

PARKS, NATURAL AREAS & OTHER PUBLIC/PRIVATE OPEN SPACE





FORESTED HILLS

BOUNDARIES Bound by Wideman Road in the north, the Laurelwood and Rummelhardt neighbourhoods in the east, Columbia Street West in the south and Wilmot Line in the west.

RECOGNITION None.

**HISTORIC
THEME(S)** Grand River, Urban Development.

**TYPE OF
LANDSCAPE** Recreation and Parks.

DESCRIPTION Forested Hills is the largest woodland in the City of Waterloo. Located on the west side of the city, the landscape contains a portion of the Waterloo Moraine and the Forested Hills Environmentally Sensitive Protection Area (ESPA 19). The rolling landscape is comprised of hardwood forests, and wetlands, and provides over 12 kilometres of walking and hiking trails, including the Waterloo GeoTime Trail and associated interpretive signs.

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

Forested Hills is the largest woodland in the City of Waterloo and is functionally linked to its surroundings as part of the larger Waterloo Moraine and serves as a groundwater recharge area for municipal water supplies. The area also provides baseflow to Laurel Creek and its tributaries as part of the Laurel Creek Headwaters Environmentally Sensitive Landscape (ESL). The rolling landscape contains hardwood forests of a variety of tree species such as maple (some hundreds of years old), black cherry, ironwood, ash and beech. It also contains wetlands, rare plants, migratory breeding birds and other wildlife. A large kettle hole, or steep-sided valley, referred to as “the amphitheatre” is located at the southern extent of the property.

A component of the landscape was formerly owned by Douglas McNally, an environmentalist who sold 60-acres of land to the City of Waterloo in 1995 for \$227,000 with the understanding that it would be protected from development and preserved in perpetuity.

The landscape has significant aesthetic value for its natural elements, such as its rolling topography and mature vegetation, and scenic qualities, such as the views provided at high points in the landscape. The area contains over 12 kilometres of walking and hiking trails, including the four kilometre Waterloo GeoTime Trail that interprets the significant geological history of the City of Waterloo.

— 	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.



Forested Hills' undulating topography, consisting of glacial sediment deposits, was created by the retreat of significant glaciers during the Quaternary geological period, tens of thousands of years ago. The landscape has seen a continuity in its form as a natural wooded area and in its function as an important water recharge area. The landscape is subject to a robust policy framework that have conserved the landscape's form and natural features.

Despite changes to the surrounding context, which has been significantly altered as a result of encroaching suburban residential development, the landscape's prominent natural features remain intact. Walking trails run the periphery of the landscape to minimize disturbance and help conserve its ecological integrity. Views from the ridges on the periphery into the landscape remain relatively unchanged.

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | LAND USE | landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | OWNERSHIP | continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 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. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 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. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS | relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NATURAL FEATURES | prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 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.



COMMUNITY VALUE

The Waterloo Moraine, which includes Forested Hills, has been the focus of significant community activism, scientific research and public policy for over 20 years. The Forested Hills landscape is valued by the community both for its ecological services (e.g. wildlife habitat and groundwater recharge) and as a community amenity, with 12 kilometres of walking trails, hardwood forests, wetlands, rare plants, migratory breeding birds and other wildlife.

The landscape is celebrated through the Waterloo GeoTime Trail that commemorates Waterloo's local geological history and depicts the immensity of geological time through interpretive signs along the route.

Both the Region of Waterloo and City of Waterloo have demonstrated value for the natural features of the landscape through adoption of environmental policies and supporting zoning by-laws that are intended to conserve the landscape's ecological functions.

When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey, 66% of respondents noted it as "very important" or "somewhat important."

<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMUNITY IDENTITY	landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.
<input 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 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 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:

- Natural woodland and wetland habitats;
- Natural landforms including the rolling topography and kettle hole;
- Walking trails; and
- Interpretive signage.



