

CULTURAL HERITAGE
LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
2019



City of Waterloo

Cultural Heritage Report, 2019

© 2019, City of Waterloo, 100 Regina St. S., PO Box 337, Station Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont., N2J 4A8

All rights reserved. No part of this report may be copied or reproduced in any form without prior permission from the City of Waterloo.

PROJECT TEAM

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd
Lindsay Benjamin, Project Manager - Heritage
Kayla Jonas Galvin, Heritage Operations Manager
Jaqueline McDermid, Technical Writer
Sarah Clarke, Researcher
Chloe Richter, Intern - Heritage

City of Waterloo

Michelle Lee (Project Manager), Senior Policy Planner
Torin Whitnell, Planning Technician
Warren Davison, GIS Analyst
Astero Kalogeropoulos, Manager Arts and Culture
Jeff Silcox-Childs, Director of Environment & Parks Services

Municipal Heritage Committee

Christine Feniak
David Lubell

Region of Waterloo

Bridget Coady, Principal Planner Cultural Heritage
Kate Hagerman, Manager of Environmental Planning and Sustainability

Photography: City of Waterloo Archive

Design: Karl Griffiths-Fulton Photography and Design.,
Email: kgfwork@gmail.com

Maps: Torin Whitnell

Printed by: Pandora/Arkay Print Shop
330 Gage Ave, Kitchener, ON N2M 5C6

Printed on FSC Approved paper

CONTENTS

5	INTRODUCTION
7	RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOODS
9	Colonial Acres Neighbourhood (WL-NBR-1)
17	Erbsville (WL-NBR-2)
25	MacGregor-Albert Neighbourhood (WL-NBR-3)
33	Mary Allen Neighbourhood (WL-NBR-4)
41	McDougall Road Neighbourhood (WL-NBR-5)
49	Menno Euclid Neighbourhood (WL-NBR-6)
57	Veterans' Green (WL-NBR-7)
65	Westmount Neighbourhood (WL-NBR-8)
73	COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND RETAIL LANDSCAPES
75	Commercial Core (WL-COM-1)
83	Seagram Lands (WL-COM-2)
91	Sun Life Financial Office (WL-COM-3)
99	Uptown Cultural District (WL-COM-4)
107	INSTITUTIONAL LANDSCAPES
109	University of Waterloo (Main Campus) (WL-INS-1)
117	Wilfrid Laurier University & Martin Luther University College (WL-INS-2)
125	William Street Pumping Station (WL-INS-3)
133	CEMETERIES
135	Martins Mennonite Meeting House & Cemetery (WL-CE-1)
143	Mount Hope Cemetery (WL-CE-2)
151	PARKS, NATURAL AREAS AND OTHER PUBLIC/ PRIVATE OPEN SPACE
153	Forested Hills (WL-OPS-1)
161	Grand River Corridor (WL-OPS-2)
169	Heritage Green Park and Brewmeister's Green Park (WL-OPS-3)
177	Waterloo Park (WL-OPS-4)
185	Westmount Golf & Country Club (WL-OPS-5)

193

AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES

195

Brubacher House (WL-AGR-1)

203

Elam Martin Farmstead (WL-AGR-2)

211

Former Snyder Farmstead (WL-AGR-3)

219

TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS

221

Iron Horse Trail (WL-RD-1)

229

Region of Waterloo Railway Line (WL-RD-2)

237

SOURCES



INTRODUCTION

Heritage makes our cities more interesting and appealing places to live. Historic places reveal important information about past social structures, political movements, architectural styles, craftsmanship, and local traditions. Newer places may hold special meaning because they support emerging cultural practices, contemporary architecture and design, or scientific/technological innovation.

Heritage places come in all shapes and sizes. While most people recognize and appreciate individual historic buildings, larger landscapes containing multiple buildings, structures and/or natural features can also serve as important heritage places. Landscape-scale heritage places are known as Cultural Heritage Landscapes. These places are important because we attach memories, stories and value to them. By conserving significant landscapes, we keep alive those stories that are important to us and that help to give our community its character and sense of place.

This inventory describes 27 significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Waterloo. The inventory, developed by Archaeological Research Associates Inc. in consultation with city staff, draws on historical research, feedback from the community and stakeholders, and information and guidance from the Region of Waterloo. The inventory celebrates the city's most special places and will help the city in its efforts to support, enhance, and conserve the places that people value. As a living document, the inventory will be reviewed and updated from time to time to reflect new information, emerging or newly appreciated heritage areas, and community values.

