the Powerhouse (left) connected by Tunnel to Cannery Storage (right)



Image 68: Wood Kiln



Image 69: Planing Mill & Stores Building



Image 70: Oil and Cement Shed



Image 71: Paint Shed

Distinctive Trees, Plantings, and Natural Landscapes

The operations grounds are primarily open field with regenerative scrub and meadow grasses taking hold in former works areas and around building aprons, as well as growing up through the cracks in hard paved areas. Individual and small groupings of mature deciduous and coniferous trees are aligned along internal roads and edges of open fields (Image 72 and Image 73).



Image 72: Mature deciduous trees lining site drives



Image 73: Coniferous trees around Powerhouse

Important Views and Vantage Points

The topography of this Character Area allows for views from and into the periphery secure area looking east, south, and north. With the expansive fields to the perimeter of the Character Area, it is the composition of buildings and mature trees, with some landmark features such as the Powerhouse chimney, that characterize the view.

Character Area Summary

Character Area C comprises a former working landscape, now overgrown and being reclaimed by weather and regenerative vegetation. The Reformatory building complex forms a distinct composition located to the top of the ridge, broken up with mature trees. Remnant landscape features of cultural heritage interest tell of the former workings of the Reformatory; however, most are in a ruinous state.

4.5.4 Character Area D: Greenhouses and Farming

Character Area D includes the greenhouses and farming facilities within the secure perimeter, sited to the north of Character Area C (see Figure 14, Appendix D). This Character Area comprised the working farm buildings and fields, perhaps the most important activity at the Ontario Reformatory where all the farm work was accomplished with prison labour.

The farming operations at the Ontario Reformatory included agricultural and horticultural activities that were the foundation of the philosophy of self-sufficiency and training that guided the institution. Remnants of the farming operations are seen in the old field pattern to the northeast of the Administration Building. The greenhouse complex (Image 74 to Image 79) is unusually large and associated with its use for industrial-scale agricultural production.



Image 74: View to Greenhouse



Image 75: Greenhouse



Image 76: Greenhouse



Image 77: Greenhouse



Image 78: Interior of Greenhouse



Image 79: Greenhouse stores building

Topography

Character Area D lies along the north slope of the site, with many of the buildings (greenhouses and associated outbuildings) sited to lower lying ground near the northern perimeter. The landscape gradually falls away to the east, with a well-treed rise along the northern property edge up to Watson Parkway South (the rise in the landscape occurs within Character Area E).

Landmarks and Notable Landscape Features

Similar to Character Area C, the landscape within Character Area D is functional in design, without adornment or notable decorative features. Remnants of raised concrete planters of variable size, some with remnants of timber copings, are found exterior to the greenhouse complex (Image 80 and Image 81).



Image 80: Remnant concrete planters (potentially vegetable/kitchen gardens)



Image 81: Remnant timber structure

Distinctive Trees, Plantings, and Natural Landscapes

Similar to Character Area C, the landscape is characterized by open fields, with individual and small groupings of mature deciduous and coniferous trees (Image 82). The tree groupings are primarily in the vicinity of the green-houses and along the perimeter fence (Image 83). Some of these groupings may have been planted as hedgerows to demark field edges and/or provide shelter.



Image 82: Former farming fields, with vegetated slopes to the site periphery beyond



Image 83: Mature tree planting around former site buildings

Important Views and Vantage Points

The topography of the Character Area and periphery vegetation limits distant views into the Character Area, with reduced visibility of the former site buildings from the periphery east and west. Glimpses of some of the former structures may be had from passing vehicles along Watson Parkway South to the north. As a result, from the exterior, Character Area D contributes to a well-treed, pastoral appearance, and rural character.

Character Area Summary

Similar to Character Area C, Character Area D comprises a former working landscape, now overgrown. Remnant landscape features of cultural heritage interest, in composition with the former greenhouses and ancillary buildings, many themselves now ruins, tell of the former workings of the Reformatory; however, as with Character Area C, most are in a ruinous state.

4.5.5 Character Area E: North Fields and Matthews Farmhouse

Character Area E comprises the open fields, wetlands, waterways, and treed slopes and road embankments along York Road and Watson Parkway South (see Figure 15, Appendix D). Character Area E includes several abutting properties at the intersection of York Road and Watson Parkway South, within which lies the historic Matthews



farmhouse and shed, and remnant stone gates with stone fences. The North Fields extend the length of the entry drive (see Character Area A) from York Road to the secure area fence (see Character Areas C and D).

Topography

Character Area E is characterized by a rolling landform with a significant rise to the north along Watson Parkway South, and gradual fall to form wetlands along portions of the Clythe Creek sub-watershed.

Landmarks and Notable Landscape Features

Field Stone Heritage Walls

Stacked fieldstone walls give structure to the Character Area, providing separation between the various fields and flanking the former drive that bisects this area. A monumental fieldstone wall runs in fragments (Image 84) throughout the Character Area, extending from the terraced slope north of the Superintendent's Residence (see Character Area B) changing direction to run north toward Watson Parkway South between the open fields, and then continuing west toward the Matthews farmhouse. Following the contours of the landscape, in places the wall serves as retaining to grade changes (Image 85), or as a field boundary. The fieldstone walls are among the most significant heritage landscape features that remain today.



Image 84: Fieldstone wall along former drive



Image 85: Fieldstone retaining wall

Former Driveway

A former north access road leading from the North Gate to the main Reformatory buildings (see the 1921 Reformatory site plan in Image 6) follows a sweeping path from the Reformatory Buildings (see Character Area B), down the north slopes, bisecting the Character Area's wetland fields, before bending west toward the Matthews farmhouse (Image 86). The gravel drive, now used as an informal footpath with various informal offshoots (Image 87), is lined by an avenue of mature deciduous trees, and is flanked

along the north side by a stacked fieldstone wall. This wall forms a border between the drive and the northern fields of the Character Area, with entry points defined by stone piers.



Image 86: Former driveway running east-west to bisect Character Area E



Image 87: Remnants of a former drive, used today as a gravel footpath

The Matthews Farmhouse and Shed

The Matthews farmhouse and shed (Image 88 and Image 90) represent two significant aspects of the historical development of Guelph: nineteenth-century farmsteads and subsequently, the farmlands purchase by the Provincial government for the development of the Ontario Reformatory lands.

The farmhouse is set back from York Road; however, the stone north gate is visible and reflects the same workmanship as the stonework of the stone fences located throughout the Guelph Reformatory property (Image 89).



Image 88: Matthews farmhouse and shed



Image 89: Remnant north gate along York Road



Image 90: View of the Matthews farmhouse near York Road

Distinctive Trees, Plantings, and Natural Landscapes

Character Area E supports a rich variety of tree species, wild grasses (meadow), and plants in its open fields. Large deciduous trees accent the heritage stone walls. Travelling through biodiverse habitat of natural wetlands and former farm fields regenerating to meadow, informal footpaths provide an engaging, tranquil, and mindful experience and sense of being within a natural environment (Image 91).



Image 91: Footpath trail approaching through tree row corridors

Important Views and Vantage Points

Large, open views of the rolling landscape accent the historical elements of the site bringing out the essence of a countryside terrain (Image 92 and Image 93). The vast, mature vegetation along this Character Area’s border largely screen visual intrusion from Watson Parkway North and York Road.



Image 92: Views of countryside terrain



Image 93: Views of countryside terrain

Character Area Summary

Character Area E comprises a landscape of ecological and heritage value, characterized by the extensive fields and heritage features that include fieldstone walls and the Matthews farmhouse. Similar to Character Area A, much of the original site planning and landscape structure is preserved today in the layout and composition of tree-lined drives and the delineation of fields, although the agricultural character is gradually regenerating to a naturalized wetland.

4.5.6 Character Area F: Rail Corridor and Limestone Quarries

Character Area F extends along the southwest side of the Study Area, including the former Royal City Jaycees Park and the southwestern extent of the large ponds (Character Area A) and along the Eramosa River, incorporating the former Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) and three quarry sites, informally known as “The Rocks”, south to Stone Road East, and including the McQuillan’s Bridge (also known as Stone Road Bridge) over the river south of Stone Road East (see Figure 16, Appendix D).

The site for the Ontario Reformatory was chosen for access to the nearby CPR and Grand Trunk Railway lines for transporting goods to and from the site. Limestone for building and road gravel were readily available on site. Stone quarried from this area was used throughout Guelph during the nineteenth century.

Topography

The CPR followed the west bank of the Eramosa River, which flows through a low-lying narrow corridor along the southern/western edge of the Study Area before it bends to the west near the former Royal City Jaycees Park and York Road (see Character Area A). The ground rises to the east of the river (Image 94), from which stone was extracted at three quarry sites (The Rocks) (Image 95).



Image 94: View southwest toward the Eramosa River



Image 95: The Rocks, one of three quarries alongside the Eramosa River

Water Bodies and Features

The Eramosa River

The Eramosa River is a Canadian Heritage River, a designation that recognizes outstanding human heritage value and excellent recreational opportunities (Image 96). The river varies in width with well-vegetated banks (Image 97). Small tributaries feed into the river, and sightings of wildlife, including snapping turtles, beavers, and birds, are common. The river and natural/regenerated landscape of the river corridor are defining characteristics of the Character Area.



Image 96: Eramosa River, viewed from Stone Road East (looking north)



Image 97: Eramosa River, viewed from the adjacent informal footpath

Landmarks and Notable Landscape Features

The Rocks (Quarries)

Three limestone quarry sites were operated along the ridgeline to the east of the Eramosa River (Image 98 and Image 99). Remnants of the quarry workings, including foundations for buildings, train tracks, and equipment can be found throughout the Character Area, as well as a wooden rail spur bridge (Image 102 and Image 103) over the Eramosa River that led to the stone crushing plant. Stone extracted from The Rocks was used by prisoners in the construction of the Reformatory grounds. Today, the quarries, rising out of birch and coniferous tree lines, are unique and intriguing features of the landscape, and contribute to the visible heritage value of the Character Area.



Image 98: The Rocks (central location of the three quarry sites)



Image 99: The Rocks (northern location of the three quarry sites)

McQuillan's Bridge (Stone Road Bridge)

The single-span concrete bowstring arch truss bridge over the Eramosa River was constructed in 1916 (Image 100 and Image 101). The bridge, the only one of its type in Guelph, was designated by the City in 2004 for its cultural heritage value or interest under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-law Number (2004)-17357). McQuillan's Bridge has also been listed on the Ontario Heritage Bridge List; a list of provincially significant bridges formerly maintained by the Ministry of Culture. This bridge serves as an important pedestrian connection across the Eramosa River and is well-used to this day.



Image 100: McQuillan's Bridge, reinforced concrete bowstring arch truss construction



Image 101: McQuillan's Bridge, 1916 date of construction engraved on the cross brace

CPR Trestle Bridge

The small, utilitarian, wood Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) trestle bridge is a seven span structure that carried a spur line from the CPR line over the Eramosa River to the Ontario Reformatory railway near the lime kiln at the quarry area, known as The Rocks (Image 102 and Image 103). It was built for the Province of Ontario ca. 1910 to transport materials in and out of the Ontario Reformatory and is an early, and now rare, type of railway bridge due to its timber construction.



Image 102: CPR wood trestle bridge over the Eramosa River



Image 103: View of CPR wood trestle bridge deck

Informal Footpaths

Running the length of the Character Area, with numerous offshoots and connecting trails, are well-used informal footpaths, noted for being popular with dog walkers and recreational walkers (Image 104 and Image 105). The varied natural and built landscapes along the river transition through areas of dense vegetation, deciduous and coniferous tree glades, and provide glimpses of the river and remnant-built features.



Image 104: Informal footpath leading from the Reformatory buildings (see Character Area B) to the river



Image 105: Informal footpath running alongside the Eramosa River

Distinctive Trees, Plantings, and Natural Landscapes

Character Area F is well-treed and vegetated, transitioning from natural and regenerative trees and shrub growth in the south/east (near Stone Road East), to a mix of planted parkland trees, plantations, and interspersed with natural riparian and wetland landscapes towards the large ponds and wetlands to the north of the area including the former Royal City Jaycees Park (see Character Area A) (Image 106 and Image 107). This imparts a more natural, wilder character to the area, and reduces the awareness of the nearby urban land uses and sounds.



Image 106: Mixed trees along the riverside footpath



Image 107: Birch trees, conifers, and regenerative scrub around the rock quarry sites

Important Views and Vantage Points

The well-treed river corridor limits distant views into the Character Area, making for a more intimate, fine-grained sense of discovery as aspects of the landscape are happened upon (such as the exposed rock faces of the quarry sites appearing above the treeline, and views to the river). The tree-lined slopes and river are significant contributors to the wider character of the area.

Character Area Summary

Character Area F comprises the most naturalized landscape of the Study Area and is rich in cultural heritage artifacts and landscape features. From the scenic and recreational quality of the Eramosa River and the former Royal City Jaycees Park to The Rocks former quarry sites and remnants of the quarry works found throughout the southern extent of the Character Area, this landscape is important to the story and history of the lands and people of the area from pre-settlement through to today.

5 Summary of Community and Key Audience Engagement

Throughout the Study, the project team engaged with different community groups and other audiences to ensure the project reflected the values and opinions of the community. As part of the initial stages of the Study, the engagements allowed the project team to understand how the community interacts with the Study Area and identify key considerations and priorities for determining the boundary, as well as confirm findings from our technical analysis. The following sections provide an overview of what we did, what we heard, and how we used the initial input received from the community.

5.1 Initial Engagement - What We Did

In the early stages of the Study, the project team engaged with the following audiences:

- Heritage Guelph;
- Community and Landowner Groups: made up of key community groups and owners of property within the HCD Study Area who have a special interest or involvement with the Study including:
 - Individuals:
 - Former employee of the Ontario Reformatory
 - Resident of east Guelph
 - Professional historian
 - Resident-at-large
 - Organizations:
 - Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA)
 - Guelph Hiking Trails Club
 - Heritage Guelph
 - Yorklands Green Hub
 - Land owners:
 - Cargill Proteins
 - City of Guelph
 - Fusion Homes
 - Province of Ontario (Infrastructure Ontario)



- Members of the public: people who live in, work in, and visit Guelph or people from other communities with a connection to or interest in the Study Area.

The following sections highlight the engagement events held with each of the audiences listed above.

5.1.1 Heritage Guelph Committee Meeting #1

The Project Team held their first virtual meeting with the Heritage Guelph Committee on May 6, 2022 from 12:30 to 2:00 p.m. via WebEx.

During the meeting, the Project Team provided a presentation highlighting the HCD Study Area, the purpose of the Study, and work that has been completed to date. At the end of the presentation, the Project Team posed several questions to help guide the discussion – the questions included:

- Are there any additional resources we should look to as we complete this project?
- Do you see any missing gaps in the work we have completed so far?
- Are there other people that we (or you) could reach out to for support or to help gather more input?

Committee members were encouraged to answer the discussion questions, ask additional questions, and provide comments to the project team for the remainder of the meeting.

5.1.2 Public Open House #1

A virtual public open house was held on June 8, 2022 from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. via Zoom. The event was advertised to the public through social media posts, newspaper ads, and the project website. Over 130 people registered for the open house and over 60 people attended.

The meeting was held to introduce the project to the public, provide an overview of what the project will involve and work that has been completed to date, and provide a platform for people to provide input and ask questions. Once again, the project team presented several questions to help guide the discussion. The questions included:

- What aspects of the Reformatory Lands carry significance to you?
- What connections do you have to the site?
- What should be considered as we create boundaries for conservation?
- What are the values of the site and what areas express those values?



Participants used the chat function on Zoom to provide comments and ask questions, which the project team answered in real-time at the end of the presentation. The project team also encouraged participants to visit the project website to provide additional input using virtual storytelling and mapping tools.

5.1.3 Virtual Engagement Tools

In addition to public open houses, several virtual tools were launched on the City's engagement website, www.haveyoursay.guelph.ca/reformatory-district, to obtain feedback from the community. The tools were launched in May 2022 and available for comment until June 22, 2022, shortly after the first public open house. Additional details about each of the tools are summarized below:

Storytelling tool: This tool encouraged the public to share stories about their connection to the Reformatory lands to give the project team a stronger understanding of how people interact with the property and what the property means to the community. Over 130 stories were shared on the website from about 40 people.

Mapping tool: This tool allowed community members to post comments on a map of the Study Area to highlight areas that are significant to them. Participants could post comments using pins that have been categorized to reflect the type of input the project team was looking for, such as historic value, natural value, scenic value, and more. While the tool was live, over 120 pins were posted on the map.

5.2 Initial Engagement - What We Heard

The following sections highlight some of the notable comments received through the project's initial engagement activities.

5.2.1 Heritage Guelph Committee Meeting #1

During the first Heritage Guelph Committee meeting, participants primarily asked questions about the HCD Study to gain a stronger understanding of how it would be carried out. The questions discussed during the meeting included:

- What planning factors could impact the boundary delineation?
- Is there an overlap between natural and cultural landscape features?
- How and when the Study will be presented to Council and the Heritage Guelph Committee?
- Ways representatives of the Heritage Guelph Committee could provide additional information to the project team.

It was determined that any further input from the Committee would be forwarded to the project team via email.



5.2.2 Public Open House #1

When asked to highlight aspects of the Study Area that carry significance for the community and any connections they have to the site, some notable comments are listed below. A full list of questions and responses from the open house are included in Appendix A.

- “The aspects that carry significance for me involve the philosophy of the original OR site - that it functioned as a whole to use the landscape to reform the prisoners. It was the ornamental landscape that allowed outside visitors to enjoy the beauty of the landscaping; the working landscape that provided the food for all institutions in Ontario, and the training workshops that gave the prisoners specific skills. That's why the whole landscape with its interacting parts needs to be under Part V”;
- “All natural spaces (river, fields, wooded trails, trails around the ponds) carry significance. To me personally from a recreation perspective, as well as ecologically”
- “The stone walls contain initials and writing carved in them from the inmates who built them”;
- “The view of the quarry cliff face from stone road”;
- “I regularly walk and hike over much of the grounds. I see dog walkers, children exploring, and also bird watchers”;
- “I talk to other people on the site every week and the most common theme is that people find relaxation, peace, and calm. People feel happier when out in nature at this site - it reduces their anxiety levels and improves their mental and physical health”;
- “My mother worked there in the 1970s. She was a psychiatric nurse in the psych unit. She enjoyed her work and had hope for lots of the young men that went through the facility”;
- “I have been a tour guide there for Doors Open Guelph and for the Yorklands. I researched and wrote all the tours”;
- “I was adopted and grew up in the south end of the city. Years later as an adult, I found out that one of my biological uncles was an inmate there in the mid 70's, around the time I was adopted. He has passed on now. When I walk those grounds and look at the buildings, I try to see it through his eyes”;
- “Views of the Quarry and cliff faces from Stone Road. Especially considered as a Major Gateway per the Official Plan”;

- “The boundaries should consider the interaction of the various areas of the site: the quarry and trails along the Eramosa River should be preserved in their natural state with no interference from the proposed City works yard (i.e., toxic runoff, loud motors, etc.). The boundaries should also include the original history of the land; i.e., the Matthews Farm House, the only remaining farm house from the time before the reformatory. The boundaries should also include the Clythe Creek as it gave shape to most of the features that people enjoy now, the ponds and streams”;
- “I believe the entire site has value because of all the manual labour that went into it. Every rock in each wall all over the grounds and around the ponds. Just the fact alone, that all the materials came from the same lands”; and
- “There's value in the successes of historical reformatory justice.”

5.2.3 Virtual Engagement Tools

Story-telling Tool

Some notable comments submitted via the storytelling tool included:

- “Walking around the OR property is something we discovered when we moved to the Watson area in the east end. And now we love it even more for walking our dog. It is a haven in the east end and allows us to get away from daily routine. We love the historic nature with all the stone walls and bridges”;
- “The Ontario Reformatory grounds are one of my favourite green spaces in the city. The grounds and walking trails are absolutely gorgeous year-round, and the beautiful limestone structures remaining from the Reformatory days give the area a rich sense of history”;
- “Some of the buildings are perhaps among the only medical facilities in the province dating from World War One when a military convalescent hospital was established for veterans (and known locally as Speedwell Hospital). Instructors at the Ontario Agricultural College (University of Guelph) instructed people in the hospital and at the correctional facility through the years”;
- “There is so much history in this place! It is not just the buildings but the surrounding area, to show future generations what was happening in this place, how it was a farm, how the inmates modified the landscape with ponds, trails, bridges, how they used the Clythe creek to irrigate the area, how they build the stone walls that surround the property, in my opinion, even the nearby quarry should be preserved as part of the history of the reformatory, all the stone used in Guelph came mostly from that quarry”;



- “The beautiful man-made lakes are gorgeous reflecting pools and would be lovely spaces for canoeing (and historically, swimming holes for the Ward's residents). I have wonderful memories of my early childhood (early '60s) when my neighborhood older brother figure and his friends would take me fishing with them at the OR, which was our name for the Ontario Reformatory. In those days the stream and ponds were stocked with speckled trout each spring”;
- “Others will speak to the history of this wonderful landscape - as a meeting place for the Huron, Wendat and many other Indigenous Peoples; of the building of the Ontario reformatory beginning with the vision in 1905 of William Hanna as a place to reform and rehabilitate, rather than punish - a first for Ontario”;
- “My wife and I live in the ward and have canoed the Eramosa past the property since our first date 11 years ago. We felt that the well-maintained space along the road up past the superintendent's house which pairs natural beauty, historic charm, and part of our personal story was the perfect spot for our wedding ceremony. Now, whenever we visit the park we are reminded of our special day and our connection to the space”;
- “The trails and ponds provide a healing connection with nature that has been so important, particularly throughout the pandemic. The superintendent's house would lend itself to an interpretive centre and a space for community gatherings and seminars. The main entrance and driveway, lined with mature trees and its iconic dry stone walls, would provide an excellent access to this venue”;
- “The Reformatory Lands are an incredible city asset - so much space to walk and enjoy nature - all within city limits AND on a bus route. As you walk you can enjoy bird watching, and looking for wildflowers.”

Mapping Tool

Some notable comments submitted via the mapping tool included:

Architectural Value

The inmates build of the double stone walls and curved staircase provided very skilled stonemasons for immediate employment after serving their sentences.



Recreational Value

I enjoyed the Thursday afternoon walks. This was an opportunity to meet with friends, get some exercise and commune with nature. Physical, Mental, Emotional, Spiritual health necessity, especially during Covid!



Historic Value

The latest of many wonderful weddings in the stone heritage setting of the OR. There is also another area, a little alcove with the stone features leading up to the Superintendent's house that is perfect for hosting in spring when the lilacs are in full bloom.



Social / Cultural / Spiritual Value

Dog walkers love this area. The trails are easily accessible from the extreme edge of the Legion parking lot.



Recreational Value

Artists love this area for painting. Wonderful leisure opportunities, not just exercise!



Architectural Value

Field stone construction is a lost art requiring great skill. These portions of the wall are intact and coupled with the construction of the "Matthew's house" which appears to also have field stone as its base construction, form a significant part of architectural history. A woman who lives in Fergus told me her grandfather, a master stone builder from Italy, taught and supervised the building of these walls.





5.2.4 Overarching themes:

These initial engagement activities allowed members of the public and key audiences to provide valuable input to help inform the development of the HCD Study. Overall, the following key themes emerged through the project's engagement:

- The **natural landscape** is a very important aspect of the Reformatory lands comprising walking trails, wooded areas, the Eramosa River, streams, ponds, the quarry lands and other natural elements. These natural elements, combined with the built heritage features, contribute to a cohesive landscape that together forms a recognizable whole.
- Residents feel that the site is an important location in Guelph and acts as an **attraction** to encourage people to spend time outside with their loved ones, appreciating its unique history;
- Many community members have **personal connections** to the Reformatory lands. A number of people noted their memories of using the site for wedding ceremonies, walking tours, site visits for university projects, hiking groups, and public events through the Yorklands Green Hub. Several commentors revealed that they have family members that were inmates at the Reformatory or that worked on the site. The landscape and buildings serve as a reminder of their connections to the history of the Reformatory;
- The history of the Reformatory as a **rehabilitative institution** should be remembered and valued. Many people emphasized that this type of facility was the first of its kind in Ontario, and it provided many benefits to the inmates and the community to this day. There are many structural and architectural features on the site that were built and maintained by inmates of the Reformatory, and they played a major role in shaping what the property looks like today; and
- The site has also served as a **place for Indigenous People to gather**. Community members noted that the Indigenous artwork located inside the Reformatory buildings should be cherished and the Indigenous history of the site should be remembered and conserved.

5.3 Initial Engagement - How We Used the Input Received

Table 1 highlights how input received through these early engagements was, or was not, used to inform the development of a proposed HCD boundary.

Table 1: Initial Engagement – How Received Input was Used

Key Theme	How input informed the proposed boundary
Natural landscape	<p>The proposed boundary encompasses open fields, large ponds, agricultural fields turned to wetland, areas along the Eramosa River and Clythe Creek, the quarry lands and mature trees and many scenic views/areas with ecological and historical value.</p> <p>The boundary delineation process included the physical situation of natural features and major open spaces, and the historic evolution of the site, including areas transformed by the use of the site, dictated by its evolving form and function as a correctional institution.</p>
Attraction for residents	<p>As a whole, the proposed boundary will help to maintain the attraction residents have communicated feeling for the area, conserving connections to the natural and historical aspects of the property through their continued use of the site for recreation.</p>
Personal connections to the Reformatory	<p>By conserving both the natural elements, designed landscape features, and built heritage resources within the proposed boundary, the community will retain their personal connections to the Ontario Reformatory lands.</p>
Rehabilitative institution	<p>The proposed boundary encompasses the key Ontario Reformatory buildings and expansive landscape purposefully constructed through the assistance of inmate labour as a means to rehabilitate the prison population, including approximately 44 structures and associated designed landscape features, such as public grounds, pathways, stone walls, fences, stairs and gates, terraced gardens, ponds, bridges, watercourses, gateposts, and mature planted trees.</p> <p>The boundary delineation process included visual perceptions of workmanship, associations, architecture, gateways and vistas, as well as the historical evolution of buildings clustered by theme, and defined areas affected by specific historical events (i.e., the prison reformatory/inmate program).</p>

Key Theme	How input informed the proposed boundary
Place for Indigenous People to gather	<p>The Indigenous inmate history of the site, including the art work remaining inside the buildings, should be remembered and preserved.</p> <p>The boundary delineation including the Ontario Reformatory buildings serve as a reminder of the racism Indigenous people experienced, and continue to experience, through the correctional system. Many Indigenous Peoples were part of the inmate population of the Ontario Reformatory while it was open. During their time at the Ontario Reformatory, several of the Indigenous inmates put together their own support group called the “Native Sons” to provide a forum for Indigenous inmates to gather and support each other due to the high rates of Indigenous incarceration at the time. A Native Arts Workshop was also available for Indigenous inmates to create art – some of which is still located in the buildings of the Ontario Reformatory today. Previous employees of the Reformatory have recounted discovering arrow heads on the property, inferring that the lands were once an important hunting ground for Indigenous Communities. Other Indigenous Community members have noted that they use the Ontario Reformatory lands for walking and enjoying wildlife with their families.</p>

5.4 Follow-Up Engagement – What We Did

The project team used the input from the initial stages of engagement to develop a proposed HCD boundary and a set of character areas for the Study. These aspects were then shown to community groups, land owners in the area, and members of the public for further input, to ensure there were not any significant gaps or areas missing before a final recommendation is made to Council. The following sections summarize the input received throughout the follow-up engagement activities.

5.4.1 Public Open House #2

A second public open house was held on September 29, 2022 from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m., in-person at the Guelph Legion adjacent to the Study Area at 57 Watson Parkway South. The event was advertised to the public through social media posts, newspaper ads, and the project website. Approximately 40 people registered for the open house and over 60 people attended.



This meeting was held to update the public on the Study, present the proposed HCD boundary and character areas, and provide a forum for people to ask questions and provide feedback to the project team. After giving a brief presentation about the Study, the project team posed several questions to the public to help guide a short Question and Answer session. The questions included:

- Does the proposed boundary represent an interconnected place with cultural meaning? Why/why not?
- Do the heritage character areas represent distinct places within the broader boundary? If so, why? If not, why not?
- Do you feel that all important cultural heritage features have been included in the boundary? If so, why? If not, why?

During the Question and Answer session, the project team answered approximately 10 questions from the public, and then encouraged participants to use the remaining time to view the display boards, provide feedback using post-it notes and stickers, and have one-on-one conversations with the project team. The project team also encouraged participants to visit the project website to provide additional input using the virtual survey tool.

