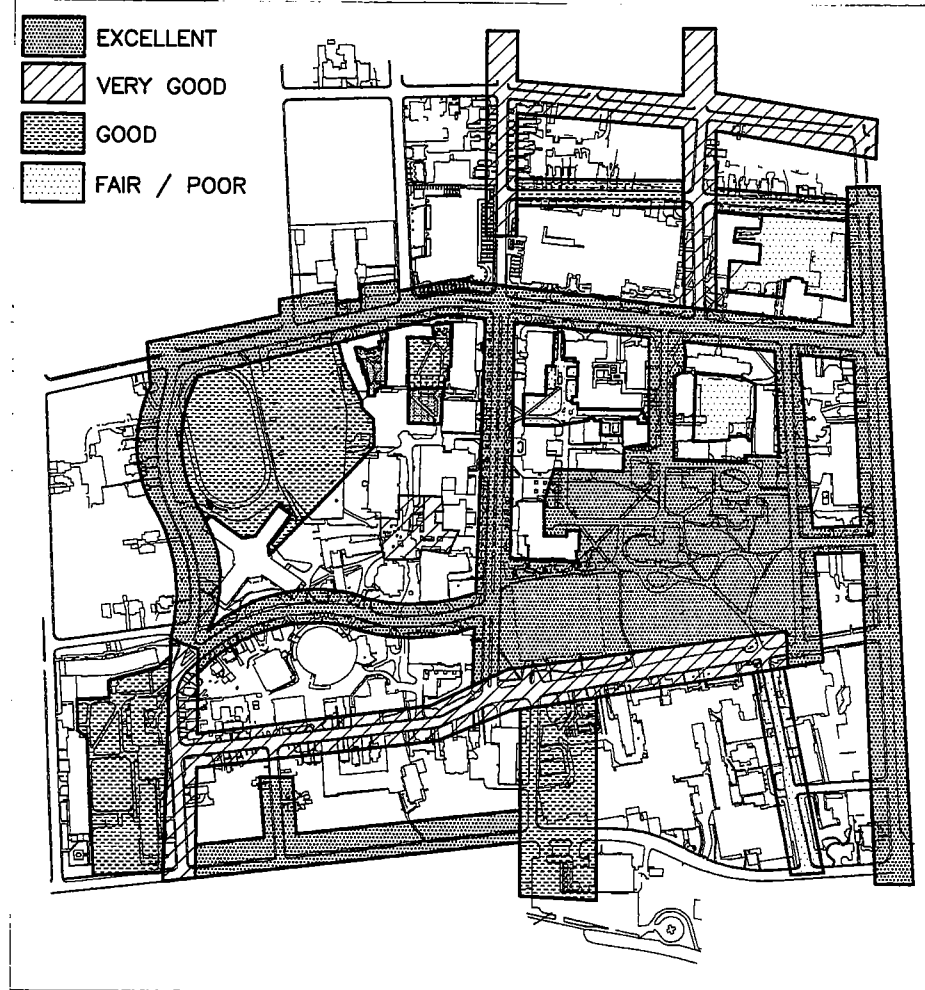

Queen's University
Heritage Study

LANDSCAPES





LANDSCAPES

		EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR/POOR
1.	SUMMERHILL PARK	E			
2.	KINGSTON FIELD	E			
3.	FLEMING FIELD	E			
4.	MEDICAL QUADRANGE	E			
5.	MILLER HUMPHRY-KATHLEEN RYAN				F/P
6.	CAMPUS ROAD	E			
7.	INNER CAMPUS SPACES				F/P
8.	UNIVERSITY AVE. (SOUTH END)	E			
9.	APPLIED ENGINEERING				F/P
10.	UNION ST. EAST & WEST	E			
11.	ARCH, DEACON & BARRIE ST.	E			
12.	THE DUNNING-MACDONALD COURTYARD			G	
13.	POLICY STUDIES & RICHARDSON COURTYARD	E			
14.	MAC-CORRY HALL EXTERIOR STREET & PLAZA		VG		
15.	TINDALL FIELD			G	
16.	QUEEN'S CRESCENT	E			
17.	STUART ST.		VG		
18.	KING ST. WEST	E			
19.	LOWER UNIVERSITY & HEATING PLANT			G	
20.	LOWER EAST CAMPUS				F/P
21.	LEONARD FIELD			G	
22.	ALBERT STREET		VG		
23.	UPPER UNIVERSITY AVE.		VG		
24.	CLERGY ST.			G	
25.	EARL ST.		VG		
26.	WILLIAM ST.			G	
27.	DIVISION ST.		VG		



L-1 SUMMERHILL LAWNS

Date: 1836-39 - Residence under construction
1860 - Botanical Gardens
1890s - Tree & shrub planting undertaken by Dr. William Saunders, Experimental Farms, Ottawa

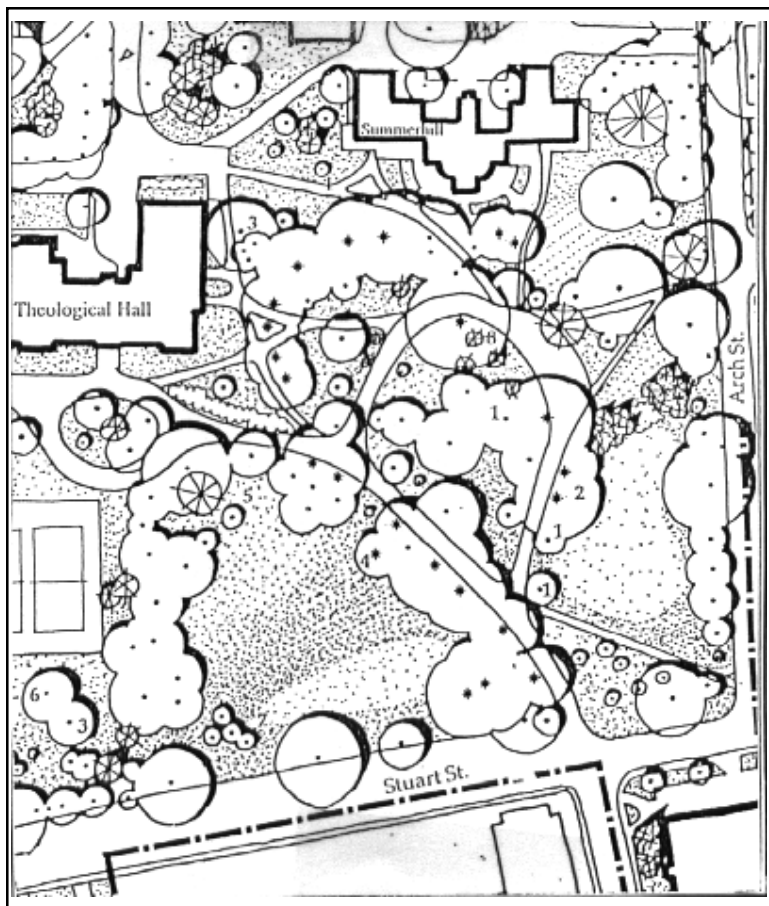
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This landscape is rated as Excellent because of its design, its use of the naturalistic English landscape style, its historical associations and age, its importance as a campus landmark and as one of the original landscapes on campus, and because of its relatively unaltered state.

B. Landscape Description

Summerhill Park is a broad, spreading lawn sloping continuously from Summerhill House to the adjacent Stuart and Arch Streets. The main circulation system is a large circular drive in front of the house, accessed from a laneway that enters from Stuart Street and continues in front of Theological Hall. The Park consists of mature trees, shrubs and flower beds in a grassed parkland, defined at the edges by city streets and University buildings. The main spatial grouping is the lawn and trees, with two open areas along the south side and a perennial garden near the eastern entrance. Views into and out of the Park are somewhat limited by the mature trees and the view of Lake Ontario which was originally present has since been obscured by buildings, especially the Bottrell Hall tower. Restricted views exist from the Park into the adjacent City Park and Fleming Quad. Landscape features include the stone and wrought iron entrance gates on the east side and a painted steel sculpture on the hill in the southwest corner. The Park has been well maintained and includes some very old plant material.



The Park formed part of the grounds of Summerhill, established in 1839, and was the site of the first botanical garden in Canada, established by Dr. George Lawson (professor

of chemistry and natural history at Queen's) in 1860. The botanical garden was later neglected and in the 1890s, a committee was established to plant trees and shrubs. This was done under the guidance of Dr. William Saunders of the Dominion Experimental Farm in Ottawa. Commemorative plantings of trees have continued since that time, and the Park still exhibits a wide variety of species.

C. Character Defining Elements

The pastoral setting of rolling topography, lawn and mature trees, against the backdrop of Summerhill, are the essential elements of this landscape. Ancillary details such as the eastern entrance gate are also important. Since this landscape has evolved over time and exhibits planting styles and species from several different eras, options for enhancement include selective removals to focus on representative examples from each major evolutionary period, and a focus on restoring the garden to a selected period, removing plantings that do not conform. Further research is required in order to pursue the latter option. In any case, an ongoing program of replacement planting is needed to ensure continuity of specimen tree cover as the current mature specimens reach the end of their lifespans.

L-2 LOWER CAMPUS-KINGSTON FIELD

Date: 1850

Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

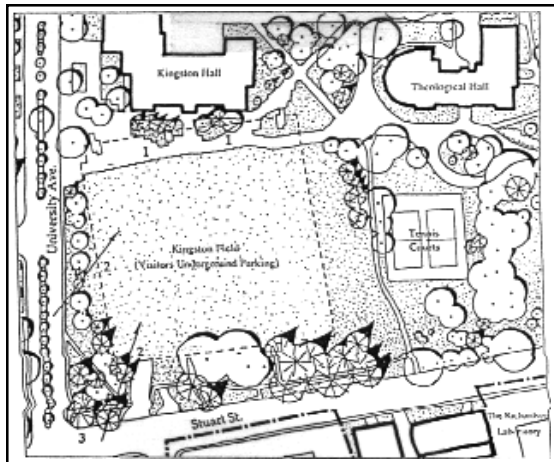
This landscape is rated as Excellent because of its design as a playing field/parade ground, its strong historical associations with the militia and with Queen's, its age and spatial organization.

