

Staff Report

To	City Council
Service Area	Infrastructure, Development and Enterprise Services
Date	Tuesday, March 21, 2023
Subject	Ontario Reformatory Heritage Conservation District Study– Phase One Report

Recommendation

1. That the recommendations of the Ontario Reformatory Heritage Conservation District Study Report (February 2023) (Attachment-1) be approved;
 2. That staff be directed to prepare a heritage conservation district plan for the Ontario Reformatory District area in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act.
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Executive Summary

Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with the Phase 1 Heritage Conservation District Study for the Ontario Reformatory study area and to outline the findings and recommendations of the study (Attachment-1).

Key Findings

In June 2021, Council directed staff to initiate a heritage conservation district study for the former Ontario Reformatory lands. WSP Canada was contracted to conduct the study.

The Phase 1 Heritage Conservation District (HCD) Study provides an assessment of the historical, design and contextual value of the study area, identifies contributing and non-contributing properties and resources, provides a character analysis and statement of cultural heritage value or interest and delineates a boundary for the proposed HCD.

The Phase 1 Study included a community engagement process to understand the unique character of the area and to inform recommendations for the boundary. Engagement included three workshops with Heritage Guelph.

The Study recommends that the Ontario Reformatory area, which consists of a unique collection of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscape features, with a boundary delineated in Attachment 2 be considered for designation as a heritage conservation district under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act and that a heritage conservation district plan and guidelines be prepared.

Strategic Plan Alignment

The key findings and recommendations of this report align with Strategic Plan priority areas. The designation of the proposed Ontario Reformatory as a heritage conservation district under section 41, Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act contributes to the City's Building our Future strategic priority. By conserving the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD area the City moves in a direction that continues to build strong, vibrant, safe and healthy communities that foster resilience in the people who live here. The conservation of cultural heritage resources is aligned with building and maintaining vibrant and resilient communities.

Financial Implications

No financial implications are associated with a decision to proceed with the staff recommendation. The total combined cost of Phase 1 (the HCD Study) and Phase 2 (the HCD Plan) is just over \$180,000 and this is funded through the capital budget.

Report

At their meeting of June 14, 2021, Guelph City Council directed staff to initiate a Part V heritage conservation district study for the Ontario Reformatory lands.

In February 2022, the City of Guelph retained WSP Canada (WSP) to conduct a Heritage Conservation District (HCD) Study for the Ontario Reformatory HCD Study Area shown in Figure 1 of Ontario Reformatory Heritage Conservation District Study (February 2023) (Attachment-1).

A heritage conservation district (HCD) is a geographically defined area within a municipality that is noted for its distinct heritage character. Within an HCD, heritage attributes are buildings, structures and landscape features that contribute to the cultural heritage value of the properties involved and the district as a whole. A HCD is used as a planning tool for recognizing and protecting these areas and managing and guiding future change in the district.

The heritage conservation district designation process has two phases. Phase 1 is the HCD Study. The purpose of the Phase 1 study is to determine if the Ontario Reformatory Study Area merits designation as an HCD in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act, provincial guidelines, and municipal policies. This 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, as appropriate; and delineates a boundary for the proposed HCD.

The Ontario Reformatory HCD Study Area is located in Guelph's east end and 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.

The unique heritage character of the Ontario Reformatory has been recognized by the Province of Ontario, which identified a portion of 785 York Road as a Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance in 2008. This same area was identified by the City of Guelph's Cultural Heritage Action Plan as a high priority cultural heritage landscape in its inventory. An individual heritage designation by-law for

785 York Road under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act was approved in October 2021.

Guelph has also recognized several significant built heritage resources and landscape features in its Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Properties which are important parts of the Ontario Reformatory story. This includes the wooden trestle CPR railway bridge, the quarry area north of Stone Road and the Matthews farmhouse at 919 York Road. The Ontario Reformatory HCD Study has made recommendations as to how these and other cultural heritage resources may be conserved within one heritage conservation district.