5.4.2 Community and Landowner Group Meeting #1

The Project Team held their first meeting with the Community and Landowner Group (CLG) on October 3, 2022 from 7:00 to 8:00 p.m. The meeting was held virtually and 18 people were invited, representing landowners, organizations, and City of Guelph residents.

The purpose of the meeting was to launch the CLG, provide an overview of the work completed to date as part of the study, present the proposed HCD boundary and character areas, and obtain feedback from members. The project team posed the same questions to the CLG as the public open house and encouraged members to reach out via email with any additional comments or questions about the Study.

5.4.3 Heritage Guelph Committee Meeting #2

Members of the project team attended a second virtual meeting with the Heritage Guelph Committee on October 11, 2022 from 12:00 to 2:00 p.m. Similar to the public open house, this meeting was held to provide a HCD Study update, present the proposed boundary and character areas, and gather feedback from the Committee members. Once again, the project team posed the same questions to the Heritage Guelph Committee as the public open house and encouraged members to reach out to the project team via email with any additional comments or questions about the Study.

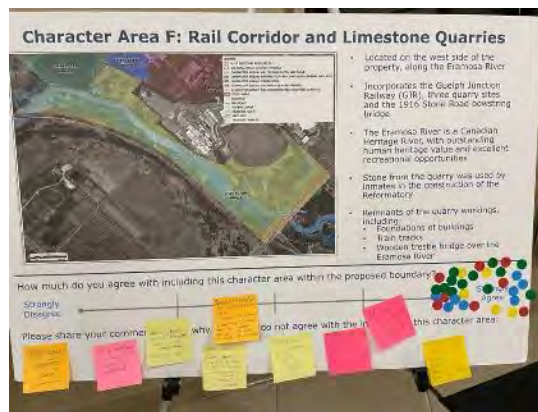
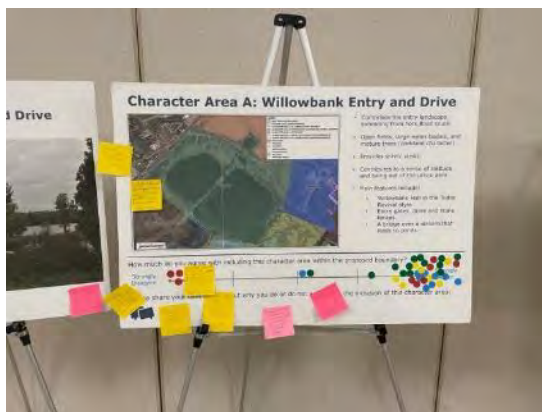


5.5 Follow-Up Engagement – What We Heard

The following sections highlight some of the notable comments received through the project’s follow-up engagement activities.

5.5.1 Public Open House #2

During the open house, attendees were encouraged to browse the display boards to read information about the HCD Study and consider the proposed boundary and character areas. Many of the display boards included space for attendees to add comments and highlight how much they agree with including each character area in the proposed boundary.





Character Area Display Boards

The following section highlights the key findings for each character area board.

Character Area A

Overall, most participants indicated strong support for including Character Area A in the proposed boundary, with some people feeling strongly that the former Royal City Jaycees Park should be included. Some notable comments included:

- “You need to take into account the mature cedar forest” (west of the Eramosa River);
- “The boundary should include Royal City Jaycees Park to the west”;
- “The boundary should include the wetlands west of the ponds”;
- “Absolutely, preserve the ponds/habitat for wildlife”; and
- “The views around the ponds are so great.”

Character Area B

Overall, most participants indicated very strong support for including Character Area B in the proposed boundary. A notable comment included:

- “The Chapel building is beautiful and should not be rejected.”

Character Area C

Overall, most participants indicated very strong support for including Character Area C in the proposed boundary.

Character Area D

Overall, most participants indicated very strong support for including Character Area D in the proposed boundary. A notable comment included:

- “Areas D and E were used for farming and should encompass a larger area.”



Character Area E

Overall, most participants indicated very strong support for including Character Area E in the proposed boundary. Some notable comments included:

- “This is a historical site that needs to be preserved”;
- “There is a buried cold-water stream that crosses this site”; and
- “Include this area plus the ponds and wetlands of Royal Jaycees Park.”

Character Area F

Overall, most participants indicated very strong support for including Character Area F in the proposed boundary. Some notable comments included:

- “There are built cultural heritage attributes south of Royal Jaycees Park that should be included in the HCD”;
- “This area should be extended to include the former park. [It was] important ecologically and was a common area for escapees to hide or sneak out for coffee”;
- “Extend beyond the Guelph Junction Railway to the bottom of the cliff and incorporate the Toronto Suburban Railway and the aqueducts”;
- “This area includes valuable history!”;
- “One of the last Guelph limestone quarries in the City limits not built over or planned for development – important connection to pre-1980s construction in Guelph”; and
- “Preservation of the [wooden trestle] bridge would be integral to the character of this area.”

Display board comments

Participants also included comments on other display boards throughout the open house. General comments about the proposed boundary include:

- “Should the Toronto Suburban Railway be included in the boundary?”; and
- “Built structures at Royal Jaycees Park at York Road should be included [along] with the wetland.”

Comment sheets

In addition to providing comments on the display boards, attendees were provided comment sheets with space to answer the previously posed questions and provide any additional feedback to the project team. Of the participants that provided responses, the majority indicated they support the proposed boundary and character areas, with some suggesting minor additions and considerations. The following section highlights key feedback from the comment sheets:



- “Buildings that are in poor condition and not being maintained should not be included in the proposed boundary”;
- “Royal Jaycees Park should be included in the proposed boundary. The Park contains ponds and field stone lined shores, and the stone fence continues into these lands. There are also stories about the park being used by escapees”;
- “All Character Areas are connected and tell the story of the site and the relationship between each area should be made clear”;
- “Cultural heritage significance should be considered in conjunction with ecological significance”;
- “The Matthews Farmhouse and Gates should be included as distinct features”; and
- “The beef facility (Cargill) should be included due to its historical connection to the Reformatory lands.”

Question and Answer

The project team invited members of the public to ask questions at the end of the open house presentation. The following section outlines the questions asked by the public during the Question and Answer discussion. Each question was answered live by the project team and noted for future consideration.

1. How many phases will there be after this?
2. A lot of us have access (to the property) for walks and therefore there is interest because of that. Has anyone looked at the value of recreation in the area? And if not, will you?
3. The ponds are not natural. They are man-made. Are they still considered cultural?
4. What rivers are the bodies of water (Clythe Creek?) attached to?
5. Area E misses the wetlands next to it. Why?
6. Are all the properties a part of the Part IV designation?
7. Does the study stop at this stage?
8. The majority of Royal City Jaycees Park is not included. What is the rationale?
9. Shouldn't the headwaters for the Eramosa and speed be included?
10. I wonder about the City's true agenda. Is the purpose of the cultural heritage study to save as much as we can?



Online Survey Questions

To ensure those unable to attend the in-person event were still able to provide input on the HCD Study, a survey tool was launched through the project website that included the same questions posed at the in-person event. Over 100 people viewed the survey and 34 submitted responses. The following section provides a summary of the key findings from the online tool. A more detailed summary of responses is also included in Appendix A.

1. A heritage conservation district is meant to represent an interconnected place with cultural meaning. Do you feel the boundary as proposed achieves this? Why/why not?
 - “Yes, they do. Each area is culturally important and contributes heritage value to the whole area”;
 - “I feel like areas B, C, D are probably more linked than distinctly different. A, E, F are clearly distinct, and I agree with their designation as such”;
 - “Yes. I believe each area deserves consideration on their own unique merits. The property as a whole needs to be saved and cherished”; and
 - “Wetlands should form an additional character area.”
2. What is your level of agreement with including each of the Character Areas in the proposed HCD boundary?
 - Character Area A: **87% of participants strongly agree** with including Character Area A in the proposed boundary;
 - Character Area B: **96% of participants strongly agree** with including Character Area B in the proposed boundary;
 - Character Area C: **81% of participants strongly agree** with including Character Area C in the proposed boundary;
 - Character Area D: **86% of participants strongly agree** with including Character Area D in the proposed boundary ;
 - Character Area E: **100% of participants strongly agree** with including Character Area E in the proposed boundary; and
 - Character Area F: **81% of participants strongly agree** with including Character Area F in the proposed boundary.
3. Do you feel that all of the important cultural heritage features have been included in the boundary? If so, why? If not, why not?
 - “Yes this seems to be a complete list of the most commonly recognized features”;

- “Yes, these boundaries will encompass all of the key regions in that area”;
- “Clythe Creek beyond the railway is not included within the boundary. This creek passes directly by PDI. An assessment whether it should be included in the District should be undertaken and discussed with First Nations communities”;
- and
- “The two wetlands south of Watson Parkway South and particularly adjacent to the Eramosa River south of Elizabeth and York are part of the natural heritage of the site and should be included within the boundary.”

4. Do you have any other comments you would like to share with the project team?

- “The Cultural Heritage value of the Old Reformatory lands should be indisputable. I think there is tremendous cultural heritage value here now and for future generations. The buildings are of architectural importance and have historical value. Similarly, the stone walls and the ponds have cultural heritage value. Many people in Guelph and the Province of Ontario see value in the lands as they exist today - they should remain in the Public Trust so they continue to be accessible to all”;
- “Yes. Covers the area used by the public and in the public interest”;
- “Have not seen any mention of former Speedwell hospital. As an RN and my husband a veteran, we feel this building holds strong cultural and historic significance dating back to WWI and should be accounted for specifically in this plan. Please assess”;
- and
- “In this age of equity and human rights, I don't know why buildings that may have housed a disproportionate amount of marginalized individuals should be saved.”

5.5.2 Community and Landowner Group Meeting #1

During the Community and Landowner Group (CLG) meeting, participants asked several questions about the HCD Study and provided input about the proposed boundary and character areas. The main topics discussed during the meeting included:

- Areas of the property currently designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act;
- The timelines of the Study and Plan phases of the project; and
- The proposed boundary. Specifically, members commented on:
 - The exclusion of Royal Jaycees Park and noted that it was an important gateway feature into the City of Guelph when the Reformatory was open;
 - Extending the boundary beyond the Guelph Junction Railway, under the cliff to incorporate the old Toronto Suburban Railroad and original aqueducts in this area; and



- The importance of including the quarry and the high ground of the quarry cliffs in the proposed boundary.
- How the Turf Grass Institute property fits into the study. The project team noted that the Turf Grass institute was not included in the proposed boundary as the team felt that it did not contribute to the same level of cultural heritage significance as other attributes. It was also noted that Block Plans 1 and 2 from the Guelph Innovation District Secondary Plan will guide the future uses of this area; and
- Implications to defining the HCD boundary. The project team noted that areas that are not included in the boundary would not necessarily be removed or negatively impacted in the future, but these areas would not be protected as part of the HCD. Many areas on the property could have value that is not related to a HCD and may be protected under other existing City policies.

5.5.3 Heritage Guelph Committee Meeting #2

During the second Heritage Guelph Committee meeting, the main topics that emerged through the discussion included:

- Whether the recreation area known historically as “Paradise” around Royal Jaycees Park should be included in the proposed boundary;
- The interplay between the natural and cultural heritage environment (i.e., natural heritage forms part of the historical viewshed and adjusts how people experience the site);
- Consideration for major gateways, such as the gateway on York Road at Royal Jaycees Park;
- Whether the reservoir and culvert, located in the northeast portion of the Study Area (near Dunlop Drive and Watson Parkway South) should be included in the proposed boundary. It was noted that the reservoir and culvert were built by inmates;
- Whether Trainer’s Cut and bridge railing remnants on York Road where it passes over Clythe Creek should be included in the proposed boundary. The City noted that these features are aspects of Guelph’s trail and transportation history as opposed to part of the cultural heritage value of the Ontario Reformatory, which is why they were not included in the HCD Study; and
- Whether the cast iron staircase located in the north portion of the former Turfgrass lands should be included in the proposed boundary.



5.5.4 Key Themes

The following ideas emerged as key themes throughout the follow-up engagement activities. It is important to note that the project team closely reviewed all of the comments received at each of the engagement activities in addition to these common themes.

- Community members demonstrated agreement with the overall proposed boundary and character areas with some considerations for revision. Residents feel strongly that the property is a key part of Guelph’s cultural heritage and should be protected to allow the public to reflect on its significant history;
- Many people highlighted the important relationship between the natural and cultural heritage environment and emphasized that the proposed HCD boundary should incorporate these two aspects;
- A significant number of people raised concerns over the exclusion of the former Royal City Jaycees Park in the proposed boundary. It was noted that the park has a number of built cultural heritage features, is an important gateway feature, and was historically used as an escape route for inmates of the Reformatory;
- Many participants were also concerned that the wetlands (west of the ponds and along Watson Parkway) were omitted from the proposed boundary and felt they should be included due to their important ecological significance;
- Other participants suggested that the proposed boundary should extend beyond the Guelph Junction Railway and incorporate the Toronto Suburban Railway; and
- Participants also outlined the importance of the Matthews farmhouse as a heritage building and indicated that it should be apart of the proposed HCD.

5.6 Follow-Up Engagement – How We Used the Input Received

The following table (Table 2) highlights how the input received through these follow-up engagements was, or was not, used to revise the proposed HCD boundary and character areas for the Study.

Table 2: Follow-Up Engagement – How Received Input was Used

Key Theme	How input informed the proposed boundary
Relationship between the natural and cultural heritage environment	The cultural heritage significance of the HCD Study Area has continued to be considered in conjunction with its ecological significance. The proposed boundary reflects the interplay between the natural environment and cultural



Key Theme	How input informed the proposed boundary
	heritage resources that comprise the landscape and influence how the public experiences the site.
Former Royal City Jaycees Park	<p>Similar to the theme above, the former Royal City Jaycees Park was included in the proposed boundary in Character Area F as a result of consistent feedback received from the public during all follow-up engagement activities.</p> <p>The former Royal City Jaycees Park has been included within the proposed HCD boundary as it contains some cultural heritage value in its built heritage features such as a stone/concrete weir and stone-lined edge in Clythe Creek.</p> <p>City use of this land as a park ended in 2014. The land is within 785 York Road and is owned by the Province.</p>
Wetlands and reservoir (along Watson Parkway)	The wetlands on the northeast side of the Study Area were not included in the proposed boundary as direct associations could not be made with the overall Ontario Reformatory lands. In the case of the reservoir, the physical link to the former Reformatory has been severed by the introduction of Dunlop Drive to the north and contemporary land uses to the west, which have isolated the attribute from the larger landscape.
Guelph Junction Railway / Toronto Suburban Railway	Inclusion of the Guelph Junction Railway was considered within the proposed boundary through an extension to the southwestern property line in Character Area F to include the railway right-of-way. Following a discussion with representatives from the Guelph Junction Railway and a review of best practices in heritage conservation, the active railway line was not deemed appropriate to include within the proposed HCD boundary. A portion of the former Toronto Suburban Railway track bed is included in the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary.
Matthews Farmhouse	As a result of feedback received from the public during follow-up engagement activities as well as guidance provided in the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, the proposed boundary includes a portion of the property at 919 York Road within Character Area E. The HCD boundary only includes the portion of the property that has cultural



Key Theme	How input informed the proposed boundary
	heritage value or interest and relates to the Mathews farmhouse and the Ontario Reformatory.
Cast Iron Staircase	Feedback received during follow-up engagement suggested the cast iron staircase located in the north portion of the former Turfgrass lands should be included within the proposed HCD boundary. However, following a review of this resource, it has not been included within the proposed boundary. Although the cast iron staircase is located within the original block of land purchased by the Province for the Ontario Reformatory in 1909, it is located beyond the property boundary at 785 York Road and research has not been able to confirm a direct link to the history of the property.



6 Summary of Indigenous Engagement

The Ontario Reformatory is situated in the traditional territory of several First Nations. It is important to the City of Guelph that these Indigenous Governments have an opportunity to be included in the project. Engagement in the project was initiated with each of the following nations as described below:

- Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN);
- Six Nations of the Grand River (SNGR); and
- Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI).

Each nation was initially sent a letter on May 5, 2022, which:

- Acknowledged that the project site is located within the Indigenous traditional territory;
- Informed nations that the Guelph Ontario Reformatory HCD Study had been initiated;
- Described the Ontario Reformatory property and its history;
- Outlined both phases of the project (Phase: 1 HCD Study, and Phase 2: HCD Plan); and
- Requested input from each nation, including their level of interest in being further engaged on the project, and primary concerns and comments.

A series of follow-up phone calls were made the week of May 25, 2022. During those phone conversations, the project team provided a summary of the letter and discussed possible meeting dates to discuss the project in more detail. HDI did not follow-up to confirm a meeting time or provide comments on the project, and no further contact was initiated. The following sections provide an overview of the meetings held with the MCFN and SNGR.

6.1 Meeting with Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

On June 28, 2022 from 9:30 to 11:00 a.m. a virtual meeting was held with two representatives from Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN).

The meeting opened with introductions and a summary of the project, leading to a discussion of the history of Indigenous People who were incarcerated at the site when it was a prison. The two representatives were unaware of anyone from their nation that may have been incarcerated at the Reformatory, but asked if it were possible to locate a list of inmates.



The representatives emphasized that the MCFN are “big frequenters of rivers, so it is possible that [members of their community] were located along the Eramosa River near the property at some point, but this can’t be said for sure.” They also noted that the MCFN community takes “great value in the landscape and special value in water as it plays a large role in carrying out ceremonies.” There was also some discussion about what the designation of a heritage district would mean for the future of the property.

6.2 Meeting with Six Nations of the Grand River

On June 13, 2022 from 2:30 to 4:00 p.m. there was a virtual meeting held with six representatives from the Six Nations of the Grand River.

The meeting initiated with an overview of the project and an invitation to provide comments and ask questions. The representatives emphasized the importance of all nations being included as part of the historical overview aspect of the project and noted that in the past, history has been told from a settler perspective as opposed to an Indigenous perspective. The project team welcomed any information the Six Nations of the Grand River are willing to provide to help inform the historical overview aspect of the project and offered to continue connecting to discuss the project in more detail.

The representatives inquired about why the City is completing the Study as opposed to the Province, as well as how the timelines were determined. The project team outlined the Ontario Heritage Act process and noted that other studies, which include hundreds of properties and property owners, typically take longer than a Study of this size and scope.

One participant noted that a site visit would be very important to gain a full understanding of the land. A key consideration noted was how the future uses of the site will impact the ground/land.

There was also a discussion about how the Study Area boundary was selected. The project team emphasized that the boundary delineation is a major part of this discussion. The proposed boundary being used as part of the Study was developed by the project team to help provide a basis for discussion. It includes a portion of the original Reformatory Lands (from Watson Parkway to Victoria Road) as well as other aspects that are likely to be seen as culturally and historically important to the site.

The meeting ended with representatives noting that they have been “heartened by the virtual engagement so far – most people seem to be very interested in the natural areas including the water, land, etc., which is great.”



7 Cultural Heritage Evaluation

As of January 7, 2023, Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 9/06 was replaced by the new O. Reg. 569/22: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest brought into full force by subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022. O. Reg. 569/22 now requires that an area of a municipality may be designated through a by-law as a heritage conservation district under subsection 41 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act if at least 25 per cent of the properties within the defined area satisfy two or more of the nine criteria prescribed by the new regulation.

As such, an evaluation against the criteria of O. Reg. 569/22 has been completed in Table 3 on the following page for the properties that comprise the Ontario Reformatory HCD Study Area to determine if at least 25 per cent satisfy two or more of the nine criteria prescribed.

The four properties that comprise the Study Area include: the entire parcel at 785 York Road, and parts of the parcels at 919 York Road, 80 Dunlop Drive, and 328 Victoria Road South. Two of these properties (785 York Road and 919 York Road) have already been evaluated through the individual heritage property designation process under section 29, Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act and their heritage attributes have been found to satisfy all three of the criteria categories of O. Reg. 9/06. The evaluation for 785 York Road in Table 3 has been informed by the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest included in By-law Number (2021)-20631.

These evaluations have also been completed with consideration of the heritage attributes described in the Property Information Database in Section 4.2 and Appendix C, and the character area analysis detailed in Section 4.5.

Table 3: O. Reg. 569/22 Evaluation

O. Reg. 569/22 Criteria	Y/N	785 York Road	Y/N	919 York Road	Y/N	80 Dunlop Drive	Y/N	328 Victoria Road South
		Justification		Justification		Justification		Justification
1. The properties have design value or physical value because they are rare, unique, representative or early examples of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.	Y	<p>The Ontario Reformatory located at 785 York Road has design or physical value as a unique example of an institutional landscape dating from the early twentieth century. The intact landscape was designed to fulfill the requirements of a reform program used by the province to reduce recidivism among youthful offenders. The program required extensive facilities for prison work, as well as a series of specialized interior spaces for segregation and programming. The reform ideas were not only expressed in the functional organization of the facility and in its industrial and farming facilities, but also in the architectural treatment of the main buildings in a simple Beaux-Arts approach for the exterior treatment.</p> <p>Central to the design value of the site is the collection of Reformatory buildings, located in the north half of the property. Many of the older buildings are currently designated under section 29, Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act and others listed as non-designated properties under section 27 of the Act. The site is also recognized as containing a Provincially significant cultural heritage landscape. The main buildings consist of Willowbank Hall (the Engineer's residence); the Superintendent's Residence; a two-and-a-half storey Beaux-Arts style Administration building; two three-storey cell blocks; three three-storey</p>	Y	<p>The Matthews farmhouse at 919 York Road, built in 1860 by Robert and Stephen Matthews (farmers and stone masons), has design or physical value because it is an early and representative example of mid-nineteenth century rural farmhouse construction using heavy timber log and fieldstone (limestone and granite) construction methods.</p> <p>The stone shed behind the Matthews farmhouse has design or physical value because it is a representative example mid-nineteenth century rural farm building construction using fieldstone (limestone and granite).</p> <p>The stone gate at 919 York Road has design or physical value because it is a unique example of a stone gate built for the Ontario Reformatory in about 1914. It is a representative example of materials and construction methods taught to prison workers through the Ontario Reformatory work program.</p>	Y	<p>80 Dunlop Drive contains a limestone quarry representative of a well-preserved industrial landscape, now abandoned in a naturalized setting. The quarry was operational for over 100 years from approximately the 1830s until the 1970s. The quarry site is an early and unique example of a landscape that is a physical reminder of the limestone industry in the City of Guelph. All nineteenth century quarries in Guelph are blended into the urban landscape and aside from the quarry within 80 Dunlop Drive, there are only a few visible remnants of past quarrying activity. The large quarry sites along Waterloo Avenue are no longer visible. Therefore, 80 Dunlop Drive contains one of the last nineteenth century limestone quarries, which serves as a reminder of the once booming nineteenth century limestone industry (AECOM, 2021:57).</p>	N	<p>The property at 328 Victoria Road South does not possess design or physical value. The portion of the property included in the Study Area is located between the west bank of the Eramosa River and the east side of the Guelph Junction Railway right-of-way (former Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR)). It is a naturalized area, well-treed and vegetated.</p>

		785 York Road		919 York Road		80 Dunlop Drive		328 Victoria Road South
		<p>dormitories; a tower corridor; a large dining hall; a large three-storey, concrete and stone industrial workshop within a grouping of industrial buildings (including the Powerhouse building); and a greenhouse complex, which most clearly illustrates the industrial-scale farming operation that characterized the institution for almost 60 years. The buildings are varied but include limestone, concrete, steel, red brick and corrugated metal. Much of the stone used in the buildings and landscape features was quarried from within the Ontario Reformatory lands.</p> <p>The landscape design of the Ontario Reformatory also expresses the reform program of the institution in the organization of its spaces for farming, industry, and recreation and in the elements constructed by prison labour, such as built structures and ponds. This practice was drawn from the theory that outdoor work, such as agriculture and industry, would have a positive effect on inmates' behaviour while also providing marketable products that could help financially sustain the facility.</p>						
2. The properties have design value or physical value because they display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	Y	The older Ontario Reformatory buildings, reflective of the Beaux-Arts tradition and scale, bear only a slight resemblance to penal institutions constructed in the same period and display design or physical value through the high degree of craftsmanship. The tree-lined curvilinear drives, open	Y	The stone gates on the property display a high degree of craftsmanship through their square gateposts with stone caps and lantern feet, curved wing walls, upright 'battlement' stones, and end piers.	N	80 Dunlop Drive does not display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	N	328 Victoria Road South does not display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.

	785 York Road	919 York Road	80 Dunlop Drive	328 Victoria Road South
	<p>lawns, varied tree collection, ornamental stone walls, decorative bridges, ponds, dams, streams, and the formal forecourt of the Administration Building reinforce the large, imposing scale of the architecture, and the unique and rare surviving examples of this craft. The stonework, a result of years of inmate labour and craftsmanship, is found in the stairs, walls, gateposts, bridges, and dams.</p> <p>The reformist intentions of the Ontario Reformatory are evident in the facility's landscape inspired by the City Beautiful movement in which design principles included axial arrangements, vistas and focal points, classical touches, and a tendency toward order and symmetry. There is a clear hierarchy of spaces from the open, public, ornamental and gardenesque elements created using prison labour and in keeping with any large institution of the day. The entrance gate, the domestic architecture of the gatehouse, and the initial presentation of a bucolic park in place of prison walls communicates the reform message of the Ontario Reformatory. Landscape features contribute substantially to the design or physical value of the property. The landscape that fronts York Road is ornamental in nature and extends from the road right-of-way to the complex of buildings that formed the nucleus of the Ontario Reformatory site.</p>			

		785 York Road		919 York Road		80 Dunlop Drive		328 Victoria Road South
3. The properties have design value or physical value because they demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	N	785 York Road does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	N	919 York Road does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	N	80 Dunlop Drive does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	N	328 Victoria Road South does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
4. The properties have historical or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.	Y	The Ontario Reformatory at 785 York Road has historical or associative value as one of Canada's largest and most intact examples of a correctional facility designed specifically to address late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century ideas to use incarceration to reform rather than punish criminal behaviour.	Y	<p>The Matthews farmhouse at 919 York Road has historical or associative value because it has direct associations with the theme of nineteenth century farmsteads linked to pioneer settlement in former rural farming areas within the City of Guelph and direct associations with the Ontario Reformatory, an institution significant to the City of Guelph community. After being purchased by the Province of Ontario in 1910, the farmhouse was used as a residence for Reformatory staff whose duties included watching for escapees or “go boys.”</p> <p>The stone shed behind the Matthews farmhouse has historical or associative value because it has direct associations with the theme of farmsteads linked to pioneer settlement in former rural farming areas within the City of Guelph.</p> <p>The stone gate at 919 York Road has historical or associative value because it has direct associations with the theme of the Ontario Reformatory as an institution significant to the City of Guelph.</p>	Y	<p>80 Dunlop Drive has historical or associative value as an early industrial landscape directly associated with individuals significant to the City of Guelph and to a former local limestone industry.</p> <p>The quarry has a direct historical association with David Allan, an architect and early entrepreneur in Guelph. During the nineteenth century, lands including 80 Dunlop Drive were owned by William Allan and later, his son David. William arrived at Guelph in 1832 and purchased a waterpower and grist mill on the Speed River, now called Allan’s Mill. Aside from the mill operations with his father, David demonstrated a keen interest in limestone architecture, and his work as an architect contributed to the collection of limestone buildings and structures in Guelph that were built in the nineteenth century. The Allan family owned the quarry within 80 Dunlop Drive that was surveyed in 1861 as “The Rocks.” David is one of the earliest pioneers to the Guelph area to use local stone to build structures.</p> <p>80 Dunlop Drive also has a direct historical association with the Ontario Reformatory at 785 York Road. In 1910, the site for the prison was cleared in order to build roads and a Canadian Pacific</p>	Y	328 Victoria Road South has historical or associative value as it has a direct association with the Ontario Reformatory at 785 York Road through the presence of the CPR tracks and “The Rocks” quarry on the east side of the Eramosa River accessed via a spur line and wood trestle bridge. The site for the Ontario Reformatory was chosen for access to the nearby CPR and Grand Trunk Railway lines established for transporting goods to and from the site. Limestone for building and road gravel were readily available on site. Stone quarried from this area was used throughout Guelph during the nineteenth century.