We encourage you to peruse the inventory and learn about the many places that make Waterloo a unique and memorable place.



RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOODS





COLONIAL ACRES NEIGHBOURHOOD

BOUNDARIES Bound by Lexington Road from Anndale Road to Bridge Street West. Northwest of Anndale Park to Old Abbey Road and northeast to Deer Run Park.

RECOGNITION None.

**HISTORIC
THEME(S)** Urban Development.

**TYPE OF
LANDSCAPE** Residential Neighbourhood.

DESCRIPTION The Colonial Acres neighbourhood, located in the Lexington Bridge area, is a low density, mid-20th century suburban residential development with post-war veteran bungalows and Colonial Revival style homes. The community first developed as part of the Veteran's Land Act in 1957 in an effort to provide housing for returning veterans. Subsequent plans for the suburban residential neighbourhood were presented to the Waterloo Planning Board in 1963 and the development again expanded in 1964 through the creation of the Colonial Acres residential subdivision. The neighbourhood continued to expand through to the end of 1980s.

The Colonial Acres neighbourhood contains victory housing, a post-World War II architectural style characterized by its compactness, simplicity and low cost, as well as later suburban housing characteristics of the 1960s –'70s and '80s. The lands northwest of the intersection of Lexington Road and Bridge Street West were developed as part of the Veterans' Land Act in 1957 to provide housing for returning veterans. This early portion of the neighbourhood was designed to a grid plan and street names, such as Normandy Avenue, were war-time inspired. Typical residential structures consisted of bungalow-style or modest two-storey homes built on large lots. It is reported that properties were large enough to support subsistence farming for returning veterans, a characteristic common to the design of many victory housing subdivisions.

In 1963, Mr. W. Oliver requested that the Waterloo Planning Board approve preliminary plans for a 70-acre residential subdivision on lands adjacent to the neighbourhood established by the Veterans' Land Act, on what had formerly been agricultural lands. In 1964, it was announced that the community now known as Colonial Acres was to be further developed and the plan was to be designed by Charles Voelker. Voelker was a self-taught architectural designer and served on Waterloo Council for 15 years. His accomplishments included improved designs for curbs, gutters and street lighting, and helping to establish the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC). Voelker's plan for the new community included a system of curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs set amongst residential lots considerably larger than those in the early Veterans' Land Act development. Voelker created plans for many of the homes in the Colonial Acres area and was known as "Colonial Charlie" due to his penchant for traditional, symmetrical designs typical of the Colonial Revival style.

Colonial Acres represents a designed landscape characterized by large properties, many designed in the Colonial Revival style, with deep front lawns containing a concentration of mature trees. The landscape is physically and functionally tied to the road system, which continues to be based upon a rural style cross-section typified by an absence of curbs, gutters and sidewalks.



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 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 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.



The area's residential land use remains unchanged since its development in the mid-20th century. The neighbourhood was initially planned to house veterans as part of the Veterans' Land Act and was subsequently expanded to accommodate suburban development in the 1960s. This expansive development continued in the neighbourhood through the 1970s and 1980s.

The current layout exhibits large lots, roadway widths that are relatively wide with rural cross sections, streets lined with deciduous and coniferous trees, and a system of pedestrian trails through a forested corridor at the north end of the landscape. The original roadways constructed in the 1960s remain, however they have been engulfed by additional roads built to accommodate the numerous expansions made to this residential landscape. Many of the large lots in the Colonial Acres neighbourhood have been subdivided to build additional single-detached houses. Some of these replacement dwellings respect the design, massing and setback common to the area, but the division of the neighbourhood's large lots and the use of contemporary designs and construction materials has impacted the integrity of the largely cohesive streetscapes.

- 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 neighbourhood's heritage significance has been identified by residents through previous planning studies, environmental assessments and a comprehensive zoning by-law review. Residents have also expressed a desire for the neighbourhood to be considered a CHL and a subcommittee was formed to collect research about the area. Residents reported a number of aspects of the landscape that are valued for their impact on day to day living and improved quality of life, including the system of trails, mature vegetation and the preservation of dark skies despite the landscape's urban location.