It is important to understand that the municipal designation of the property known as 785 York Road either under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act or as part of any HCD boundary area designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act has no effect while the lands are owned by the Province. Also, with recent changes to legislation, the Province is not required to comply with some or all of the heritage standards and guidelines for properties owned by the Province or a prescribed public agency (section 25.2 of Part III of the Ontario Heritage Act) if the Lieutenant Governor in Council is of the opinion that such exemption could potentially advance one or more identified provincial priorities.

Assessment of the Study Area

The consultant's assessment of the Ontario Reformatory HCD Study Area includes a description of the Natural Context of the area: its physiographic and topographic character, the flow of the Eramosa River and Clythe Creek, and the ecodistrict in general.

The Indigenous Context provides a description of Pre-Contact history in Ontario describing 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.

The Settler Context describes the 19th and early 20th century agricultural, recreational and institutional uses of the area that would become the Ontario Reformatory. Some of the most important aspects of this era are the Matthews farmhouse and the quarry site north of Stone Road known historically as "The Rocks". The HCD Study outlines Early Prison History in Ontario and then describes the Ontario Reformatory's ideology, construction, design and implementation in the periods of beginning in 1909 until 1967 including the use of the Reformatory during the First World War as Speedwell Hospital. The Study describes more recent history from 1968 to the present including discussion of the incarceration of Indigenous peoples.

Study Area Character Analysis

Heritage Attributes

The consultant has compiled an extensive inventory of buildings, structures and landscape features within the Study Area. A detailed description and photo of each of the buildings and structures is presented in a table in Appendix C of the Study. All of the property features that are considered as heritage attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of the proposed Ontario Reformatory Heritage Conservation District are presented in the second table in Appendix C. All cultural heritage attributes have been given unique identification numbers which

correspond with their location in the Heritage Character Area mapping in Figures 10-16 in Appendix D of the Study.

The consultants have identified six distinct heritage character areas within the Study Area that reflect the unique juxtaposition of landscapes, built heritage resources and site organization (see Figure 10, Appendix D).

Character Area A (see Figure 11, Appendix D) comprises the entry landscape, extending from the York Road gate south along the main entry drive, Willowbank (Residence of the Chief Engineer), stone fences, and bridges over a channelized stream system that leads to ponds to the south of the drive.

Character Area B (see Figure 12, Appendix D) comprises the main Reformatory buildings (including Administration, Tower and Main Corridor, Cells, and Dormitory) and associated public landscaped grounds, including the 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.

Character Area C (see Figure 13, Appendix D) is at the core of the Reformatory within the secure perimeter and includes a range of industrial buildings and working landscapes. The Machine Shop and Powerhouse were the first buildings constructed on the site in 1910-11.

Character Area D (see Figure 14, Appendix D) includes remnants of greenhouses and farming facilities within the secure perimeter. 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.

Character Area E (see Figure 15, Appendix D) contains the North entrance gate, the North Field and the Matthews farmhouse. The fieldstone walls are among the most significant heritage landscape features that remain in the area.

Character Area F (see Figure 16, Appendix D) 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, the wooden trestle railway bridge that accessed the former quarry sites known as "The Rocks".

HCD Boundary Recommendation

The recommended boundary for the Ontario Reformatory Heritage Conservation District is presented in Figure 17, Appendix E of the Study document in Attachment 1 and also separately in Attachment 2 of this report.

The proposed HCD boundary contains an area described as:

- Beginning in the west corner of 785 York Rd to the western portion of 919 York Rd.
- 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.
- Coming inland from the river to follow along the top of the quarry faces based on a buffer recommended by AECOM in their heritage impact assessment for the proposed Guelph Electric Transit and Fleet Facility.

- Following 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 and including the McQuillan's bowstring bridge.
- 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.

The recommended Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary aligns with the elements of an HCD as described in Provincial guidance. In particular, the Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary area 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 convey 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 recommended Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary area fulfills the Provincial elements identified as central to the character of a prospective heritage conservation district.