		785 York Road		919 York Road		80 Dunlop Drive		328 Victoria Road South
						<p>Railway (CPR) spur line to transport stone from the quarry within 80 Dunlop Drive to a lime kiln. Being that the quarry, formally known as “The Rocks”, was located on the Ontario Reformatory lands, it provided much of the stone for the prison and surrounding area. In 1910, a lime kiln and stone crusher were built in the vicinity of “The Rocks” to operationalize the Ontario Reformatory Quarry. It provided the materials for extensive landscaping features, including stone walls, terraced gardens, gateways and bridges. These features are still present within the Ontario Reformatory grounds. At the height of the Ontario Reformatory Quarry’s production, between 50 to 80 inmates were employed (AECOM, 2021:57).</p>		
<p>5. The properties have historical or associative value because they yield, or have the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.</p>	Y	<p>The Ontario Reformatory property at 785 York Road has historical or associative value because it yields information as one of Canada’s largest and most intact examples of a correctional facility designed specifically to address late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century ideas concerning the use of incarceration to reform rather than punish criminal behaviour. The property represents an evolution in approaches to corrections in Canada, including the unique development of an “Industrial Farm.”</p> <p>The history of the Ontario Reformatory also yields information about the Native Sons, a group created to maintain the cultural heritage of Indigenous</p>	Y	<p>919 York Road has direct associations with the nineteenth century farmsteads linked to post-contact settlement in former rural farming areas within the City of Guelph as well as the Ontario Reformatory as an institution significant to the City of Guelph community.</p>	Y	<p>The Ontario Reformatory Quarry located at 80 Dunlop Drive played a significant role in the City of Guelph’s limestone industry. Quarried since the 1830s, the limestone contributed to Guelph’s limestone architecture, and was a prime building material used in the city’s development. Historical links to former owners of this quarry indicate the stone most likely contributed to the construction of buildings at Allan’s Mill and distillery (1830s and 1860s), Allan’s dam (1850s and 1860s), the Wellington County Court House (1842-1844), St. Andrew’s Presbyterian Church (1857-1858), and the Ontario Reformatory (1910 to 1950s), as well as provincial highways (1920s).</p>	Y	<p>328 Victoria Road South has historical or associative value as it has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the Ontario Reformatory as an institution significant to the City of Guelph, specifically the evolution of railway transportation to and from the site via a spur line and wood trestle bridge and the significant role the quarry played in the City of Guelph’s limestone industry.</p>

		785 York Road		919 York Road		80 Dunlop Drive		328 Victoria Road South
		<p>prisoners, and started at the Reformatory by Tona Mason in 1978. A series of four murals believed to be created by an Indigenous artist (or artists) are located in the basement level of the Assembly Hall. The pieces were created directly onto structural elements and are considered integral parts of the building. By the early 1990s, prison authorities noticed an improvement in the mental health of Indigenous prisoners, believing that the traditional values and spirituality practiced by the group were making a difference. The emergence of groups like the Native Sons shifted the dominant process to that of decolonization even though the institution remained colonial.</p>				<p>The quarry site and its history also yield information about the lives of the quarry owners, stone cutters, stone masons, and the prisoners of the Ontario Reformatory. It is an important industrial site and part of the architectural, social and industrial heritage of Guelph (AECOM, 2021:58).</p>		
<p>6. The properties have historical or associative value because they demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.</p>	Y	<p>The Ontario Reformatory is a good example of John M. Lyle's work, one of Canada's best-known architects and an accomplished practitioner noted for his Beaux-Arts designs. The landscape expresses its purposeful use to support and rehabilitate the prison population. The result of prison activity was a well-organized site with a rich collection of rustic landscape features which added significantly to the function and scenic value of the property.</p>	Y	<p>The Matthews farmhouse at 919 York Road was built by Robert and Stephen Matthews, local farmers and stone masons. The stone gates were built using materials and construction methods taught to prison workers through the Ontario Reformatory work program.</p>	N	<p>80 Dunlop Drive does not demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to the community.</p>	N	<p>328 Victoria Road South does not demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.</p>
<p>7. The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.</p>	Y	<p>785 York Road has contextual value as its heritage attributes are important in defining, maintaining and supporting the largely intact character of the former Ontario Reformatory.</p>	Y	<p>The Matthews farmhouse at 919 York Road has contextual value as it is important in defining, maintaining and supporting the character of the Ontario Reformatory lands.</p>	Y	<p>80 Dunlop Drive is integral in maintaining and supporting the character of the area. The quarry within the property is the main feature of an industrial cultural heritage landscape. Although largely hidden from view as a</p>	N	<p>328 Victoria Road South does not define, maintain or support the character of the district.</p>

		785 York Road		919 York Road		80 Dunlop Drive		328 Victoria Road South
				<p>The Matthews farmhouse supports the character of the area through its design and materials. The building consists of a single-storey stone farmhouse constructed about 1860. A stone gate feature provides entry to the property along a lane that enters from York Road. The prevalence of stone in many of the structures, and the connection to the quarries located within the Ontario Reformatory property at 785 York Road, underscores the importance of the material in supporting the character of the area.</p> <p>The stone gate at 919 York Road has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining and supporting the character of the former Ontario Reformatory lands.</p>		<p>result of overgrown foliage, the quarry has defined the character of the area throughout the nineteenth and twentieth century (AECOM, 2021:58).</p>		
8. The properties have contextual value because they are physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to each other.	Y	The property at 785 York Road contains heritage attributes that are physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to each other and to their surroundings. The organization of the property as a whole into a hierarchy of spaces, with the public grounds at the front, the main detention complex at the centre and support and work areas located behind and to the sides of the main complex speak to the physical, functional, visual and historical links.	Y	<p>The Matthews farmhouse at 919 York Road is visually and historically linked to the adjacent Ontario Reformatory cultural heritage landscape at 785 York Road.</p> <p>The stone shed behind the Matthews farmhouse at 919 York Road has contextual value because it is functionally, visually and historically linked to the Matthews farmhouse and to the adjacent Ontario Reformatory cultural heritage landscape at 785 York Road.</p> <p>The stone gate at 919 York Road is visually and historically</p>	Y	The property is functionally and historically linked to its surroundings as the limestone from the quarry at 80 Dunlop Drive was utilized as building material in Allan’s Mill and distillery in the nineteenth century and the Ontario Reformatory in the twentieth century, both significant heritage sites in Guelph (AECOM, 2021:58).	Y	328 Victoria Road South has contextual value as it is physically, functionally and historically linked to the Ontario Reformatory property at 785 York Road through the presence of the railway, spur line, wood trestle bridge, and “The Rocks” quarry on the east side of the Eramosa River. Limestone for building and road gravel was quarried from this area, transported via the railway and used throughout Guelph during the nineteenth century.



		785 York Road		919 York Road		80 Dunlop Drive		328 Victoria Road South
				linked to the adjacent Ontario Reformatory lands.				
9. The properties have contextual value because they are defined by, planned around or are themselves a landmark.	Y	The location of the Ontario Reformatory detention area at the top of a hill with open areas and clear sight lines around the main detention complex represents a planned landmark in Guelph. The Ontario Reformatory is also a landmark in the city as a former institution of Provincial significance as well as a natural sanctuary. Public engagement with individuals and groups within Guelph and the broader region demonstrate a deep connection with the Ontario Reformatory lands at 785 York Road, some using it as a focal point for milestones in their lives.	Y	The stone gate at 919 York Road is a landmark indicating a former north east entrance and roadway connection to the Ontario Reformatory at 785 York Road.	N	At present, the quarry within 80 Dunlop Drive is not clearly visible from vantage points in the surrounding area and the general public is not familiar with its presence. As such, the property is not currently considered to be a landmark in Guelph.	N	328 Victoria Road South is not considered a landmark in the City of Guelph.

8 Results of Cultural Heritage Evaluation

Following an evaluation of the four properties that comprise the Ontario Reformatory HCD Study Area using the criteria of O. Reg. 569/22, it was determined that each of the properties contain heritage attributes that meet at least two or more of the nine criteria prescribed by the regulation.

In summary:

- 785 York Road was found to have design value or physical value, historical value or associative value, and contextual value, meeting a total of eight criteria;
- 919 York Road was found to have design value or physical value, historical value or associative value, and contextual value, meeting a total of eight criteria;
- 80 Dunlop Drive was found to have design value or physical value, historical value or associative value, and contextual value, meeting a total of five criteria; and
- 328 Victoria Road South was found to have historical value or associative value, and contextual value, meeting a total of three criteria.

As such, the Ontario Reformatory HCD Study Area exceeds the test for designation as a heritage conservation district under subsection 41 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act as prescribed by O. Reg. 569/22 as 100 per cent of the properties within the Study Area satisfy two or more of the nine criteria.



9 Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 HCD Boundary Recommendation

Provincial guidance in the Ontario Heritage Toolkit, Heritage Conservation Districts: A Guide to District Designation under the Ontario Heritage Act (2006) provides detailed considerations regarding the delineation of a district boundary. The following criteria are suggested when completing this process:

Historic Factors such as the boundary of an original settlement or an early planned community, concentrations of early buildings and sites;

Visual Factors determined by an architectural survey or changes in the visual character or topography of the area;

Physical Features such as man-made transportation corridors (railways and roadways), major open spaces, natural features (rivers, treelines and marshland), existing boundaries (walls, fences, embankments), gateways, entrances and vistas to and from a potential district;

Legal or Planning Factors which include less visible elements such as property or lot lines, land use designations in Official Plans or boundaries for particular uses or densities in the Zoning Bylaw, may also influence the delineation of the boundary, especially as they may affect its eventual legal description in the bylaw.

Application of these criteria to the Ontario Reformatory HCD Study Area is outlined in Table 4.

Table 4: Boundary Analysis

Criteria	Rationale
Historic Factors	<p>The proposed HCD boundary is centred on the Ontario Reformatory lands at 785 York Road, a Part IV designated property that has also been recognized as containing a Provincially significant cultural heritage landscape. The buildings and landscape features on this site date primarily from the early twentieth century and have clear ties to the function of the property, as a reformatory, hospital, and correctional facility.</p> <p>Landscape features within the property support these historical connections and include ponds, bridges, walls, plantings, circulation routes, and open spaces.</p>

Criteria	Rationale
	<p>Beyond the limits of the property at 785 York Road, several historical features, such as the quarries north of Stone Road East, the wooden trestle bridge crossing the Eramosa River, and the rail lines on the west side of the Eramosa River, all support the character of the area and provide important focal points for the proposed HCD.</p>
<p>Visual Factors</p>	<p>The generally cohesive, institutional character of the architectural style used throughout the Ontario Reformatory property is supported by the relationship of built features to the designed landscape that surrounds these structures. The landscape not only provides space between buildings on the property but also connects them in a landscape that reflects early twentieth-century philosophy and principles on landscape design.</p> <p>Built features outside the property at 785 York Road but within the proposed HCD boundary, such as 919 York Road, as well as the wood trestle bridge and concrete bowstring arch bridge, are visually congruent with the early twentieth-century architecture of the Ontario Reformatory property.</p> <p>The context of the area is characterized by a gently rolling topography south of the corner of York Road and Watson Parkway, with a rise in elevation toward where Stone Road crosses the Eramosa River. Water is a prevalent feature within the proposed HCD boundary, including the Eramosa River and Clythe Creek, human-made ponds at the north and wetlands on the west, south, and east sides of the area.</p> <p>Woodlands are located to the south and west of the boundary, though these are generally physically and visually inaccessible to the public. The farmland east of the proposed HCD boundary (outside the proposed boundary) and modern commercial, industrial, and residential land uses to the east, south and north do not support the character of the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD.</p>

Criteria	Rationale
<p>Physical Features</p>	<p>The proposed HCD boundary is generally bounded by transportation corridors on all sides. Beginning in the west corner of 785 York Road to the western portion of 919 York Road, the boundary then stretches southeast from the Guelph Legion property following the property line of 785 York Road and the north side of Dunlop Drive then following the property line around the Cargill plant. The boundary then travels inland from the Eramosa River to follow along the top of the quarry faces based on a buffer recommended by AECOM in their 2021 heritage impact assessment for the proposed Guelph Electric Transit and Fleet Facility. The boundary then follows the west side of the existing southern access road at 80 Dunlop Drive, continuing southwest along the north side of the Stone Road East right-of-way sweeping down to include McQuillan’s bowstring arch bridge before turning northwest along the east side of the Guelph Junction Railway right-of-way, then crossing the Eramosa River and rejoining the property boundary of 785 York Road. Lands beyond the transportation routes and physical boundaries were not found to support the character of the area, nor were the industrial and commercial land uses south of Dunlop Drive.</p>
<p>Legal or Planning Factors</p>	<p>All of the properties formally recognized (i.e., designated, listed) in the Study Area are located within, or partially within, the proposed HCD boundary, thus capturing the community value bestowed upon the resources. The Ontario Reformatory property at 785 York Road is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act and has been recognized as a Provincially significant cultural heritage landscape, and the Matthews farmhouse, shed and stone gates at 919 York Road have been listed (non-designated).</p> <p>Two areas of the proposed HCD boundary do not trace entire property lines as recommended in the Ontario Heritage Toolkit. The identified heritage attributes of the privately-owned property at 919 York Road and the City-owned property at 80 Dunlop Drive are located within the proposed HCD boundary. Should the HCD Study be approved, reference plans will be relied upon for these partial properties when determining the legal description for the HCD designation by-law. More detailed direction could be provided in the HCD Plan and Guidelines.</p> <p>The proposed HCD boundary is included entirely within the Guelph Innovation District (GID) Secondary Plan, which seeks to direct development within its boundaries to include policies that support climate-positive innovation, appropriate density, a small carbon</p>

Criteria	Rationale
	<p>footprint and provide for adaptive re-use of the historic reformatory complex.</p> <p>The Ontario Reformatory property was also identified in the City of Guelph’s Cultural Heritage Action Plan as a high-priority area that warrants review to ensure that cultural heritage resources within the lands are appropriately conserved.</p>

Following completion of an historical and character analysis, as well as public consultation, it has been determined that the Study Area boundary is not recommended as the Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary. Rather, a refined boundary is proposed and supported by the categories described in Table 4 above (see the Proposed HCD Boundary illustrated on Figure 17 in Appendix E). It is therefore recommended that the refined boundary is carried forward to become the Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary.

9.2 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The proposed Ontario Reformatory Heritage Conservation District (HCD) contains four properties: one entire parcel (785 York Road) and parts of three parcels (919 York Road, 80 Dunlop Drive, and 328 Victoria Road South). The district is located within a generally rectangular boundary bordered by York Road to the northwest, Watson Parkway South to the northeast, Stone Road East to the southeast, and the east side of the Guelph Junction Railway to the southwest. As the Ontario Reformatory property at 785 York Road has already been designated under section 29, Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act and is recognized as containing a Provincially significant cultural heritage landscape, some heritage attributes have been adapted from Statements of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest outlined in previous designation documents.

Design or Physical Value

The proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD has design or physical value as a unique example of an institutional landscape dating from the early twentieth century. A complex interplay between the landscape and built heritage resources contribute to the cultural heritage value of the area.

Central to the design value of the site is the collection of buildings created for the Ontario Reformatory, located in the north half of the proposed district. Many of the older buildings are currently designated under section 29, Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act and others listed as non-designated properties under section 27 of the Act. The site is also recognized as containing a Provincially significant cultural heritage landscape. The main buildings consist of Willowbank Hall (the Engineer’s residence); the Superintendent’s Residence; a two-and-a-half storey Beaux-Arts style Administration building; two three-storey cell blocks; three three-storey dormitories; a tower corridor; a



large dining hall; a large three-storey, concrete and stone industrial workshop within a grouping of industrial buildings (including the Powerhouse building); and a greenhouse complex. The buildings are varied but include limestone, concrete, steel, red brick and corrugated metal. Much of the stone used in the buildings and landscape features was quarried from within the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary.

The Matthews farmhouse, located at 919 York Road, supports the character of the area through its design and materials. The building consists of a single-storey stone farmhouse with a hipped roof, constructed about 1860. A stone gate feature provides entry to the property along a lane that enters from York Road. The prevalence of stone in many of the structures, and the connection to the quarries located within the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary, underscores the importance of the material in supporting the character of the area.

Several early twentieth-century bridges are located within the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary, including a wood trestle rail bridge crossing the Eramosa River and leading to the Ontario Reformatory property, and a concrete bowstring arch bridge (McQuillan's bridge) located over the Eramosa River beside Stone Road East. These structures are monuments to the importance of transportation connections to the Ontario Reformatory and also reflect the period of the institution's inception.

Landscape features also contribute substantially to the design or physical value of the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD. The landscape that fronts York Road is ornamental in nature and extends from the road right-of-way to the complex of buildings that formed the nucleus of the Ontario Reformatory site. The landscape is gently sloping and rises up to the centre of the property, featuring human-made ponds and watercourses as well as a designed landscape that includes lawns, trees, gardens, and stone walls.

Historical or Associative Value

The proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD possesses cultural heritage value or interest due to its association with the Ontario Reformatory, the foundation of which has influenced many of the built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscape features within the district boundary.

The Ontario Reformatory remains one of Canada's largest and most intact examples of a correctional institution. Designed to reflect late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century concepts of penal reform, the Ontario Reformatory's design was meant to embody the philosophy of rehabilitation rather than incarceration. The design is also strongly associated with John Lyle, one of Canada's premier architects known for his Beaux-Arts style.

The concept of reform extended to the landscape elements that continue to define the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD. These include the organization of areas for farming, industry, and recreation. Many of the individual landscape elements (such as built structures and ponds) were constructed through prison labour, a practice drawn from the theory that outdoor work, such as agriculture and industry, would have a positive effect on inmates' behaviour while also providing marketable products that could help financially sustain the facility.

To the south of the Ontario Reformatory building complex is an area referred to historically as “The Rocks” quarries used for material extraction prior to the twentieth century, a practice that continued through the use of inmate labour. The Rocks was used for more than industry, providing Victorian and Edwardian-era residents of Guelph and beyond with a location for recreational activities such as picnics, boating, and camping. These activities centred around enjoyment of the natural and designed landscape, activities still practiced within the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD.

Contextual Value

The proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD has cultural heritage value or interest because it is a local and Provincial landmark.

The properties within the proposed HCD boundary have contextual value as their heritage attributes are important in defining, maintaining and supporting the extant character of the former Ontario Reformatory. The proposed HCD area contains heritage attributes that are physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to each other and to their surroundings. The Ontario Reformatory is a landmark in Guelph as a former institution of Provincial significance as well as a natural sanctuary. Public engagement with individuals and groups within Guelph and the broader region demonstrate a deep connection with the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD, some using it as a focal point for milestones in their lives.

Heritage Attributes

Heritage attributes that support the cultural heritage value or interest of the Ontario Reformatory HCD include, but may not be limited to, the list below. This list should be read in concert with the more detailed inventory and description of heritage attributes included in the second list in the Property Information Database in Appendix C and illustrated on Figures 11 to 16 in Appendix D.

Ontario Reformatory HCD area:

- Organization of the area as a whole into a hierarchy of spaces and functional uses;
- Location of the main Reformatory complex at the top of a hill with open areas and clear sight lines;
- Clustered thematic uses;
- Interconnected historic buildings;
- Functional qualities of the HCD area that are associated with the prison use including the placement of the Administration Building and an internal loop system of basement level and above-ground passages between buildings providing alternative access and observation points for staff;
- Quadrangle arrangement of the main structures resembling an educational institution;



- Beaux-Arts design attributed to architect John M. Lyle and the City Beautiful movement;
- Residential appearance of Willowbank Hall (formerly the Engineer's Residence) and the Superintendent's Residence (formerly the Ontario Board of Parole building);
- Public and internal road and trail patterns within the HCD boundary;
- Ornamental landscape features including the stone walls, fences, stairs, gates, terraced gardens, gate posts, and bridges;
- Mature tree plantings;
- Ponds and watercourses; and
- Reformatory wood trestle railway bridge over the Eramosa River.

919 York Road (Matthews farmhouse):

- Single-storey stone residence with hipped roof;
- Stone shed outbuilding; and
- Stone gate on York Road leading to Matthews farmhouse and the original north access road to the Reformatory buildings.

The Rocks:

- Former Reformatory quarry area (now part of 80 Dunlop Drive) consisting of three sites and remnant mining infrastructure.

McQuillan's Bridge

- Single-span concrete bowstring arch bridge carrying a footpath over the Eramosa River; and
- "1916" date stamp located on the cross brace.

9.3 Identified Issues and Challenges

Some issues and challenges related to the designation of the Ontario Reformatory HCD were identified over the course of the project:

- As of January 7, 2023, O. Reg. 9/06 was replaced by the new O. Reg. 569/22: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest brought into full force by subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022. O. Reg. 569/22 now requires that an area of a municipality may be designated through a by-law as a heritage conservation district under subsection 41 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act if at least 25 per cent of the properties within the defined area satisfy two or more of the nine criteria prescribed by the new regulation. Results of an evaluation in Section 7 indicate the Ontario



Reformatory HCD Study Area exceeds the test for designation as a heritage conservation district as prescribed by O. Reg. 569/22 as 100 per cent of the properties within the proposed boundary satisfy two or more of the nine criteria.

- Fieldwork was carried out during Spring and early Summer (between the months of April to May); the site may hold different attributes, wildlife activity, and pedestrian patterns in the summer, fall, and winter months.
- Two areas of the proposed HCD boundary do not trace entire property lines as recommended in the Ontario Heritage Toolkit. The identified heritage attributes of the privately-owned property at 919 York Road and the City-owned property at 80 Dunlop Drive are located within the proposed HCD boundary. Should the HCD Study be approved, reference plans will be relied upon for these partial properties when determining the legal description for the HCD designation by-law. More detailed direction could be provided in the HCD Plan and Guidelines.

9.4 Recommended Conservation Approach

The proposed boundary for the Ontario Reformatory Heritage Conservation District aligns with the elements of a HCD as described in provincial guidance. In particular, the Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary includes:

- **A framework of structured elements:** The proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary includes major natural features that form a cohesive landscape, including water courses, circulation routes, and built features that together form a recognizable whole.
- **A sense of visual coherence:** The built form and designed landscape within the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary conveys a coherent sense of time and place.
- **A distinctiveness:** The proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary area is clearly distinguished from its neighbouring areas through its twentieth century designed and natural landscapes reflecting the City Beautiful movement as well as its institutional and residential built form.

As described above, the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary area fulfills the provincial elements identified as central to the character of a prospective heritage conservation district. WSP therefore recommends that the City of Guelph proceed with the completion of a Heritage Conservation District Plan and Guidelines for the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary area.

9.5 HCD Designation Steps

In order to designate an area as a heritage conservation district (HCD) under section 41, Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act, a HCD Plan and Guidelines is required and must include the following:



- a) A statement of the objectives to be achieved in designating the area as a heritage conservation district;
- b) A statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the heritage conservation district;
- c) A description of the heritage attributes of the heritage conservation district and of properties in the district;
- d) Policy statements, guidelines and procedures for achieving the stated objectives and managing change in the heritage conservation district; and,
- e) A description of the alterations or classes of alterations that are minor in nature and that the owner of property in the heritage conservation district may carry out or permit to be carried out on any part of the property, other than the interior of any structure or building on the property, without obtaining a permit under section 42. 2005, c. 6, s. 31 (2009).

9.6 HCD Plan and Guidelines

As a result of the planning review, historical research, character analysis, and consultation, WSP recommends the City of Guelph proceed with the completion of a Heritage Conservation District Plan and Guidelines for the proposed Ontario Reformatory Heritage Conservation District.

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**A PUBLIC OPEN
HOUSE #1
QUESTIONS &
PUBLIC OPEN
HOUSE #2
SURVEY**

Public Open House No. 1 Questions	Responses
We thought that Council has approved designation under part 4 and part 5 heritage designation. Why only acknowledge part 4?	Council has approved a heritage conservation bylaw for the property (785 York Road), which is currently owned by the Province and managed by Infrastructure Ontario. The red boundary around the Study Area image, as shown on the PowerPoint slides, shows the area that is designated under Part IV. In addition, Council has given direction to staff to carry out a Heritage Conservation District Study under Part V of the Heritage Act. At this time, nothing has been approved as part of this study which is why Part V was not mentioned as an existing designation.
Is any of the study area still owned by the province?	Yes, 785 York Road is owned by the Province.
Will we be invited to focus groups or active conversation? how do we go about this and possibly invite others?	We are hoping to gather feedback from the community in many ways. We would like to encourage people to visit the Have Your Say page to provide input using the Stories tool and Places tool. The Stories tool allows people to share their stories about their connections to the property. The Places tool allows people to place pins on a map of the Study Area and post comments to demonstrate specific locations that express value or hold significance to them. Community members are encouraged to subscribe to the Have Your Say page to receive project updates and hear about more opportunities to provide input. They can also email a member of the project team to ask questions and provide comments/stories about the property.
What happens if the Province decides to sell all or part of the site prior to completion of the study?	As mentioned, the Province owns the part of the Study Area that is known as 785 York Road. If the Province decides to sell that portion of the property, in its entirety or in part, a purchaser would be required to enter into a Heritage Conservation easement agreement under the Heritage Designation bylaw.
The ponds have resonated as a touchstone for residents, but I have heard that the city environmental planners want them filled in. Is this true?	These ponds have all been identified as heritage attributes in the heritage bylaw. This means that the ponds, as they were created and how they have evolved, are seen as a significant part of the cultural heritage landscape. The ponds have also been identified as provincially significant features by the Province. There are many different interests in these features of the property - environmental planning may have an interest in returning the ponds to a more naturalized state, but discussions will need to take place with key partners and community members before any decisions are made. It's important to emphasize that the future of the ponds will focus on balancing the natural environment and cultural heritage value.
If the GID provides guidance for adaptive reuse - how will the landscapes and vistas of the OR lands be protected under PART V?	The policies and guidelines in the Ontario Reformatory HCD Plan will provide direction on the adaptive reuse of the existing building stock as well as mitigative direction to reduce impacts to landscapes and vistas on the site, should the project proceed to the Plan phase.
Does the province support the proposed heritage district designation under Part V of the OHA?	Yes, Infrastructure Ontario has indicated that the Province has no objections to the Heritage Conservation District Study.
Does the Province, as landowner, have to abide by any city designation of a heritage district? And have they the right to appeal any City designation of a HCD?	The Province does have the ability to appeal a purposed Heritage Conservation District. We have had positive response from the Province regarding our project, and while carrying out the Individual Part IV designation.
How much impact does this study have on buyer of the property/the province since they are the owner?	There are certain conditions that must be met by future owners of the land. Any new owner would be required to abide by the individual heritage designation bylaw and any future heritage district plan if one is put into place. Future owners will also be required to enter into a heritage conservation easement agreement with the City of Guelph which would help to guide future development of the property. The City's Guelph Innovation District Secondary Plan will also be a guiding policy for the future of the area.
How would you register then because when you sign up and list a postal code outside Guelph it doesn't allow it? I know people who have tried.	When registering for the Have Your Say page and inputting your postal code, wait for the dropdown menu to appear and select the appropriate postal code. We understand that the impacts of the Reformatory Lands spread across many communities, so we will be reading stories and comments from all participants, regardless of their postal code.

