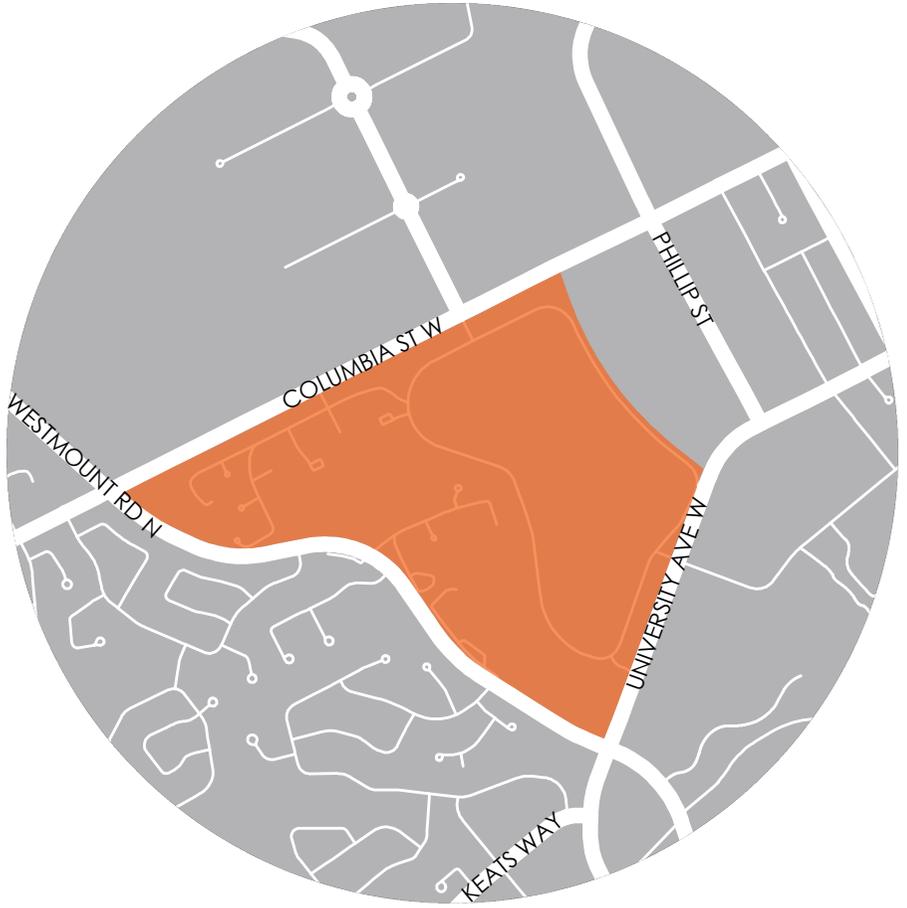


# INSTITUTIONAL LANDSCAPES

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# UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO – MAIN CAMPUS

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BOUNDARIES	Located at 200 University Avenue West; bound by Columbia Street West in the north; Ring Road in the east; University Avenue West in the south; and Westmount Road North in the west.
RECOGNITION	1 listed, non-designated property of Cultural Heritage Value/Interest.
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Mennonite Settlement, Urban Development, Government and Education.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Institutional.
DESCRIPTION	The University of Waterloo (Main Campus) is characterized as a purpose-built, innovative and high-tech campus founded on July 1, 1957. Several significant architects designed the campus' modern and contemporary buildings, including Shore and Moffat, Jenkins and Wright, Hideo Sasaki, Len Shore, Mathers and Haldenby and Stephen Phillips. The landscape contains a collection of buildings and open space, centred on a ring road.

## CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

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The University of Waterloo's (UW) 237-acre Main Campus, centred on Ring Road, is directly associated with local community builders, the creation of higher education and the establishment of the City of Waterloo as a globally recognized Intelligent Community. The institution was first established in 1957 as the Waterloo College Associate Faculties by Waterloo College (now Wilfrid Laurier University) president, Dr. Gerald Hagey, BF Goodrich president Ira Needles, and other business and community leaders. In 1958, 237 acres of farmland at the north end of the City of Waterloo was purchased to accommodate the new school. Programs initially emphasized science, math, engineering and co-operative education, with additional faculties added in later years. The school became a university in 1959 and awarded its first degrees in 1960.