Boundary Analysis

Criteria	Rationale
Historic Factors	<p>The proposed HCD boundary is centred on Provincially owned Ontario Reformatory (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> <p>Beyond the limits of the 785 York Road several historical features, such as the quarries north of Stone Road East, the wooden trestle rail bridge crossing the Eramosa River from the rail lines on the west side of the Eramosa River, and the Matthews farmhouse all support the character of the area and provide important focal points for the proposed HCD.</p>
Visual Factors	<p>The generally cohesive, institutional character of the architectural style used throughout the Ontario Reformatory</p>

	<p>property is supported by the relationship of built features to the designed landscape that surround 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 Ontario Reformatory property but within the Study Area, such as 919 York Road, as well as the wooden trestle bridge and concrete bowstring arch bridge beside Stone Road, are visually congruent with the early twentieth-century architecture of the Ontario Reformatory property.</p> <p>The context of the Study 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 Study Area, with the Eramosa River and Clythe Creek, human-made ponds at the north and wetlands on the west, south, and east sides of the Study Area.</p> <p>Woodlands are located to the south and the west of the Study Area, though these are generally physically and visually inaccessible to the public. The farmland east of the Study Area (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>
Physical Features	<p>The Study Area is generally bounded by transportation corridors on all sides. The boundary runs along York Road at its northwest side, meeting Watson Parkway South at the northern point of the Study Area. Watson Parkway forms the eastern boundary, stretching to Stone Road East, which generally forms the southern boundary of the Study Area. A small extension south of Stone Road East sweeps down to include the former Stone Road East bowstring arch bridge, turning back north to Stone Road East on the west bank of the Eramosa River. The boundary extends southwest to the east side of the Guelph Junction Railway corridor and extends northwest, crossing the Eramosa River and generally following the western boundary of the former Royal City Jaycees Park before terminating at York Road.</p> <p>Lands beyond the transportation routes and physical boundaries used as the Study Area limits 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>The Ontario Reformatory property (785 York Road) is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act and has been recognized as a provincially significant cultural heritage landscape. The City of Guelph has published its intention to designate the Matthews farmhouse and stone gates at 919 York Road under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.</p> <p>Two areas of the proposed HCD boundary do not trace entire property lines. 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 HCD Study Area 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, and a small carbon 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 containing a high-priority cultural heritage landscape that warrants review to ensure that cultural heritage resources within the lands are appropriately conserved.</p>
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Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The consultant has prepared a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest for the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD. The heritage attributes that support the cultural heritage value include but have not been limited to those attributes that have been adapted from Statements of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest outlined in previous designation documents for 785 York Road as well as those buildings, structures and landscape features identified in the HCD Study property information database inventory (Appendix C). The statement is contained in Section 7.2 of the Phase 1 Study (Attachment 1)

Summary of Community and Key Audience Engagement

During the Study, the project team engaged with different community groups, key audiences, Heritage Guelph, and members of the public to ensure the project reflected the values and opinions of the community. As part of the initial stages of the Study, the engagement 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 HCD Study provides an overview of what was done, what was heard, and how input was used.

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, landowners in the area and members of the public for further input, to ensure there weren't any significant gaps or areas missing before a final recommendation is made to City Council.

The following section summarizes the input received and highlights how the input received through follow-up engagement was or was not used to revise the proposed HCD Boundary and Character Areas for the Study.