GRAND RIVER CORRIDOR

BOUNDARIES The Grand River in Waterloo forms part of a much larger river system that starts in the Dufferin Highlands and continues south for about 280 km to Lake Erie. The Waterloo portion of the Grand River runs along the eastern boundary of the City of Waterloo from the border of Woolwich Township at Country Squire Road in the north, to Kiwanis Park in the south. The landscape includes a section of the Walter Bean Trail, a municipally-owned natural area called Kaufman Flats, and the former Kaufman Estate at 745 University Avenue East

RECOGNITION Canadian Heritage River Designation.

HISTORIC THEME(S) Pre-Contact Habitation, Mennonite Settlement, Grand River, Transportation.

TYPE OF LANDSCAPE Grand River

DESCRIPTION The Grand River within the City of Waterloo forms part of a larger river system that has played a significant role in sustaining and enriching the lives of indigenous peoples, non-indigenous settlers and present day residents of the region. The adjacent Walter Bean Trail and Kaufman Flats support the river corridor by buffering it from adjacent development and providing opportunities to view and access the river. The Grand River in its entirety has been designated a Canadian Heritage River. The Kitchener portion of the river and the Walter Bean Trail have been identified as significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes by the City of Kitchener (L-GRC-1 and L-TRL-17).

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

The Grand River Corridor is associated with 11,000 years of human history including that of the Neutral people, and later the Haudenosaunee (Six Nations) and the Anishinabe (Mississaugas). In Waterloo, numerous indigenous archeological sites found on the banks of the Grand River attest to the importance of the river in supporting essential subsistence and cultural functions, including the provision of drinking water, transportation, irrigation, and fish habitat. To this day, traditional practices that depend directly and indirectly on the Grand River, such as hunting, fishing, and medicinal plant gathering, form an integral part of local indigenous communities' culture and spiritual beliefs. Although Waterloo contains only a relatively small portion of the Grand River within its municipal boundary, the ecological integrity of the river in Waterloo affects the traditional and cultural practices of indigenous communities downstream.

The Grand River Corridor, which represented the spine of the Haldimand Tract, is also directly associated with early settlement patterns and industrialization of the City of Waterloo beginning with the arrival of settlers originating from Europe around 1800. The initial growth and development of the area was dependent on the Grand River and its tributaries for transportation, and for waterpower for industrial operations. Water to power operations such as Abraham Erb's flour and lumber mill, was an essential driver in the settlement of Waterloo.

The area has a long history as a destination for recreation and leisure. By the late 1800s, cottages began to emerge along the river's banks, built by wealthy city-dwellers as an escape from the city. This trend strengthened with motorization and the subsequent increase in access to automobiles. In the 1920s, A. R. Kaufman, a prominent local businessman (Kaufman Rubber Co.) and philanthropist, purchased land on the southwest side of the river and built a summer home overlooking the river floodplain. This area continues to be associated with the Kaufman name.

The Walter Bean trail that runs along the banks of the Grand River from Woolwich Township to Cambridge is directly associated with Walter Bean (1908-1998). Bean was a president and general manager of the Waterloo Trust & Savings Company and a founding member of the Kitchener-Waterloo Community Foundation through which he worked to create the trail.

The natural amenities provided by the Grand River define the character of the area. The river is the most significant natural body of water in the Region and is a landmark in the City of Waterloo. The river, trail, and Kaufman Flats are physically and functionally linked through their provision of critical ecosystem services and recreational opportunities. The Walter Bean Trail, Kaufman Flats and Kaufman Estate are visually linked to the river through the provision of views.

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

As a significant natural feature in the region, the Grand River has experienced a continuity in use as a natural waterbody relied upon by local inhabitants for centuries.

The original landforms and features of the Grand River Corridor largely remain intact, including the river's alignment, steep banks, and riparian and upland habitats. Views and vistas from the banks to the river are comparable to those that would have been experienced a few centuries earlier.

Careful stewardship and water management have helped maintain the river's natural heritage, aesthetic and recreational values, despite encroaching development.

The landscape has historically consisted of very few built elements. Most notably, a number of structures that made up the Kaufman Estate remain intact, including a cottage overlooking the river valley originally belonging to A. R. Kaufman, a second house built for Kaufman's sister, Edna, and two garages. The estate is linked to the Water Bean Trail and river through a set of stone stairs that descend the river valley.