B. Landscape Description

Kingston Field is a major campus open space and recreation ground stretching south in front of Kingston Hall and Theological Hall. It is bounded by these buildings to the north and by University Avenue to the west, Stuart Street to the south and Summerhill Park to the east. The main spatial groupings are a playing field to the west in front of Kingston Hall and tennis courts to the east in front of Theological Hall. The playing fields are located on top of a large underground parking garage. Access is by means of hard surface paths across the north edge, joining the access drive around Theological Hall, and by a north-south path between the field and the tennis courts. Access from the west is blocked by a chainlink fence. The landscape is characterized by the playing surfaces bordered by buildings to the north and by dense plantings of coniferous and deciduous trees and shrubs on the



LANDSCAPES



remaining sides and encircling the tennis courts. Around the edge of the playing field are air vents and access stair entrances for the underground parking lot, and the main entrance to the parking lot is located on the steep and heavily wooded south slope along Stuart Street. There are panoramic views of the field and background buildings from the south, and views from the site of the hospital complex and lake to the south. The field is well maintained but some of the planting installed with the parking structure is becoming overgrown and is not of the same high standard as the rest of the Lower Campus.

Kingston Field dates from the mid-1800s in its initial use as a militia parade ground, followed by its conversion to playing fields and tennis courts with the expansion of the University and construction of Kingston and Theological Halls. The playing surface has remained largely unchanged this century although it was formerly encompassed by a running track and was bordered by a lawn tennis court which extended east to the edge of Summerhill Park. Construction of the parking garage altered the landscape in front of Kingston Hall, removing a former roadway lined with trees.

C. Character Defining Elements

The sporting fields against a backdrop of stone institutional buildings is the essential feature of this landscape, an image that could be reinforced by a redesign of the perimeter planting, especially in the vicinity of the tennis courts. Evergreen tree clusters, miscellaneous concrete paving and perimeter chain link fencing detract from the character and should be replaced. Parking lot exit stair enclosures and vents could be redesigned to better integrate with the setting.



L-3 FLEMING FIELD

Date: 1904

Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This landscape is rated as Excellent because it is one of the few remaining quadrangles on campus, exemplifying the classic collegiate style of enclosed outdoor space, with only minor alterations of the original plan.

B. Landscape Description

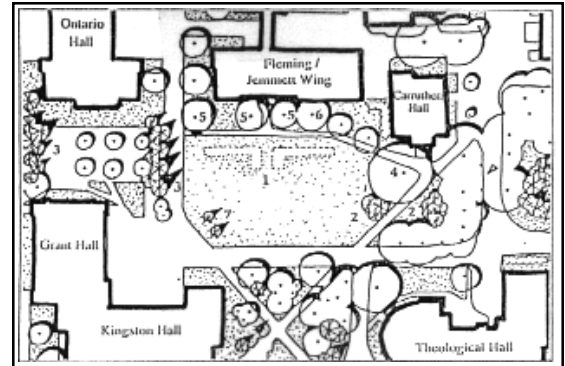
Fleming Field is a large rectangular grass field bounded by late 19th century and early 20th century stone institutional buildings. It is bounded by Fleming Hall to the north, a grove of trees and Campus Road to the east, an access lane and grove of trees to the south, and an access road/walkway and a grove of trees to the west. Major buildings define the four corners: Ontario Hall, Carruthers Hall, Theological Hall, and Kingston Hall/Grant Hall. Primary spatial groupings include the main open lawn, a grove of trees west of Campus Road and another south of the lawn and west of the lawn. Minor groupings include perennial beds along the north edge of the lawn and trees planted along the edges of the space.

Structures include two commemorative monuments, and notable trees include a large silver maple south of Carruthers Hall and crabapples and a Turkish hazel south of Fleming Hall. Perimeter walkways and service laneways provide access and reinforce the enclosure provided by the buildings. A diagonal path bisects the tree grove next to Campus Road. The landscape is characterized by a formal lawn bordered with dense tree groupings. Views out from the space are blocked by these tree groupings; the main visual boundaries are the surrounding buildings, with their common materials, similar architectural styles and heights. The landscape has been well maintained. Opportunities for improvement include relocation of the perennial beds to improve opportunities for informal sports, reconfiguration of the lawn edge to create a more rectangular shape, opening up of views to the south and east by thinning or redesigning the existing vegetation, and redesign of the depressed service area at the southwest corner, behind Kingston and Grant Halls.

Fleming Field was established in 1904 and retains most of the original components of lawn, plantings and access. By 1919, the field was used for lawn tennis, with four courts in place. Later additions include perimeter tree planting, especially on the east and south sides.

C. Character Defining Elements

The rectangular lawn or quadrangle bounded by paths, planting and buildings, is the essential element which defines the character of this space. Also important are the monuments and mature trees. Reinforcement of the simple layout of open lawn and planted boundary would improve the landscape (by avoiding fussy planting within the space), as would the opening up of views into the space from adjacent streets and pathways.





L-4 THE MEDICAL QUADRANGLE

Date: 1859
1938 - Quad enclosed by Craine Building
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This landscape is rated as Excellent because it is a good example of a small collegiate quadrangle and because it is part of the original campus landscape associated with Summerhill and the Old Medical Building.

B. Landscape Description

The Medical Quadrangle is an urban square defined by buildings on each flank and consisting of a circular access drive surrounding a grove of trees on a circular lawn. The space is bordered by Summerhill to the south, the Old Medical building to the southwest, Jackson Hall to the northwest, Kathleen Ryan Hall to the north, and Humphrey Hall and Craine Hall to the east. Access is from Arch Street south of Craine Hall and the space is linked to the parking lot to the north, behind Kathleen Ryan Hall. The main spatial groupings are the central planted island and the surrounding pavement, which extends to the building edges. It is a simple landscape of trees, lawn and paving. The massing, height, placement and stone cladding of the surrounding buildings are consistent and provide a balanced sense of enclosure to the central open space, but the paving dominates the ground plane. Features include benches and a small commemorative monument as well as mature silver maples in the central island. Views in and out of the space are restricted by the enclosing buildings and are confined to the corners of the Quadrangle, offering glimpses of adjacent campus buildings. Although the landscape is well maintained, it has been substantially altered to accept vehicular traffic and, as a result, has lost much of the character of a collegiate quadrangle.

C. Character Defining Elements

The landscape is the most urban on campus. Essential elements include the paved edge, central lawn with a grove of mature trees, and its harmonious proportions which approach the urban scale of equal building height to width of open space. Also important in defining the space are the massing, placement and cladding of the surrounding buildings. Improvements are needed to enhance the pedestrian environment while controlling vehicular access.

L-5 MILLER, HUMPHREY, KATHLEEN RYAN HALLS (PARKING COURT)

Date: 1970

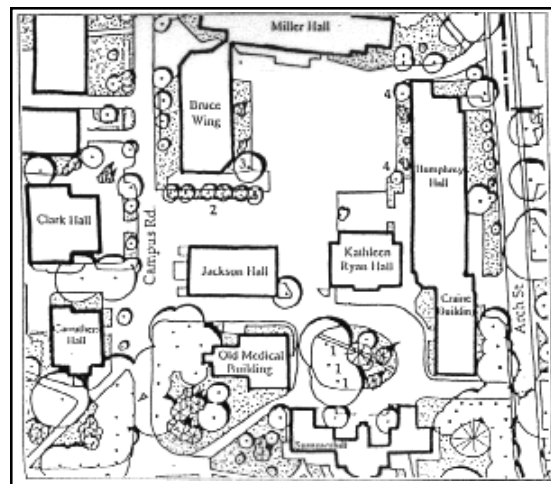
Evaluation: Fair/Poor

This was space occupied before 1892 by a curling rink on the west side, part of the Kingston Athletic Grounds, and the rear perimeter of properties facing the west side of Arch Street. After the removal of the curling rink between 1912, when the university acquired the athletic grounds, and 1919, the Shepard and Calvin Master Plan recommended a 'New Quad' facing a Student's Union on the Arch Street properties. Instead, an 'Animal Department Building and the old Jock Hartly Arena occupied this space from the 1920-30s until the late 1960s.

The parking lot bounded by Miller, Humphrey and Kathleen Ryan Halls utilizes most of the space between the rear sides of these buildings. A narrow landscape foundation planting space is provided along Humphrey Hall and the Bruce Wing while service areas occupy the rear frontages of Miller Hall and Kathleen Ryan Hall.

A buffer planting of Norway maple, crabapple, birch and yew separates a walkway along the parking lot access between Bruce Wing and Jackson Hall. The dense yew planting may be considered a security problem for pedestrians at night. Other than a few maples and cedar next to Bruce Wing and Humphrey Hall, the foundation plantings are not noteworthy.

The existing parking and service court is well defined architecturally and has potential as a landscape quadrangle, even though there are no major building entrances facing onto it.