The UW landscape demonstrates a high degree of technical and scientific achievement through its association with applied research and innovative technology that have impacted the world. These innovations range from water pumps to service developing countries in need of clean water, to communication technology such as the "Blackberry Wireless Handheld" which has been listed as one of Canada's top 50 inventions.

UW has had a significant impact on Waterloo region's urban and economic development. The University's policy to leave intellectual property in the hands of its inventors, combined with its emphasis on the cultivation and commercialization of innovation was a significant driver in development of the local high-tech industry and the construction of local research and technology parks, business incubators, and satellite campuses. These facilities have altered the economy of the region and have placed the city in the heart of Canada's Technology Triangle.

The campus contains a concentration of post-war, contemporary buildings in a variety of architectural styles, set within a complementary designed landscape. Early design emphasis was placed on the natural landscape rather than the buildings themselves, with plantings, winding paths and roads, and clustered buildings used to create a naturalized setting and flowing landscape. Buildings from the campus' early period include the Arts buildings (e.g. Dana Porter Library, 1965), which give the impression of traditional materials such as marble and copper, and contrast against the innovative and high-tech nature of the campus, and the brutalist style Mathematics and Computer Building (opened in 1968), with its imposing, fortress-like mass and exposed concrete. Later campus buildings demonstrate an emphasis on building design and technological innovation, with the RAIC award winning Davis Centre (completed in 1988), a pioneering "green" building, and Environmental Studies 3 (completed in 2011), the

first LEED Platinum certified building on an Ontario campus. The former Schweitzer Farmhouse, now the Graduate House, is located in its original location in the centre of the campus, marking the early origins of the designed landscape. Noteworthy architects responsible for the design of buildings and the UW landscape include Shore and Moffat, Hideo Sasaki, Len Shore, Mathers and Haldenby and Stephen Phillips.

- DESIGN VALUE rare, unique, representative or early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway).
- DESIGN VALUE displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
- DESIGN VALUE demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- HISTORICAL VALUE direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institute significant to a community.
- HISTORICAL VALUE yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
- HISTORICAL VALUE demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist significant to a community.
- CONTEXTUAL VALUE is important in defining, maintaining or supporting character of an area.
- CONTEXTUAL VALUE physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to surroundings.
- CONTEXTUAL VALUE a landmark.

UW is a designed and evolving landscape that has seen significant growth and change since its establishment in the late 1950s.

Historical integrity exists mainly in the form of continuity of ownership and the University's function as a centre for applied science and engineering research and education since it was founded in 1957. Key natural and landscape features that have been retained in their original form and location include ring road, the former Schweitzer farmhouse and many of the buildings on campus.

Despite the many remaining intact landscape elements, the landscape is best characterized as one that continues to evolve and change to accommodate the institution's educational mandate and growing student enrollment. Since the University's inception, numerous new buildings and additions have been constructed, resulting in a blurring of lines between old and new structures, a significantly denser arrangement of buildings, and reduced landscape space.

- LAND USE
landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).
- OWNERSHIP
continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.
- BUILT ELEMENTS
buildings and other built elements (fences, walls, paths, bridges, corrals, pens, garden features, lighting, sidewalks, fountains, piers, etc.) have survived in their historic form and in relatively sound condition.
- VEGETATIVE ELEMENTS
plantings (hedgerows, windrows, gardens, shade trees, etc.) are still evident and their traditional relationship to buildings, lanes, roadways, walks and fields are still discernible.
- CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS
relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.
- NATURAL FEATURES
prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.
- NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS
historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist for the site as a whole and within the site.

- VIEWS existing views of and within the site can be closely compared to the same view in the past (certain views may have been captured in historic photos).
- RUINS ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear message about the site's history.
- DESIGNED LANDSCAPES changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.



The University of Waterloo is directly linked to urban development, growth, innovation and education within the City of Waterloo, and is a defining aspect of Waterloo's identity. The historic value of UW's origins is recognized with an Ontario Heritage Trust plaque, located at the southern entrance to the campus. The University's role as a catalyst for innovation and entrepreneurialism is the subject of numerous books and articles. The campus and its buildings are widely photographed and the University is mentioned in marketing and tourism materials such as the Explore Waterloo Region website.