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VIEWS

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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 Grand River corridor makes a significant contribution to the local and regional community identity. The river is the subject of numerous books, art exhibitions, poems, awards, photo contests and festivals that celebrate the Grand's heritage value. Designated as a Canadian Heritage River in 1994, the Grand River is celebrated nationally for its significant cultural history and recreational opportunities.

The community value of the river is demonstrated through the works of Walter Bean, Claude Dubrick and many other local citizens whose efforts led to improved access to the river and helped enhance the adjacent landscape. Plaques along the Grand River Corridor interpret the historical and natural significance of the area. Recreational opportunities are promoted and supported by the Cities of Kitchener and Waterloo, the Grand River Conservation Authority and outdoor recreation companies through the provision of parking and a boat access point, and publications such as trail maps and activity brochures.

To downstream Indigenous communities, the health of the Grand River continues to be critical to support traditional practices such as fishing. Indigenous communities, such as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, maintain a strong spiritual and functional relationship with the Grand River and its tributaries. The Grand River and its tributaries are the subject of a 2015 claim with the Federal and Provincial governments, submitted by the Mississaugas for unextinguished Aboriginal title to all the water, ground water, and flood plains within their traditional territory, which includes the Grand River and its tributaries.

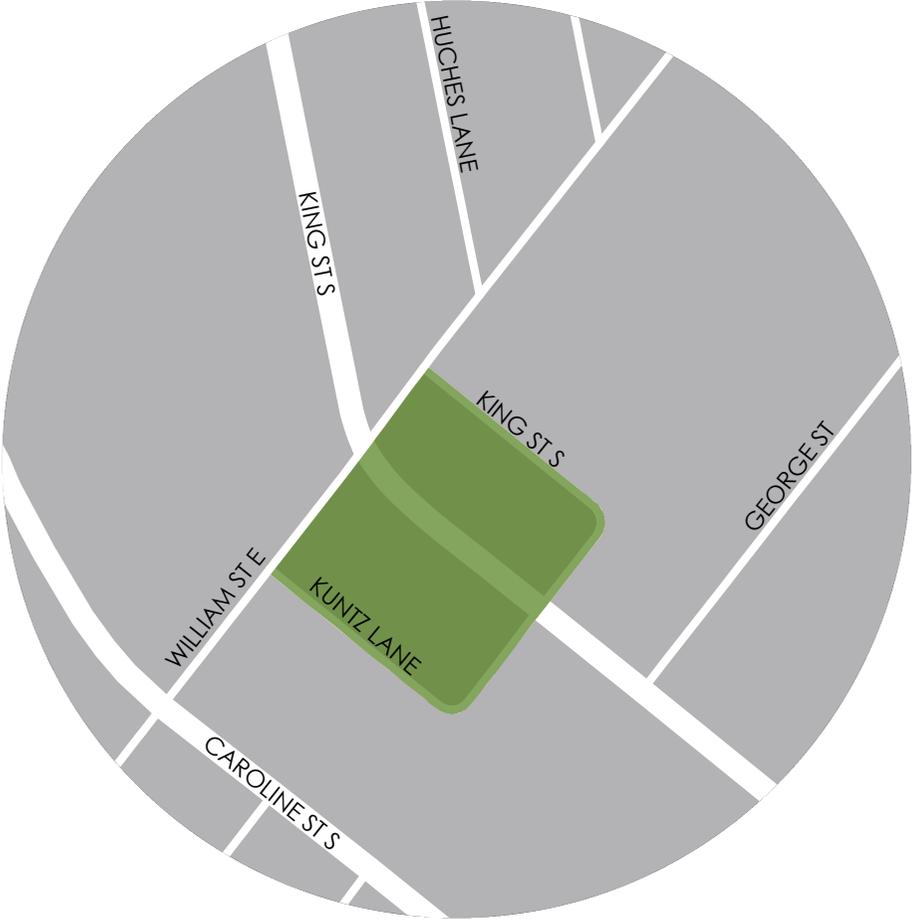
When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey for this project, 87% of respondents noted it as "very important" or "somewhat important."