L-6 CAMPUS ROAD

Date: 1879-80

Evaluation: Excellent

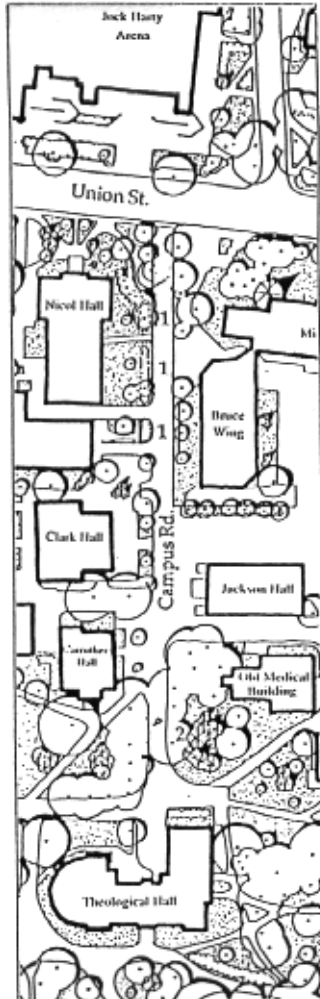
A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This landscape is rated as Excellent because of its design in which spatial definition is provided by stone entrance gates and flanking trees and buildings, and because it was the secondary campus entrance in the original campus landscape.

B. Landscape Description

Campus Road is the main outdoor pedestrian spine and vehicular access for the central part of the campus. It runs south from Union





Street to the north door of Theological Hall, then merges with a service lane running west to Grant Hall. The asphalt roadway is bordered by concrete sidewalks. The primary spatial groupings in the lower half are of small stone buildings located gable end to the street, with flanking mature trees. The upper end close to Union Street is flanked by the large rear extensions to older Union Street buildings. The main view is from Union Street south through the entrance gates to the asymmetrical rear facade of Theological Hall, and the lesser view back to the north from this point. Secondary views exist between the buildings, with screened tangential views at the south end of Summerhill Park and Fleming Field. Landscape features include the stone wall and entrance gateposts as well as the mature trees at the southern end. The elms which once lined the street have been replaced with honeylocust, ash and silver maple trees. The lawns at the north and south ends have been planted with an evergreen shrub understorey, some on berms, and some of which has become overgrown and has been replaced with pavement.

Campus Road was originally a private laneway that followed the former property line running south from Union Street. It was built in 1879 to provide access to Theological Hall. Earlier, in the 1860s, it was bordered by the militia Drill Hall on the west and in the 1890s, by the skating rink of the Kingston Athletic Grounds. In the early twentieth century, temporary buildings and the stone gates were added, followed by the present academic buildings.

C. Character Defining Elements

The image of a formal entrance drive, with entrance gates, the axis terminated by the north door of Theological Hall, the flanking stone buildings and mature trees in the southern half are all essential to this landscape's character. Also important is the predominantly pedestrian use of the street and the relatively narrow street width which reinforces the pedestrian scale of the space. The flanking paving and planting could be improved to reinforce the linearity and spatial enclosure, especially in the northern half.

L-7 INNER CAMPUS SPACES

Date: 1919 - Memorial Quad
1960s - infilled
Evaluation: Fair/Poor

The expansion of Queen's University between 1902 and 1912 formed the perimeter around Memorial Quad. The quad was recognized in the Shepard and Calvin Master Plan of 1919 and completed by the erection of Douglas Library in 1923-1924. Created in memory of World War I dead, it was suitably located on lands formerly controlled by the Ordnance Department and later acquired by the City of Kingston before sale to Queen's in 1901. The invasion of the Frost Wing of Gordon Hall in 1963 and the Stewart-Pollock Wing of Gordon Hall in 1964, largely obliterated the unity of the original quad, turning the area into clusters of inner campus spaces.



Unlike the more formal streetscape character of Campus Road, the walkway running north-south from Union Street to the west side of Fleming Field is an informal series of 'walks' and 'spaces'. The narrow gap between Douglas Library and Gordon Hall and the central placement of two large oaks south of Douglas Library preclude any continuous 'avenue of trees'.

A space west of the Stewart-Pollock Wing presents the opportunity for an open green space off the north-south walkway. However, the trees located there are dense. A rare dawn redwood is located near the southwest corner of the building.

Two east-west paths that intersect the north-south walkway are located to either side of the Stewart-Pollock Wing and give access to Campus Road. The path to the north is lined with shade trees and bordered with grass. While it is adequately landscaped this passage is dark and closed in. The windows of the Frost Wing have mirror glass and there are no access points into the building.

This is unfortunate because the pathway passes by the quiet, pleasant courtyard behind Clark Hall. The courtyard is well designed and has the potential to become a better used space within a busy part of the campus. For example, a large volume of east-west pedestrian traffic is handled by the adjacent service lane between the Stewart-Pollock and Jemmett Wings. This is essentially a paved service corridor with no significant landscape amenities.

The space between Jemmett Wing and Carruthers Hall, currently occupied by a temporary building, also has potential as a landscaped pedestrian linkage between Fleming Field and Clark Hall.

The courtyard between Gordon and Nicol Halls is generally in poor condition and requires attention. Except for a few walls, there is no seating and the paving is uneven. One of the maple trees, a willow and a crabapple are worthy of retention, however, most of the vegetation is overgrown or diseased. Although a key access to Frost Wing, the courtyard is a dead end unless pedestrians choose to walk through the service alley between Frost Wing and Nicol Hall.



L-8 UNIVERSITY AVENUE (SOUTH END)

Date: 1872 - Agnes Etherington Art Centre
1902-04 - Grant and Ontario Halls
1950s - West Side
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This landscape is rated as Excellent because of its formal streetscape character, its historical role as the ceremonial campus street and its current role as a campus landmark.



B. Landscape Description

The southern part of University Avenue is a broad, boulevarded street sloping southwards from Union Street to Stuart Street and flanked with institutional buildings of fairly uniform height and setback. Queen's Crescent is the only street to intersect with University Avenue; otherwise, only the east-west pedestrian paths cross the street. There are two main landscape spatial groupings: the boulevarded street itself, and the open spaces which flank buildings on either side. The main boulevarded space is defined in the northern half by a mostly consistent building setback and height, but this consistency dissipates at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre, which reasserts the former residential setting and Kingston Field across the street removes the enclosure by buildings. The street terminates inconclusively at the angled intersection with Stuart Street and the vista to the south is only partially closed by McLaughlin Hall.

The flanking landscapes start in the north as landscaped pedestrian routes between buildings and become progressively more open and paved as the street progresses south, with Kingston Field being the only major soft landscape in this part of the street. Buildings on the west side are situated on individual terraced plazas, thus interrupting the free flow of the slope found on the east side, and providing unnecessary barriers to pedestrians. The southern half also lacks the flanking street trees which characterize the upper half. Large silver maples on the west side are remnants of the

previous residential landscape; newer plantings include sugar and red maples and honeylocust. Trees planted in raised concrete planters or on slab are not faring well, and large gaps in the tree planting exist because of subgrade restrictions. Ornamental crabapple trees planted in the median provide a consistent landscape feature along the street but obscure the flanking buildings, thus precluding the sense of enclosure the street could provide, and screening the interesting details of building facade, such as the Ontario Hall entrance, or form, such as the Grant Hall tower. Interesting details in the flanking landscapes such as the ironwork south of Dunning Auditorium or the sculpture south of Jeffrey Hall are not well integrated with the overall streetscape, and lighting, signage and paving are neither consistent or distinguished.

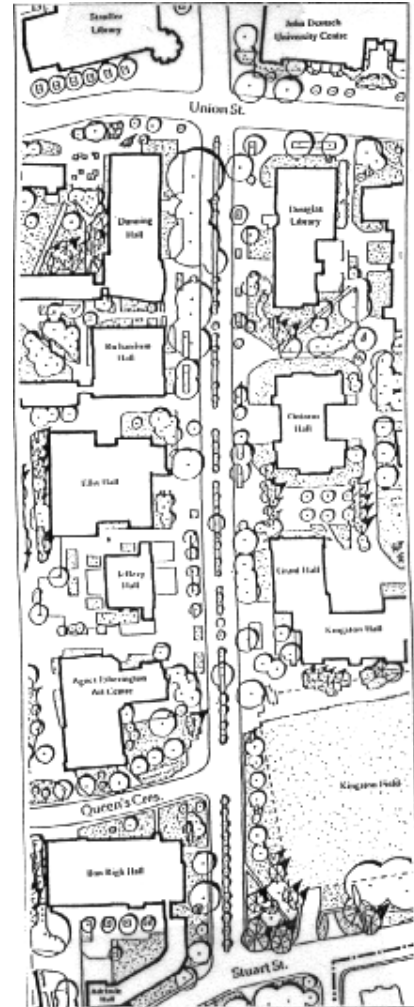
The spaces between Douglas Library and Ontario Hall and between Ontario and Grant Halls offer opposing ways of treating side-yard conditions. Both spaces have reasonably high amounts of foot traffic passing through them. The north one is mostly grass with two pathways loosely aligned with shade trees. The south side-yard is treated as a paved plaza or courtyard. Tall coniferous trees create 'walls' that extend the facades of the buildings and enclose the space. A grid of catalpa trees is located in raised planters within the courtyard and have survived this planting condition after repeated attempts with other species.

As the north space between Ontario Hall and Douglas Library is relatively open to both sides, it creates a logical and inviting link between University Avenue and the inner campus area. It has greenery and is pleasant to pass through.

On the other hand, the south space between Ontario and Grant Halls is heavily planted at its ends and cuts itself off too much from both directions. Important views into Fleming Field, which used to exist from University Avenue, are now obstructed. This exterior plaza was built in the sixties and apparently the bedrock had to be blasted in order to create pits for tree planting. The spruce trees were planted as part of a 1970s student planting project and were transplanted from the wild, which may in part account for their current poor condition.

As key open spaces related to University Avenue these side yards link the east campus area to the central spine and provide the potential for pedestrian gathering and relaxation. The north side-yard is pleasant but lacks amenities such as seating.