The University of Waterloo campus is a landmark within the City of Waterloo, with the Dana Porter Library visible from multiple vantage points across the city. The former Schweitzer Farmhouse, now the Graduate House, plays an important social function on the campus and is listed on the City of Waterloo's Municipal Heritage Register as a site of cultural heritage value or interest.

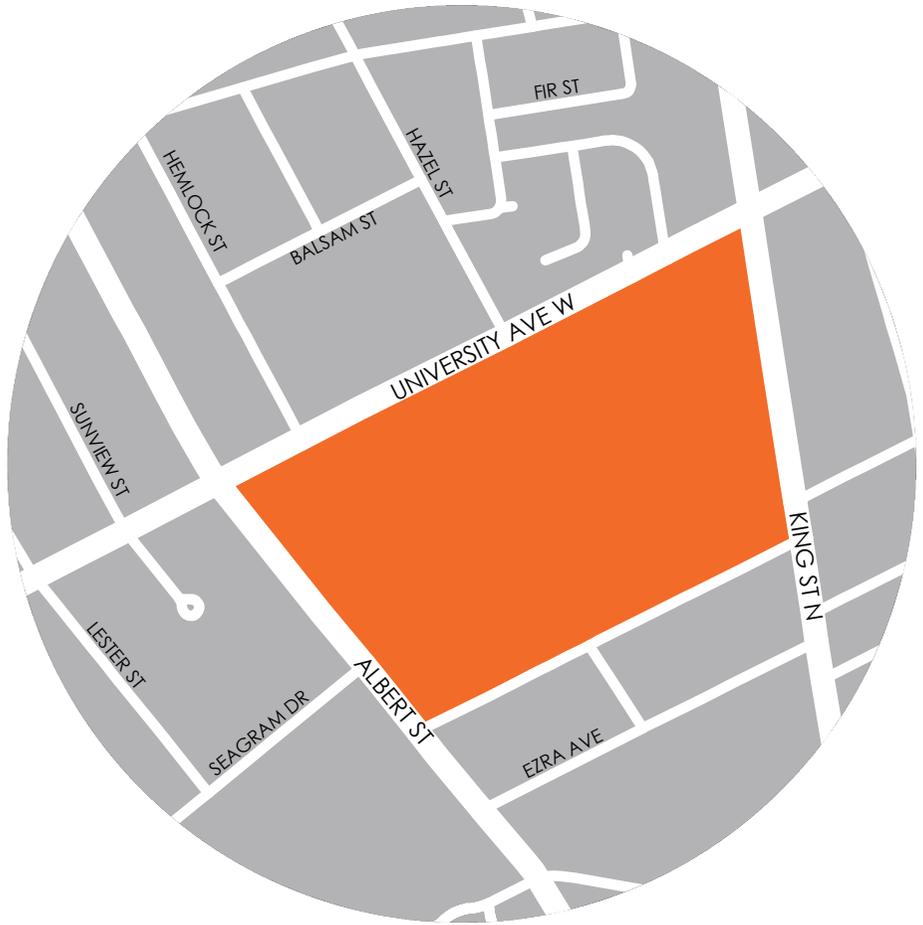
When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey for this project, 57% of respondents noted it as "very important" or "somewhat important."

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COMMUNITY IDENTITY	landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LANDMARK	area is widely recognized as a landmark.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIDE AND STEWARDSHIP	community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COMMEMORATION	area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.
<input type="checkbox"/>	PUBLIC SPACE	area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.
<input type="checkbox"/>	CULTURAL TRADITIONS	people use the area to express their cultural traditions.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	QUALITY OF LIFE	aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL HISTORY	location is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VISUAL DEPICTION	location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).

<input type="checkbox"/>	GENIUS LOCI	people refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COMMUNITY IMAGE	area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TOURISM	area is promoted as a tourist destination.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLANNING	area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.

PRELIMINARY HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES INCLUDE:

- Naturalistic, campus landscape, including:
  - o Mature trees and shrubs.
  - o Network of foot paths and bridges connecting the buildings;
  - o Gathering spaces such as lawns, plazas and seating areas; and
  - o Laurel Creek;
- Evolving collection of institutional buildings of various styles and ages that support the University's function as leading post-secondary institution.



# WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY & MARTIN LUTHER UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

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BOUNDARIES	Located at 75 University Avenue West, bound by University Avenue West in the north, King Street North in the east, Bricker Avenue in the south and Albert Street in the west.
RECOGNITION	None.
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Urban Development, Lifeways, Government and Education.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Education.
DESCRIPTION	Wilfrid Laurier University (WLU) and Martin Luther University College (MLUC) form an evolving post secondary landscape north of the commercial core of Uptown Waterloo. Founded in 1911 as the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada, the MLUC was the first post-secondary institution in the city. WLU was formed as an offshoot of the Seminary and offered a non-theological degree program. Situated on land donated by the Board of Trade of Waterloo, the institutions developed in conjunction with the urban development of Waterloo and pioneered the city's reputation as a hub for post-secondary education.

## CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

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The Wilfrid Laurier University (WLU) and Martin Luther University College (MLUC) landscape is historically linked to the establishment of post-secondary education in the City of Waterloo. Martin Luther University College was established in 1911 under the name Waterloo Lutheran Seminary. The Seminary was the first post secondary institution in the Region of Waterloo. Later expansions in programming and enrollment led to the creation of Waterloo College School in 1914, eventually evolving into Waterloo Lutheran University in 1960. In 1973, the University dropped all references to its theological origins and was renamed Wilfrid Laurier University. The Seminary was also instrumental in the establishment of the University of Waterloo in the late 1950s. Martin Luther University College remains affiliated with WLU and both offer a range of post secondary and advanced degree programs.

The landscape is strongly associated with Waterloo's early German Lutheran community. Lutherans formed the largest denomination in Waterloo in the 1850s, drawn to the community by the presence of a small, but established congregation. By the early 1900s, the majority of Ontario's Lutherans continued to reside in the area and comprised a significant proportion of Waterloo's population. During these early years, Canada's Lutherans, including those living in Waterloo, found it challenging to find ministers to serve their community. In 1910, the Waterloo Board of Trade persuaded the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Canada to establish Canada's first Lutheran Seminary in Waterloo to train the local Lutheran clergy. Originally planned for Toronto, the Seminary's location in Waterloo was selected in part because of the Waterloo Board of Trade's donation of two hectares of land on behalf of the citizens of Waterloo.

The design value of the landscape relates to the Martin Luther University College building, which is an excellent example of Modernist architecture. Designed in 1963 by Kruschen and Dailey Architects and Engineers, the building is constructed in a U-shape, the inner "U" partially encloses a courtyard and cloister walk that is reminiscent of medieval monastic architecture. The building is clad with coarse split-face sandstone on the northwest portion, and smooth grey and orange limestone on the south portion. Above the Sanctuary's stone façade is a band of windows capped by cross vaults of the roof plane. To the east of the sanctuary stands the bell tower, consisting of a tapering open frame structure, supported by a single cross-vault and three vertically hanging bells. A three-dimensional cross adorns the bell-tower. The bell tower functions as a landmark and point of reference on campus.

- DESIGN VALUE rare, unique, representative or early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway).
- DESIGN VALUE displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
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- CONTEXTUAL VALUE is important in defining, maintaining or supporting character of an area.
- CONTEXTUAL VALUE physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to surroundings.
- CONTEXTUAL VALUE a landmark.



## HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

The landscape has been used for educational purposes since the establishment of the Waterloo Lutheran Seminary in 1911. Today, the Seminary remains affiliated with the non-denominational university.

As an evolving landscape, WLU has changed significantly since its 1911 inception with the expansion of the campus to accommodate a growing student body and diversification of faculty programming. Most extant buildings on the landscape were constructed post-1960. The functional relationships between buildings and landscape features, such as walkways and recreational areas, have evolved over time but continue to serve the same purpose of supporting campus life. Recent modifications to the Martin Luther building have preserved critical elements of its original design while enhancing its condition and function. Modifications by Montgomery and Sisam Architects to the Bricker Street façade in 2017 are sympathetic to the building's design and retain the original cladding material and windows.