- COMMUNITY IDENTITY** landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.
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PRELIMINARY HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES INCLUDE:

- Well-defined river valley with alternating steep and shallow banks;
- Meandering river with significant vegetation and associated wildlife habitat;
- Walter Bean Grand River Trail;
- Kaufman Flats;
 - o Claude Dubrick Trailway;
 - o Bridge over Colonial Creek;
- Former Kaufman Estate with cottage, second house, two garages, stone staircase and views and vistas of the Grand River Corridor; and
- Other viewsheds and pastoral vistas.



HERITAGE GREEN PARK AND BREWMEISTER'S GREEN PARK

BOUNDARIES	Heritage Green Park is located at the southeast corner of William Street East, and King Street South. Brewmeister's Green Park is located at the southwest corner of William Street West, and King Street South.
RECOGNITION	None.
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Industry and Commerce, Urban Development
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Recreation and Parks.
DESCRIPTION	Heritage Green Park and Brewmeister's Green Park are located at the corner of William Street and King Street South and serve as one of Waterloo's earliest public spaces. The parks include green space, landscaped flower beds and outdoor furniture. A fountain is located in what is now Brewmeister's Green Park and dates to 1950. It replaced the original circa 1900 fountain that fell into disrepair. A commemorative plaque and a bronze bell chime referred to as the "time teller" are also located in Brewmeister's Green Park.

Brewmeister's Green Park and Heritage Green Park are two parks that have served as public space for the community for over 160 years. Located at opposite corners of King Street South and William Street, the parks were set aside as a public square in John Hoffman's 1855 survey. Beginning in the 1850s, Heritage Green supported a monthly cattle market, while Brewmeister's Green served as a decorative green space as early as 1870.

The former public square is associated with John Hoffman, an early influential landowner, businessman, Waterloo reeve and Kitchener mayor. Hoffman and his son-in-law Isaac Weaver purchased 300 acres south of the town's centre from Elias Snider and commissioned a survey in 1855 for the development of residential lots and a public square. The subsequent purchase and settlement of these lots by new residents significantly bolstered Waterloo's population, which was incorporated as a village in 1857. The location of the new public square is thought to have been a deliberate move by Hoffman to pull the town centre away from an earlier town square established in 1816 by Abraham Erb at the corner of King and Erb Streets and toward his newly surveyed lots and home (the former Abraham Erb home at 172 King Street South).

Hoffman also helped to establish a livestock market in Heritage Green. The location of the market provides a historical link between the landscape and the agricultural roots of the city. Local farmers had to improve their grade of hogs and cattle due to competition with stock men from Guelph and other districts at the market. Villagers journeyed to Waterloo to feed their families, purchasing livestock at the market to be brought home to be raised, fattened and provided as meat.

The Brewmeister's Green portion of the landscape is historically, functionally and visually linked to the evolution of the brewing industry in Waterloo, and specifically with the Spring Brewery and its founder, David Kuntz. The Spring Brewery, later renamed the Louis Kuntz Park Brewery in part due to its location immediately in front of the park. The park was maintained by the Kuntz family during their operation of the brewery between 1861-1929 and beautification was a primary focus as it was perceived to impact public opinion of the brewery. A fountain was constructed in the park circa 1900 which created picturesque views that were used for marketing purposes by subsequent brewery owners (i.e., Carling Brewery and Labatt Breweries of Canada). The two parks are landmarks in the King Street South, serving as a gateway in Uptown Waterloo. from the south.

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Since land was first set aside for the construction of a public square in 1855, this landscape has been in continuous public use, historically as a market and park, and today as two public parks.

A fountain has been present on the landscape almost consistently for over 100 years. The first fountain was constructed circa 1900 and was removed in the 1940s and replaced in 1950. The subsequent fountain was restored in 1994 after City of Waterloo staff rediscovered it beneath shrubbery and rocks.