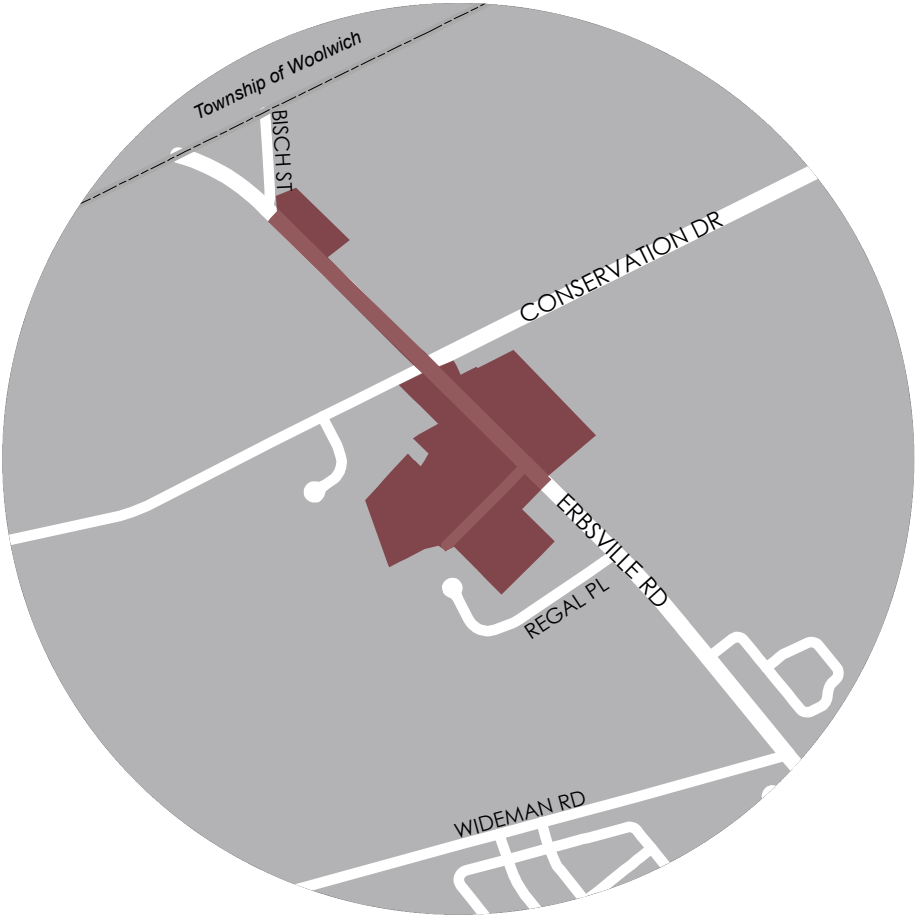
When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey, 60% of respondents noted it as "very important" or "somewhat important."

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | COMMUNITY IDENTITY | landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | LANDMARK | area is widely recognized as a landmark. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | PRIDE AND STEWARDSHIP | community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep). |
| <input 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 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:

- Grid street pattern of the veterans' housing portion of the landscape developed in 1957;
- Mid-20th century suburban form, including cul-de-sacs;
- Relatively large roadway widths;
- Rural cross section of roadways;
- Mid-20th century veterans' bungalow and modest two-storey style homes;
- Collection of Colonial Revival style homes constructed from the early 1960s on;
- Large lots;
- Deciduous and coniferous trees; and
- Deer Run and Anndale Parks and trail system.



ERBSVILLE

BOUNDARIES	Former Erbsville settlement at the crossroads of Erbsville Road and Conservation Drive, extending north along Erbsville Road to St. Paul's Lutheran Church; east to the properties on the east side of Erbsville Road; west to the properties on the west side of Erbsville Road and Laurel Creek; and south to one lot south of Schnarr Street on both the east and west sides of Erbsville Road.
RECOGNITION	3 listed, non-designated properties of Cultural Heritage Value/Interest.
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Pioneer Settlement.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Residential Neighbourhood.
DESCRIPTION	The Erbsville neighbourhood, located within the early settlement of Erbsville, is characterized by low density residential structures, several of which date to the mid-19th century. The former village contained a cluster of non-Mennonite immigrants, mainly European Germans, who developed the area post-1835. Natural features of the Erbsville area include Laurel Creek, two Environmentally Sensitive Policy Areas (Laurel Creek Forest, ESPA 80 and Schaefer's Woods, ESPA 17), a portion of Erbsville Park, and the Wideman Tributary.