- LAND USE      landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).
- OWNERSHIP      continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.
- BUILT ELEMENTS      buildings and other built elements (fences, walls, paths, bridges, corrals, pens, garden features, lighting, sidewalks, fountains, piers, etc.) have survived in their historic form and in relatively sound condition.
- VEGETATIVE ELEMENTS      plantings (hedgerows, windrows, gardens, shade trees, etc.) are still evident and their traditional relationship to buildings, lanes, roadways, walks and fields are still discernible.
- CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS      relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.
- NATURAL FEATURES      prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.
- NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS      historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist for the site as a whole and within the site.

- VIEWS existing views of and within the site can be closely compared to the same view in the past (certain views may have been captured in historic photos).
- RUINS ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear message about the site's history.
- DESIGNED LANDSCAPES changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.



The landscape contributes to the City's identity as a hub for post-secondary education and innovation. The University campus serves as one of two post secondary landmarks in the City (the second being the University of Waterloo).

The University and affiliated College are a source of pride and stewardship as demonstrated by an Ontario Heritage Trust plaque located on the campus that outlines the shared history of the two institutions.

The institutions are written about in local histories and are consistently covered in newspaper articles. The campus is also widely photographed and is featured on marketing and tourist websites, including Explore Waterloo Region.

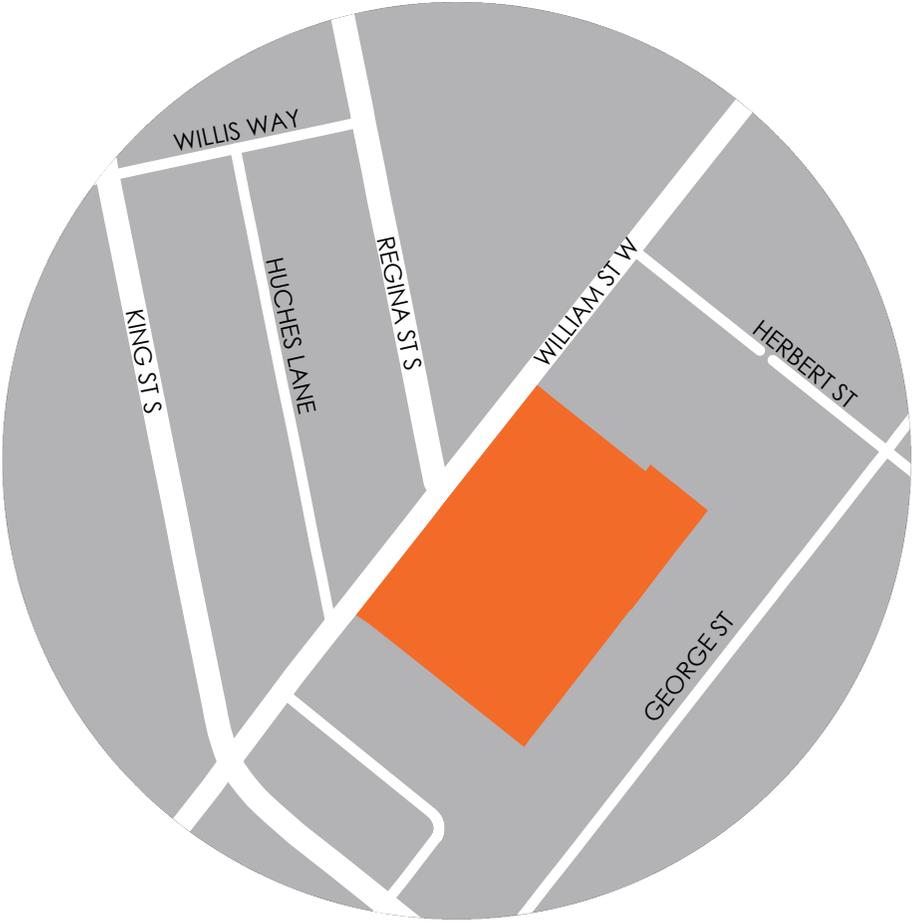
When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey, 63% of respondents noted it as "very important" or "somewhat important."

- |                                     |                       |   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | COMMUNITY IDENTITY    | landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.                             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | LANDMARK              | area is widely recognized as a landmark.  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PRIDE AND STEWARDSHIP | community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep). |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | COMMEMORATION         | area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | PUBLIC SPACE          | area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | CULTURAL TRADITIONS   | people use the area to express their cultural traditions.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | QUALITY OF LIFE       | aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | LOCAL HISTORY         | location is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | VISUAL DEPICTION      | location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | GENIUS LOCI           | people refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.                                    |

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COMMUNITY IMAGE	area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TOURISM	area is promoted as a tourist destination.
<input type="checkbox"/>	PLANNING	area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.