Although some structures adjacent to the parks have been removed, such as those associated with the Spring Brewery, the streetscape north of the parks on King Street South and William Street remain largely unchanged, as does the road configuration. Existing views to and from Brewmeister's Green Park are similar to historic views of the parks.

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RUINS

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DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

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COMMUNITY VALUE

The name “Brewmeister’s Green Park” commemorates the area’s association with the Spring Brewery once located at King and William Streets. Other brewers that later operated on site include the Louis Kuntz Park Brewery, Carling Brewery and Labatt Breweries of Canada. A plaque located in Brewmeister’s Green Park commemorates the Kuntz, Carling and Labatt Breweries. Heritage Green Park has been named to honour the long history of the landscape and its significance to the agricultural, economic and social development of the City of Waterloo.

The landscape has a long history of public use as a market and square and continues today as two public parks. Brewmeister’s Green Park and Heritage Green Park encourage patronage through bench seating, landscaped gardens, plaques, a fountain and a Octoberfest bell chime. The fountain and bell chime, have been depicted on postcards and the *Uptown Loop South Walk* (walking tour) features “Brewmeister Green” as a point of interest.

When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City’s survey, 71% of the respondents noted it as “very important” or “somewhat important.”

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LANDMARK	area is widely recognized as a landmark.
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<input checked="" 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.
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PRELIMINARY HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES INCLUDE:

- Remaining elements of the nineteenth-century public square plan and the 1850s street plan, including the orientation of King and William Streets;
- Fountain (1950);
- Bell chime ("Timeteller") housed in a wooden gazebo;
- Commemorative provincial plaque;
- Landscaped gardens;
- Mature trees; and
- Vistas and views to the parks from King and William Streets and from the parks north down King Street South.



WATERLOO PARK

BOUNDARIES Bound by Seagram Drive to the north, Albert Street and Caroline Street North to the east, Father David Bauer Drive to the south, and Westmount Road North and University Avenue West to the west.

RECOGNITION 1 property designated (Part IV) under the Ontario Heritage Act

HISTORIC THEME(S) Pioneer Settlement, Mennonite Settlement, Urban Development, Government and Education

TYPE OF LANDSCAPE Recreation and Parks.

DESCRIPTION Waterloo Park, located on 47 ha (116 acres) northwest of the commercial core of Waterloo, is an urban park containing a number of built and natural heritage resources and commemorative elements. The park was established in 1890 when the village of Waterloo acquired the 26 ha Jacob Eby farm with the assistance of the Board of Trade. Opened on August 7, 1894, Waterloo Park was the first municipal park in the village of Waterloo and one of the earliest established in Ontario. Land was again purchased in 1917 and 1958, first with the acquisition of the millpond property (now Silver Lake) from William Snider, followed by land owned by Canada Barrels and Kegs Ltd. bordering Westmount Road.

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

Waterloo Park is Waterloo's first public park and is an early municipal park established in Ontario. The landscape is associated with the public park movement of the 19th century, which saw parks as a source of health and refuge and a solution to the environmental and public health conditions of industrial towns. In 1890, after considering a number of different locations, the village of Waterloo with support from the Waterloo Board of Trade, purchased 26 ha of farmland from Jacob Eby's widow Elizabeth for the creation of a park. The park officially opened to the public in 1894 under the name Westside Park. Park operations were overseen by a Park Management Board that involved a number of prominent citizens such as former mayor Christian Kumpf. Later park expansions, including the 1917 purchase of Silver Lake, and the acquisition of an additional 14 ha in 1958, extended Waterloo Park to its current 26 ha.

Waterloo Park is an early example of Victorian landscape design, characterized by extensive lawns, stands of trees, winding streams, riparian vegetation, picnic areas, drives, walking paths and purpose-built structures sparsely dispersed on the landscape. Individual built heritage resources and landscape elements that support the Park's value as a Victorian landscape include: the original Gothic Revival home of Jacob and Elizabeth Eby whose land was purchased to create Waterloo Park; a racetrack referred to as the "Oval," which played a significant role in Waterloo's sporting history as a bicycle and motorcycle race course; the ornate wrought iron Victoria Jubilee Gateway, constructed in 1901 and restored in 1994 to commemorate the death of Queen Victoria; Laurel Creek, which flows through Waterloo Park; and the formal Victorian Gardens.