Key Theme	How it informed the proposed boundary
Relationship between the natural and cultural heritage environment	The cultural heritage significance of the 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 heritage resources that comprise the landscape and influence how the public experiences the site.
Former Royal City Jaycees Park	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 feedback received from the public. City use of this land as a park ended in 2014. The land is within 785 York Road and is owned by the Province. 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 that part of Clythe Creek.
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	Following discussion with representatives from the Guelph Junction Railway and a review of best practices in heritage conservation, the railway property was deemed inappropriate to be included within the proposed HCD boundary. The former spur line and wooden trestle bridge leading to the Reformatory and not the active main railway track itself contribute to the heritage character of the HCD. A portion of the former Toronto Suburban Railway bed is included within the proposed HCD boundary.
Matthews Farmhouse	As a result of feedback received as well as guidance provided in the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, the proposed boundary only includes the portion of 919 York Road

Key Theme	How it informed the proposed boundary
	that has cultural heritage value and relates to the Mathews farmhouse and the Ontario Reformatory.
Cast Iron Staircase	Feedback received suggested the cast iron staircase located in the north portion of the former Turfgrass lands should be included within the proposed HCD boundary. Following a review of this resource, it has not been included as it is located beyond the Ontario Reformatory property boundary and research has not been able to confirm a direct link to the history of the Reformatory.

Summary of Indigenous Engagement

Section 6 of the Study provides a summary of the City's engagement with First Nations. Engagement was initiated with each of the following nations:

- Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN)
- Six Nations of the Grand River (SNGR)

On June 13, 2022, the HCD project team held a virtual meeting with six representatives from the Six Nations of the Grand River. During the meeting Six Nations representatives emphasized the importance of all nations being included as part of the historical overview aspect of the project and noted that historically, history has been told from a settler perspective as opposed to an Indigenous perspective. The SNGR representatives noted 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."

On June 28, 2022, a virtual meeting was held with two representatives from the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN). The meeting included discussion of Indigenous People being incarcerated at the site when it was a prison. The MCFN 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."

Recommendations

Staff recommend that the Ontario Reformatory Heritage Conservation District Study Report (February 2023) (Attachment-1) be approved and that the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary shown in Appendix E of the HCD Study be the Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary.

The HCD Study contains WSP's draft statement of significance and lists the associated heritage attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD area. In Ontario, cultural heritage value is determined using criteria prescribed by regulation under the Ontario Heritage Act. As of January 7, 2023, Ontario Regulation 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. Essentially the content of the criteria of O. Reg. 9/06 has not changed in O. Reg.

569/22 other than the criteria are no longer grouped into three categories. What is new with O. Reg. 569/22 is that an area of a municipality may be designated through a by-law as a heritage conservation district under subsection 41 (1) of the 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.

- i. 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.
- ii. The properties have design value or physical value because they display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
- iii. The properties have design value or physical value because they demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- iv. The properties have historical value 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.
- v. The properties have historical value or associative value because they yield, or have the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
- vi. The properties have historical value 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.
- vii. The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.
- viii. The properties have contextual value because they are physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to each other.
- ix. The properties have contextual value because they are defined by, planned around or are themselves a landmark.

The proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary 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). 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. Three of the four properties within the proposed Ontario Reformatory HCD boundary contain heritage attributes that meet at least two of the prescribed criteria under O. Reg. 569/22.

These properties:

have design value or physical value as many of their heritage attributes:

- are representative example of materials and construction methods taught to prison workers through the Ontario Reformatory work program.
- display a high degree of craftsmanship.

have historical value or associative value as their heritage attributes:

- have direct associations with the theme of the Ontario Reformatory as an institution that is significant to the city of Guelph and the Province of Ontario.
- demonstrate the work of John Lyle, an architect who is significant in Ontario's early 20th century architectural history.

- have direct associations with the theme of 19th century farmsteads linked to post-contact settlement in former rural farming areas within the city of Guelph.

have contextual value as their heritage attributes:

- they are physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to each other or to the adjacent and protected Ontario Reformatory cultural heritage landscape at 785 York Road.
- are important in defining, maintaining and supporting the character of the former Ontario Reformatory lands.
- defined by, planned around or are themselves a landmark.

The result of this HCD Study has recommended that as the Ontario Reformatory area consists of a unique connection of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscape features, designation of the proposed HCD boundary area as a heritage conservation district under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act is appropriate.