The streetscape character of University Avenue was largely established between 1890 and 1924, when the Douglas Library was completed. Originally called Gordon Street, its name was changed and a centre median was added (pre-1919) when the street became a ceremonial space for University and city. The street originally



formed the western edge of the campus, lined on the west side by large private residences. The character in the pre-WWII era was one of large freestanding buildings flanking a broad boulevarded street over which arched mature elms. Postwar development and elm disease have eroded this scene, and planting of ornamental trees in the boulevard has changed the character by reducing the spatial scale.

C. Character Defining Elements

The broad street width and the quality of its flanking buildings define its character, as do the mature trees in the northern half of the street. Potential defining elements such as the Grant Hall tower and the southern terminus are not exploited fully, and some of the flanking buildings do not help enclose the street or provide pedestrian amenities. A comprehensive redesign of the streetscape is needed to realize its full potential to become the premier ceremonial street on campus.

L-9 APPLIED ENGINEERING BLOCK

Date: 1960s

Evaluation: Fair/Poor

The curious inner space of this block was originally surrounded on its northern and eastern sides by Stuartsville housing, with Barrie Street being transformed in the late Victorian era into middle class housing. Wade's Lane (later Elgin Lane), running north-south connecting Union Street and Young's Lane (later Clergy Street West) took shape after the 1870s but had been obliterated by the 1960s. This inner court had a small cluster of buildings, but is now mostly parking lot. The east side of Division Street had been subdivided by David Cunningham in 1874, and the housing was demolished by 1967 to make way for Dupuis Hall.

This block combines new plantings from the sixties and seventies with remnants of plantings from former residential properties. The new plantings included a variety of shade trees and some groupings of conifers. A grove of Norway maples at the northeast corner of Union and Division Streets is very dense making the space uninviting. Thinning the canopy or selectively removing trees might encourage greater use of this space and allow the grass to grow.

The interior of the block is used primarily for parking and service loading. Manitoba maples are scattered throughout the parking lot itself while the Clergy Street frontage is successfully buffered by Norway maples, underplanted with *acanthopanax* hedging to improve the appearance of the lot from the north and east.

The Union Street frontage has large silver maple tree remnants and a few recently planted red maple street trees in front of Walter Light Hall. Additional street tree planting should be considered to give the north side of Union Street a stronger link to Barrie Street. Sidewalk widths also are narrow except at the building entrances to Goodwin Hall and Walter Light Hall.

L-10 UNION STREET

Date: 1850
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This landscape is rated as Excellent because it defines the western and eastern entrances of the campus, because of its age, because in the eastern half it displays City Beautiful influences in its layout and spatial organization and because it is lined by some of the key University buildings.



B. Landscape Description

Union Street as it passes through the University campus is an approximately 1.5 km. long arterial street. It is the primary east-west vehicular corridor through the University and provides a significant image of the campus within the city. It is also a street undergoing change. As the University develops new building sites such as the Stauffer Library and upgrades its streetscapes, the overall character of the street is becoming more “urban” than it was previously.

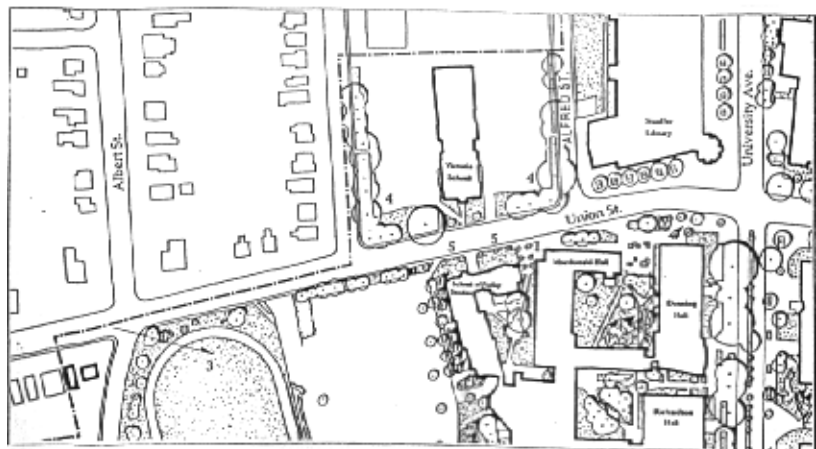
Union Street is bounded on both sides by University buildings. These vary in age from the very recent to early twentieth century and from two storeys to seven. Main spatial groupings are the east and west halves, each with its own character.

The east half provides the transition from the City Park and downtown neighbourhoods to the hub of the campus at University Avenue. Past the residential edge along Barrie Street, the street assumes a uniformly institutional character. On the south side are older stone institutional buildings placed as “pavilions in the landscape”, each with a uniform setback and landscaped forecourt of lawn and street trees, and reflecting the influences of the City Beautiful style. On the north side, a narrow municipal sidewalk is lined by large and more recent institutional buildings, many clad in concrete, and with the majority of the landscaping added recently in the block between Division and University. Division Street is the only major intersecting street. Views up and down the eastern half of the street are good, with Victoria School and the Stauffer Library

closing the western vista as the street curves and the side lawn and trees of the Courthouse closing the eastern view.

The western half begins with the residential boundary of the central campus at Albert Street and ends at University Avenue, the campus hub. The western edge is defined by Tindall Field on the south side and a non-University residential neighbourhood on the north. At Frontenac Street, the character changes, defined by the large surface parking lot on the south and by the Victoria School block on the north. At Alfred Street, the character changes again, this time into a fully institutional setting defined by the Policy Studies, Macdonald and Dunning Halls on the south side and the Stauffer Library on the north. The buildings are of different periods and styles but are of similar heights. Views to the west are of the mature street trees in the residential neighbourhoods beyond Alfred Street, with side views to the north of tree-lined residential streets, but with partially screened views to the south of the edges of parking lots and playing fields. Views along the gentle curve to the east terminate at grouping of major buildings where Union intersects University.

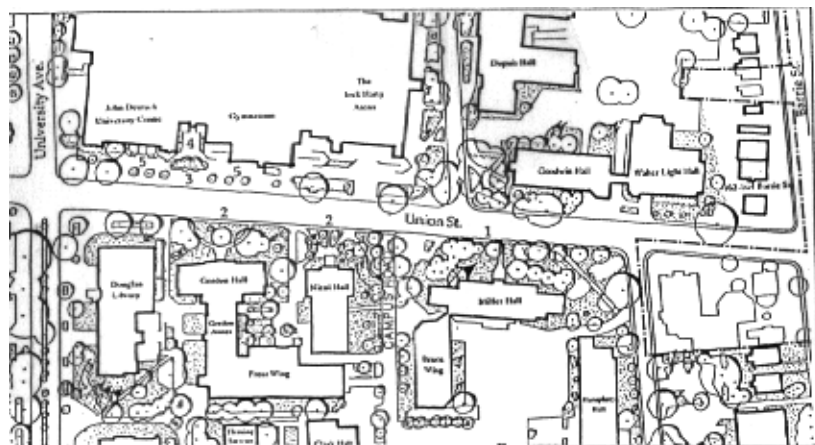
Vegetation in both halves is mature for much of the street, with newer street trees being installed as part of an ongoing replacement program. In the eastern half, street trees on the south side are of medium age and are relatively dense. They replace the former corridor of elms and attempt to re-establish the linear quality of the street. More recent plantings are at random and do not provide



streetscape continuity. Pedestrians are not well served by a narrow municipal sidewalk on the south side. On the north side, recent streetscape improvements include a widened sidewalk, decorative paving and improved landscaping. Seating, trees and shrubs balance the additional paving, and the entrance to the John Deutsch Centre features a granite emblem in the paving, birches screening the street and serviceberries shading the seating. In general, the maples along this part of the street are remnants from earlier residential front yards and new trees planted in pavement cannot be expected to reach similar heights and spreads.

Mature street trees remain along the north side of the western half, west of Alfred Street. Honeylocusts and entrance gates to the Macdonald Hall courtyard are a particularly successful addition to the streetscape, as are Norway Maples extending west along the street past from Policy Studies. Tindall Field has screen planting located randomly. In general, newer plantings along the south side screen the parking lot and playing field but do not contribute to the continuous street tree canopy. Across the street, the Victoria School block is ringed with mature Silver Maples and the Stauffer Library has a paved forecourt with street trees in landscaped islands.

The overall character of the street is somewhat disjointed. While the hub of the University is evident at the intersection of University Avenue, the campus edges are not. The approach from the east shows residential buildings along Barrie Street with institutional buildings rising behind, along Union. The western edge is even less



marked, with a residential neighbourhood giving way to screened views of a sunken Tindall Field and a large parking lot with institutional buildings in the distance. There are opportunities throughout its length to improve the streetscape character of this street.

Union Street was established in 1850, with residential development beginning near Barrie Street following the “Arthur Place” plan of 1850, and with residential development on both sides of Division Street following the David Cunningham subdivision of 1874. Further residential development began on both sides of Union Street following subdivisions of Ordnance Property by Dennis in 1862, T.W.Nash in 1865 and D. Williams in 1874. Nothing remains of these early neighbourhoods except for the area west of Albert Street.

Development for public buildings began in the 1840s with construction of the St. James Anglican Church and rectory and continued with the Drill Hall in 1862, the Orphan’s Home in 1864, the Victoria Public School in 1893, and, of course, Queen’s University starting in 1902.

C. Character Defining Elements

The essential elements of this landscape are the residential boundaries at Albert Street and Barrie Street, the gentle curvature which positions key buildings (specifically Victoria School and Stauffer Library looking west and Douglas Library and the Frontenac County Courthouse looking east) at the ends of vistas, and the “pavilions in the landscape” character of buildings and their settings along the south side of the east half, with consistent building heights, materials, setbacks and street landscape. Also essential is the concentration of prominent buildings at the campus “hub”, at the corner of University Avenue. Aside from the Victoria School block, with its mature trees, prominent building and street setback, the remaining parts of Union Street could be improved by reinforcing the street enclosure provided by their streetscape planting and by the flanking buildings, parking lots and open spaces.