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

Erbsville is representative of an early village in the City of Waterloo with historical value as a community settled by European Germans, many of whom were the main agents in village development in Waterloo County post-1835.

The landscape is associated with the Erb family, early and influential pioneers in Waterloo County. The settlement was named for the Erbs as Samuel Erb, son of John Erb, the founder of Preston, established a sawmill on Lot 45 of the German Company Tract in the west corner of Waterloo Township by 1845. A dam was constructed on Laurel Creek, which flowed through the village, and provided waterpower to run the mill. Erb ownership continued until the 1870s when Charles Kreuziger took over and established a sawmill, shingle and lath factory in the area. The settlement also operated as a post village from 1863 to 1914. By 1861, Erbsville had begun to be established at the intersection of Erbsville Road and Conservation Drive, and by 1863 had a population of 100 people, primarily German immigrants from Hesse. At its peak occupation, the village contained a general store offering postal service, a school (1859, replaced in 1873 and again in 1959), a church, cheese factory, carpenter's shop run by Demetrius Schnarr, Baltzer Schnarr's British Crown Inn, and two blacksmith shops, at one of which William Fritz was a local blacksmith for over 60 years.

The landscape elements that remain from Erbsville's early settlement yield information that contributes to an understanding of the area's past. These elements include the historic residential building stock and associated outbuildings, notably three early buildings that date to the 1850s: 741 Erbsville Road (1855), 720 Schnarr Street (1850) and 728 Schnarr Street (1854); and the 1877 yellow brick St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

Erbsville Road's rural cross-section and historic streetscape is physically and historically linked to its surroundings through the presence of historic buildings and landscape elements set close to the road and the creek crossing. The Laurel Creek Forest (ESPA 80) and Schaefer's Woods (ESPA 17) Environmentally Sensitive Policy Areas, and the Wideman Tributary, which cross through Erbsville, contribute to the mature vegetation that characterizes the landscape and provides a dense tree canopy bordering Erbsville Road.



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 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 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. |



Erbsville has experienced a continuity in land use as a residential community, evolving from an isolated rural village to a neighbourhood now encompassed by the City of Waterloo. Beginning in the 1970s, the area faced significant development pressure and saw many of its residents move further into the city's core. Despite a loss of population and the removal of historic landscape elements, some of the built heritage features that define the village's historic character have been maintained. Notably, the historic residential building stock, church, and contemporary former school (1959, closed in 1980) remain on the landscape.

Although the former mill pond has been removed, the historic crossing of Laurel Creek beneath Erbsville Road remains a significant feature of the streetscape and is indicative of the creek's historic importance in powering the local industry. The concentration of mature vegetation remaining on the landscape maintains the rural appearance of the former village, such as the dense tree canopy that has been preserved along Erbsville Road.

<input 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 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 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.



The Erbsville landscape contains three buildings with potential cultural heritage value or interest listed on the City of Waterloo's Municipal Heritage Register: 741 Erbsville Road, 720 Schnarr Street and 728 Schnarr Street.

A number of the place names in Erbsville commemorate founding members of the community. Erbsville was named after the Erb family. Samuel Erb, son of John Erb, the founder of Preston, brought industry to the area through his sawmill. Schnarr Street is named to commemorate Demetrius Schnarr, the village's first carpenter and an early settler and land owner. A book was written focused on the Schnarr family entitled, *The Schnarr's from Erbsville, Descendants of Charles Demetrius Schnarr*.

The landscape has been included in tourism materials such as the Waterloo Region Historic Countryside Tours brochure.

When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey, 54% 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 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 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:

- Erbsville Road, Conservation Drive and Schnarr Street streetscapes:
 - o Collection of early buildings;
 - o Limited setbacks;
 - o Rural cross-section;
 - o Mature vegetation;
- St. Paul's Lutheran Church (1877);
- 741 Erbsville Road, 1 1/2 storey vernacular residential structure with three bays, a gable roof and asymmetrical two-over-two windows (1855);
- 720 Schnarr Street, 1 1/2 storey vernacular residential structure with a gable roof and two-over-two windows (1850);
- 728 Schnarr Street, 1 1/2 storey vernacular residential structure with a gable roof and three bays (1854);
- Bridge over Laurel Creek with decorative concrete balustrades and metal railings;
- Laurel Creek;
- Environmentally Sensitive Policy Areas:
 - o Laurel Creek Forest (ESPA 80); and
 - o Schaefer's Woods (ESPA 17).