The park also contains built structures and landscape features that relate to the early settlement and development of Waterloo and contribute to its design, aesthetic and historical value. Waterloo's first school, a log schoolhouse built in 1820 by Pennsylvania Mennonite settlers, was moved to the landscape in 1894 to celebrate the park's opening. As the oldest standing school in the Region of Waterloo and oldest known log school in Ontario, the building was repurposed in the mid-1800s to serve as a homestead for a former ex-slave, Levi Carroll. Two Indigenous grindstones located in front of the log schoolhouse remind park goers of the historical presence of Indigenous communities long before the park's establishment. Silver Lake, formed by the expansion of Laurel Creek, was the original mill pond that provided waterpower for Abraham Erb's mill and since its creation has served as a recreational and visual focal point for the park.

Waterloo Park has served as a landmark and the "Jewel of the City" for close to 130 years. Landscape elements, such as the tree

lined trails, water features, rolling topography and gardens work in concert with built features to define the park's special character. The area is historically and functionally linked to the city, having served as an important recreational destination for over a century, and physically linked to the Trans Canada Trail.

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| <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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | CONTEXTUAL
VALUE | a landmark. |

The landscape has served as a municipal park since its opening in 1894.

Although a number of original park structures were removed before 1950, including a grandstand, pavilion and first bandshell, many built and landscape elements of the original Victorian landscape remain. The park contains some of Waterloo's oldest heritage structures and features, including the designated log schoolhouse (1820), the Indigenous grindstones, and the Eby Farmhouse (circa 1860). Groves of trees planted to create shaded picnic areas and walks have defined the character of Waterloo Park since the planting of 2,000 maple, elm and basswood trees in 1891. Natural water features such as Laurel Creek and Silver Lake serve many of their original ecological and aesthetic functions such as providing wildlife habitat and scenic views. Designed natural landscape and built elements, including the expansive lawns, rolling topography, Victoria Jubilee Gateway, Victorian Gardens, and the Oval create views that are comparable to those found in the park over a century ago.

The park has served as the focal point for commemorative celebrations throughout the years and elements of these celebrations remain in the landscape.

- 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.



COMMUNITY VALUE

Waterloo Park has served as community gathering and recreation space in the heart of the city for over a century. The park has hosted numerous city-wide music, sporting and civic celebrations as well as serving smaller groups for family reunions, corporate gatherings and church picnics. Physical elements have been added to the landscape in honour of some of these events, such as: the 1876 “baby” cannon cast by Jacob Bricker’s Foundry to celebrate Waterloo’s incorporation as a town; the 1901 Victoria Jubilee Gateway in memory of Queen Victoria; the 1948 cairn, time capsule and map to celebrate Waterloo becoming a city; and the 1967 Centennial Band Shell and Amphitheatre to recognize the 100th anniversary of Canada’s confederation.

The landscape is commemorated through interpretive plaques including a plaque for the 1820 log schoolhouse and history walk panels that profile the park’s history. The value of the landscape is recognized through the designation of the log schoolhouse under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

The landscape is widely photographed and depicted in works of art, such as postcards and collectables. It is featured in marketing and tourism materials, including the Explore Waterloo Region, City of Waterloo and University of Waterloo websites, and is the focus of numerous articles in local newspapers. It has been identified in various planning processes and was identified as the “Jewel of the City” in the Waterloo Park Masterplan (2009).

When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City’s survey, 97% 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.

<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:

- Vegetative and landscape features, including:
 - o Mature trees, rolling topography and expanse of lawns including the former Oval;
 - o Victorian Gardens;
 - o Laurel Creek and Silver Lake;
 - o Network of walking and cycling paths;
- Vistas and views of Silver Lake and into the park from entrances;
- Indigenous grindstones;
- Built features, including:
 - o Eby Farmhouse (circa 1860), Log schoolhouse (1820), and Centennial Band Shell (1967);
 - o Cookhouses
 - o Bridges and culverts;
 - o Victoria Jubilee Gateway with electric globe lights (1901); and
- Jacob Bricker Foundry "baby" cannon (1876) and large military gun (1846).