L-11 ARCH, DEACON AND BARRIE STREETS

Date: 1850

Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

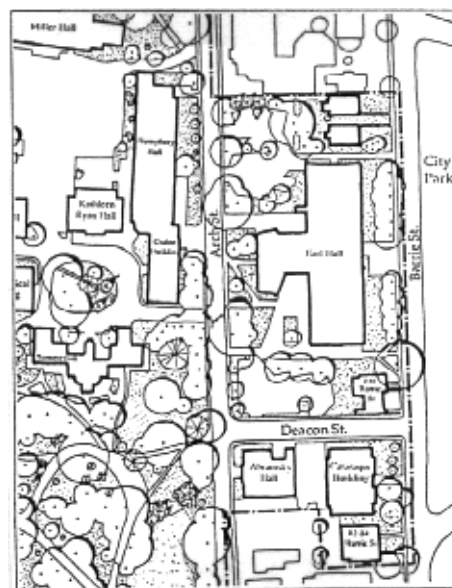
This landscape is rated as Excellent because it defines the eastern edge of the University campus, because it was part of an early lot plan by a prominent local surveyor, and because its spatial pattern is an attractive example of designs from the Victorian period.

B. Landscape Description

The block of land bounded by Barrie, Stuart, Arch and Union Streets is a long, narrow parcel which makes up the eastern boundary of the main campus. It contains a variety of residential and institutional buildings, the earliest dating from the mid-nineteenth century. It is bordered by major parks on both sides; Summerhill Park on the west and City Park/Cricket Field on the east. Barrie Street is characterized by solid, upper middle class brick houses along its western side, overlooking the park, and bordered by mature street trees on the western edge of the right-of-way. Arch Street below Deacon Street has residential and one institutional building on its eastern flank, across from Summerhill Park. North of Deacon Street, the streetscape becomes less defined and is characterized on the east by the rear facades and surface parking associated with buildings facing Barrie Street, while the western edge is bordered by the facades of Craine and Humphrey Halls. Deacon Street is a short link between the entrance gates to Summerhill Park and the main sidewalk through City Park. Its character now derives from these destinations, since its flankage is occupied by the sidewalls of buildings and the surface parking lot behind Earl Hall.

Views to the east and west are very good, featuring established parks fronted by prominent buildings. Views south down Barrie Street terminate in the lakefront park and Murney Tower, while those to the north have the vista framed by street trees. Arch Street has less interesting views, with the sunken and forbidding facade of Bottrell Hall to the south and the similarly unappealing view of Walter Light Hall to the north. In general, views from the east do not indicate the presence of the University behind the Barrie Street houses.

Vegetation consists of mature Silver Maples along much of the west side and parts of the east side of Barrie Street, with newer plantings on the west side of Honeylocust, Norway Maple and Linden. There are also sporadic mature Silver Maples along Arch Street. Replacement planting along Arch Street includes inconsistent installations of Hackberry, Honeylocust, and Red,



Sugar and Norway Maples. Some mature trees have been retained within the Earl Hall parking lot but they do not provide open space nor do they help define the streetscape.

The parcel including Arch, Deacon and Barrie Streets was laid out in 1841 by George Bull on lands owned by John Macaulay, and registered in 1850 as “Arthur Place”. The lots became part of what was known as Stuartsville, a rough community of labourers and recent immigrants. These small early dwellings were gradually replaced by larger middle class houses, and then by institutional buildings, starting with Abramsky Hall in 1957, although some smaller houses remained on upper Arch Street until the 1960s.

C. Character Defining Elements

The remnant pattern of mature street trees enclosing the right-of-way, and large residences facing parks are the essential characteristics of this block, especially on Arch and Barrie Streets below Deacon Street. The consistent street setback is also important. The quality of flanking buildings and street tree planting on Arch Street is poor north of Deacon Street (excepting St. James Church), as are the terminal views in both directions; reinforcing the flanking street tree planting would improve the landscape quality on both Arch and Barrie Streets.

Deacon Street is a charming pedestrian link between parks, essentially defined by its excellent terminal views. Its intimate scale could be reinforced on both sides of the street by a combination of new and renovated building facades and by screening or removal of service access.

L-12 DUNNING-MACDONALD COURTYARD

Date: 1959

Evaluation: Good

The north entrance to the Dunning-Macdonald courtyard has a terrace with raised planters of hybrid tea roses. The terrace dates from the sixties when the buildings were constructed. Although the roses are quite appealing the setting is not conducive to enjoying them. There is too much hard surface and the area is open and exposed.

The courtyard is a well enclosed space, but the surrounding buildings do not open onto it. This lack of interaction is partially ameliorated by the breezeway to the south which permits views into the next courtyard.

The plant material in the courtyard consists of some good stands of pine and larch, and a few specimens of chestnuts and maples, none of which are arranged in an orderly manner.

L-13 POLICY STUDIES AND RICHARDSON COURTYARDS

Date: 1973-89
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This landscape is rated as Excellent because it is a good recent example of a well-designed courtyard in the classic collegiate style.

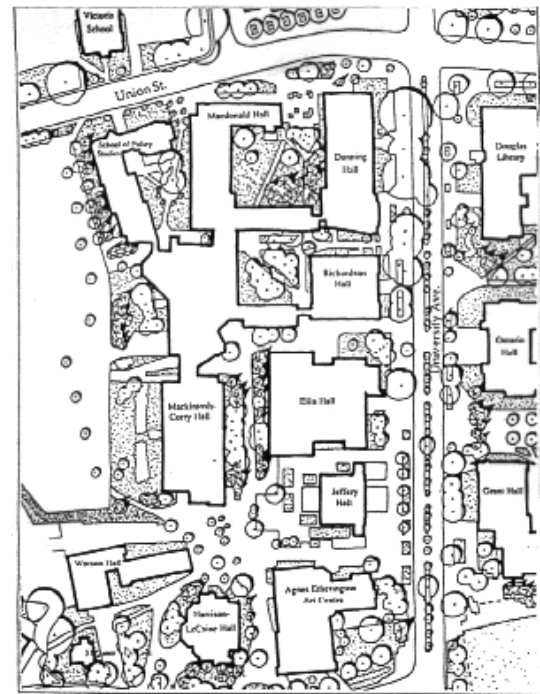
B. Landscape Description

These two courtyards are essentially interior open spaces for the surrounding buildings. They are part of an extensive network of pedestrian routes in this part of the campus and they feature mature trees as the main landscape elements. A large Maple is the focal point of the Policy Studies courtyard, and a grove of Black Willows is central to the Richardson Hall courtyard. Supplemental planting in each courtyard includes low shrubs, ground covers and small fruit trees. Diagonal pedestrian paths create a counterbalance to the dominant quadrangle spatial form. Views into the courtyards are defined by the openings under and between the flanking buildings, with the view sequence terminating to the north at Victoria School and to the east at the University Avenue elevation of the Douglas Library. In both cases, entrance gateways further define the spaces and help direct pedestrian traffic.

Both landscapes were constructed in the late 1980s but incorporate many elements of earlier landscapes. The Maple in Policy Studies courtyard is a remnant of a former residential property and the willows form part of the landscape scheme originally constructed in the 1970s to complement Macintosh-Corry Hall.

C. Character Defining Elements

The intimate scale relationship of buildings to open space (approximately 1:1) and the mature trees are essential elements in each courtyard. Also important are the adjacent entrance links to the north and east, with their paving, planting and entrance gates. Supplemental planting in each courtyard is important, as is the pattern and layout of the interlocking paving, especially in the Policy Studies courtyard.





L-14 MACKINTOSH-CORRY HALL (EXTERIOR STREET AND PLAZA)

Date: 1973

Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification

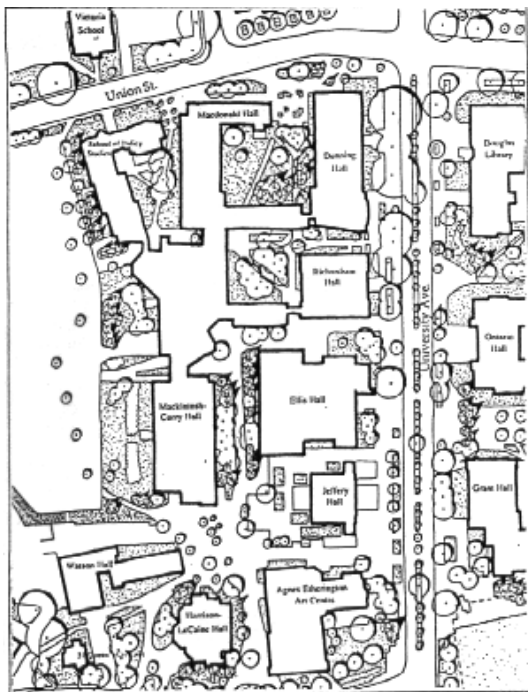
This landscape is rated as Very Good because it is well integrated with the adjacent architecture, has a good spatial structure and creates a major pedestrian spine.

B. Landscape Description

The Mac-Corry landscape is a linear open space primarily defined by the side wall of Macintosh Corry Hall. It is a pedestrian link between Mac-Corry Hall, which is located mid-block, and the adjacent buildings and surrounding streets. Since its construction with the building in the 1970s, dense, informal plantings of coniferous and deciduous trees have grown so that they fill in both sides of the walkway. Although they are essentially overgrown, these plantings give the passageway a forested quality that complements the architecture. Adjacent entrance stairs and retaining walls reinforce the linear quality, while two monumental entranceways highlight the ends of the space. A stand of Tamarack, Pines and Ash frames the passageway west of Ellis Hall, dividing the space into north and south spatial groupings. Views in either direction from this point are essentially north-south as a result of this dense planting, although recent thinning of the understorey and the addition of lighting has opened up views of the adjacent buildings. At each end, the walkway turns east and has excellent views of the facade of Ontario Hall and of the Grant Hall tower.