WSP has recommended 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. Staff recommend that Council direct staff to prepare a heritage conservation district plan for the Ontario Reformatory Heritage Conservation District in accordance with section 41, Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Next Steps

Should Council approve the recommendations of this report, Phase 2 would commence. Phase 2 consists of the preparation of a HCD Plan and Guidelines in accordance with Section 41, Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act. The Plan and Guidelines must include:

- Statement of objectives to be achieved in designation of the area as a HCD.
- Map establishing the ultimate boundary of the Heritage Conservation District.
- Statement of district's cultural heritage value or interest.
- Description of district's heritage attributes and all properties within the proposed district.
- Policy statements, guidelines and procedures for achieving stated objectives and managing future change.
- Recommendations as to an appropriate Heritage Permit approval process.
- Description of external alterations or classes of external alterations that are of a minor nature that an owner can carry out without obtaining a Heritage Permit.
- Policies for alterations or additions to non-heritage buildings and property and more recent buildings within the District boundary with a particular focus on adaptive reuse and overall integration of the vision, principles and policies of the Guelph Innovation District Secondary Plan.
- Implementation and integration strategy for new construction, adaptive reuse and redevelopment as it specifically relates to the role of the Heritage Conservation District within the Guelph Innovation District Secondary Plan. This includes design guidelines for massing and height.
- Site development guidelines for all alterations to heritage and non-heritage buildings and heritage landscape features.

Phase 2 includes engagement and consultation. Sections 40 and 41 of the Ontario Heritage Act require Council to hold one statutory public meeting prior to making a decision on a proposed HCD Plan and Design Guidelines. Phase 2 will also involve consultation with the Community and Landowner Group and meeting with Heritage Guelph to consider the draft HCD Plan and Design Guidelines.

Financial Implications

No financial implications are associated with a decision to proceed with the staff recommendation. The total combined cost of Phase 1 (the HCD Study) and Phase 2 (the HCD Plan) is just over \$180,000 and this is funded through the capital budget.

Consultations

The Ontario Reformatory HCD Study included the following consultation events:

- Heritage Guelph Committee Workshop 1 (May 6, 2022; link to [agenda](#); link to [minutes](#), link to [video](#)).
- Public Open House #1 was held virtually on June 8, 2022.
- Six Nations of the Grand River meeting (June 13, 2022).
- Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation meeting (June 28, 2022).
- Public Open House #2 was held in-person on September 29, 2022 at the Guelph Legion adjacent to the Study Area.
- Community and Landowner Group (CLG) meeting on October 3, 2022.
- Heritage Guelph Committee Workshop 2 (October 11, 2022; link to [agenda](#), link to [minutes](#); link to [video](#)).
- Heritage Guelph Committee Workshop 3 (January 23, 2023, link to [agenda](#); link to [workshop minutes](#)).
- At their meeting of February 13, 2023 Heritage Guelph carried the following motion:
- "THAT Heritage Guelph supports the recommended boundary for the Ontario Reformatory Heritage Conservation District." (February 13, 2023: Link to [agenda](#); Link to [minutes](#)).

Section 5 of the Phase 1 Study describes how the project team engaged with the community:

- Heritage Guelph – workshops with Council's advisory committee on matters of cultural heritage.
- The gathering of a Community and Landowner Group made up of key community groups and owners of property within the HCD Study area who have a special interest or involvement with the HCD Study; and
- Public Open Houses: people who live in, work in, and visit Guelph or people from other communities with a connection to or interest in the Study Area
- 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. The "Storytelling" 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. The Mapping tool allowed community members to post comments on a map of the Study Area to highlight areas that are significant to them.

Attachments

Attachment-1 Ontario Reformatory Heritage Conservation District Study Report
(February 2023)

Attachment-2 Recommended Ontario Reformatory Heritage Conservation District Boundary

Attachment-3 Staff Presentation to Council

Departmental Approval

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