WESTMOUNT GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB

BOUNDARIES	The property, located at 50 Inverness Drive, Kitchener, spans the Cities of Waterloo and Kitchener. The Waterloo portion of the landscape contains primarily the northwest fairways and is bound by Lourdes Street, Somerset Crescent and Melbourne Crescent to the north; Stanley Drive and Westgate Walk to the east; the Kitchener boundary to the south; and University Avenue West to the west.
RECOGNITION	None.
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Urban Development.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Recreation and Parks.
DESCRIPTION	Westmount Golf & Country Club is a 64 ha (160 acre) private golf course that spans the two cities of Waterloo and Kitchener. The City of Waterloo portion of the landscape contains primarily the northwest fairways, while the City of Kitchener portion includes the remaining fairways, the club house and other structures associated with the facility. Designed by renowned Canadian golf course architect Stanley Thompson in 1929-30, the course features a gentle, rolling topography and mature trees, some of which date back to the construction of the course. The Kitchener portion of the golf course is identified by the City of Kitchener as a significant Cultural Heritage Landscape (L-OPS-4).

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

The Westmount Golf & Country Club is an early 20th century North American golf course of noteworthy design. Stanley Thompson, a renowned Canadian golf course architect designed the course in 1929-30. Thomson was a prolific designer noted for his sensitivity to natural features, landforms and views and his adaptation of these features to create courses that were designed to look as if they had always existed. Westmount's designed landforms, vegetation and views that suggest natural origins are characteristic of Thompson courses. Thompson was inducted as a member of both the Canadian Golf and Sports Halls of Fame and recognized posthumously as a Person of National Significance by the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada in 2006. The Club has hosted a number of significant tournaments since its inception and has consistently ranked among the top 15 courses in Canada.

The 64 ha course played a significant role in the development of the Westmount neighbourhood as a garden suburb for Waterloo's elite. With development stalled due to World War I and ownership of the neighbourhood passing through multiple hands, the course helped attract builders and residents to the community. Since its construction, the landscape has become an important open space within the urban core, providing fee-based access to year round sports and social activities, event space, and scenic views that contribute significantly to the quality of the adjacent residential neighbourhood and streetscapes.

The landscape is associated with a number of individuals significant to the community. The club's founding president was Herbert M. Snyder, a Waterloo businessman who was president of the Snyder Bros. furniture plant on King Street South. Edward Seagram became the Club's president shortly after its establishment and helped it survive the Great Depression. Seagram was a prominent public figure as the eldest son of distiller Joseph E. Seagram; he became president of Joseph E. Seagram and Sons Ltd. following his father's death. Seagram was also the mayor of Waterloo from 1906 to 1907.



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.



HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

The landscape has been used as a Golf Course and Country Club since its opening in 1931.

While some built elements of the Westmount Golf & Country Club landscape have changed, it has been carefully maintained and retains its original 18-hole, 6,440 yard course configuration. The gentle and rolling topography characteristic of Thompson's courses remains, and many of the mature trees that flank the fairways were among those planted when the golf course was constructed in 1929-1930.

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | OWNERSHIP | continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 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. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 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. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS | relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | NATURAL FEATURES | prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS | historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist for the site as a whole and within the site. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 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 landscape contributes to the quality of life of Club members as a recreational amenity. Its scenic natural features and distinct views contribute to the quality of life and sense of place of Westmount residents.

When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey, 51% of respondents noted it as "very important" or "somewhat important."

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|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | COMMUNITY IDENTITY | landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community. |
| <input 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 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 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:

- Early 20th century golf course layout, circulation patterns and vegetation;
- Gentle and rolling topography;
- Collection of mature trees dating to 1929-1930; and
- Integration with the Westmount residential neighbourhood.