While the walkway itself is well defined by planting, the plaza south of Mackintosh-Corry Hall - the so-called "Arts Quad" - has little in the way of healthy vegetation and is poorly defined spatially. Only the podium of Jeffrey Hall has significant shrub and perennial plantings. Although the space has great potential, the surfacing is patchy and uneven and does little to link together the many buildings and pedestrian routes which intersect at this space, nor does it highlight the excellent views of Grant Hall tower. Similarly, the space outside the north entrance to Mac-Corry is poorly defined, with poor paving and little use made of the views to the east.

The landscape was constructed in 1973, at the same time as the building, and is a maturing version of the original design. It occupies a portion of the former right-of-way for Lower Alfred Street.



C. Character Defining Elements

The linear character, and a mix of deciduous and coniferous trees planted in an informal pattern, are the essential elements of this landscape. The existing open spaces are important elements in this crowded part of the campus, but improvements to the surface materials, spatial enclosure and links to adjacent buildings are needed to realize the potential of these spaces.

L-15 TINDALL FIELD AND PARKING AREAS

Date: 1861 - Dennis Plan
1921 - Richardson Stadium
1970s - Parking

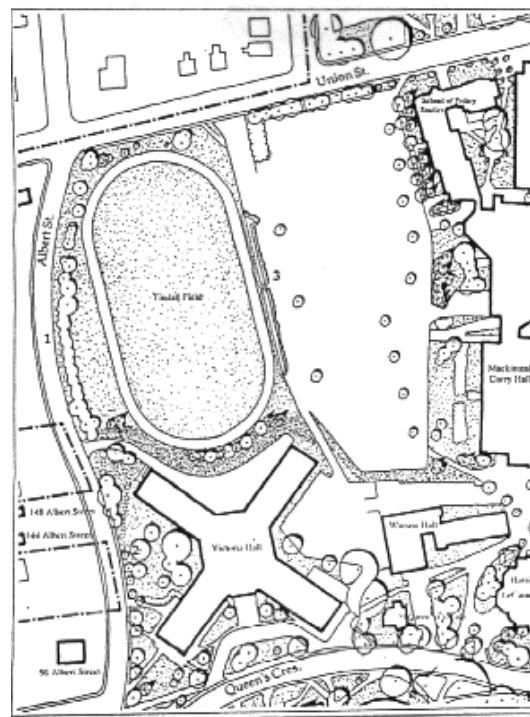
Evaluation: Good

Originally part of the Herkimer farm, and acquired by the Ordnance Department in 1841, the area was laid out in 1861 by J. Dennis in the form of estate lots accessed by gently curving roads. The survey comprised lands between University Avenue, Queen's Crescent, Collingwood and Union Streets. While lots east, south and west were developed, the inner core to Union Street saw no development until Richardson Stadium was built in 1920 by Queen's University. The parking area displaced the football stadium which was moved to the West Campus in the 1970s.

Tindall Field and the surrounding parking areas extending down to Watson and Victoria Halls is collectively the largest 'open space' of the downtown campus. Removed from the heart of the campus and flanking the inward focused Macintosh-Corry Hall, this area feels very much on the periphery of the campus and the landscape is undistinguished.

The Albert Street boulevard is lined with a mixture of Norway maples and a tall 'hedge' of crabapples, elm, serviceberry and Norway maple. This boulevard buffer follows the field fencing and presumably helps control winter winds and access to the field. Views to the field are, however, intermittent which is a problem for the west campus 'gateway' at Union Street. Lower Albert Street improves as it opens to the Victoria Hall west forecourt featuring large deciduous trees including sugar and Norway maple. Although a pleasant 'pastoral' area, the forecourt does not appear well used by pedestrians.

The sloped embankment between Tindall Field and Victoria Hall helps to hide the Victoria Hall north service area and diminishes the overall scale of the parking lots. Spruce and ash edge the field at the top of the embankment.



A tall buffer 'hedge' of hackberry, Russian olive, cherry and sumac separates Tindall Field from the large parking area and helps control winter winds and contain field sports. The parking lot itself has small linden trees distributed throughout the asphalt surfacing. Although relatively open for snow clearing, the parking lot is barren.

Most of the planting between the parking lot and Macintosh-Corry Hall and the School of Policy Studies is intended to buffer views of the parking lot from within the buildings. Although the views are pleasant, the landscape does little for those walking to and from parked cars. Major plantings in this area include cedar, pine and Russian olive. Young Norway maples begin to establish a deciduous edge to the parking lot adjacent to the School of Policy Studies.

Generally these areas fulfil required recreational and parking needs for the campus.



L-16 QUEEN'S CRESCENT

Date: 1861 - Dennis Plan

Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This landscape is rated as Excellent because of its curving street alignment and its age.

B. Landscape Description

Queen's Crescent is a distinctive curvilinear street which is an important east-west spine for vehicles and pedestrians and is a key surviving element from an important residential subdivision plan for this part of the city. Its Picturesque layout provides an interesting view sequence as one moves along the curve, with interesting buildings such as Ban Righ and Stirling Halls, Grey House and the Agnes Etherington Art Centre at key points in the sequence. The termination at the east end is a broad vista which takes in a sweep from Grant Hall to Stuart Street, across Kingston Field, with Summerhill Park in the distance. The western terminus is less interesting; a partially obscured view of McNeill House.



Queen's Crescent is divided into three major spatial groupings. On the west end, Leonard Hall defines the south side while smaller houses with mature landscapes in large lots line the north edge. The prominent building at the northwest corner (French House) defines the corner with Albert Street. East of the Albert Street intersection, Victoria Hall defines the north side but dwarfs the mature trees and small-scale residential buildings on the south side. Whereas the south side residential buildings maintain a street edge and a pattern

of front and side yard landscaping following the curvature of the street, Victoria Hall does not reinforce the setback and does not continue the pattern of street trees and small scale buildings. The central section of the Crescent is defined by buildings set well back from the street and showing a variety of building forms, from circular (Stirling Hall) to irregular (Harrison-LeCaine Hall). Mature street trees have been maintained here and provide points of interest at the centre of the curve. Further east, the adjacent buildings begin to reinforce a setback and provide largely uniform heights, although none follows the gentle curve of the street edge.



Vegetation is variable, with some mature street trees and a large amount of random tree and shrub planting. Problem areas include the combined pedestrian/vehicular access to the Agnes Etherington Art Centre and Harrison-LeCaine Hall. These spaces serve neither vehicles nor pedestrians well, with mixed and patched pavement and large granite boulders used as bollards, none of which integrate with the adjacent buildings. An opportunity exists to commemorate the former alignment of Lower Alfred Street; similarly, remnants of the original residential landscape, such as the elm next to Stirling Hall and the mature maples next to 51 Queen's Crescent, should be structuring elements for a renewal of the streetscape. The western intersection should also be improved while recognizing the curve of the Crescent.

Queen's Crescent is a surviving element of the Dennis subdivision plan of 1861, which divided Ordnance lands into estate lots of one or two acres in size. Originally named Alice Street, the Crescent went through several stages of further subdivision for residential uses, the first between 1869 and 1879, the second in the interwar period, each eroding its original estate lot character. Institutional development began in the early twentieth century and accelerated after the Second World War such that it now dominates the street and largely obscures the Crescent's residential origins.

C. Character Defining Elements

Essential elements are the curvilinear street alignment surviving from the original plan of survey (east of Albert Street), the surviving mature street trees and the enclosure and setback created currently by smaller scaled residential and institutional buildings. The eastern terminus at Kingston Field should be reinforced with landscape on the south end of University Avenue to frame the vista along Queen's Crescent. The intersection at Albert Street is awkward and should be redesigned, but the design should incorporate the original curvilinear street alignment. Later buildings and landscape are generally unsympathetic and should be improved by reinforcing the street edge with trees and developing new buildings which continue the smaller scale massing and deeper setbacks of flanking structures.



L-17 STUART STREET

Date: 1870s

Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification

This landscape is rated as Very Good because of its age and associations with the original Herchmer farm, because of its block pattern, part of an important survey plan.