Public Open House No. 1 Questions	Responses
<p>If this is not about development, I think I'm missing the point of this. There is a physical building and room to do a bit more (not housing) but for example, an outside music concert area that's super basic (simpler version of the Molson amphitheater). So at which point do we discuss this. This land could be multipurpose while conserving the land and the overall general intention.</p>	<p>These types of concerns would have been discussed during the GID Secondary Planning process.</p>
<p>What kind of natural values are considered in this sort of heritage designation?</p>	<p>In the list of heritage attributes that are already protected in the individual designation of the property, the landscape includes the ornamental landscape (i.e., front yard to the Reformatory buildings). The road system, the stone walls, the ponds and watercourses are all identified as heritage attributes in this designation. The cultural heritage landscape involves the buildings and also the human-made landscape that surrounds the buildings.</p>
<p>Are you aware of the work currently being done by Yorklands Green Hub and their ongoing community engagement on the site? Could you comment on potential conflicts between the Guelph Innovation District Plan and preserving "Yorklands".</p>	<p>The interests of the Yorklands Green Hub were discussed throughout the engagement process and no conflict was identified.</p>
<p>Can you expand on what you mean by "connections"? Maybe with an example.</p>	<p>Connections are referring to what interactions and experiences you have had with the land, site, and area.</p>
<p>I didn't get a chance to write in. Could I send an email later tonight?</p>	<p>Yes, community members are welcome to email the project team to ask questions or provide comments/stories about the property using the Have Your Say page.</p>
<p>Is there a map that shows Part IV that is already designated versus the area under consideration for Part V?</p>	<p>Yes, a map can be found in the slides as well as at Guelph.ca/heritage</p>
<p>Regarding the built aspects of the property, what criteria would be used to determine whether or not they would be salvaged? Are these purely structural in nature?</p>	<p>The parts that are under the Part IV designation are already currently protected. Structures outside of the current Part IV will be protected under Part V of the OHA. To determine the value of structural components, we would look at their historical significance and contextual/design value as opposed to their structural integrity. Contextual value is really important in this situation as many of the buildings part of the Reformatory Lands are connected to a series of buildings that may have similar materials, designs, and uses.</p>
<p>how can resident community members gain an invite to join the citizen committee if they're interested in contributing?</p>	<p>Residents are encouraged to provide input using the virtual engagement tools and by attending the public open houses. The Project Team will be reaching out to specific community members who may have a specific interest or involvement with the site to obtain more input. If you feel that you have more input to add, please email the project team.</p>
<p>Who would "own" the heritage place and who would take care of the heritage place moving forward?</p>	<p>This property is owned by the Province of Ontario and managed by Infrastructure Ontario.</p>
<p>Is the province allowed to sell it before all of the reports have been completed?</p>	<p>785 York Road is owned by the Province, but that is the only portion of the property of the Study Area for this Heritage Conservation District that is owned by the province. If the Province decides to sell that property in its entirety or in part there, the individual Heritage Designation Bylaw is in effect. And in fact, the Province requires the purchaser of any or all of that property to enter into a heritage conservation easement agreement as well, involving the conservation of the cultural heritage value of that property.</p>
<p>is Mr. Robinson speaking about buildings only or is there anything under part iv which is protected beyond individual buildings?</p>	<p>785 York Road, the entire real property, and all of the heritage attributes that are identified in the Heritage Designation Bylaw, are protected under Part IV of the Heritage Act. The heritage designation extends to the road system, field walls, ponds, water courses, and other manmade landscaping surrounding the buildings.</p>
<p>Is there a plan to fill in the man-made ponds?</p>	<p>The Part IV of designation, or the individual property designation, for 785 York Road includes within its heritage attributes the large ponds that were created or dug out with inmate or prison labor in the 1930s. So these features, the large and small ponds, have all been identified as heritage attributes in the designating bylaw.</p>

Public Open House No. 1 Questions	Responses
Do you anticipate that the study results will be presented to Council before the municipal election this fall?	The intention is to present the results of the Study as soon as possible, and preferably to Council before the end of the current Council term, though this will be dependent on timing. The study will be presented as an information report to demonstrate the work that has been completed and the recommendations that have been developed.
Will we be able to access and share this meeting recording with some community members who were not able to be present tonight?	Yes, a link to the video will be posted on the Have Your Say Project Page and on the City's YouTube Channel.
What is the impact of York Rd rebuild proposal on Clythes Creek?	This will be addressed through the Environmental Assessment currently being completed for the York Road project.
How does the river fit in to the study?	The river is such an important natural / geographic aspect of the Study Area. It plays its part in likely all of the time periods that the consultants are considering. It is a form of transportation and especially in the theme that Joel has outlined, recreation. It is so important in understanding the cultural heritage value of the Ontario Reformatory District Study area. This Study Area isn't just about the reformatory, it's about the surrounding area of the designated buildings. So canoeing, boating, river travel has always been a significant part of life in this part of the land.
If I am correct, I believe the long stretches of dry-stone walls are not considered 'protected', only the ones near the waterfalls near York road for example, is this still so?	The system of walls of field walls, ponds, and water courses are identified as heritage attributes and they are also protected in the designating bylaw.
Is all of the input that was submitted last year included as part of this current study or are you only considering what is done within this "Have your say" exercise?	Clarification is required regarding the previous study being referenced. The "Have your say" exercise is related to the Ontario Reformatory HCD Study.
Will the designated heritage boundary allow or not allow new buildings?	The proposed district boundary would allow for new development consistent with the policies and guidelines contained within the HCD Plan & Guidelines, should council approve its completion and adoption.
Some of the land is not suitable for development, yet they are steaming with wildlife, and they have mature trees, I think that should be considered for conservation area. Obviously the bodies of water would be important to keep.	The Heritage Conservation District Study is about balancing the natural environment and its needs and conserving cultural heritage value.
How many years does a process of this scope typically take?	There is no typical timeline to complete the Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan as each project differs in context and complexity. This project is anticipated to take about 18 months to 2 years.
Will the landmark 1917 Toronto Suburban Railway line be considered within the boundaries, as it was the paramount electric interurban railway in North America in its day?	If the railway that's being referred to is the Guelph Junction Railway, that was chosen as the western limit of the Heritage District Study Area. That is within privately owned property actually within Block Plan Area one of the Guelph Innovation District Secondary Plan, on the west side of the Eramosa river. But as the map image indicates, the east side of that railway line is the western limit of the heritage district Study Area. It currently constitutes the boundary of the Study Area, but whether or not it will or will not be included is yet to be determined definitively.
In creating boundaries it seems that future use based on historical connections and importance should be a consideration but I think I heard you say that you don't want future use in the commentaries? Please clarify	Similar to a Part IV designation, the purpose of a Part V designation is to identify cultural heritage attributes and conserve those attributes within the Study Area. A Heritage Conservation District Plan typically includes design guidelines but the guidelines are not exhaustive and they do not direct the future use of the area. The Study focuses on the proactive protection of the Study Area as opposed to planning for potential uses in the future. During the study phase, we are gathering stories to understand the cultural context of the site. Discussions about what comes next really emerges during later phases.
Speaking for myself, this project is very close to my heart but I was made aware about this Open House just last week, so you are saying 2 weeks to give feedback to this open house phase 1, when will be the phase 2?	Public feedback is opened until June 22, 2022 at 11:59pm. The next public open house will be hosted later this summer. Please subscribe to this webpage to receive project updates and upcoming public information sessions. https://www.haveyoursay.guelph.ca/reformatory-district

Public Open House No. 1 Questions	Responses
<p>I will repeat. I have people who have tried to sign up and have been disallowed because they are outside of Guelph. Can you slowly specifically explain how these people can engage on the site? Do they skip specifically to Guelph Reformatory project? And will their stories be valued the same?</p>	<p>Residents outside of Guelph can sign up for the engagement HQ platform! When you enter in your postal code, wait for the dropdown menu below to pop up and click on the postal code that you are entering. It is not a text entry.</p> <p>Each story is different and they will not be valued more or less than another person's entry. It is about your personal interactions and experience with the site and Study Area. A Heritage Conservation District Study is about the stories people hold and the connections people have with the land, with the site, with the area. It is definitely a significant part of what we're doing here, which is why we're engaging in this conversation with the community, because we want to hear your stories. We want to know about your connections with this area. And we want to make sure that we are taking a full accounting of what this area means to the residents of Guelph, to the people that have come before, and honoring that as we move forward, if there's the decision to move forward with a plan for Heritage Conservation District Plan.</p>
<p>Would you please explain what plans for an operations campus the city has on this site? Where would it be on the map and what is its purpose?</p>	<p>We are aware of the development of an operations campus on city-owned land nearby the study area, which we will be including in our project. Our review also identifies current municipal objectives and strategies and how that may apply to the potential Heritage Conservation District. So this information will be used to help kind of guide the development of future guidelines for development.</p>
<p>Road widening conflict or be in accord with the HCD....what is the decision process as to what process prevails?</p>	<p>The road system are identified as heritage attributes in the study. Roads surrounding the Study Area will be discussed and considered to ensure that the design is integrated with the current heritage characteristics and features.</p>
<p>The old Quarry is very interesting and significant.</p>	<p>Public comment - no response needed</p>
<p>Historically, the grounds were kept manicured and pristine. If the intent is to leave the ground natural then it really does not match the historic use.</p>	<p>Any manmade landscaping elements and features are designed to match the current heritage component and features.</p>
<p>How much weight do our stories hold in the study?</p>	<p>A Heritage Conservation District Study is about the stories people hold and the connections people have with the land, with the site, with the area. It is definitely a significant part of what we're doing here, which is why we're engaging in this conversation with the community, because we want to hear your stories. We want to know about your connections with this area. And we want to make sure that we are taking a full accounting of what this area means to the residents of Guelph, to the people that have come before, and honoring that as we move forward, if there's the decision to move forward with a plan for Heritage Conservation District plan. Stories matter in this process because stories are integral when we're thinking about heritage.</p>
<p>Why are the buildings being allowed to deteriorate? Shouldn't they receive minimal maintenance by the province? Can they be required to follow requirements to not allow the deterioration of the elements designated under Part IV?</p>	<p>This question would be best directed to the City.</p>
<p>How does current use factor into this? The former gymnasium area/shooting area is this used for training with police and so currently.</p>	<p>The project team would like to gain a strong understanding of how people are interacting and connecting with the site today. Residents are encouraged to provide input using the virtual engagement tools on the Have Your Say page, by attending the public open houses, or emailing the project team.</p>
<p>Could it be that we can add more heritage land, besides the one that has already been designated?</p>	<p>It's up to the consultants to make their recommendation on the boundary, whether the boundary should be as it's presented in the presentation e or whether it should be smaller or larger. Public input is an important aspect to determine the boundary area. We really want to get a sense from the community as to what areas should be included and what areas are perceived to contribute to the landscape as a whole. The Part V designation gives us the opportunity to not think of things just at a property level. It gives us the opportunity to include larger landscapes and really understand that interplay between all the elements. An essential component of that is really understanding how the community feels about it.</p>

Public Open House No. 1 Questions	Responses
But the stories have to be backed up with historical data right?	The history of the site is something that we will be identifying and recording in order to better understand the property. But one of the balances of heritage and heritage versus history is, really that heritage is not just about the past, it's about how we currently interpret the past, how we celebrate it, and how we interact with it. Our expectation and hope now is really to get a better understanding of how all of you interact with the site, how all of you understand the importance of the site, how the site's history and its current layout, how you interact with it, what you find important, where you find those things important within the site itself.
So, in this context does "protected" include being maintained? Or does it mean not destroyed or changed?	Yes, the heritage elements within the study area will be maintained to keep the current heritage components.
If the former railway trestle bridge was included in the Part 5 designation what restrictions might be imposed if it would be repurposed for a pedestrian bridge?	A Heritage Impact Assessment would likely be completed to assess the impacts of the adaptive re-use to a pedestrian bridge. Mitigation recommendations would be provided to conserve the bridge's identified heritage attributes.
How much does quantity of stories matter? Or is it more about the content contained in each story?	A Heritage Conservation District Study is about the stories people hold and the connections people have with the land, with the site, with the area. We want to know about your connections with this area. And we want to make sure that we are taking a full accounting of what this area means to the residents of Guelph, to the people that have come before, and honoring that as we move forward, if there's the decision to move forward with a plan for Heritage Conservation District Plan. Stories matter in this process because stories are integral when we're thinking about heritage. We are looking for your personal interactions and experiences with this area. You can write as many stories as you like and provide as much information as you desire. Each story brings a different value to the study area.
Does a heritage designation have any power to ensure owners look after (and don't neglect) heritage attributes — buildings, landscape features, etc.?	Yes, the Heritage Designation Bylaw requires all the property to enter into a heritage conservation easement agreement as well as involving the conservation of the cultural heritage value of that property.
What prevents bias from interfering in the evaluation process from all parties involved?	All professionals involved in the evaluation process are members of professional bodies that establish and maintain codes of ethics and practices that guide our work.
Is the Matthews house included in the Part IV designation now?	It's within 919 York Road. Council has published its intention to designate that property or the heritage attributes of that property, but there has been no final decision made as far as the designation of that property
How will the request for stories be further advertised? An ad in the Tribune? Social media? Most people don't know about the request.	The project is on the Have Your Say page. It's on the Heritage Guelph page. It's being promoted on social media. The most important and the most significant way that people find out about these types of projects is through word of mouth. So we really invite you to have that conversation with people that you know have that connection to the site. Please continue to share it with your networks.
The stone gates for the entrance to the Matthews farm appear to be inside the map on Pg 21. Are the gates protected already then?	Council has published its intention to designate Matthews Farmhouse or the heritage attributes of that property, but there has been no final decision made as far as the designation of that property.
what is right now heritage designated area?	The designated area is shown on the map with the red line in the presentation is the Part IV designation that currently exists. The study area is located in Guelph's east end, generally at 785 York Road. The study area is bounded by York Road, Watson Parkway, Stone Road, and the Guelph Junction Railway. And it includes built features as well as naturalized landscape features. The Part V designation can comprise numerous properties, and include landscape, natural, and built elements. It can encompass a whole range of different types of elements that all kind of come together and create some sort of cohesive whole.
Can the study area be "bumped out" to include McQuillan's Bridge? I never considered it because it wasn't part of the "reformatory Story" but it is a significant part of the history.	The study area expands to include McQuillan's Bridge. It is already protected under its own individual designation bylaw.

A Heritage Conservation District is meant to represent an interconnected place with cultural meaning. Do you feel the boundary as proposed achieves this? Why/why not?	Do the heritage character areas represent distinct places within the broader boundary? If so, why? If not, why not?	How much do you agree with including this character area within the proposed boundary?	How much do you agree with including this character area within the proposed boundary?	How much do you agree with including this character area within the proposed boundary?	How much do you agree with including this character area within the proposed boundary?	How much do you agree with including this character area within the proposed boundary?	How much do you agree with including this character area within the proposed boundary?	How much do you agree with including this character area within the proposed boundary?	Do you feel that all of the important cultural heritage features have been included in the boundary? If so, why? If not, why not?	Do you have any other comments you would like to share with the project team?
All buildings and stone work of the correctional facility are included.	Yes, Land and buildings on property and be used for recreational and/or educational purposes for the public	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Yes	
Yes! I love the proposed boundaries. I wish the old Jaycee Park where ball diamonds used to be were included in this but it still gets the job done.	Yes.	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Yes. I do wish the meadow area bordering the west side of York Road were included as well, since those fields are home to many bird species.	
I believe that the boundary includes the majority of the land that has an interconnected meaning. I presume the portion of land that is the Jacobs Park is already "protected". Why was the wetland on the corner of Watson and Durkop included? It seems to be a contiguous part of the Yorklands property and the water it includes.	Yes, with the exception of the wetlands mentioned above that appear contiguous with area E.	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	With the exception of the contiguous wetlands, yes.	I think it would be wonderful to protect the cultural integrity of these lands. I had not walked them before the recent open house and was impressed by the views, the buildings, and the potential to develop and preserve open spaces for the people of Guelph to appreciate. The history of this area is unique and I think some sort of museo-ethnological activity such as has been suggested on this website would be amazing. That we have such a unique location in Guelph and that is so poorly recognized and presented to and for the public is a shame.
Yes I do. I notice that the main areas of heritage significance are included in the boundaries as shown. e.g. buildings, ponds, stone walls, quarry, etc.	Yes they do. Each area is culturally important and contributes heritage value to the whole area.	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	The main areas of cultural heritage value are included to the extent of my knowledge.	The Cultural Heritage value of the Old Reformatory lands should be indisputable. I think there is tremendous cultural heritage value here now and for future generations. The buildings are of architectural importance and have historic value. Similarly, the stone walls and the ponds have cultural heritage value. Many people in Guelph and the Province of Ontario see value in the lands as they exist today - they should remain in the Public Trust so they continue to be accessible to all.
Yes because the key historical and natural elements are preserved	Yes	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Yes this seems to be a complete list of the most commonly recognized features	It is important we protect these natural and historical elements for the future of this neighborhood, our city and province.
yes	yes	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Agree	Agree	yes	This is an ideal setting for the city, province and federal gov. to take a pause of incarceration and fear and through reconciliation make an indigenous healing and community centre with sufficient land to allow GROWING AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AND POSSIBLY GATHERING OF MEDICINES. Our local indigenous population needs such a space but has not got the resources to make it happen. City and gov. can and should!
No. It is way too small. How can one "protect" and have neighbouring areas overrun by human activity? In order to have a heritage area you need an enormous "buffer" zone. You can't protect natural heritage and build a subdivision next door.		Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Yes.	This appears to be an unnecessary step. When it was decided that the district would fall under a 4 & 5 Heritage designation, it meant the entire area. Why these zones? Just designate the entire area heritage and get on with it, and while you're at it tell the Fusion Home neighbours to back off. The work they have already done around the area is altering the natural heritage contained in the heritage designated area. Exposing the surrounding area to environmental changes alters the ecosystem of the heritage area you're so desperately trying to protect. This is talking before it has even begun.
Yes. The boundaries are defined by roads and commercial areas.	Yes. Especially the reformatory's main building, the 2 man made ponds and the quarry are well known historical landmarks in Guelph. On top, the ecological and recreational values are very high (which might not be a decision criteria for the Heritage Conservation District Study).	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Yes, the area contains unique landmarks and the landmarks are interconnected by paths. I do not think Guelph has any other area that could be compared to this.	Beside the unique historical landmarks the area has a very high ecological and recreational value (which unfortunately might not be a decision criteria for the approval process.)
Yes. It is park area used by the public.	A bit arbitrary, but don't care.	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Yes. Covers the area used by the public and in the public interest.	Please re-purpose this in the public interest. DO NOT allow this space to be redeveloped for condos etc. Parkland, cultural centre, performance space, educational centre ideally. Affordable public use.
Wetlands bordering Cytbe Creek and Watson are excluded and should be included within the boundary. These locations are parts of the landscape, and provide connection to the past and future.	Yes, main key characteristics are represented.	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree		
I wish it expands more to cover all the way to Victoria rd	Yes	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Yes	
I largely agree with the revised boundary though I did prefer the larger area almost as originally proposed. I feel that the lands associated with Carjill should be included.	I feel like areas B, C, D are probably more linked than distinctly different. A, E, F are clearly distinct and I agree with their designation as such.	Strongly agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Probably yes.	
		Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	I believe so. I do think it needs maintenance to preserve but it is a part of our city's and world's history and should be something that stays. If it isn't it will just be built over and we don't need anymore homes, we need parks and trees and places to explore and appreciate.	
To an extent, yes. Old stone walls, foundations, and structures are scattered throughout this area. It is a common hiking area for local residents. It certainly has a legacy, demonstrated in the physical alterations of the landscape done some time ago, and a culture, as every hour of daylight sees several visitors in this small district.	The outlined character boundaries are accurate to what structures and land use has existed in the past, the majority of those functions now defunct and are considered historic uses. Some of these areas are unclear as public or private spaces, which tends to direct visitors towards Character Areas A and B.	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Cybe Creek beyond the railway is not included within the boundary. This creek passes directly by FDI. An assessment whether it should be included in the District should be undertaken. In particular, it would be wise to discuss the importance of this area with First Nations (Messasages of the Credit among others) before the opportunity to protect it is missed.	An assessment of whether it would be desirable for the plaza containing the Ethnic Supermarket and the Real Deal Sports Bar and Billiards to connect with the District should also be undertaken, particularly in the capacity of developing a cyclist- and pedestrian-friendly residential district. If future residential development is expected to border the District on the opposing sides, it would make sense to improve the accessibility of this area to non-motorists by providing a path through the District. Sufficient pedestrian walkway lighting would be necessary to discourage illicit recreational activities, and some police presence would likely be necessary during the transition period towards a more "formal" park. A challenge to this idea is presented by the presence of private railway land. The possibility of a pedestrian bridge or tunnel could circumvent this challenge.
If these areas were private properties that were strongly maintained, they'd more closely resemble the heritage structures in the City of Guelph's downtown core. This does not discount the importance of these areas and structures, rather it demonstrates the opportunity to preserve cultural and green spaces as the City identifies development. It is well known that green spaces, particularly green corridors, increase land valuation, and as these areas are developed, would be residents will seek access to this level of green and cultural space.		Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree		Additionally, York Road is unpleasant/dangerous to travel down in anything but a motor vehicle. The success of this project will necessitate some degree of improvement to the York Road infrastructure - at a minimum it should be noted that York is an extremely unpleasant road to drive down. For those traveling by foot or by bicycle, York has a gravel shoulder on both sides until it crosses Victoria. It is somewhat walk-able for the able-bodied, non-travelers to those living with disability, and hazardous to bicycle. With no curb, no delineation between the road and the (old-faded) pedestrian zone exists, which makes for a treacherous walk as motorists are aggressive in the York at Victoria intersection. Cycling is dangerous along this road, as there is little room for safe cycling among motorists who treat cyclists as road adversaries, and thus cyclists must either compete for road space or incur harm to their bicycles by driving on uneven, bumpy, gravel shoulders with many sharp rocks.
I am unsure that a prison has cultural meaning. This is an amazing greenspace that could be repurposed in a City that lacks sports fields and open spaces. The buildings can retain their heritage look - but again have new purpose.	IT seems to.	Neither agree not disagree	Neither agree not disagree	Agree	Neither agree not disagree	Neither agree not disagree	Agree	Agree	IT seems to.	Please consider the size of this space, and uses that could incorporate into the current field and buildings. There are sports organizations looking for homes - ball field maintain green space and could use stone, sheds etc as useable spaces. With such limited resources in Guelph - this could be a great incorporation while respecting the history of the area.
		Neither agree not disagree	Neither agree not disagree	Agree	Neither agree not disagree	Neither agree not disagree	Agree	Agree		I'm not sure about the boundaries. What I do see is some fragmented wetlands which should not be isolated from the whole area. Protect as much green space and wetlands as you can. We can never get them back.
Yes the district as described encapsulates the cultural area as dominated by the historical reformatory building. Should it not include this?	Not certain if these areas includes the historical hospital site dating First World War behind current main reformatory building. Should it not include this?	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree		Have not seen any mention of former Speedwell hospital. As an RN and my husband a veteran, we feel this building holds strong cultural and historic significance dating back to WWI and should be accounted for specifically in this plan. Please assess.
		Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree		In this age of equity and human rights, I don't know why buildings that may have housed a disproportionate amount of marginalized individuals should be saved. Isn't this just another example of how structures are used to re-victimize generations of individuals?
Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree		The site is a gem in the city. Please continue to allow easy public access to the natural features.
Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Yes	
		Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Agree		
Yes!	I'm not sure but from walking there they do seem like distinct areas	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Yes	Please don't sell the prison lands
Yes. It provides a link from the main pathway to the entrance at York Road and a beautiful loop around the ponds. Also a chance to appreciate the historic landscape. The grounds are already stunning and I would say better than any park I've been to in Toronto.	Yes, most definitely. Each area tells a story and I think education and way finding will add a whole new dimension.	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Yes.	
No, it does not. The boundary should include the Better Beef lands as well as the city-owned lands along Watson Road down to Stone Road. The original Reformatory atbarbar was located on the Better Beef lands, and we understand that there is a golf course there as well. These elements need further investigation. Also, those lands are very close to the river that was central to the whole original Reformatory. The city-owned lands need investigation as to their role in the original work of the Reformatory and the lands adjacent to the Quarry area and the river are key to the previous work of the prisoners. There is not reason to exempt these lands and they should be subject to the controls of the Part V designation.	The charter areas are a nice concept, but not entirely necessary if the Reformatory lands are to be viewed as one single landscape, all the parts of which worked together to serve its common purpose. There is no need to distinguish one area from the other, except for describing the functions of various spaces and buildings. Character area A must specify the inclusion of the heritage elements within the Cytbe Creek (the waterfalls, the fences and the creek watercourse along York road because all were constructed by the prisoners and were an integral part of the beauty of the original landscape.	Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Please see my comments re the York Road elements and the Cytbe Creek watercourse as it runs through the landscape. The section of land formerly used for the baseball diamonds also needs further investigation before excluding it from the boundary.	The Public Meeting cut off a lot of questions from the audience, questions which should have been allowed. I would have been more important than time to look at the display boards. Hope you will have another meeting that encourages public discussion.
		Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree		
I can't tell if you included land on BOTH sides of the stone wall/fence - I should be preserved! Overall - I looks good. But what does conservation mean? Preserve? Re-purpose? Will be PUBLIC space? And will there be public access around all the ponds and the river? I would hate to see private homes backing onto the water, effectively cutting out the current walking trails	Yes - key appear to. But the real expertise is with the Yorklands Green hub - what do they think? This is the group that truly took time to study these lands. I trust their opinion as one that represents public interest!	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Please consult Yorklands Green Hub advocacy - key look best!	
Yes, it lies within the city boundaries increasing accessibility and protecting lands from future development, particularly those close to the river.	Yes, the buildings within the character area are worth protecting and rehabilitating.	Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Yes, this district covers a much larger area than I thought it would.	
Yes I feel that is achieved here. The QR provides a unique experience for any visitor. The stone walls can't be found anywhere else in Ontario, apparently. The Beaux Arts architecture for administrative buildings is rare. The hand dug ponds and waterfall are beautiful and powerful. The tree canopy is much needed and represents an attempt by the city of 150 years ago to reforest the land. And inside one of the buildings are supposed to contain indigenous murals, which are very culturally and historically significant.	Yes, I believe each area deserves consideration on their own unique merits. The property as a whole needs to be saved and cherished.	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Yes	This property needs someone with vision. Not a lazy developer who will chop everything down. This land, these buildings need to be preserved and reworked so that the public can use them. A park with a rec centre in the superintendent's house would be great. Opening up the greenhouses again to local farming is desperately needed as food prices sky rocket. Perhaps a hospital or even boutique condos in the admin and buildings would work. But if all needs to be preserved.
										This survey is far too detailed and complicated for the average community member to comment on. We are not all map surveyors.
I agree. The area has many unique features, such as the brick walls and the old jail buildings.	Each area has a unique look and can be used as great educational locations. Anything to get kids out side and in nature.	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Yes, these boundaries will encompass all of the key regions in that area.	This is a great location and we need more outdoor areas for people to enjoy.
The two wetlands south of Watson Parkway South and particularly adjacent to the Eramosa River south of Elizabeth and York are part of the natural heritage of the site and should be included within the boundary.	Wetlands should form an additional character area.	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	The two wetlands south of Watson Parkway South and particularly adjacent to the Eramosa River south of Elizabeth and York are part of the natural heritage of the site and should be included within the boundary.	