MACGREGOR-ALBERT NEIGHBOURHOOD

BOUNDARIES	Located southwest of Wilfrid Laurier University between Waterloo Park and King Street North. Albert Street is the principal street, which runs northwest from Uptown Waterloo and extends through the neighbourhood.
RECOGNITION	9 properties designated (Part IV) under the Ontario Heritage Act. 137 properties designated (Part V) under the Ontario Heritage Act.
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Pioneer Settlement, Urban Development.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Residential Neighbourhood.
DESCRIPTION	The MacGregor-Albert neighbourhood, located adjacent to the commercial core of Uptown Waterloo, is characterized by single-detached houses constructed around a 19th century street plan. It is the city's oldest residential neighbourhood and was established in conjunction with the expansion and development of King Street, north of Abraham Erb's mill. Due to its long period of development, the neighbourhood's buildings represent a diversity of ages and architectural styles. The Heritage Conservation District designation (By-law 06-097) for this neighbourhood came into effect in January 2008.

The MacGregor-Albert neighbourhood is the oldest neighbourhood in the city and its first Heritage Conservation District (HCD). The neighbourhood developed in conjunction with the development of King Street, north of Abraham Erb's mill, on lands that were higher and drier than the cedar swamp surrounding the mill. The angled street patterns, triangular areas of open space (i.e., Carnegie Green), and neighbourhood limits are historically rooted in the orientation of King Street and Albert Street, which connected the mill to farming communities to the north, and by the creation of Waterloo Park to the west in the 1890s. Approximately one third of the perimeter of the neighbourhood fronts the park. It provides a special character to the entire neighbourhood as it is visible from many vantage points, notably from the streets that access it (Central, Spring and Young Streets).

The neighbourhood displays a high degree of design and aesthetic appeal, containing many architecturally and historically significant buildings, including local institutional landmarks such as the former Carnegie Library (1905) and Emmanuel United Church (1905). Typical residential buildings consist of single-detached one-and-a-half to two-storey homes with red brick construction, setback from the street. Examples include a Gothic Revival house at 36 Young Street West, an Italianate farmhouse at 157 Albert Street and an Edwardian Classical house at 137 Albert Street. There is a diversity of architectural ages and styles represented in the MacGregor-Albert HCD, although most are traditional rather than modern styles. The age of the neighbourhood's buildings range from the mid-19th century to recent times, with approximately 90% of buildings predating the end of World War II. The variation in construction dates is due to gradual infilling and selective redevelopment.

The neighbourhood housed many individuals significant to the community, including J. Charles Mueller (president of the Board of Trade), artist Woldemar Neufeld, J.E. Frowde Seagram (president of Canada Barrels & Kegs Ltd. and Seagram Distillery), Elias Snider (who hired surveyors to lay out the neighbourhood lots), Herbert Snyder (the owner of Snyder Brothers Furniture) and Councillor Charles E. Voelker.



**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 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 area's land use remains unchanged since its development as a residential neighbourhood. The landscape's troughs and ridges remain from the original landscape and the 19th-century street plan and resulting open space deltas persist. The relatively narrow, tree-lined streets remain virtually intact with only minor changes such as slight road widenings, curb and gutter placement, and driveway access to the streets in the form of low retaining walls.

Many of the early residential and institutional buildings and outbuildings have been conserved and are in sound condition. The predominant architectural styles in the area are traditional rather than modern.

Views originally established with the creation of Waterloo Park in the 1890s from Young Street West, Spring Street West and Central Street are comparable to historic views captured through early photography.

<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 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 checked="" 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.



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 historic features of the neighbourhood comprise a significant component of the MacGregor-Albert community's identity. The heritage value of the neighbourhood is celebrated by its residents through activities such as the sharing of historic information through social media and photo displays at neighbourhood block parties. The community boasts an active neighbourhood association that holds annual events and rallies together when necessary to conserve the unique sense of place of the historic neighbourhood.

City-wide pride and stewardship is demonstrated through the designation of the neighbourhood as an HCD in 2006, and the designation of nine properties under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. The City of Waterloo and the Waterloo Public Library have both published walking tour brochures of the neighbourhood.