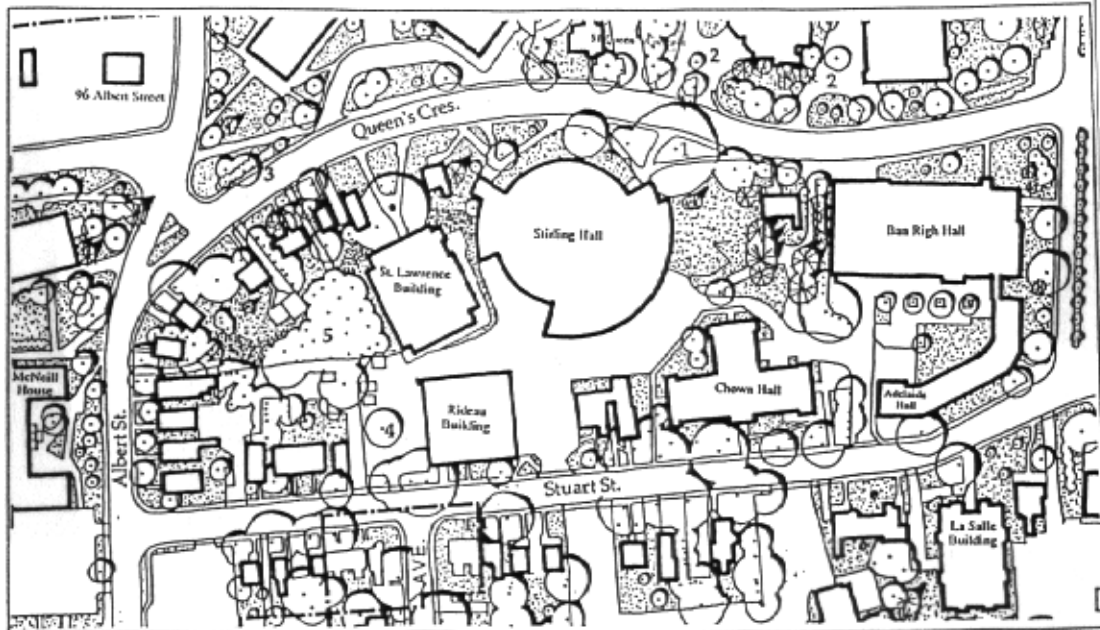
B. Landscape Description

Stuart Street is the primary east-west link for vehicles and pedestrians across the lower part of the campus. It links Barrie Street to Albert Street, beginning in the hospital precinct to the east and ending in a residential neighbourhood. West of University Avenue, in the area flanked by the Queen's campus, mature street trees, many of them Silver Maples, line the street on both sides and give Stuart Street a distinctive arcaded character. The view to the west terminates in Leonard Field while views to the east are modulated by the gentle curve of the street at University Avenue. Here the view is defined by the curvature of Adelaide Hall and by the large houses on the south side. Rideau Building is visually undistinguished but Chown and Adelaide Halls, though of a larger scale than the predominant single family residential pattern, have a common setback and materials and make a convincing transition to lower University Avenue.

Ahead is Kingston Field, partially screened by recent planting, while further east the extension of Stuart Street terminates in City Park. The south side of the eastern section is largely defined by the original residential and hospital buildings, although Bottrell Hall is a major intrusion at the bottom of Arch Street. Significant secondary views include those down St. Lawrence Avenue, with the Tower House as a landmark at this intersection, and the lake as the terminus. Similarly, views down Lower University Avenue terminate in the lake.

Vegetation is mostly confined to mature street trees. In addition, an inner block area north of the street is a parking and service access to University buildings and includes some significant planting and pedestrian routes, although these are not designed in a coordinated way. East of University Avenue, aside from large coniferous trees south of Kingston Field, vegetation is mostly overgrown low quality trees and shrubs which block views of Summerhill Park.

The western section of Stuart Street is part of the original Herchmer farm and was laid out by D. Williams, surveyor, in 1872 as Herchmer Street. The eastern portion has been associated with the development of the hospital lands, beginning in 1839. The



small lot subdivision of the farm was distinct from the larger estate lot subdivision of the Ordnance lands to the north, and this pattern has been retained largely intact, despite the intrusion on the north side of several postwar institutional buildings. To the east, the original Queen's buildings were constructed on large lots north of Stuart Street and the buildings and settings have been largely maintained.

C. Character Defining Elements

Essential elements are the mature street trees lining the right-of-way, the residential scale given by the trees and by the components of front lawns, consistent setbacks and small building and lot sizes.



L-18 KING STREET WEST

Date: 1845

Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This landscape is rated as Excellent because of its age and association with the Herchmer family and because of its waterfront setting.

B. Landscape Description

King Street West is an arterial road along the waterfront. This section passes along the southern edge of the University campus and is bordered by a lakeside park on the south and by University buildings and private single family homes on the north. These homes are relatively densely clustered and have somewhat uniform heights and setbacks. This section of King Street West is bounded on the east by the hospital and steam generating plant and on the west by Leonard Hall and the water filtration plant.

Views are panoramic to the south, featuring the lake and islands. Views to the north are bounded by the residential lands except for the view into the central common of the Leonard Hall complex. These spatial groupings are augmented by mature street trees on both sides of the right-of-way and by further landscaping in residential front yards and in the public waterfront park, which also contains a large sculpture. On the University Club grounds, the landscape contains several very old maples and black locusts, as well as interesting shrubs and fruit trees, all of which may be survivors from the original farmstead. Today many of the trees are overgrown and self-seeded plants have invaded. The black locust, lilac, spruce and most evergreen shrubs in the front yard are thin and misshapen. The rear parking lot is oversized and has only a few raised planter boxes for visual relief.



King Street West is one of Kingston's oldest roads, originating as a lakefront pathway linking the earliest farms and institutions west of the city centre. The key University-owned landscape is the grounds of the University Club, site of the original Herchmer farmstead. Other previous waterfront uses include the Hayward and Downing's Brewery and the Kingston Hosiery Co. (on the site of the steam generating plant) and the Rathburn lumber yard (on the site of the water filtration plant). The street has been little changed at its centre, with only the extension of the shoreline undertaken recently, while postwar development of the University and hospital has led to expansion of the heating plant and to construction of new hospital and university buildings on the boundaries of the street.

C. Character Defining Elements

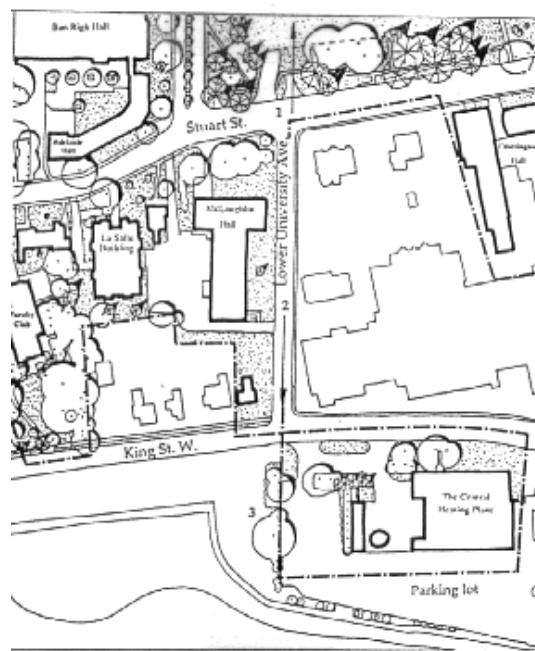
The essential elements of the street's character are derived from its focus on the lake, its avenue of street trees and its dominant institutional and residential adjacent uses. While much of the street is lined with non-University property, the University lands are important components. Within the University lands, essential elements include the Leonard Hall complex, in particular the view into its central open space. The University Club front yard, as an historic remnant of the original farmstead, is also essential. Original plantings should be retained wherever possible, or replaced in kind, and more recent overgrown plantings thinned to approximate the original planting scheme (further research is needed to determine the components of this design). Views from the University south to the lake are also essential and should be preserved. The University should work with the City to enhance the streetscape through preservation, augmentation and, when necessary, replacement of street trees.

L-19 LOWER UNIVERSITY AVENUE AND HEATING PLANT

Date: 1850s

Evaluation: Good

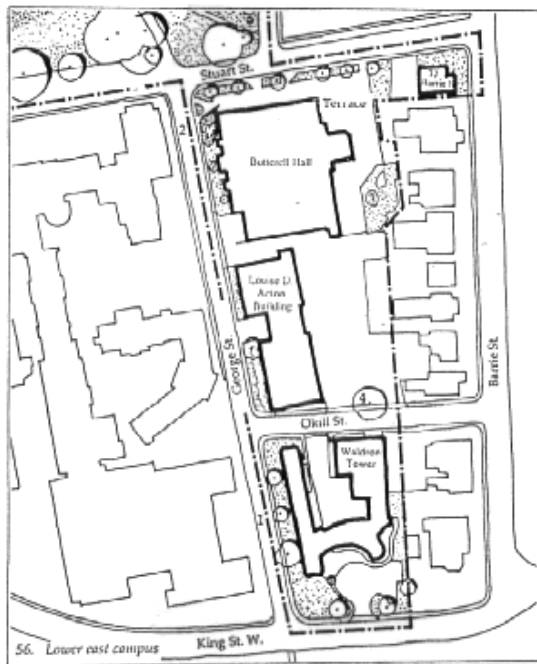
The bulge in the Lake Ontario shoreline at this point provided the kind of lake access that led to a cluster of industrial buildings and wharfage space from at least the 1850s. The site included the development of Hayward and Downing's Brewery by the 1870s, the Kingston Hosiery Co. by the 1890s and the steam generating plant by the 1920s. Lower University Avenue was etched into the landscape below Stuart Street at least as early as 1853, and before the existence of Gordon, later University Avenue.



LANDSCAPES

Lower University Avenue does not have any significant landscape features which is unfortunate because it could be a strong link between the waterfront and the campus. There is an axial view to Kingston Hall looking north from King Street which could be exploited.

The landscape surrounding the central heating plant and adjacent parking area begins to soften the edges of what could be a large eyesore on the waterfront. Views from Kingston Field to the waterfront are obstructed by the west parking lot edge planting which is comprised of a mix of trees and shrubs, some self-seeded.



L-20 LOWER EAST CAMPUS

Date: 1960s

Evaluation: Fair/Poor

A cluster of small residential buildings existed along the east side of George Street from at least as early as 1850, dominated at its base facing King Street West by Bishop's Court, one of several palatial homes in Kingston. The Louise D. Acton building, and Waldron Tower, originally constructed by Kingston General Hospital in the 1960s and 1970s respectively, and the construction of Botterell Hall in 1979, transformed the landscape from residential to institutional.

The landscape surrounding Botterell Hall, Louise D. Acton Building and Waldron Tower is relatively minimal compared with the grounds of the campus to the north. The streetscape along George Street has weeping birch trees with foundation plantings north and south of Okill Street, whereas Botterell Hall is flanked by fir trees. Although popular plantings in recent decades, these trees will never provide an overhead canopy for the street.