B HISTORICAL MAPPING

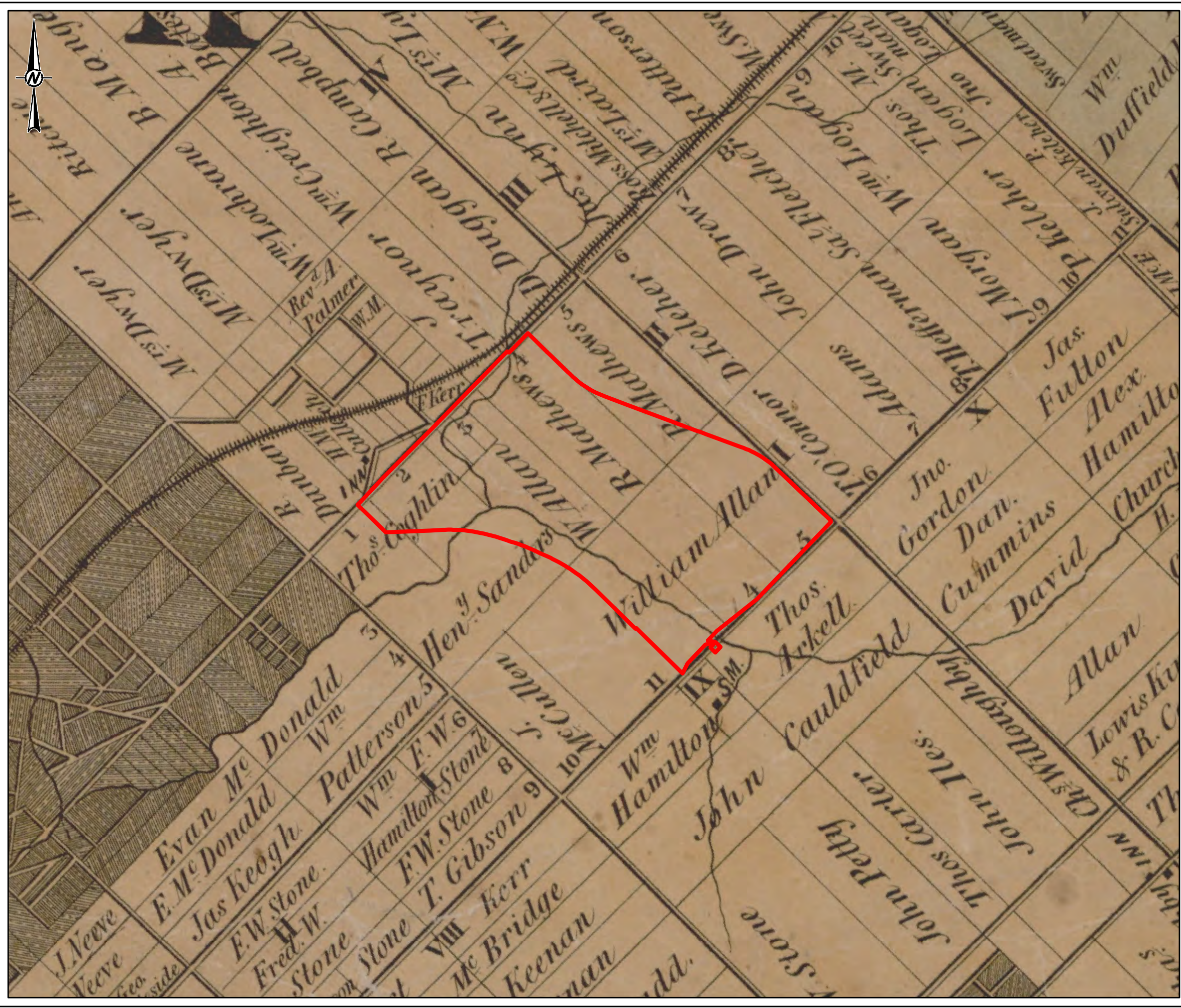
Figure 4 – Historical Map of Wellington County (1861)

Figure 5 – Historical Map of the Township of Guelph (1877)

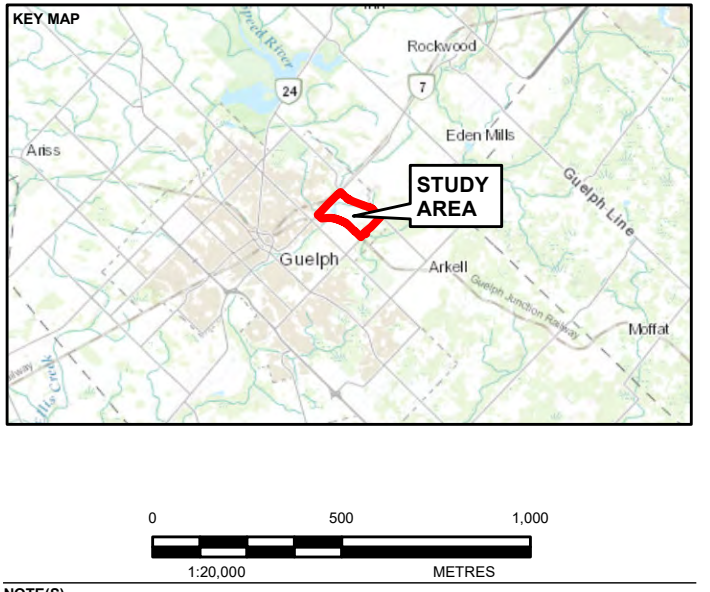
Figure 6 – Historical Map of the Township of Guelph (1906)

Figure 7 – Twentieth Century Topographic Maps

Figure 8 – Twentieth Century Historical Air Photos of Guelph



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
1. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

REFERENCE(S)
1. HISTORICAL COUNTY MAP OF WELLINGTON COUNTY, PUBLISHED BY GUY LESLIE, AND CHARLES J. WHELOCK, P.L.S., YEAR OF PUBLICATION 1861.
2. BASE IMAGE - SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEBCO, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
CITY OF GUELPH

PROJECT
ONTARIO REFORMATORY HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STUDY

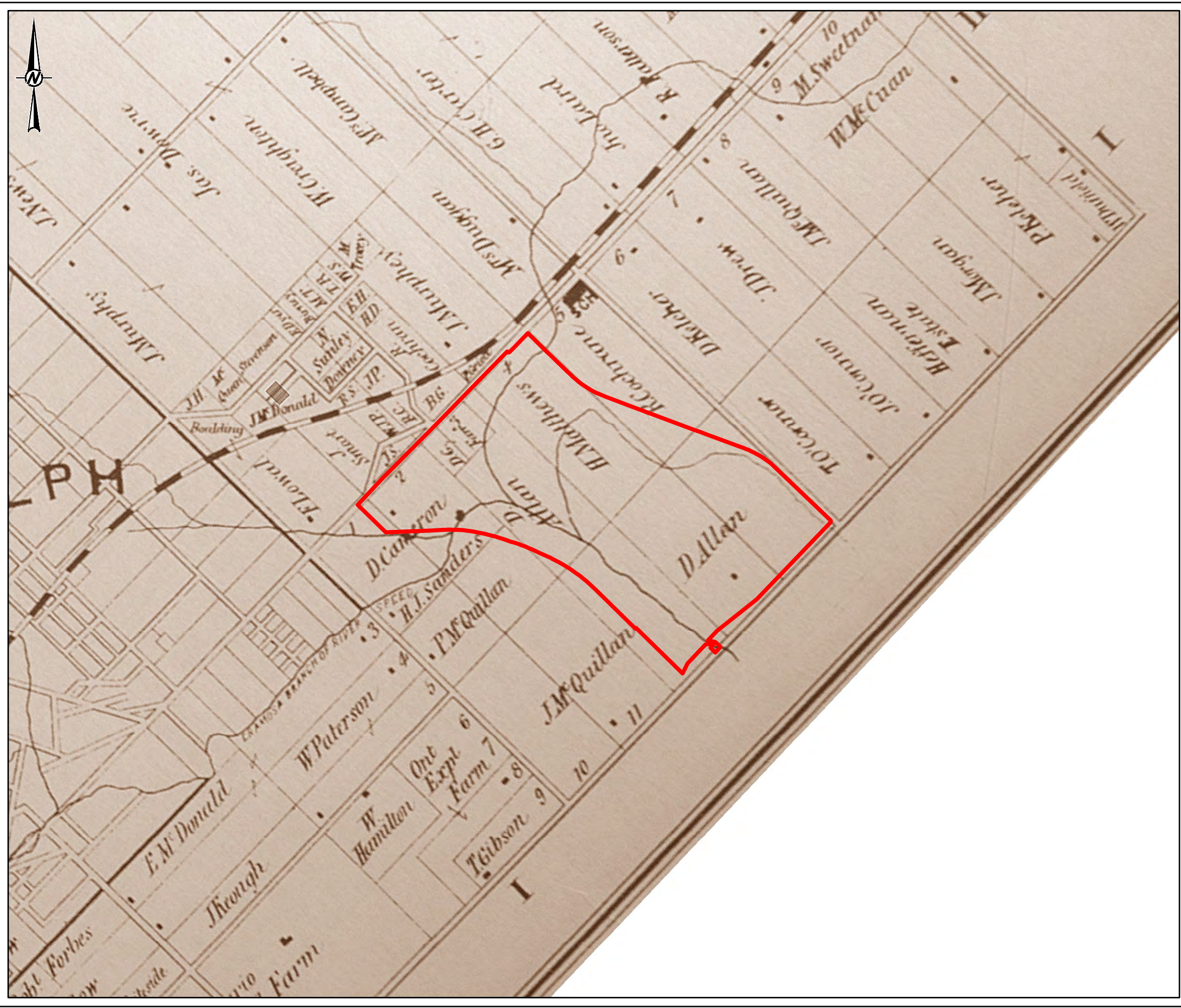
TITLE
HISTORICAL MAP OF WELLINGTON COUNTY (1861)

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-02-01
DESIGNED	CGE	
PREPARED	CGE/BR	
REVIEWED	JK	
APPROVED	JK	

PROJECT NO. 221-01978-00 CONTROL 0002 REV. A FIGURE 4

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



LEGEND
[Red outline symbol] STUDY AREA




NOTE(S)
1. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

REFERENCE(S)
1. HISTORICAL TOWNSHIP OF GUELPH, YEAR OF PUBLICATION 1877.
2. BASE IMAGE - SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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CLIENT
CITY OF GUELPH

PROJECT
ONTARIO REFORMATORY HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STUDY

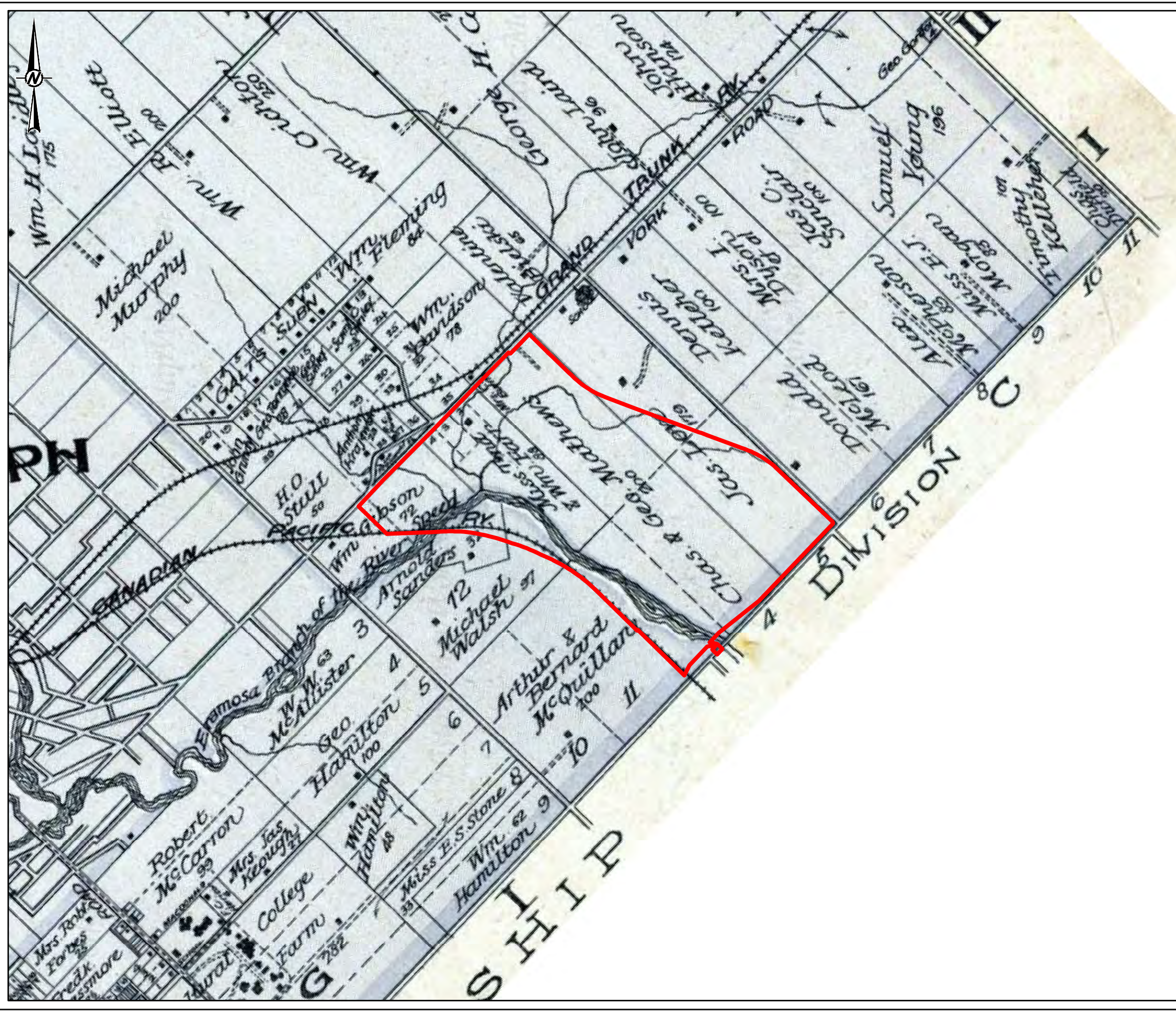
TITLE
HISTORICAL TOWNSHIP OF GUELPH MAP (1877)

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-02-01
	DESIGNED	CGE
	PREPARED	CGE/BR
	REVIEWED	JK
	APPROVED	JK

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
221-01978-00	0002	A	5

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LEGEND
 STUDY AREA

KEY MAP

0 400 800
 1:20,000 METRES

NOTE(S)
 1. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

REFERENCE(S)
 1. GUELPH TOWNSHIP, HARTFIELD VILLAGE, FROM WELLINGTON COUNTY 1906, ONTARIO, PUBLISHED BY HISTORICAL ATLAS PUBLISHING CO. IN 1906.
 2. BASE IMAGE - SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
 CITY OF GUELPH

PROJECT
 ONTARIO REFORMATORY HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STUDY

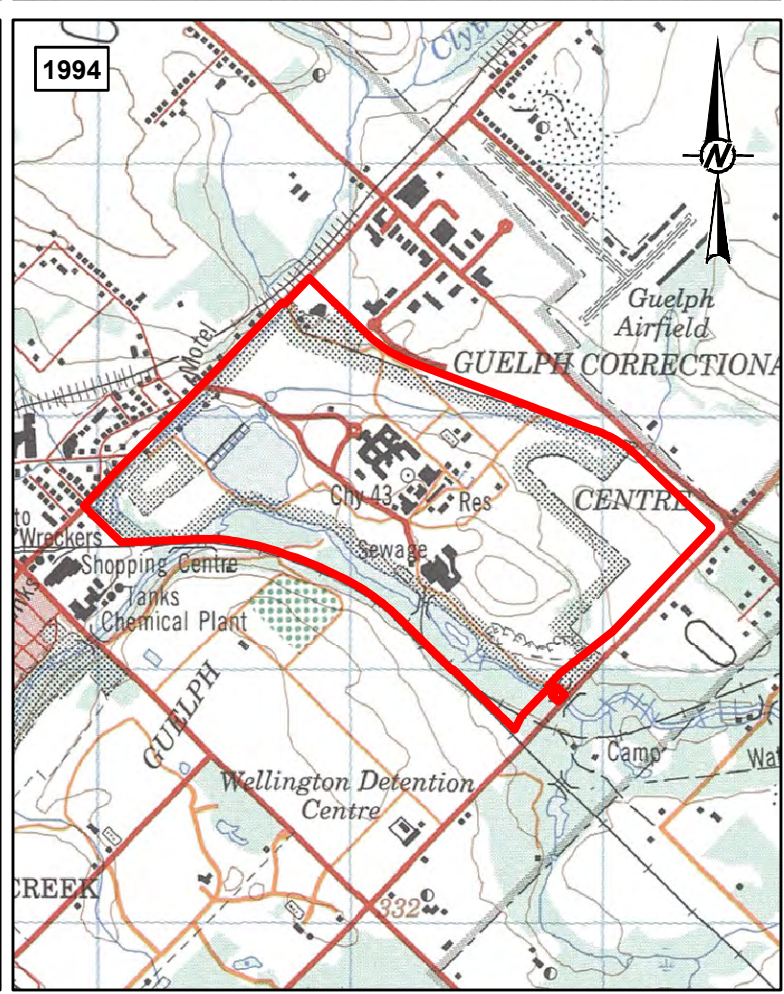
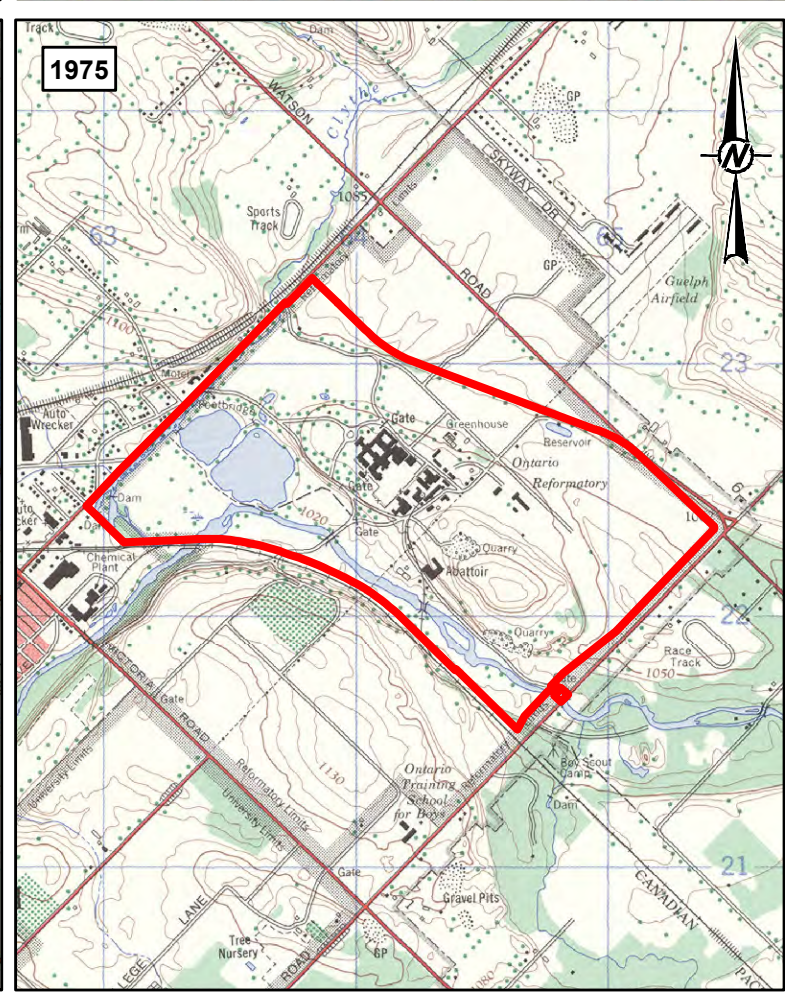
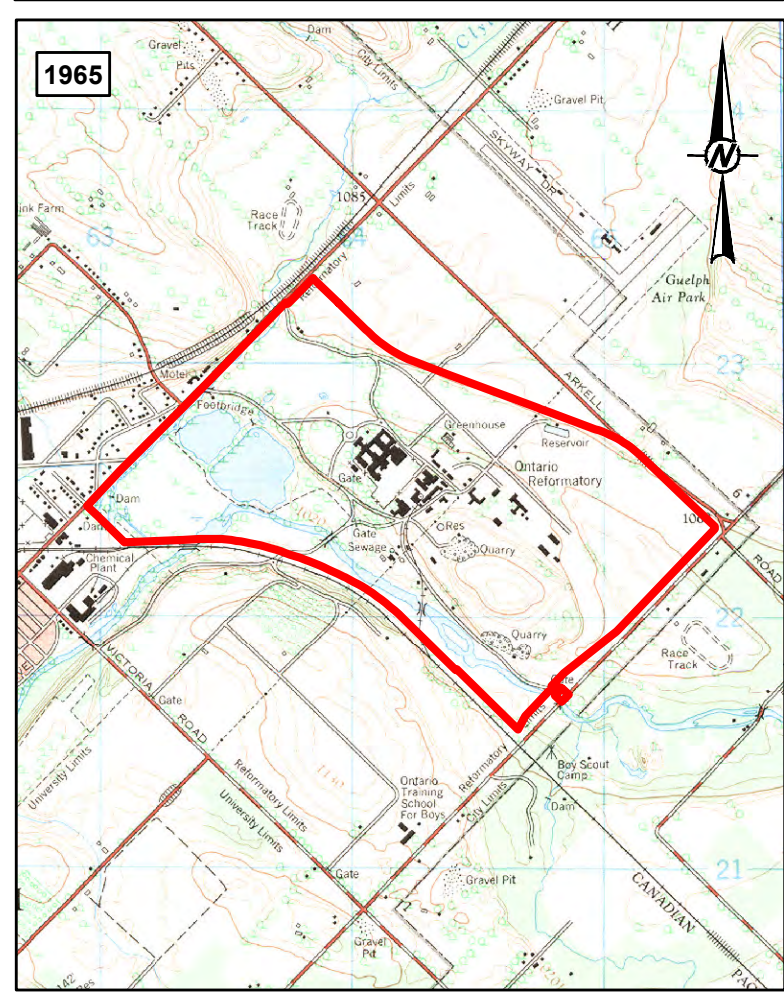
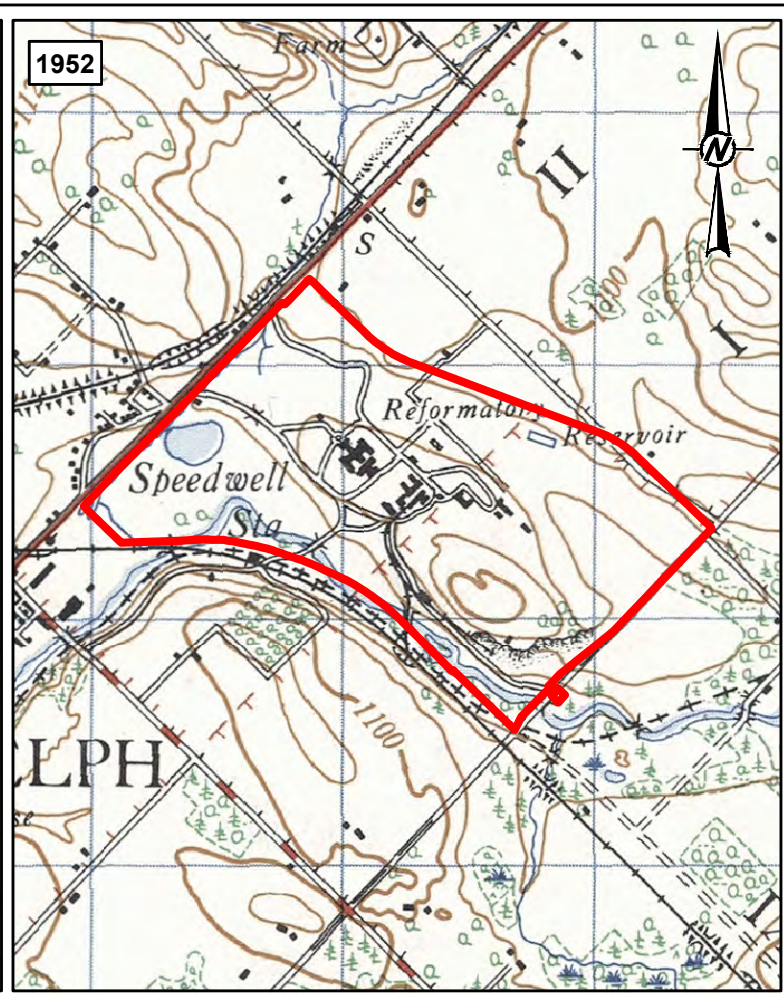
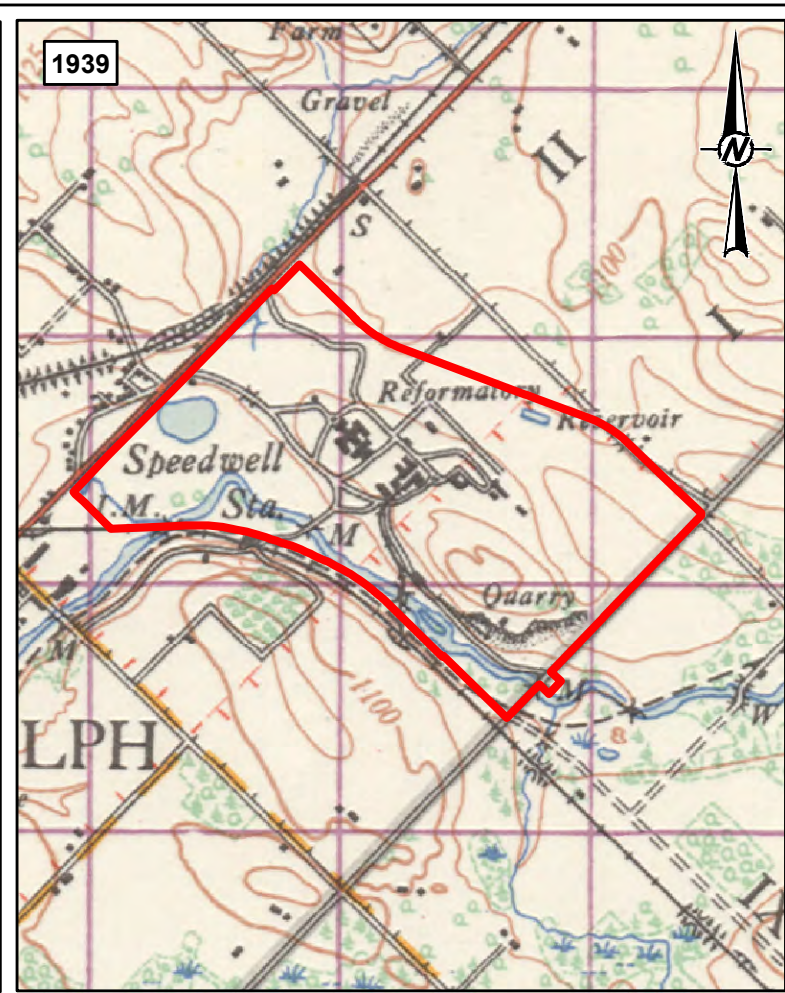
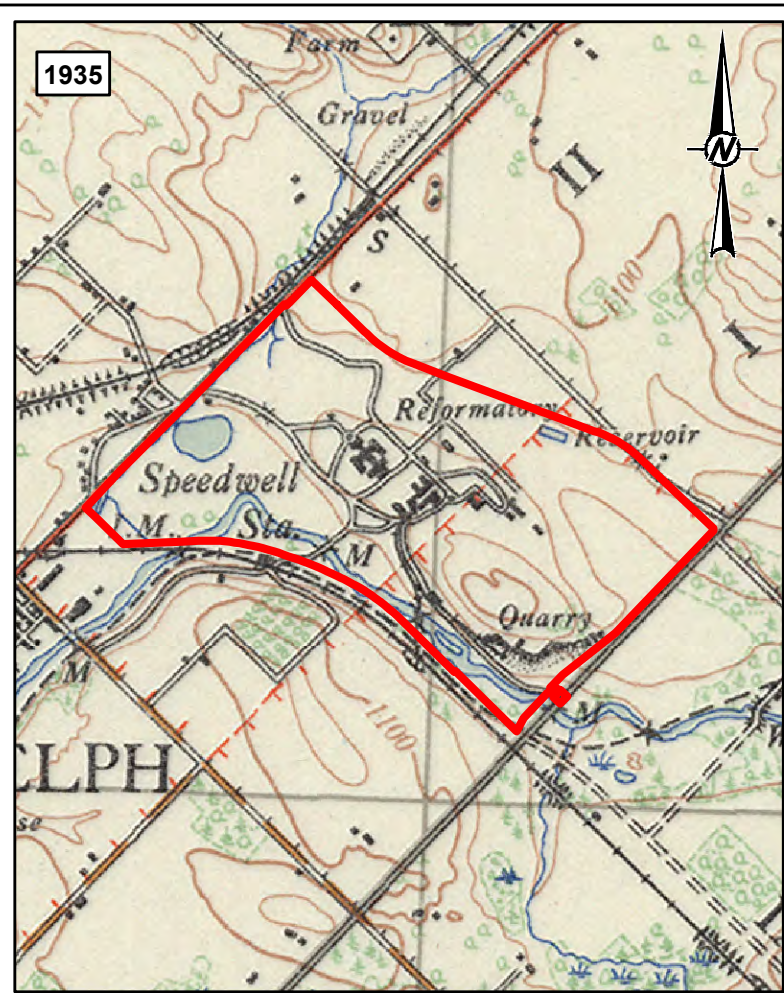
TITLE
HISTORICAL TOWNSHIP OF GUELPH MAP (1906)

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-02-01
	DESIGNED	CGE
	PREPARED	CGE/BR
	REVIEWED	JK
	APPROVED	JK

PROJECT NO. CONTROL REV. FIGURE
 221-01978-00 0002 A 6

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LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
 1. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

REFERENCE(S)
 1. GUELPH, ONTARIO. 1:63,360. MAP SHEET 040P09. [ED. 1], 1935
 2. GUELPH, ONTARIO. 1:63,360. MAP SHEET 040P09. [ED. 2], GRIDDED, V.2, 1939
 3. GUELPH (EAST) ONTARIO. 1:50,000. MAP SHEET 040P09. ED. 2, 1952
 4. GUELPH EAST (- ROCKWOOD), ONTARIO. 1:25,000. MAP SHEET 040P09B. ED. 1, 1965
 5. GUELPH EAST (- ROCKWOOD), ONTARIO. 1:25,000. MAP SHEET 040P09B. ED. 2, 1975
 6. GUELPH ONTARIO. 1:50,000. MAP SHEET 040P09. ED. 6, 1994
 7. BASE IMAGE - SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 8. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
 CITY OF GUELPH

PROJECT
 ONTARIO REFORMATORY HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STUDY