#### PRELIMINARY HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES INCLUDE:

- A collection of institutional buildings within a geographically defined campus;
- Modernist-style Waterloo Lutheran Seminary (1963), located at Albert Street and Bricker Avenue, and its orientation towards the WLU campus, including;
  - o U-shape plan;
  - o All elevations and roofline;
  - o Coarse split-face sandstone and smooth grey and orange limestone cladding;
  - o Courtyard and covered cloister walk;
  - o Granite retaining wall;
  - o Bell tower with a tapering open frame structure, single cross-vault, three vertically hanging bells and a three-dimensional cross; and
- System of designed walkways, paths, seating areas and vegetation.



# WILLIAM STREET PUMPING STATION

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BOUNDARIES	17-23 William Street East.
RECOGNITION	Property designated (Part IV) under the Ontario Heritage Act.
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Urban Development.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Industrial/Commercial.
DESCRIPTION	<p>The William Street water pumping and electrical power station, located at 17 and 23 William Street East, is situated on the southeast side of the street between King and Herbert Streets in Uptown Waterloo. The portion of the site located at 23 William Street East includes the pumping station facility, while the connected addition at 17 William Street East contains the electrical power station. The structure is designated for its historic and architectural value under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-law 90-17). The original one-storey yellow brick pumping station building was designed in the Victorian Industrial style and was constructed by the Waterloo Water Commission in 1899. The one-storey yellow brick electrical power station was added to the pumping station structure before 1908 and enlarged before 1929. In addition, a one-storey yellow brick storage building is located to the rear of the property, and an overflow pond is located in the centre of the landscape.</p>

## **CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST**

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The William Street Pumping Station was built in 1899 to house the Town of Waterloo's first publicly-owned water utility and is an early example of this type of industrial landscape. It was the first pumping station built in Waterloo and is associated with the town's early urban and economic development. Pressure to develop a reliable water system came from the need for better fire protection and the increase in water demand as a result of a surge in industrial growth and population increases in the latter part of the 19th century.

On May 21, 1889, Council approved By-law 99 that authorized the Waterloo Water Works Company to provide water to the Town of Waterloo for the purpose of fire protection, manufacturing, sanitary and domestic use. The pumping station began operation in 1899 when three artesian wells were sunk with a daily flow of 750,000 gallons. The William Street Pumping Station was the first and only station owned and operated by the Waterloo Water Commission and was vital to the growth of the town. Charles G. Moogk, the Town of Waterloo's first appointed full-time engineer, over saw the project..

The William Street Pumping Station was central to the operations of the Waterloo Water Commission and subsequently to the Water and Light Commission that supplied the Town of Waterloo with electricity by 1909. An addition was constructed on the west side of the pumping station before 1909 to house the electrical power station. This building was further expanded before 1929.

Elements of the property have a high degree of design and aesthetic appeal as it was common for water works sites from this era to be well-maintained and landscaped. The architectural details of the structures on site are consistent with the design of utility buildings from the turn of the 19th century. The pumping and electrical power station, designed in the Victorian Industrial style, are constructed of yellow brick. Tall single glazed 18 pane industrial steel sash windows, typical of the period, are flanked by shallow brick pilasters. The windows are arch topped with running soldier course brick lintels and limestone key stones. Brick detailing at the top of the building includes two projected running bond courses, a single header dentil course and corbels between the pilasters, and a corbelled cornice line. The hydro building addition exhibits less ornamentation but is consistent with the design and massing of the original building. The detached yellow brick storage building located to the rear of the landscape (constructed before 1909 and expanded before 1929) is also designed in a manner reflective of the era and is consistent with the design of the other buildings on site. For much of the 20th century, a decorative overflow pond with ornamental cresting was a key feature of the property's landscape.