There is a large terrace on the north and east sides of Botterell Hall which seems to lack activity although it is well used for bicycle parking. The Stuart Street plaza in particular is disconnected from the sidewalk although the pattern of street tree planting is complementary to the street. The rear sunken courtyard has a pleasing appearance and provides visual relief to the barren plaza above. The adjoining gravel parking area behind the Acton Building has an unfinished appearance.

L-21 LEONARD FIELD

Date: 1954-65

Evaluation: Good

The site was originally subdivided in small lots on the Collingwood Street side before the 1870s, and on the Albert St. side by the estate lots of the Dennis Plan of 1861. However, the site was not developed except for Frontenac Brewery, which existed on Collingwood Street at least as early as 1874. Reuben Wells Leonard (1860-1930), a graduate of the Royal Military College and a mining millionaire, offered to furnish residences on this site which he had purchased for the Canadian Officers' Training Corps in 1914. The offer was rejected, but he donated the field to Queen's in 1923 in recognition of the valiant services of its graduates and students in World War I.

Most of the planting at Leonard Field dates to the late 1950s and early 1960s when the surrounding residences were built. The lawn is the central feature of this open-ended space that frames an impressive view of the lake. Mature crabapples line the east side of the field while the west side is very stark, having no plantings along the foundation of Gordon Brockington Hall. A good number of street trees, mostly lindens, line the surrounding streets with varying degrees of setback.

Pavements within the field are poured concrete with river-washed pebble edging, similar to some parts of the older campus. This pavement combination is in good condition and provides a sense of cohesion. Pedestrian circulation also seems well accommodated since little remedial pathway paving has been necessary.

**L-22 ALBERT STREET**

Date: 1861

Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification

This landscape is rated as Very Good because of its curvilinear alignment, its age and association with the Dennis subdivision plan, its role as the western boundary of the University campus and its relative lack of alterations.

B. Landscape Description

Albert Street is a curving residential street on the western boundary of the main campus, linking Union Street with King Street West and Lake Ontario. It slopes steadily down from the north, intersecting Queen's Crescent and Stuart Street en route. North of Queen's Crescent the street is bordered on the west by large single



family dwellings in mature landscapes and on the east by the landscaped edge of Tindall Field and by Victoria Hall. The houses are of fairly uniform height and the setbacks gradually increase as the street progresses south. The edge of Tindall Field has not been planted in a coordinated fashion and does little to unify the street edge. The intersection with Queen's Crescent is amorphous. South of Queen's Crescent, the western edge is defined by university residences and open spaces and on the east by small residential frontages above Stuart Street and below this point by a parking lot, residential front and side yards. Views along the street are modulated by the continuous curve, terminating to the south in the lake and to the north in the large residential properties along Union Street West.

Albert Street, like Queen's Crescent and the former Lower Albert Street, is part of the Dennis plan of subdivision from 1861 and abuts the residential subdivision to the west which was laid out by T.W. Nash in 1865 and 1869. Leonard Field was donated to the University in 1923; it was formerly an open field and the site of the Frontenac Brewery (1870s). Residential lands to the east were subdivided from the original Herchmer farm in a plan by D. Williams in 1872.

C. Character Defining Elements

Essential elements of this landscape are its curvilinear alignment and its consistent residential setbacks and street landscaping on the west side above Queen's Crescent. The section between Union Street West and Queen's Crescent is also important because it has on the western side the intact development pattern of the original plan of subdivision. This pattern, with its detached houses, large front lawns and row of mature street trees is important and should be preserved. Should new development be considered for the west side, the essential elements of curved street alignment, generous setbacks and street trees should be respected. Treatment of the remaining edges is less satisfactory and could be improved. New development along the east side of the street should continue the planting of street trees.

L-23 UPPER UNIVERSITY AVENUE

Date: 1874-1892

Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification

This landscape is rated as Very Good because of its streetscape of good houses and landscaped front yards, its age and association with the original Stuartsville, and its relative lack of alterations.

B. Landscape Description

Upper University Avenue between Clergy and Johnson Street is a unified residential street which further south becomes the major ceremonial route to the University. The street is a single spatial unit characterized by older single family residences with consistent setbacks and a pattern of street trees and shallow front lawns. Many of the houses have heritage value and have consistent streetscape features such as verandahs. The gradual development of the street from the mid-1900s brought with it a change from modest to upper middle class housing and examples from each of these periods remain. Views are predominantly those up and down the street, contained by the canopy of mature street trees; side views are constrained by the tight spacing of houses and by the dense landscaping. Street trees are mostly Silver Maples nearing the end of their lifespan, and several gaps already exist.

Originally called Gordon Street, University Avenue marked the boundary between two of the park lots prior to subdivision by D. Williams in 1874 of the Ordnance Lands on the Herchmer farm to the west, north of Union Street. Earlier development to the east included the Orphan's Home and the House of Industry in the 1860s and a possibly earlier development of small houses north of Earl as an outgrowth of Stuartsville. In 1886, the Wadsworth lots, which encompassed part of Clergy Street West and University Avenue below Earl, were developed by 1892 into a neighbourhood of substantial red brick middle class houses, most of which remain, although the houses now comprise the heart of the student "ghetto".

C. Character Defining Elements

The mix of older detached houses, placed with a uniform setback and street landscape treatment, are the essential elements of this landscape. An important landscape feature is the row of mature street trees on each side; preservation of existing trees and a program of replacement and augmentation will be necessary to preserve the character of this streetscape.



L-24 CLERGY STREET WEST

Date: 1840

Evaluation: Good

Formerly Young's Lane, this street was part of the Stuartsville cluster of workers housing developed in the 1840s. Although the street was not named in 1853, the lane was visible just west of Barrie Street. The extension of Division Street south from Johnson to Union Streets and the subdivision of lots on either side in the 1870s, allowed the lane to extend west to University Avenue in the 1880s. In 1886 the Wadsworth Lots were subdivided along the north side of Clergy Street West and north along University Avenue to Earl Street. Developed between 1888 and 1892, the well-designed, red brick buildings infused the area with a cluster of unified middle class housing. The construction of Dupuis Hall in 1967, extensions to the physical education complex added in 1971, and the creation of the applied science complex parking lot completely altered the landscape on the south side of the street.

The buildings on the north side of the street are of approximate uniform height and shallow setback, but the campus buildings on the south side, while of uniform height, rise higher than residential housing.



L-25 EARL STREET

Date: 1840

Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification

This landscape is rated as Very Good because of its consistent streetscape of shallow front yards, because of its age and associations with Stuartsville and because of its relatively unchanged vernacular urban layout.

B. Landscape Description

This part of Earl Street as it crosses the top of the campus extends from Barrie Street to University Avenue. It is a narrow street with small houses on small lots and multiple dwellings, the majority located close to the sidewalk. The common setback and height are reinforced by the tight spacing between dwellings, many of which are sited gable end to the street. The absence of street trees and decorative vegetation makes the buildings the primary defining elements for the space, and the entire street reads as a single spatial

unit. Side streets (Aberdeen and Division) have street trees and contrast with Earl at the intersections. Views to the west terminate in the treed streetscape and red brick houses of University Avenue, while views to the east are of the stone houses, churches and schools of Sydenham Ward.

Earl Street was part of the original cluster of working class housing called Stuartsville, created in 1840 outside the then City limits. Originally named Centre Street, this collection of modest vernacular houses contrasts with the substantial middle class homes on Earl Street east of Barrie. Many of the original houses remain and the street as a whole maintains a working class character.



C. Character Defining Elements

The pattern of small and medium-sized vernacular buildings located close to the street, on small lots, with minimal landscaping, is essential to the character of this landscape. Although there are few existing street trees, planting new trees, in association with infill development and in portions of the street with sufficient front yard setbacks, would improve the streetscape.

L-26 WILLIAM STREET

Date: 1840

Evaluation: Good

Formerly Agnew's Lane and Upper William Street, this thoroughfare was part of the original Stuartsville cluster of buildings predating annexation by Kingston in 1850. William Street east of Division was part of Stuartsville, but west of Division, the street was developed early in the 20th century. The half-century difference in development pattern is clearly recognized. The western section of the street is well-treed, while the older eastern section is fairly dense with houses of uniform height and shallow setback.





L-27 DIVISION STREET

Date: 1874-1880

Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification

This landscape is rated as Very Good because of its consistent street setback, its association with a prominent surveyor and land developer, and its residential street landscape.

B. Landscape Description

Division Street from Johnson Street to Union Street is an arterial road that is in transition to a residential street, terminating in University buildings at the south end. Its slightly curved right-of-way is characterized by a uniform building setback and by a consistent pattern of street trees and front lawns. The flanking residential buildings are of a fairly uniform height and scale. The institutional buildings at the south end, Dupuis Hall and the Jock Harty Arena, are both out of scale and in different orientation to the residential structures on the rest of the street. Views up and down the street are constrained by the street trees but the southern view is terminated by Miller Hall and the Union Street streetscape. Views down sidestreets north of Clergy reveal intact 19th century residential streetscapes. The street is largely intact except for several vacant lots and the institutional development described above. Vegetation is mostly mature Silver Maples.

Division Street below Johnson Street appeared as a planned thoroughfare in the 1870s but was not actually created as a street until the 1880s. From Union Street, David Cunningham subdivided both sides of the street in 1874 above Clergy Street West, and Thomas Rudd subdivided north to Johnson in 1879. The character of the street includes both working class and middle class housing, although this was completely altered south of Clergy Street West in 1967 by the construction of Dupuis Hall and in 1971 by the completion of the Jock Harty Arena.

C. Character Defining Elements

The uniform setbacks, the rhythm of modest houses on small lots, and the consistent urban residential setting of street trees and front lawns are all essential to the character of this landscape. New development should continue the pattern of house form frontages with street trees.