The heritage value of the MacGregor-Albert neighbourhood is supported through a variety of planning documents, including the Uptown Community Improvement Plan and the Zoning By-law.

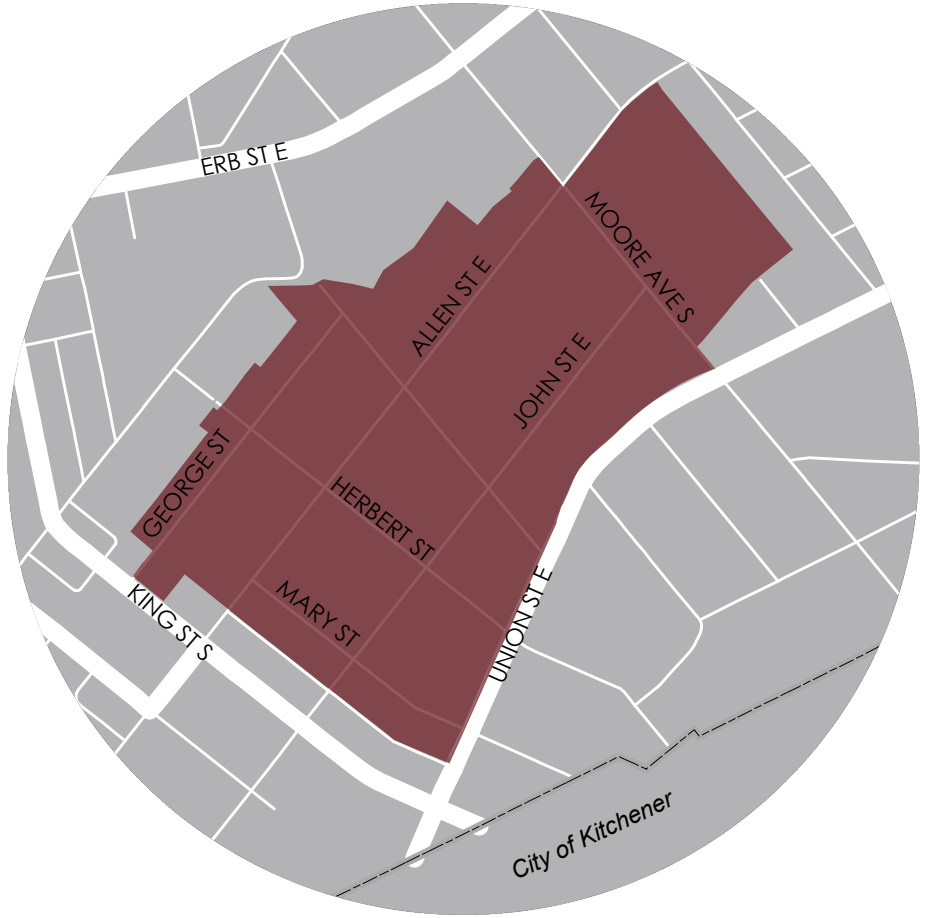
The community identity of the area was reported to be valued through the public consultation undertaken as part of this study. When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey, over 85% of respondents noted that this landscape was either "very important" or "somewhat important."

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <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 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 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 checked="" 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:

- 19th-century street plan that forms two deltas;
- Relatively narrow roadway widths that contribute to the perception of intimacy and enclosure for pedestrians;
- Vistas and views into Waterloo Park from Central Street, Spring Street West and Young Street West;
- Views of the Italianate farmhouse at 157 Albert Street and the Gothic Revival house at 36 Young Street;
- Built form characterized by early-to-mid-19th century wood clapboard, buff or red brick single-detached houses;
- Historic detached outbuildings of the same age as their related houses;
- Building coverage that provides generous, open space typical of many older, southern Ontario small-town neighbourhoods;
- Two institutional landmarks – former Carnegie Library and Emmanuel United Church;
- Gentle, undulating topography of troughs and ridges; and
- Mature street trees, including Black Walnut, Sugar Maple and Silver Maple, White Pine and Norway Spruce.