The landscape is historically and functionally linked to its surroundings due to the productive water source and well sites located below the surface, which continue to play a vital part of the region's water supply system.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DESIGN VALUE	rare, unique, representative or early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DESIGN VALUE	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
<input type="checkbox"/>	DESIGN VALUE	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HISTORICAL VALUE	direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institute significant to a community.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HISTORICAL VALUE	yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HISTORICAL VALUE	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist significant to a community.
<input type="checkbox"/>	CONTEXTUAL VALUE	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting character of an area.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTEXTUAL VALUE	physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to surroundings.
<input type="checkbox"/>	CONTEXTUAL VALUE	a landmark.

## HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

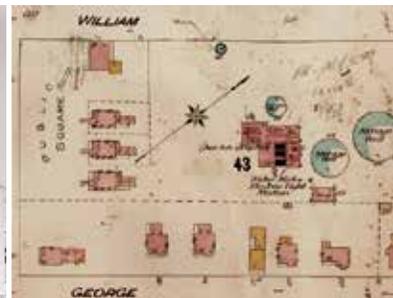
The pumping station has provided City residents with groundwater since 1899. There has been public sector ownership of the site dating to its initial development by The Waterloo Water Commission, the organization responsible for the construction of the Pumping Station. Ownership has subsequently passed to the Region of Waterloo and Hydro One, who currently operate the utilities.

The one-storey yellow brick Victorian Industrial style water pumping and electrical power station has largely survived in its historic form despite several alterations and additions to accommodate changes in use and operation. The most notable architectural alteration appears to have been the removal of the front gable roof from the original 1899 pumping station. The original pumping station portion of the building at 23 William Street East remains in sound condition, however elements of 17 William Street East require maintenance and the storage building is in disrepair. The decorative overflow pond was a key feature of the property's landscape. For a number of years the pond was stocked with goldfish, however its main purpose was to provide additional capacity when the reservoirs were full. Although no longer in use, the pond remains in its original location despite the removal of the central fountain.

The property at 17 and 23 William Street East began as a designed landscape and has evolved through the additions and alterations made to the structures onsite, including the 2017 removal of the three treated water reservoirs from the landscape. Despite these changes, the property retains its integrity and represents a viable opportunity for future adaptive use.

- LAND USE      landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).
- OWNERSHIP      continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.
- BUILT ELEMENTS      buildings and other built elements (fences, walls, paths, bridges, corrals, pens, garden features, lighting, sidewalks, fountains, piers, etc.) have survived in their historic form and in relatively sound condition.
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- CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.
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- VIEWS existing views of and within the site can be closely compared to the same view in the past (certain views may have been captured in historic photos).
- RUINS ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear message about the site's history.
- DESIGNED LANDSCAPES changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.



## COMMUNITY VALUE

The community value bestowed upon the William Street Pumping Station is exemplified though its 1990 Part IV designation under the Ontario Heritage Act. Public consultation conducted for a 2016 Class Environmental Assessment confirmed that the community values the historic buildings on site and discussions have taken place regarding future opportunities to publicly interpret the history and significance of the pumping station.

When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey, 74% of respondents noted it as "very important" or "somewhat important."

- COMMUNITY IDENTITY landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.
- LANDMARK area is widely recognized as a landmark.
- PRIDE AND STEWARDSHIP community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).
- COMMEMORATION area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.
- PUBLIC SPACE area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.
- CULTURAL TRADITIONS people use the area to express their cultural traditions.
- QUALITY OF LIFE aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.
- LOCAL HISTORY location is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.
- VISUAL DEPICTION location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).
- GENIUS LOCI people refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.
- COMMUNITY IMAGE area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).

<input type="checkbox"/>	TOURISM	area is promoted as a tourist destination.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLANNING	area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.

PRELIMINARY HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES INCLUDE:

- One-storey yellow brick Victorian Industrial style pumping and electrical power station building;
  - o Common bond pattern with headers every seventh course;
  - o Tall single glazed 18-pane industrial steel sash windows flanked by shallow brick pilasters;
  - o Decorative brickwork and concrete keystones located above each arched window;
  - o Brick detailing at the top of the building includes two projected running bond courses, a single header dentil course and corbels between the pilasters, and a corbelled cornice line;
- One-storey yellow brick storage building;
- Overflow pond with metal picket fencing;
- Placement of the buildings and pond within the landscape; and
- Location in proximity to King Street South in the core of Uptown Waterloo.