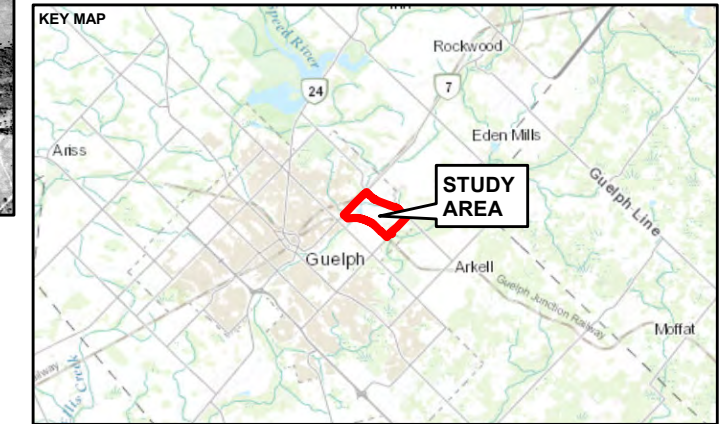
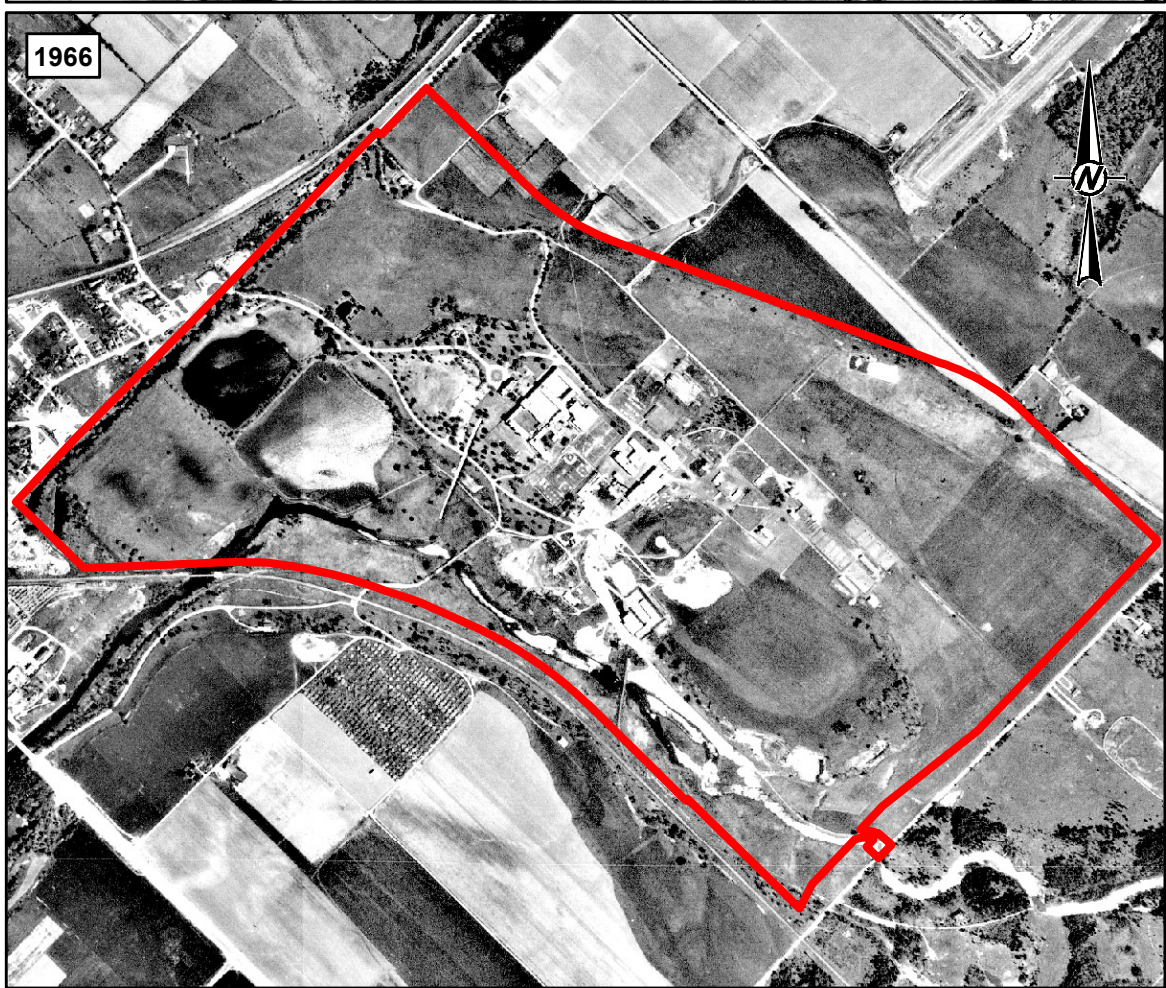
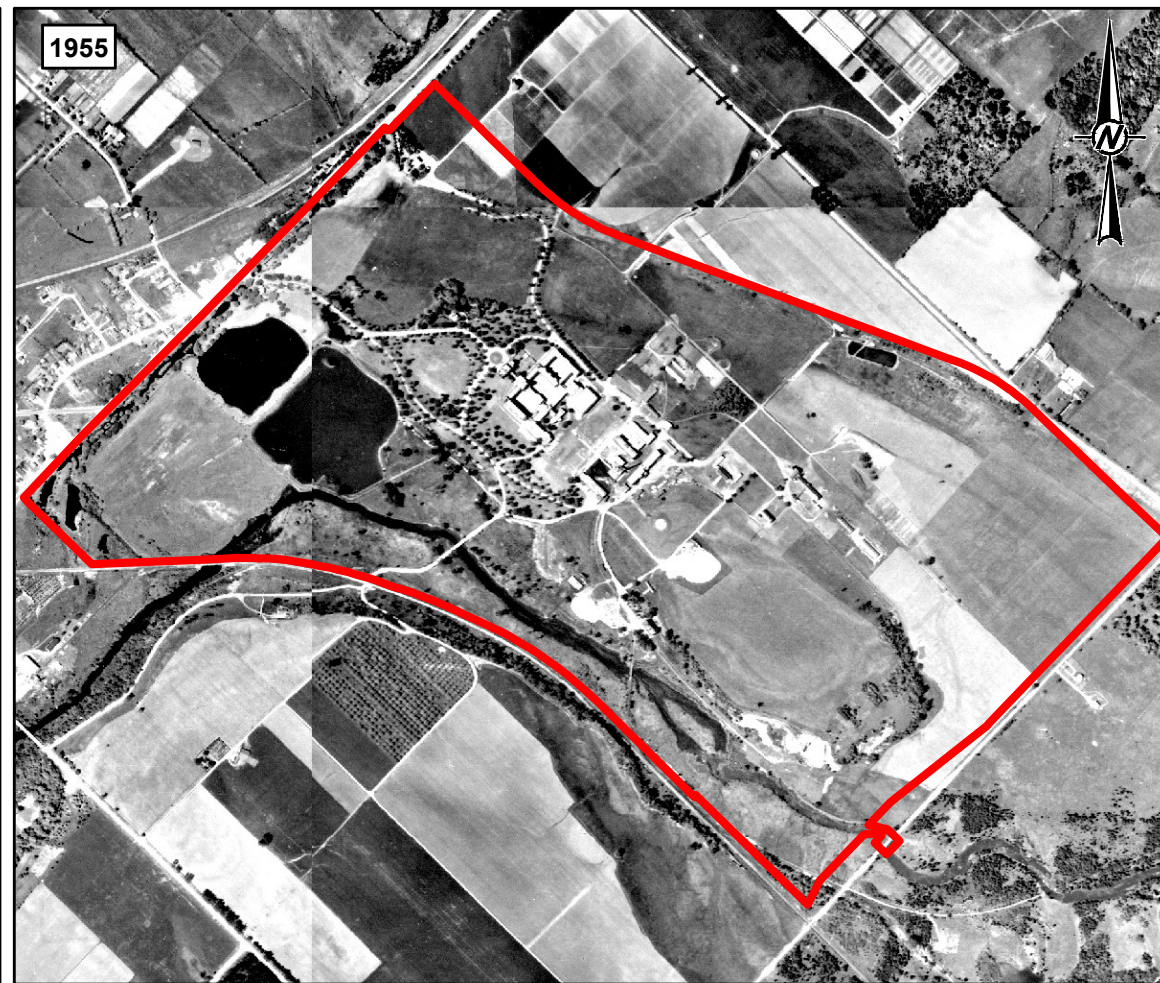
TITLE
 20TH CENTURY TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-02-01
	DESIGNED	CGE
	PREPARED	CGE/BR
	REVIEWED	JK
	APPROVED	JK

PROJECT NO. 221-01978-00 **CONTROL** 0002 **REV.** A **FIGURE** 7

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NOTE(S)
 1. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

REFERENCE(S)
 1. DIGITAL HISTORICAL AIR PHOTOS OF THE CITY OF GUELPH, UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO, [HTTPS://UWATERLOO.CA/LIBRARY/GEOSPATIAL/DIGITAL-HISTORICAL-AIR-PHOTOS-CITY-GUELPH](https://uwaterloo.ca/library/geospatial/digital-historical-air-photos-city-guelph).
 2. BASE IMAGE - SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
 CITY OF GUELPH

PROJECT
 ONTARIO REFORMATORY HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STUDY

TITLE
20TH CENTURY HISTORICAL AIR PHOTOS OF GUELPH (1930, 1955 AND 1966)

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-02-01
DESIGNED	CGE	
PREPARED	CGE/BR	
REVIEWED	JK	
APPROVED	JK	

PROJECT NO. 221-01978-00 CONTROL 0002 REV. A FIGURE 8





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C PROPERTY INFORMATION DATABASE








Ontario Reformatory HCD Property Information Database

Buildings and Structures

Building No.	Common Name	Photograph	Construction Date	Existing Recognition	Cladding Materials	Construction Materials	Storeys	Architectural Style	Architect / Builder	Architectural Description	Contributing (Yes / No)	Notes
B13421; B13431; B13437	Main Corridor (comprised of Corridor; Tower & Main Corridor; K Corridor)		1914 to 1915	Part IV	Corridor and Tower & Main Corridor: Rough-cut limestone K Corridor: Brick	Corridor and Tower & Main Corridor: Concrete and steel covered with a flat membrane roof K Corridor: Reinforced concrete	Corridor: One storey (double height) Tower & Main Corridor: Four (originally five) K Corridor: Three storeys (north portion); Two storeys (south portion), inclusive of basement	Corridor and Tower & Main Corridor: Beaux-Arts K Corridor: Vernacular	Original Building: John Lyle (Architect); James Govan (Architect, Department of Provincial Secretary); 1953 additions to Corridor and Tower & Main Corridor: Department of Public Works. 1954 additions to K Corridor: Department of Public Works	Corridor: Early structure on the site is clad with rough-cut limestone quarried on site set in broken coursing with ribbon mortar joints. It features a flat membrane roof. The full-height openings of the western face are extant but the eastern openings were removed when a set of glass-covered visitor waiting areas was added to the eastern side of the corridor in the 1960s. A mezzanine at the point at which the corridor is connected to the tower block allowed guards to survey individuals traveling between the two buildings. Tower & Main Corridor: The Guard Tower mimics the architectural treatment of the Administration Building, including the pattern of its openings, the cornice, flat roof and the overall scale. The Guard Tower featured metal-frame multi-pane windows to provide greater security than wood sash windows. The tower was originally five storeys in height, but structural problems with the stone parapet and the reorganization of the upper storeys led to the removal of the top floor and cast-stone cornices. The tower served as the point of control for inmates. It contained reception services, reception cells, lockers, temporary hospital quarters, shower baths for incoming prisoners, and offices (Contentworks Inc., 2006, p. 26). K Corridor: The Ontario Reformatory was designed to contain all living spaces in a series of interconnected buildings. K Corridor, designed by John Lyle, connects the Tower Block (B13431) to the dining halls (B13441 and B13442) and kitchen (B13443). It was a multifunctional structure containing offices, stores and cells. Over time it was used exclusively for offices. The structure is three stories in height at the north end and two stories at the south end. A basement leads to the long tunnel that connects the main complex to the powerhouse. It was reclad in brick and it has undergone numerous interior alternations (Contentworks Inc., 2006, p. 28).	Yes	Centre Guard Tower was the point of control for inmates. A photograph is not available for the K Corridor building as it was not accessible during the field review.
B13430	Administration Building		1911 to 1915	Part IV	Rough-cut limestone	Concrete and steel	Two with three storey central section	Beaux-Arts	Original Building: John Lyle (Architect); James Govan (Architect, Department of Provincial Secretary); 1987 additions: Department of Public Works. Built partially using prison labour.	The building's Beaux-Arts style is evident in its frontal symmetry, neoclassical detailing, and axial-cross plan. The building features a flat roof, and a strong cornice that encircles the structure to create a shortened attic story. The building ornamentation is restrained, with cast-stone cornices, a bas-relief panel bearing the Ontario coat of arms. The rusticated ashlar masonry entrance arch containing a carved keystone makes reference to the building's correctional associations. Decoration at the ends of the building is limited to the delicate outline of the massive fireplaces that are located in each of the end rooms. The Administration Building is constructed of concrete and steel and covered with a flat membrane roof. The exterior is clad with rough-cut limestone quarried on site set in broken coursing with ribbon mortar joints. The building has undergone several modifications including: windows replaced, the parapet removed and portions have been reclad. The building is located at the terminus of the circular, tree-lined driveway (Contentworks Inc., 2006, p. 25-26)	Yes	Limestone for the building was quarried on-site. The building has undergone several modifications including: windows replaced, the parapet removed and portions have been reclad.
B13432	B Cells		1914 to 1915	Part IV	Red brick in stretcher bond	Reinforced concrete	Three (with basement)	Vernacular	Original Building: John Lyle (Architect); James Govan (Architect, Department of Provincial Secretary); 1974 additions: Department of Public Works	Long, narrow building that acts as a connecting corridor between the Tower Block and the dormitory wings. The exterior walls were originally covered in roughly treated concrete panels that had the appearance of stucco. In 1974, the panels were removed and the building was reclad in red brick laid in the stretcher bond. The windowsills and foundation are concrete. A flat membrane roof covers the cell blocks (Contentworks Inc., 2006, p. 26-27).	Yes	Building was originally clad in concrete panels resembling stucco.
B13433	B Dormitory		1914 to 1915	Part IV	Main (north) facade clad in rough-cut limestone. The west facade is clad in red brick in stretcher bond.	Reinforced concrete	Three	Vernacular	John Lyle (Architect), James Govan (Architect, Department of Provincial Secretary)	The three storey rectangular plan building with a flat membrane roof. The façade features regularly placed rectangular window openings which are covered with the original steel multi-pane sashes. Similar to the Administration Building, the façade is clad in rough-cut limestone and features a two cornices. The west façade, now clad in brick laid in the stretcher bond, has three elliptical bays which extend the height of the building. The T Dormitory faces toward the northwest, and served as the outside wall of the complex as it was originally constructed (Contentworks Inc., 2006, p. 27-28).	Yes	Building referenced as "T Dormitory" in Infrastructure Ontario documentation in error. Building was originally clad in concrete panels resembling stucco.

Ontario Reformatory HCD Property Information Database

Buildings and Structures

Building No.	Common Name	Photograph	Construction Date	Existing Recognition	Cladding Materials	Construction Materials	Storeys	Architectural Style	Architect / Builder	Architectural Description	Contributing (Yes / No)	Notes
B13434	C Cells		1914 to 1915	Part IV	Red brick in stretcher bond	Reinforced concrete	Three (with basement)	Vernacular	Original Building: John Lyle (Architect); James Govan (Architect, Department of Provincial Secretary); 1974 additions: Department of Public Works	Long, narrow building that acts as a connecting corridor between the Tower Block and the dormitory wings. The exterior walls were originally covered in roughly treated concrete panels that had the appearance of stucco. In 1974, the panels were removed and the building was reclad in red brick laid in the stretcher bond. The windowsills and foundation are concrete. A flat membrane roof covers the cell blocks (Contentworks Inc., 2006, p. 28).	Yes	Building was originally clad in concrete panels resembling stucco.
B13435	C Dormitory		1914 to 1915	Part IV	Red brick in stretcher bond	Reinforced concrete	Three	Beaux-Arts	John Lyle (Architect), James Govan (Architect, Department of Provincial Secretary); 1974 addition	The three-storey rectangular plan building with a flat membrane roof. The façade features regularly placed rectangular window openings still covered with the original steel multi-pane sashes. Similar to the Administration Building, the façade is clad in rough-cut limestone and features a two cornices. The east façade, now clad in brick laid in stretcher bond, has three elliptical bays extending the height of the building. The C Dormitory faces the northeast. While it originally served as the outside wall of the complex, it now faces a courtyard created with the construction of new cell blocks (B13436) in 1938-39. C Dormitory is the mirror image of B dormitory. It has also been reclad in red brick and its parapet has been removed (Contentworks Inc., 2006, p. 28).	Yes	Building was originally clad in concrete panels resembling stucco.
B13436	D Cells		1914 to 1915	No Protection	Rough-cut limestone and brick	Reinforced concrete	Three storeys	Beaux-Arts	Department of Public Works; 1974 addition	The D Cells are located east of the Administration building. The D Cells consist of a U-shaped building, which forms a courtyard immediately east of the C Dormitory (B13435). The exposed fronts are of rough cast limestone on brickwork with gables of stone to match the existing façade (Contentworks Inc., 2006, p. 28). The façade features regularly placed rectangular window openings which are covered with the original steel multi-pane sashes.	Yes	
B13438	Staff Dining Hall	Photograph not available	1956 to 1957	No Protection	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Vernacular	Department of Public Works	Building was not visible during field review	Yes	A photograph is not available for this building as it was not accessible during the field review.
B13439	Assessment Centre Corridor	Photograph not available	1956 to 1957	No Protection	Red brick	Unknown	Two	Vernacular	Department of Public Works	Building was not visible during field review	Yes	A photograph is not available for this building as it was not accessible during the field review.
B13440	Assessment Centre		1948 to 1950	No Protection	Red brick	Unknown	Two	Vernacular	Department of Public Works	The Assessment Centre consists of a two-storey structure, clad in brick, laid in the stretcher bond. The building has an irregular plan and a flat roof. The building featured window openings that are uniformly placed. The windows have cast concrete sills and are covered with the original steel multi-pane sashes.	Yes	
B13441	Library & Canteen		1914 to 1915	Part IV	Red brick in stretcher bond, originally concrete panels resembling stucco	Reinforced concrete	One (double height)	Vernacular	Original Building: John Lyle (Architect); James Govan (Architect, Department of Provincial Secretary); 1950 additions: Department of Public Works	Only a small portion of the south façade of the building was visible during the field review. The Library & Canteen is a single-storey building of double height constructed of reinforced concrete and covered by flat membrane roof. The building appears to be sited on a concrete foundation and has a rectangular plan. The visible portion of the Library & Canteen building had five evenly spaced windows with cast concrete sills. The exterior, now clad in brick laid in the stretcher bond, was originally faced in concrete panels resembling stucco.	Yes	The interior iron columns are also included in the Part IV designation.
B13442	Large Dining Hall		1914 to 1915	Part IV	Red brick in stretcher bond, originally concrete panels resembling stucco	Reinforced concrete	One (double height)	Vernacular	Original Building: John Lyle (Architect); James Govan (Architect, Department of Provincial Secretary); 1950 additions: Department of Public Works	Only a small portion of the west and south elevations of the Large Dining Hall were visible during the field review. The Large Dining Hall is a single-storey building of double height constructed of reinforced concrete and covered by flat membrane roof. The building appears to be sited on a concrete foundation and has an L-shaped plan. The visible portion of the Large Dining Hall building had five evenly spaced windows with cast concrete sills. The exterior, now clad in brick laid in the stretcher bond, was originally faced in concrete panels resembling stucco.	Yes	The interior iron columns are also included in the Part IV designation.
B13443	Kitchen		1914 to 1915	No Protection	Red brick	Reinforced concrete	One (double height)	Vernacular	John Lyle (Architect), James Govan (Architect, Department of Provincial Secretary); 1960s and 1790s additions	The Kitchen building is a single-storey double-height structure, constructed of reinforced concrete and covered by a flat membrane roof. The building has an irregular footprint and is void of window and door openings. The Kitchen is linked to the Cannery Storage (B13454) by the Services Tunnel (B13448).	Yes	

Ontario Reformatory HCD Property Information Database

Buildings and Structures

Building No.	Common Name	Photograph	Construction Date	Existing Recognition	Cladding Materials	Construction Materials	Storeys	Architectural Style	Architect / Builder	Architectural Description	Contributing (Yes / No)	Notes
B13444	Clothing Dispensary		1939	No Protection	Corrugated metal	Unknown	One (double height)	Vernacular	Not identified; likely Department of Public Works	Only a small portion of the east façade was visible during the field review. The building is a two storey structure located between the Assembly Hall (B13445), the Recreation Hall (B13446), the Library and Canteen (B13441), and the C Dormitory (B13435). The building has a flat roof and an irregular plan. The visible portion of the building is clad in corrugate metal and had three rectangular window openings (covered with the original steel multi-pane sashes) and single fire escape door.	Yes	
B13445	Assembly Hall		1936 to 1937	No Protection	Red brick laid in the stretcher bond	Concrete and brick, timber trusses	One (double height)	Vernacular	Department of Public Works with help of inmate labour; 1950-1951 addition	The Assembly Hall was constructed in 1936 by prisoners, to plans prepared by the Department of Public Works. The hall is connected by an enclosed passageway, to the main building complex. The building consists of a one-storey, double-height structure. The hall is constructed of concrete and brick with a flat deck roof with timber trusses. The building is clad in red brick, laid in the stretcher bond and sited on a concrete foundations. The rectangular windows are irregularly placed and have cast stone sills (Contentworks Inc., 2006, p. 29).	Yes	A series of four murals believed to be created by an Indigenous artist (or artists) are located in the basement level of the Assembly Hall. The pieces have been created directly onto structural elements and are considered integral parts of the building. Two of the paintings appear to reflect motifs and designs connected to the so-called Woodland School, pioneered by the work of Norval Morrisseau (Martin, Correspondence, 2022).
B13446	Recreation Hall (Gym)		1969 to 1970	No Protection	Red brick	Unknown	Ranges from one to two storeys	Vernacular with Mid-Century Modern influences	Department of Public Works	The Recreation Hall was constructed between 1969 and 1970. The building ranges in height from one-to-two storeys, has a flat roof and is clad in red brick. The exterior is void of ornamentation with the exception of vertical projections extending down from the roofline.	Yes	
B13447	Chapel		1966	Listed	Red brick	Unknown	One (double height)	Vernacular	Department of Public Works	The Chapel has a symmetrical façade and a rectangular footprint. The front-facing gable has a low-pitched roof, the gable of which is clad in siding. Decorative details include a gabled portico and segmentally arched windows with keystones and divided-light windows. The exterior is clad in red brick laid in the stretcher bond.	Yes	
B13448	Services Tunnel		1914 to 1915	Listed	Concrete	Cast-in-place concrete	One	Vernacular	John Lyle (Architect), James Govan (Architect, Department of Provincial Secretary)	The Services Tunnel connects the Kitchen Building (B13443) to the Cannery Storage (B13454), south of the Cannery Storage, the tunnel is located partially above ground. The above ground portion of the tunnel is constructed of cast-in-place-concrete, has a flat roof and small rectangular windows with divided-light windows with concrete sills.	Yes	
B13449	Woolen Mill Building		1914 to 1915	Listed	Rough-cut limestone	Concrete with brick and terracotta masonry infill	Two	Neo-Classical	Original Building: John Lyle (Architect); James Govan (Architect, Department of Provincial Secretary); Additions: Department of Public Works	The Woolen Mill Building was constructed in three phases in 1912 – 1914, 1915, and in the 1970s, all of which are single-storey height buildings under a flat membrane roof. The 1912-1914 building was clad in rough-cut limestone laid in a broken coursing, similar to that of the Machine Shop Building (B13450). The 1915 portion of the building was constructed of concrete panel walls. In the 1970s, the entire building was clad in corrugated metal. The original openings of the oldest sections of the building were segmentally arched; blocks were later installed to change the shape to rectangular when the windows were replaced (Contentworks Inc., 2006, p. 29-30).	Yes	
B13450	Machine Shop Building		1910 to 1911	Part IV	Rough-cut limestone	Concrete with brick and terracotta masonry infill	Two	Neo-Classical	Original Building: John Lyle (Architect); James Govan (Architect, Department of Provincial Secretary)	The Machine Shop buildings is the oldest permanent building on the Reformatory site (Contentworks Inc., 2006, p. 30). The two-storey building is constructed of concrete with brick and terracotta masonry infill and clad in rough-cut limestone, laid in a broken coursing. The building is covered by a flat membrane roof. The building features restrained Neo-Classical detailing, evident in the pilasters which separate each bay, the repeated arch window openings and the smooth cornice. The windows have been reduced in size and are partially filled in with concrete blocks.	Yes	Oldest permanent building on site.
B13451	Powerhouse & Chimney Stack		1910 to 1911	Listed	Corrugated metal panels, originally rough-cut limestone	Concrete with brick and terracotta masonry infill	One (double height)	Neo-Classical	Original Building: John Lyle (Architect); James Govan (Architect, Department of Provincial Secretary)	The Powerhouse is a one-storey, double-height building with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof. The building is constructed of concrete with brick and terracotta infill; it was originally clad in rough-cut limestone laid in broken coursing. The building is now clad with corrugated metal panels. Despite the modern cladding, the three-quarter height pilasters are present on all facades, similar to those on the Machine Shop Buildings (B13450). A 100 foot chimney is extant on the south façade. The powerhouse is one of the oldest buildings on the reformatory site. It was built in 1910-1 by inmates. An addition was made to the structure a year after it was constructed (Contentworks Inc., 2006, p. 31-32).	Yes	


Ontario Reformatory HCD Property Information Database

Buildings and Structures

Building No.	Common Name	Photograph	Construction Date	Existing Recognition	Cladding Materials	Construction Materials	Storeys	Architectural Style	Architect / Builder	Architectural Description	Contributing (Yes / No)	Notes
B13454	Cannery Storage		1948	No Protection	Red brick, siding	Unknown	One	Vernacular	Not identified	One-storey building with walkout basement, built into the natural topography. The Cannery Storage building has an end gable roof and a rectangular plan. The south façade has two large garage doors. The west façade has one opening in the lower level and the east façade connects to the Services Tunnel. All of the openings on the building have cast concrete surrounds.	Yes	
B13455	Wood Kiln Building		1914 to 1915	Listed	Corrugated metal panels, originally concrete panels resembling stucco	Unknown	One (double height)	Vernacular	John Lyle	The Wood Kiln Building is a single-storey, double-height building, constructed during the initial industrial building program. The building is utilitarian in design, with two large doors on the main (south) façade, articulated with pilasters. The building was originally clad in concrete panels and is now clad in metal siding.	Yes	
B13456	Planing Mill & Stores		1914 to 1915	Listed	Corrugated metal panels, red brick	Concrete and brick	Two	Vernacular	Original Building: John Lyle (Architect); James Govan (Architect, Department of Provincial Secretary)	The Planing Mill and Stores buildings were originally constructed in 1914-15 as two separate buildings, and linked together at an unknown date. The original sections of the building and the central addition are constructed of concrete and brick construction, the later additions from the 1950s or 60s are constructed of wood (Contentworks Inc., 2006, p. 30). Despite the structure being clad in corrugated metal, evidence of the original three-quarter height pilasters and cornice are visible.	Yes	
B13457	Oil & Cement Shed		1970s	No Protection	Corrugated metal panels	Concrete and terra cotta fire blocks	One	Vernacular	None identified	The Oil & Cement Shed is a one-storey rectangular with a flat roof. The building attached to the south façade of the Mechanical Storage building (B13456) and is accessed by a single door on the west façade. Two square window openings are present on the south façade.	Yes	
B13458	Paint Shed		Prior to 1967	No Protection	Corrugated metal panels / red brick	Unknown	One	Vernacular	None identified	The Paint Shed is a one-storey structure with a rectangular plan and a flat roof. The building is clad in red brick which has been covered in corrugated metal. The building is accessed by a single door on the east and west façades, and two rectangular window openings are presents on the north and south façades.	No	
B13459	Stores Building		1950s	No Protection	Red brick, siding	Unknown	One	Vernacular	None identified	The Stores is a one-storey structure with an L-shaped plan and a front-facing gable. The façade is asymmetrical with three rectangular window openings, two large garage doors and one door providing pedestrian access. Cast concrete lintels span the window and door openings; the windows have cast concrete sills. A concrete loading platform is located on the south side of the building. The structure is clad in red brick laid in the common bond pattern.	Yes	
B13460	Lumber Storage		1960s	No Protection	Red Brick	Concrete blocks	One	Vernacular	None identified	The Lumber Storage building is a one-storey structure with a rectangular plan and a front-facing gable. The building is constructed of concrete blocks and the gable ends are clad in horizontal siding. The east and west façades have large garage door openings and the north and south façades feature evenly spaced rectangular window openings just below the roofline.	No	
B13461	Implement Building 2		1950s	No Protection	Corrugated metal panels	Cut stone foundation, timber framing	One storey with basement	Vernacular	None identified	Implement Building 2 is a one storey (with basement) barn structure. The building has an asymmetrical end gable roof, and a rectangular plan. The building is void of openings on the upper levels of the north and south façades and one door on the east façade. Uniform window openings are presents on the west façade just below the roofline. Access to the lower level, including the root cellar, is via the west façade.	Yes	
B13462	Implement Building 1		1950s	No Protection	Red brick, wood siding	Unknown	One	Vernacular	None identified	Implement Building 1 is a one-storey structure with an end gable roof and a rectangular plan. The façade has a centrally placed garage door with a gable peak clad in horizontal siding. One window, a second garage door and two doors providing pedestrian access are also located on the main façade. All of the openings on the façade have cast concrete surrounds.	Yes	
B13463	Ministry of Health Garage		1970s	No Protection	Corrugated metal panels, red brick	Brick	One (double height)	Vernacular	None identified	The Ministry of Health Garage is a one-storey (double height) building with an L-shaped plan and a flat roof. The main (west) façade has three large garage doors, one door providing pedestrian access and a single window opening. The north façade has no openings and is clad in brick; the south remaining facades are clad in corrugated metal.	No	




Ontario Reformatory HCD Property Information Database

Buildings and Structures

Building No.	Common Name	Photograph	Construction Date	Existing Recognition	Cladding Materials	Construction Materials	Storeys	Architectural Style	Architect / Builder	Architectural Description	Contributing (Yes / No)	Notes
B13465	Greenhouse		1916 to 1917	Part IV	Covered in plastic sheeting	Concrete block foundation	One and one-and-half	Vernacular	James Govan, Architect, Department of the Provincial Secretary.	Large greenhouse with L-shaped plan. Greenhouse ranges in height from one-to-one-and-a-half storeys. The one storey portion of the greenhouse has a functioning louvre vent on the ridge of the roof and intact raised garden beds. The large scale reflects its use as a facility for food production (Contentworks Inc., 2006, p. 108).	Yes	
B13467	Greenhouse Stores		1970s	No Protection	Red brick; siding	Unknown	One	Vernacular	None identified	The Greenhouse Stores is a one-storey building with a side-gable roof, with a rectangular plan. The building is clad in a combination of brick laid in the stretcher bond and horizontal siding in the gable ends. The main (west) façade is symmetrical, with two doors at the north and west bays. The east façade features two small rectangular windows covered with metal bars, there are no openings on the north or south facades.	Yes	
B13469	Services Building		1960s	No Protection	Concrete blocks	Concrete blocks	One	Vernacular	None identified	The Services Building is a one-storey structure with an end gable roof with a shallow pitch. The building is rectangular, with a rectangular projection on the west façade. Large garage doors are present on the north and south façades as are large lite-divided windows and doors providing pedestrian access. The building is constructed of concrete blocks and is built into the natural topography.	Yes	
B13477	New Reservoir		1950s	No Protection	Vertical siding	Unknown	One-and-a-half	Vernacular	None identified	The New Reservoir building is a large, one-and-a-half storey structure with a rectangular plan. The building has an end gable roof with a medium-pitch; window openings (now covered) are located in each of the gable ends. The building is clad in vertical siding.	No	
B13498	Willowbank Hall		1915	Part IV	Stucco, stone, wood	Concrete with terracotta brick infill	Three	Tudor-Revival; also known as English Domestic	James Govan (Architect, Department of the Provincial Secretary)	Large three-storey house in the Tudor-Revival style, with a two-storey, three-bay, sidehill position, a hip roof, multi-paned sash, bell-cast eaves, and stone plinth course. Its domestic use is conveyed by its massing and scale, exterior detailing and interior centre-hall plan.	Yes	Former residence for the Chief Engineer
B13499	Superintendent's Residence		1921	Part IV	Fieldstone, stucco, stone	Fieldstone, stucco	One-and-a-half	Arts and Crafts	Not identified, likely Department of the Provincial Secretary	One-and-a-half storey house with an L-shape plan, the house features a raised fieldstone foundation and two large stone chimneys. The upper levels are clad in stucco. The intersection gable, with a jerkinhead roof, is clad in asphalt shingles. The Arts and Crafts influence can be seen in the use of a variety of exterior materials (combination of stucco and stone) the use of bay windows, hipped gables and shed dormers.	Yes	Also known as the Ontario Board of Parole building.
B15965	Industrial Building		1970s	No Protection	Corrugated metal	Concrete foundation	One storey (double height)	Vernacular	None identified	The one-storey (double height) building has a rectangular footprint and a flat roof. The building is clad in corrugated metal and is sited on a concrete block foundation. The building is utilitarian in design and has no defining architectural features. The main entrance is located on the building's east façade and has a large garage door and a pedestrian door.	No	
B13471	Pump House		Prior to 1967	No Protection	Concrete	Concrete	One	Vernacular	None identified	Small one-storey pump house building with one door and one small rectangular window opening.	No	
n/a	Unknown Building		Unknown	No Protection	Concrete	Concrete	One	Vernacular	None identified	One storey building built into a slope. Façade (south elevation) is symmetrical with centrally placed double doors, flanked by sidelights. A row of windows is present on the facade just below the roofline. The building has a flat roof.	No	

Ontario Reformatory HCD Property Information Database

Buildings and Structures

Building No.	Common Name	Photograph	Construction Date	Existing Recognition	Cladding Materials	Construction Materials	Storeys	Architectural Style	Architect / Builder	Architectural Description	Contributing (Yes / No)	Notes
n/a	Matthews Farmhouse and Shed (919 York Road)		1860	Listed	Stone	Stone; timber log	One		Builders, Robert and Stephen Matthews (farmers and stone masons)	One storey house on a raised stone foundation, a rectangular plan and a hipped roof. The building features a central brick chimney; dormers punctuate each of the four roof lines. A one-storey stone outbuilding is located south of the house. The outbuilding has an end gable roof, a rectangular plan and an interior end chimney. It is of mid-nineteenth century rural farm building construction using fieldstone (limestone and granite) construction.	Yes	210 acre "Charles and George Matthews" farm: "Stone house with basement kitchen and cellar. A small implement shed and milk house. In 1910 the farmhouse was used as a residence for Reformatory staff whose duties included watching for escapees or "go boys." In 1877, the portion of the subject property in the north half of Lot 4 of Concession 2 was owned by H. Matthews. The property has contextual value as it is important in defining, maintaining and supporting the character of the former Ontario Reformatory lands; and it is visually and historically linked to the adjacent Ontario Reformatory cultural heritage landscape at 785 York Road.
n/a	Wood Trestle Bridge		1910-1911	Listed	Wood	Wood	n/a	Trestle	Built for the Province of Ontario to transport materials in and out of the Ontario Reformatory.	Seven span wood trestle bridge. It is an early, and now rare type of railway bridge due to its timber construction.	Yes	The bridge carried a spur line from the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) line to the Ontario Reformatory railway near the lime kiln at the quarry, known as The Rocks.
n/a	McQuillan's Bridge (Stone Road Bridge)		1916	Part IV	Concrete	Concrete	n/a	Bowstring Arch (Tied) Bridge	Charles Mattaini (Builder); Wellington County Engineer A.W. Connor (Engineer)	The single-span concrete bowstring arch bridge over the Eramosa River was constructed in 1916. The bridge is an early example of reinforced concrete bowstring truss construction or tied arch span, and was built to replace an earlier wood structure. As the only one of its type in Guelph, it was designated by the City in 2004 for its cultural heritage value or interest under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-law (2004)-17357A). It is also listed on the Ontario Heritage Bridge List. The bridge serves as an important pedestrian connection across the Eramosa River and is well used today.	Yes	The bridge is commonly called McQuillan's Bridge due to the proximity of this river crossing to lots cleared and settled by the McQuillan family.

Ontario Reformatory HCD Property Information Database

Cultural Heritage Attributes

Attribute No.	Heritage Attribute Name	Heritage Attribute Type	Existing Recognition	Notes
1	Concrete and stone weir	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	
2	Open meadow/swamp area	Landform/Topography	No Protection	Park is an open meadow swamp area. Small bridge path over creek into large pond. Native plantings.
3	Path along road and water feature	Drives, Trails and Paths	No Protection	Streaming water feature, small rock waterfall, pathway, tree line.
4	Limestone pillars of fence	Gates & Fences	No Protection	
5	Fieldstone weir	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation
6	Large pond (north)	Water Bodies	Part IV	Former trout pond. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
7	Causeway	Landform/Topography	No Protection	Narrow area between two water bodies. Open views.
8	Large pond (south)	Water Bodies	Part IV	Former trout pond. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
9	Fieldstone weir	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
10	Fieldstone weir and culvert	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
11	Fieldstone weir	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
12	Wing wall with sentinel (west)	Site Walls	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
13	Wing wall with sentinel (east)	Site Walls	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
14	Gateway entry - Stone wall	Gates & Fences	Part IV	Field stone wall leading into entry with bridge over stream. The stone wall is newer surrounded by evergreen vegetation with a delineated tree line vantage point that leads up the paved pathway. The stream buffers the stonewall. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
15	Main entrance road bridge	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	York Road entrance bridge. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
16	Stone weir (riffle)	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
17	Stone steps	Drives, Trails and Paths	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
18	Fieldstone weir with cut stone terrace wall	Built Heritage Resource/Site Walls	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
19	Stone entrance sign	Landmark Feature/ Focal Point	No Protection	
20	West field wall (ashlar)	Site Walls	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
21	Curving main entrance road lined with mature trees	Drives, Trails and Paths	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
22	Start of west fieldstone wall	Site Walls	Part IV	Historical wall with distinctive tree line running along its entirety. It is an entry vantage point with views to an open field and lawn beyond the stonewall and pathways leading in many directions. The wall curves along the landscape with a 15 foot offset from the path to the wall. There is a distinctive tree line between with perennials and some larger shrubs. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
23	Open vantage point	Vantage Point	No Protection	View to the large pond when looking to the right side of the path. The left side of the path is an open field. A variety of trees are visible but the view is open to the pond.
24	West gate to north field	Gates & Fences	Part IV	Gate constructed of fieldstone and sentinel stones. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
25	End of entry stonewall	Site Walls	Part IV	End of stonewall leads into large open meadow just before a small bridge crossover wall starts to run into the meadow area. A large opening into the meadow has tire tracks and a walking path. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.

Ontario Reformatory HCD Property Information Database

Cultural Heritage Attributes

Attribute No.	Heritage Attribute Name	Heritage Attribute Type	Existing Recognition	Notes
26	Small pond	Water Bodies	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
27	Concrete bridge over water - Culvert Area	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	Arts and Crafts style bridge over flowing water in the culverted area. Generally calm water body with streaming water going through a dam and under the bridge leading into another water body. A number of cedar shrub plantings, cedar trees and dogwood, and some dead brush along the stream, narrowing focal points on either side of the bridge. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
28	Start of wall #2 fieldstone	Site Walls	Part IV	Pathway leading beside the fieldstone wall aligns with main pathways and trees aligned in rows moving up the large pathed walkway. On the opposite side of the pathed walkway is a smaller stone wall that looks to be buried into the side of a small hill embankment along the waterbody. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
29	Path through water bodies	Drives, Trails and Paths	Part IV	There is a break in the stone wall looking out to the large ponds. A small bridge crosses the small canal. Evergreens are located along the large pond. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
30	Small pond	Water Bodies	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
31	Arched, stone foot bridge	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
32	Overlooking pond	Vantage Point	No Protection	Open path and water. Path is between the large ponds.
33	Concrete pumping chamber at large pond	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	
34	Path Fork and Building Views	Drives, Trails and Paths	No Protection	There is a fork in the pathway with one side closed by cinder blocks. The paved walkway open to the left has large fieldstones leading to a view at the open hilltop with buildings. Large trees spaced about 20 feet apart lead up the hill and provoke a sense of entry.
35	Stone retaining wall meets fieldstone wall	Site Walls	Part IV	A small retaining wall meets the fieldstone wall and leads to a lawn path and branches off the newer paved path. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
36	Distinctive tree line	Distinctive Trees	Part IV	Unique tree line encircles the open lawn space in a circle. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
37	Land change - stone retaining walls	Landform/Topography/ Site Walls	Part IV	A change in grade is notable near the stone retaining walls with steps and cultivated gardens. There is a meadow to stone field wall to lawn path, following from the first linear stone wall that curves around the path to the second open lawn space and then into another linear retaining wall. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
38	Historical dwelling with open lawn space and stone wall running adjacent to dwelling	Landform/Topography/ Site Walls	Part IV	Shrubs and feature trees in this location. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
39	Confluence of creek and intermittent stream	Water Bodies	No Protection	
40	Fieldstone weir and steps	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
41	Curved, cut stone terrace wall	Site Walls	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
42	Fieldstone weir	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
43	Fieldstone weir beside gabion basket	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
44	Fieldstone weir	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
45	Tree row	Distinctive Trees	Part IV	Tree row between the meadowed area feels like rolling meadow hills. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
46	Large boulder	Natural Heritage Resource	No Protection	
47	Fieldstone steps	Drives, Trails and Paths	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.

Ontario Reformatory HCD Property Information Database				
Cultural Heritage Attributes				
Attribute No.	Heritage Attribute Name	Heritage Attribute Type	Existing Recognition	Notes
48	Fieldstone weir with clay pipes	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
49	Fieldstone steps with weir and sentinel stones	Drives, Trails and Paths/Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
50	North entrance gate (stone)	Gates & Fences	Listed (included in Notice of Intention to Designate 919 York Road)	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
51	North access road	Drives, Trails and Paths	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
52	Stone terrace wall	Site Walls	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
53	Farmhouse laneway	Drives, Trails and Paths	Listed (included in Notice of Intention to Designate 919 York Road)	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
54	North field wall opening into meadow	Site Walls	Part IV	Opening in wall of fieldstone and sentinel stones. The wall is buried into the hillside formation along the meadow. At the break in the wall, a new wall starts and is above grade. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
55	East gate to north field	Gates & Fences	Part IV	Open gate (constructed of fieldstone and sentinel stones) along the path. Looking into meadow and Reformatory buildings beyond. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
56	Stone wall leading into meadow	Site Walls	Part IV	Stone wall with large distinctive trees leading up and around. Open meadow beyond the field stone wall. Distinctive like the walls seen at the entry of the site. Lots of foot paths branching off. Appears to be an old vehicle trail. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
57	Marsh/meadow path	Landform/Topography	No Protection	The footpath appears to be well used and surrounded by patches of shrubs and trees. The Reformatory buildings can be seen. May be a historic path.
58	Swamp/marsh area	Landform/Topography	No Protection	Swamp/marsh area at forked pathway outside of the gated Reformatory. Features native shrubs and vegetation.
59	Agricultural View	Vantage Point	No Protection	Feels like an agricultural path behind a farm field, secluded by layers of different types of vegetation. Features a cedar hedge then a swamp culvert, a path and small shrub line and finally a gated area.
60	Forked foot path	Drives, Trails and Paths	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
61	Start of footpath along marsh	Drives, Trails and Paths	No Protection	Footpath branching off of the Reformatory gated area. The fencing is high and inside appears to be a mowed lawn.
62	Reformatory hillside	Landform/Topography	Part IV	The Reformatory can be seen rising up the hillside, following the tree row up the hill. The vantage point beyond features the swamp/marsh area. Small footpaths are located in view. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
63	Former roadway	Drives, Trails and Paths	Part IV	Open vantage point to an unpaved road with tire marks and trees along one side and a stone wall on the other with an open meadow beyond. The roadway is located just outside of the Reformatory complex of buildings. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.

Ontario Reformatory HCD Property Information Database

Cultural Heritage Attributes

Attribute No.	Heritage Attribute Name	Heritage Attribute Type	Existing Recognition	Notes
64	Small pond	Water Bodies	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
65	Entry to Reformatory buildings	Vantage Point	Part IV	The entry to the Reformatory is grand and distinct with an entry roundabout with branching drive paths paved on either side of the Administration Building. There is more tree build-up than open lawn space. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
66	Circular termination of entrance road at Administration Building	Drives, Trails and Paths	Part IV	Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
67	Area approaching Administration Building	Vantage Point	Part IV	Contains a number of monumental features. The landscape wraps around the Administration Building with lawn and healthy tree vegetation, as well as defining shrubs, flagpoles and a garden bed before the entrance. Gated areas around the building are inaccessible. Overgrown paved areas, likely once parking lots, flank the building. Light poles are placed along the path and around the building. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
68	Gated entry	Gates & Fences	Part IV	Distinctive stone pillars with chain-link fencing coming up to either side but not attached. Trees leading into the entry on both sides. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
69	Pedestrian path - unpaved to large pond	Drives, Trails and Paths	Part IV	Well-used, unpaved pedestrian-made path with segments of tree types along the top of the hill and along the bottom. Can see glimpses of the south large pond through the trees. Referenced in 785 York Road Part IV designation.
70	Entry to gated area	Gates & Fences	No Protection	This area features a distinctive tree row along the top of the bank, then open lawn with distinctive mature trees carried through the path and site. The area is not accessible by vehicles. The gated area contains abandoned historical buildings and a parking lot to the right. Views to the open meadow area can be seen from here.
71	Spur Line (CPR)	Drives, Trails and Paths	No Protection	
72	Crusher	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	Remnants
73	Quarry Area No. 1	Landform/Topography	Listed	
74	Lime plant	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	Remnants
75	Quarry Area No. 2	Landform/Topography	Listed	
76	Concrete base of stone loader	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	Remnants
77	Quarry Site No. 3	Landform/Topography	Listed	
78	Timber retaining wall	Site Walls	No Protection	
79	Main Corridor	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	Main Corridor is comprised of the Corridor (B13421); Tower & Main Corridor (B13431); K Corridor (B13437).
80	Administration Building	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	IO Building number is B13430
81	B Cells	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	IO Building number is B13432
82	B Dormitory	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	IO Building number is B13433
83	C Cells	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	IO Building number is B13434
84	C Dormitory	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	IO Building number is B13435
85	D Cells	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	IO Building number is B13436
86	Staff Dining Hall	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	IO Building number is B13438
87	Assessment Centre Corridor	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	IO Building number is B13439
88	Assessment Centre	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	IO Building number is B13440
89	Library & Canteen	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	IO Building number is B13441
90	Large Dining Hall	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	IO Building number is B13442
91	Kitchen	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	IO Building number is B13443
92	Clothing Dispensary	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	IO Building number is B13444
93	Assembly Hall	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	IO Building number is B13445
94	Recreation Hall (Gym)	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	IO Building number is B13446
95	Chapel	Built Heritage Resource	Listed	IO Building number is B13447
96	Services Tunnel	Built Heritage Resource	Listed	IO Building number is B13448

Ontario Reformatory HCD Property Information Database**Cultural Heritage Attributes**

Attribute No.	Heritage Attribute Name	Heritage Attribute Type	Existing Recognition	Notes
97	Woolen Mill Building	Built Heritage Resource	Listed	IO Building number is B13449
98	Machine Shop Building	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	IO Building number is B13450
99	Powerhouse & Chimney Stack	Built Heritage Resource	Listed	IO Building number is B13451
100	Cannery Storage	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	IO Building number is B13454
101	Wood Kiln Building	Built Heritage Resource	Listed	IO Building number is B13455
102	Planing Mill & Stores	Built Heritage Resource	Listed	IO Building number is B13456
103	Oil & Cement Shed	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	IO Building number is B13457
104	Stores Building	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	IO Building number is B13459
105	Implement Building 2	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	IO Building number is B13461
106	Implement Building 1	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	IO Building number is B13462
107	Greenhouse	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	IO Building number is B13465
108	Greenhouse Stores	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	IO Building number is B13467
109	Services Building	Built Heritage Resource	No Protection	IO Building number is B13469
110	Willowbank Hall	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	IO Building number is B13498
111	Superintendent's Residence	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	IO Building number is B13499
112	Matthews Farmhouse and Shed	Built Heritage Resource	Listed	Located at 919 York Road. A Notice of Intention to Designate the property is currently under appeal.
113	Wood Trestle Bridge	Built Heritage Resource	Listed	
114	McQuillan's Bridge	Built Heritage Resource	Part IV	Also known as Stone Road Bridge

D CHARACTER AREA MAPPING

Figure 9 – Cultural Resources Designated Under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act

Figure 10 – Identified Cultural Heritage Character Areas

Figure 11 – Cultural Heritage Character Area A: Willowbank Entry and Drive

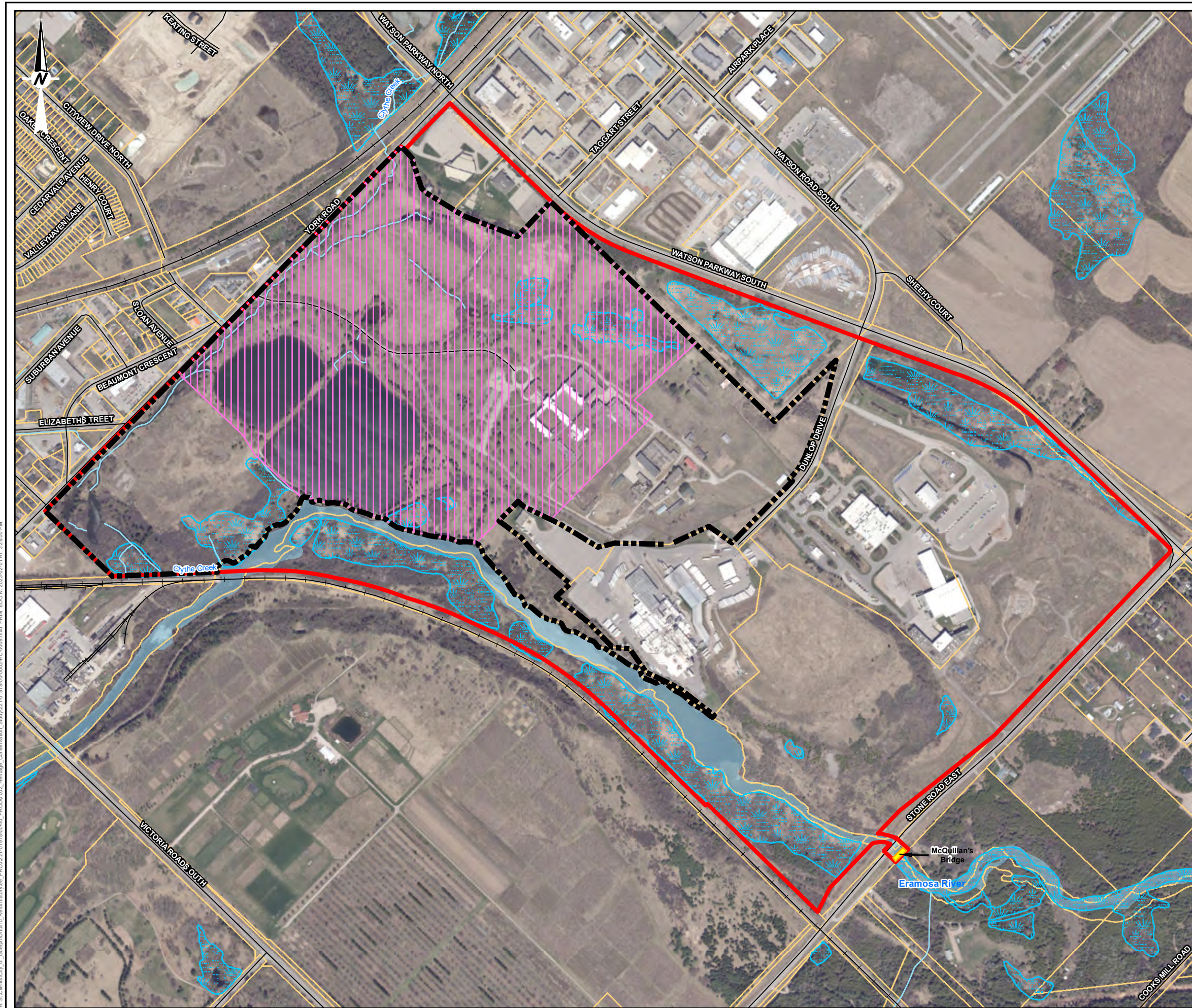
Figure 12 – Cultural Heritage Character Area B: Reformatory Buildings & Central Grounds

Figure 13 – Cultural Heritage Character Area C: Operations

Figure 14 – Cultural Heritage Character Area D: Greenhouses & Farming

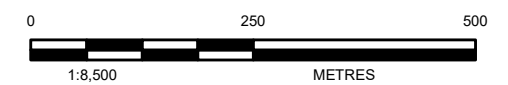
Figure 15 – Cultural Heritage Character Area E: North Fields & Matthews Farmhouse

Figure 16 – Cultural Heritage Character Area F: Rail Corridor & Limestone Quarries



LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- CHL OF PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANCE
- 785 YORK RD - HERITAGE DESIGNATION BY-LAW (2021)-20631
- MCQUILLAN'S BRIDGE HERITAGE DESIGNATION BY-LAW (2004)-17357
- ROADWAY
- RAILROAD
- WATERCOURSE
- ERAMOSA RIVER
- WETLAND
- PROPERTY PARCEL



NOTE(S)
 1. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

REFERENCE(S)
 1. BASED ATA - MNR 2021
 2. PROPERTY BOUNDARY - CITY OF GUELPH, 2022
 3. BASE IMAGE - SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCES SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, ANDT HEG ISU SER COMMUNITY SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, ANDT HE GISU SER COMMUNITY
 4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
CITY OF GUELPH

PROJECT
ONTARIO REFORMATORY HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STUDY

TITLE
CULTURAL RESOURCES DESIGNATED UNDER PART IV OF THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT

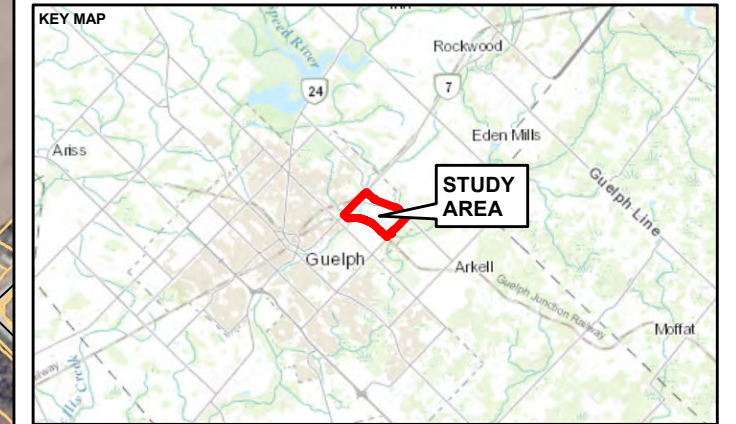
CONSULTANT	DATE
wsp	2023-02-01
DESIGNED	CGE
PREPARED	CGE/BR
REVIEWED	JK
APPROVED	JK

PATH: S:\Client\City_of_Guelph\Ontario_Reformatory\09_PROJECTS\221-01978-00\09_PROJECTS\02_Heritage_Conservation\Study\221-01978-00-0002-1-C-0009.mxd PRINTED DATE: 2023-02-01 AT 1:28:00 PM

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM A4 (811 x 1194 mm) TO A5 (811 x 1104 mm) TO ACCOMMODATE THE CONTENTS OF THIS SHEET.



- LEGEND**
- CULTURAL HERITAGE CHARACTER AREA
 - CHARACTER AREA A: WILLOWBANK ENTRY AND DRIVE
 - CHARACTER AREA B: REFORMATORY BUILDINGS AND CENTRAL GROUNDS
 - CHARACTER AREA C: OPERATIONS
 - CHARACTER AREA D: GREENHOUSES AND FARMING
 - CHARACTER AREA E: NORTH FIELDS AND MATTHEWS FARMHOUSE
 - CHARACTER AREA F: RAIL CORRIDOR AND LIMESTONE QUARRIES
 - STUDY AREA
 - ROADWAY
 - RAILROAD
 - WATERCOURSE
 - ERAMOSA RIVER
 - WETLAND
 - PROPERTY PARCEL



NOTE(S)
 1. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

REFERENCE(S)
 1. BASE DATA - MNR 2021
 2. PROPERTY BOUNDARY - CITY OF GUELPH, 2022
 3. BASE IMAGE - SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
CITY OF GUELPH

PROJECT
ONTARIO REFORMATORY HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STUDY

TITLE
IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE CHARACTER AREAS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-02-01
	DESIGNED	CGE
	PREPARED	CGE/BR
	REVIEWED	JK
	APPROVED	JK

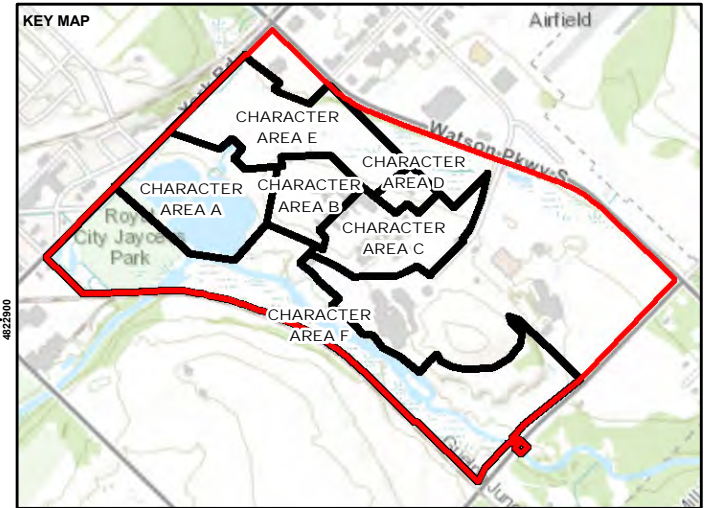
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
221-01978-00	0002	A	10

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 IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



LEGEND

- LANDSCAPE HERITAGE ATTRIBUTE
- BUILT HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES
- ◆ ORHCD BRIDGES
- ORHCD TREE LINED DR
- ORHCD STONE FENCES
- CULTURAL VALUE CHARACTER AREA
- CHARACTER AREA A: WILLOWBANK ENTRY AND DRIVE
- CHARACTER AREA B: REFORMATORY BUILDINGS AND CENTRAL GROUNDS
- CHARACTER AREA E: NORTH FIELDS AND MATTHEWS FARMHOUSE
- CHARACTER AREA F: RAIL CORRIDOR AND LIMESTONE QUARRIES
- STUDY AREA
- ROADWAY
- + RAILROAD
- WATERCOURSE
- ERAMOSIA RIVER
- ~ WETLAND
- PROPERTY PARCEL



NOTE(S)
1. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

REFERENCE(S)
1. BASE DATA - MNRF 2021
2. PROPERTY BOUNDARY - CITY OF GUELPH, 2022
3. BASE IMAGE - SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
CITY OF GUELPH

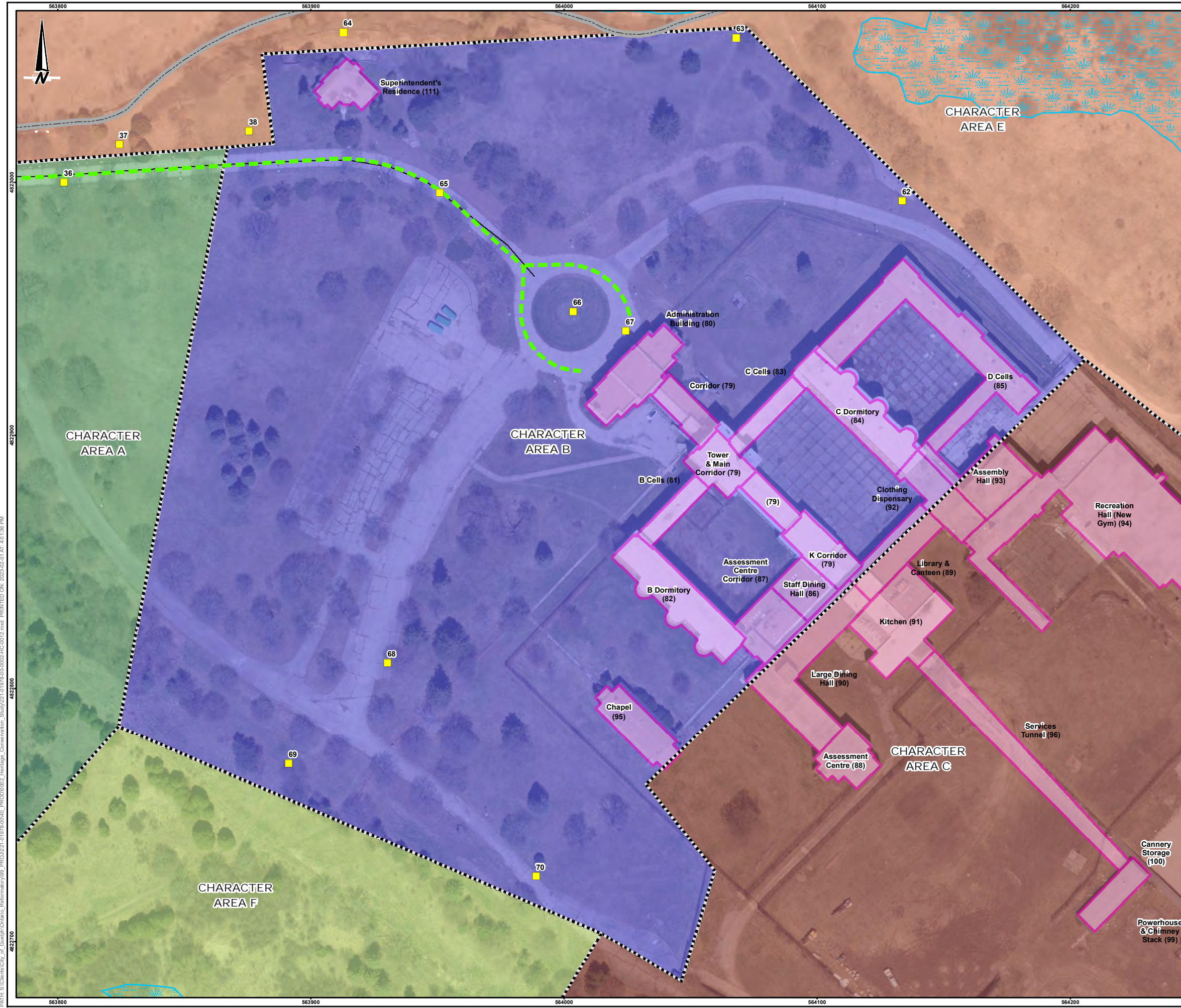
PROJECT
ONTARIO REFORMATORY HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STUDY

TITLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE CHARACTER AREA A: WILLOWBANK ENTRY AND DRIVE

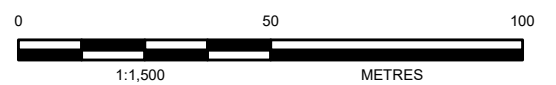
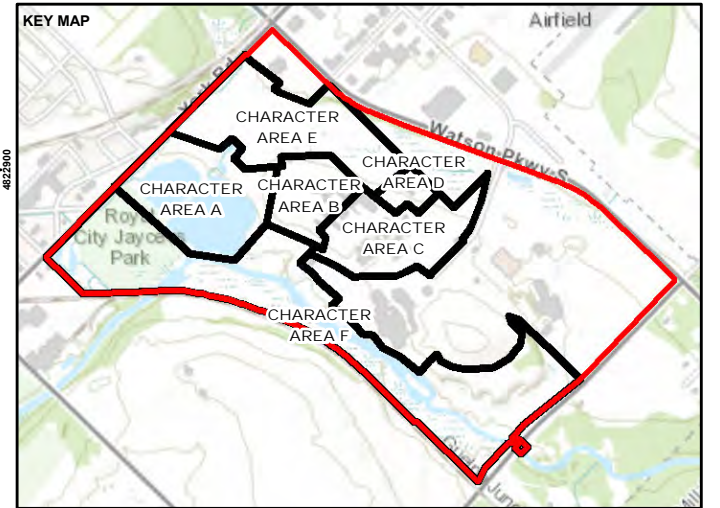
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-02-01
	DESIGNED	CGE
	PREPARED	CGE/BR
	REVIEWED	JK
	APPROVED	JK

PROJECT NO. 221-01978-00 CONTROL 0002 REV. A FIGURE 11

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 IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- LANDSCAPE HERITAGE ATTRIBUTE
 - BUILT HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES
 - ORHCD TREE LINED DR
 - ORHCD STONE FENCES
 - CULTURAL VALUE CHARACTER AREA
 - CHARACTER AREA A: WILLOWBANK ENTRY AND DRIVE
 - CHARACTER AREA B: REFORMATORY BUILDINGS AND CENTRAL GROUNDS
 - CHARACTER AREA C: OPERATIONS
 - CHARACTER AREA E: NORTH FIELDS AND MATTHEWS FARMHOUSE
 - CHARACTER AREA F: RAIL CORRIDOR AND LIMESTONE QUARRIES
 - STUDY AREA
 - ROADWAY
 - WETLAND
 - PROPERTY PARCEL



NOTE(S)
 1. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

REFERENCE(S)
 1. BASE DATA - MNRF 2021
 2. PROPERTY BOUNDARY - CITY OF GUELPH, 2022
 3. BASE IMAGE - SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
CITY OF GUELPH

PROJECT
ONTARIO REFORMATORY HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STUDY

TITLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE CHARACTER AREA B: REFORMATORY BUILDINGS AND CENTRAL GROUNDS

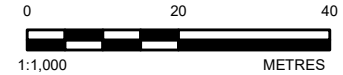
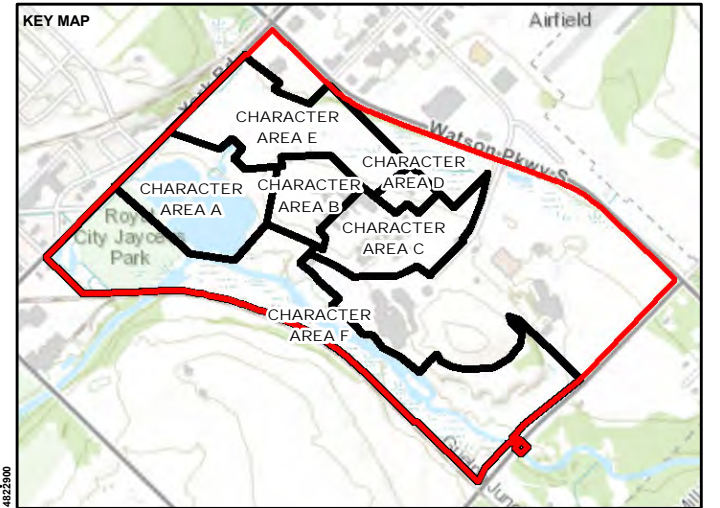
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-02-01
DESIGNED	CGE	
PREPARED	CGE/BR	
REVIEWED	JK	
APPROVED	JK	

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LEGEND

- LANDSCAPE HERITAGE ATTRIBUTE
- BUILT HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES
- CULTURAL VALUE CHARACTER AREA
- CHARACTER AREA C: OPERATIONS
- CHARACTER AREA D: GREENHOUSES AND FARMING
- CHARACTER AREA E: NORTH FIELDS AND MATTHEWS FARMHOUSE
- STUDY AREA
- WETLAND
- PROPERTY PARCEL



NOTE(S)
 1. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

REFERENCE(S)
 1. BASE DATA - MNR 2021
 2. PROPERTY BOUNDARY - CITY OF GUELPH, 2022
 3. BASE IMAGE - SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
CITY OF GUELPH

PROJECT
ONTARIO REFORMATORY HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STUDY

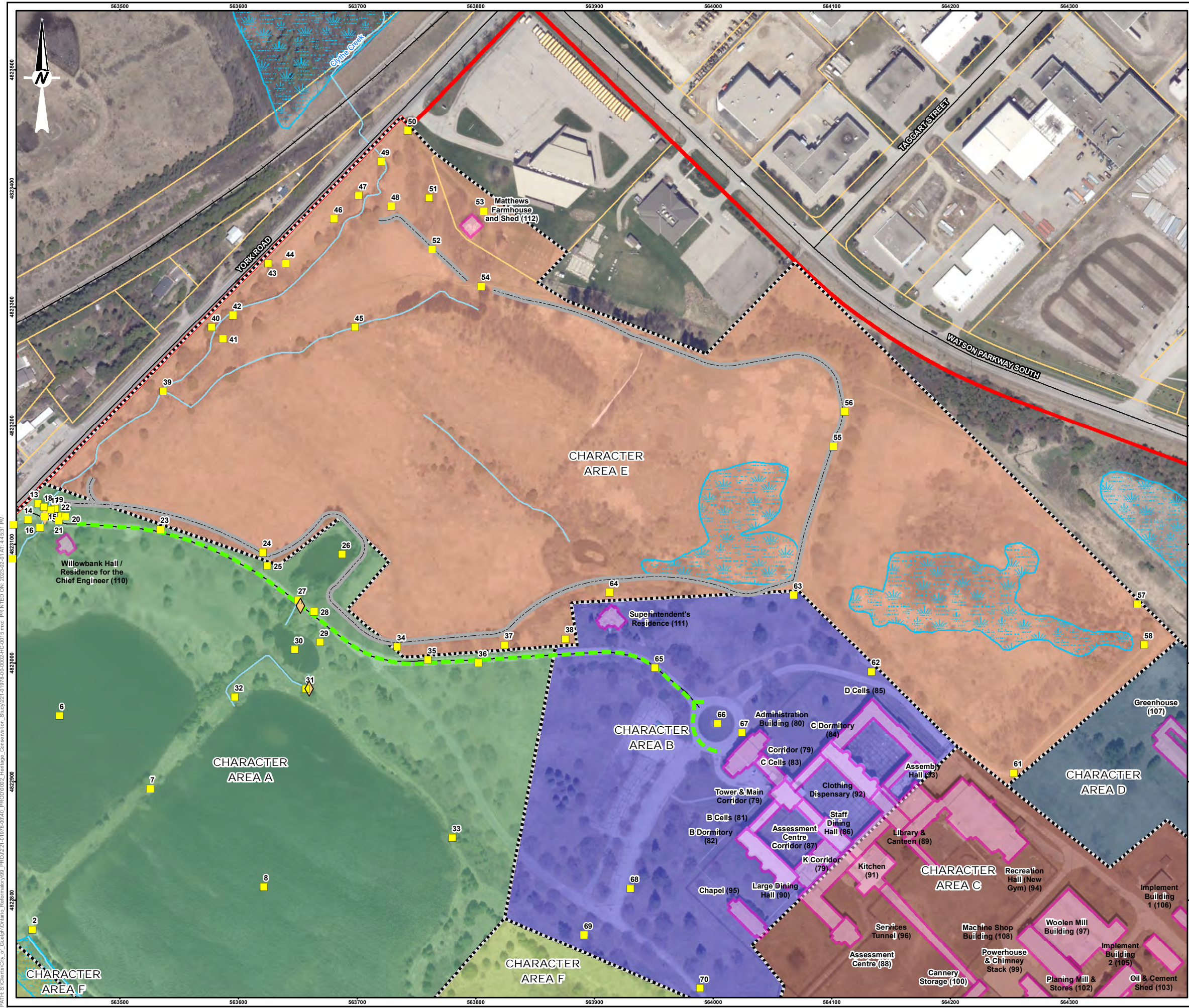
TITLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE CHARACTER AREA D: GREENHOUSES AND FARMING

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-02-01
DESIGNED	CGE	
PREPARED	CGE/BR	
REVIEWED	JK	
APPROVED	JK	

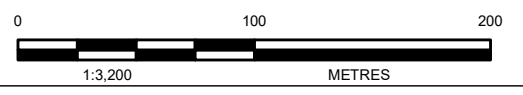
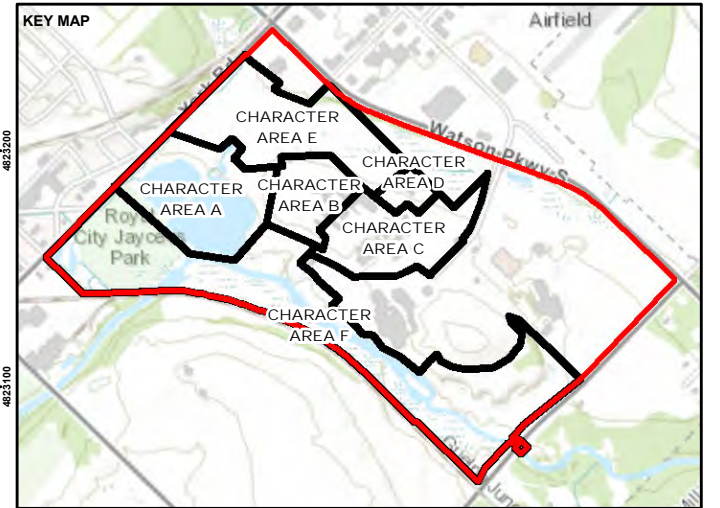
PROJECT NO. 221-01978-00 CONTROL 0002 REV. A FIGURE 14

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- ### LEGEND
- LANDSCAPE HERITAGE ATTRIBUTE
 - BUILT HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES
 - ORHCD BRIDGES
 - ORHCD TREE LINED DR
 - ORHCD STONE FENCES
 - CULTURAL VALUE CHARACTER AREA
 - CHARACTER AREA A: WILLOWBANK ENTRY AND DRIVE
 - CHARACTER AREA B: REFORMATORY BUILDINGS AND CENTRAL GROUNDS
 - CHARACTER AREA C: OPERATIONS
 - CHARACTER AREA D: GREENHOUSES AND FARMING
 - CHARACTER AREA E: NORTH FIELDS AND MATTHEWS FARMHOUSE
 - CHARACTER AREA F: RAIL CORRIDOR AND LIMESTONE QUARRIES
 - STUDY AREA
 - ROADWAY
 - RAILROAD
 - WATERCOURSE
 - WETLAND
 - PROPERTY PARCEL



NOTE(S)

1. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

REFERENCE(S)

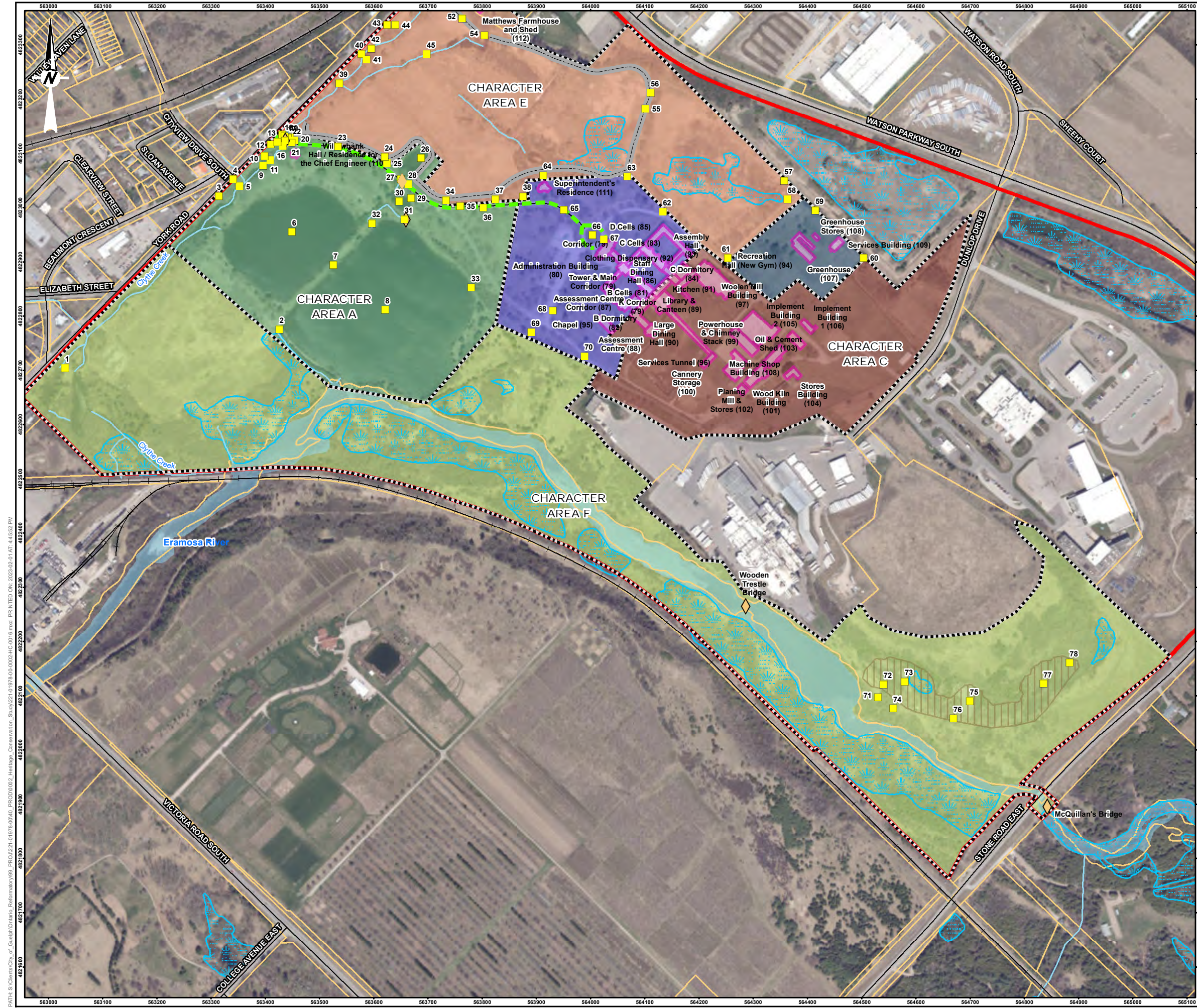
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3. BASE IMAGE - SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
5. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
CITY OF GUELPH

PROJECT
ONTARIO REFORMATORY HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STUDY

TITLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE CHARACTER AREA E: NORTH FIELDS AND MATTHEWS FARMHOUSE

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-02-01
	DESIGNED	CGE
	PREPARED	CGE/BR
	REVIEWED	JK
	APPROVED	JK



LEGEND

- LANDSCAPE HERITAGE ATTRIBUTE
- BUILT HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES
- ORHCD BRIDGES
- ORHCD TREE LINED DR
- ORHCD STONE FENCES
- ORHCD QUARRY AREA
- CULTURAL VALUE CHARACTER AREA
- CHARACTER AREA A: WILLOWBANK ENTRY AND DRIVE
- CHARACTER AREA B: REFORMATORY BUILDINGS AND CENTRAL GROUNDS
- CHARACTER AREA C: OPERATIONS
- CHARACTER AREA D: GREENHOUSES AND FARMING
- CHARACTER AREA E: NORTH FIELDS AND MATTHEWS FARMHOUSE
- CHARACTER AREA F: RAIL CORRIDOR AND LIMESTONE QUARRIES
- STUDY AREA
- ROADWAY
- RAILROAD
- WATERCOURSE
- ERAMOSIA RIVER
- WETLAND
- PROPERTY PARCEL

KEY MAP

0 100 200
1:7,000 METRES

NOTE(S)
1. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

REFERENCE(S)
1. BASE DATA - MNR 2021
2. PROPERTY BOUNDARY - CITY OF GUELPH, 2022
3. BASE IMAGE - SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
CITY OF GUELPH

PROJECT
ONTARIO REFORMATORY HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STUDY

TITLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE CHARACTER AREA F: RAIL CORRIDOR AND LIMESTONE QUARRIES

CONSULTANT

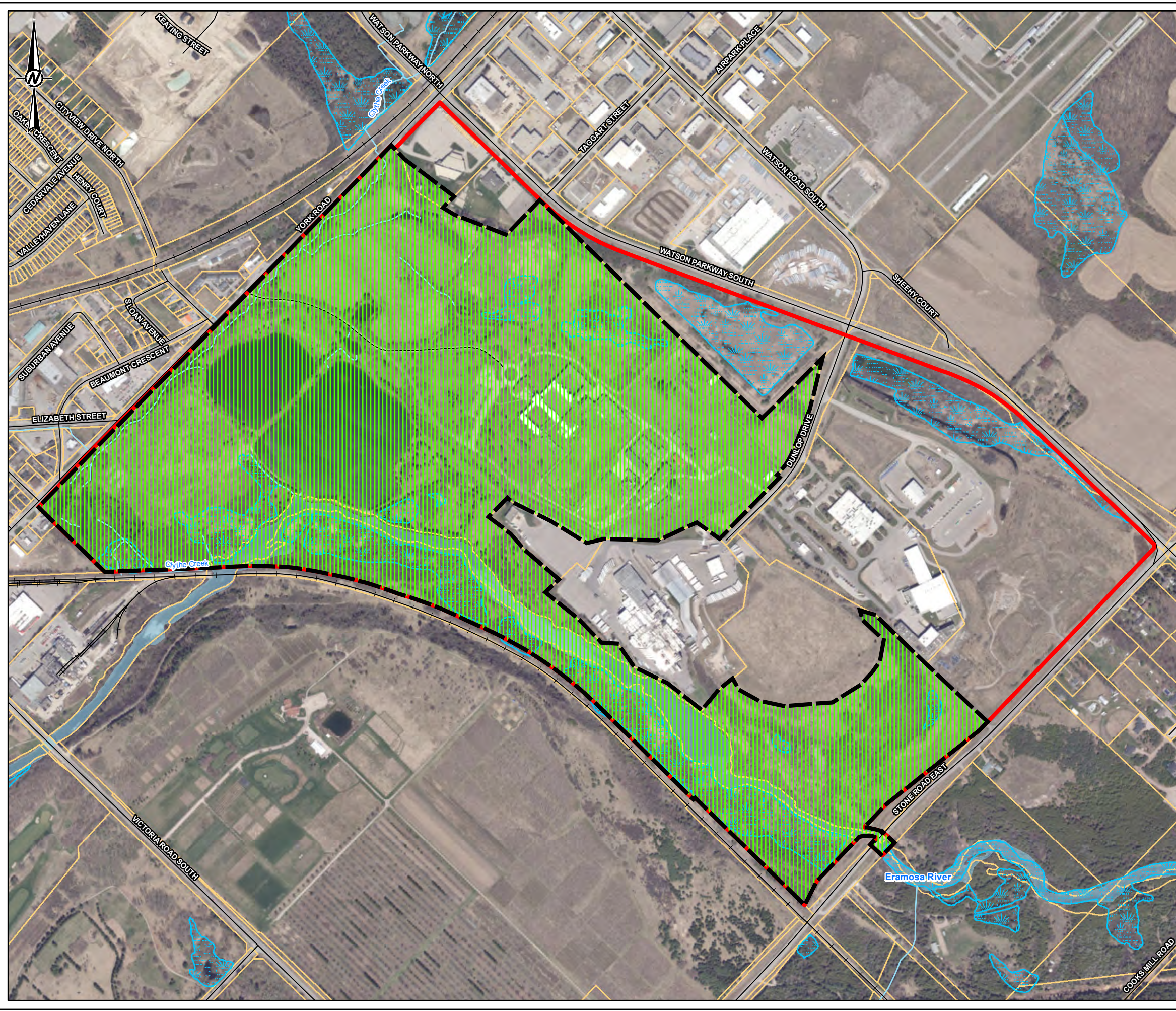
YYYY-MM-DD	2023-02-01
DESIGNED	CGE
PREPARED	CGE/BR
REVIEWED	JK
APPROVED	JK


PROJECT NO. 221-01978-00 **CONTROL** 0002 **REV.** A **FIGURE** 16

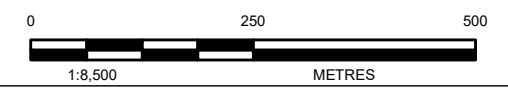
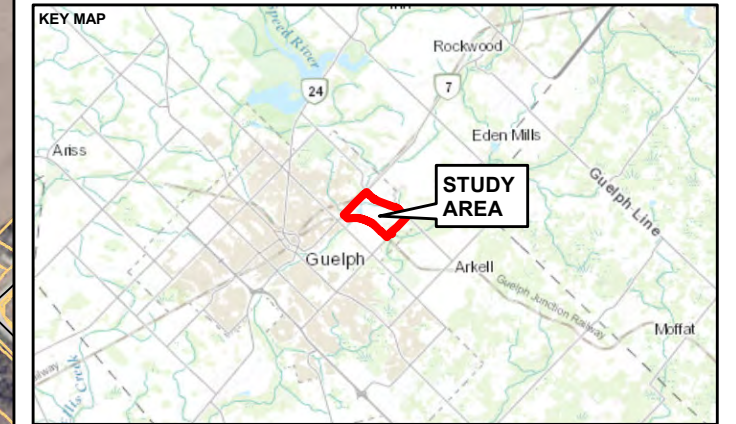
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 IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

E PROPOSED HCD BOUNDARY

Figure 17 – Proposed HCD Boundary



- LEGEND**
-  PROPOSED HCD BOUNDARY
 -  STUDY AREA
 -  ROADWAY
 -  RAILROAD
 -  WATERCOURSE
 -  ERAMOSIA RIVER
 -  WETLAND
 -  PROPERTY PARCEL




NOTE(S)
1. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

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SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
CITY OF GUELPH

PROJECT
ONTARIO REFORMATORY HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STUDY

TITLE
PROPOSED HCD BOUNDARY

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-02-01
	DESIGNED	CGE
	PREPARED	CGE/BR
	REVIEWED	JK
	APPROVED	JK

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
221-01978-00	0002	A	17

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