MARY ALLEN NEIGHBOURHOOD

BOUNDARIES	Bound by George Street in the north, Moore Avenue South in the east (including the Elizabeth Ziegler Public School on the east side of the street), Union Street East in the south, and Dodds Lane in the west. Also includes the property at 172 King Street South (Abraham Erb house).
RECOGNITION	5 properties designated (Part IV) under the Ontario Heritage Act. 74 listed, non-designated properties of Cultural Heritage Value/Interest.
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Pioneer Settlement, Urban Development.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Residential Neighbourhood.
DESCRIPTION	The Mary Allen Neighbourhood, located southeast of Uptown Waterloo, is a distinctive, older inner-city residential area that developed largely between 1880 and 1920. It is one of the city's oldest residential neighbourhoods and features a diversity of architectural styles, including Queen Anne Revival, Berlin Vernacular, Italianate and Ontario Gothic. The neighbourhood also includes three churches, two schools, a public park and is bisected by a historic rail line.

The Mary Allen neighbourhood is residential area that is directly associated with Waterloo's earliest non-indigenous inhabitant, Abraham Erb, and early prominent businessman, John Hoffman. Erb built Waterloo's first commercial business in 1808, a sawmill located on King Street at the corner of King and Erb Streets, followed by a gristmill in 1816. Before 1812 he built the first homestead in the area located in the Mary Allen neighbourhood at 172 King Street South. This residence is the oldest surviving building in Waterloo. The landscape is also associated with John Hoffman whose survey of the lands opened it up for settlement. Hoffman also lived in the former Erb house and had servants' quarters built on George Street.

As one of the oldest residential neighbourhoods in Waterloo, the landscape is linked to the economic prosperity and urban development of the city. Due to its proximity to the city's core, the neighbourhood is associated with Waterloo's early industries as many of the homes were built by prominent employees and owners of Waterloo's first businesses. Notable residents included Julian Germann, the owner of the Market Hotel; Levi Stauffer, one of the founders of North Waterloo Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company and its first president; early Waterloo industrialist, Alfred Snyder; William Reade, barrister and later judge; and Clayton Wells, dentist and town councillor. Prominent local builder, Charles Moogk was responsible for the construction of homes in the neighbourhood, such as 39 George Street.

The neighbourhood displays a high degree of design and aesthetic appeal, containing many architecturally and historically significant buildings, including a concentration of local institutional landmarks such as the St. Louis Catholic Church and former St. Louis School, the W-K United Mennonite Church, Church of the Holy Saviour and the Elizabeth Zeigler Public School. Typical residential buildings consist of single-detached one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half storey brick homes that date from 1880 to 1920. The residences were built in the architectural styles popular during this era, including Queen Anne Revival, Waterloo Vernacular, Italianate and Ontario Gothic. The landscape possesses aesthetic appeal through its building styles, heights, massing, setbacks and construction materials. The narrow streets, mature canopy and front yard gardens add to the appeal and visual cohesiveness of the neighbourhood.



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 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.



The Mary Allen landscape continues to function as a residential neighbourhood since its establishment in the mid-to-late 19th century. The majority of the buildings were constructed between 1880 and 1920 with very few added after 1950. Many of the residences have changed little since they were built, largely resulting in the maintenance of their architectural integrity. However, there are some residences that have fallen into disrepair while others have been restored incorporating contemporary designs and materials. The primary types of interventions observed include the removal or enclosure of front porches and the addition of vinyl siding over original cladding. The former St. Louis School is currently undergoing restoration and adaptive reuse that will convert the structure to condominiums while retaining the exterior facades. The Abraham Erb house remains in sound condition with the oldest portion of the building preserved at the rear, facing George Street. In 1849, the house was enlarged, establishing its current façade oriented towards King Street South.

The neighbourhood's characteristic grid street pattern, grassed boulevards, organization of residential lots, front yard gardens and mature vegetation has been retained since the landscape was established in the 1880s. Specifically, the large, mature trees were planted during development of the neighbourhood and appear to remain in generally good health. Mary Allen Park provides green space within the neighbourhood and park vegetation includes a mix of high branching deciduous trees of various ages and a few mature coniferous trees.

The landscape offers several notable views that have remained consistent to their historic appearance, specifically the sight lines and vistas from the Spurline Trail (former rail line) to the spire of the St. Louis Church, and the terminating vista down John Street East that ends at the Elizabeth Ziegler Public School.

- 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 Mary Allen Neighbourhood Association is actively involved in maintaining the area's historical integrity and culture through participation in planning projects and volunteer-run events. There is also a volunteer run blog for the neighbourhood, Mary-Allen Stories, where the history of the neighbourhood is explored. The neighbourhood is the subject of a walking tour compiled by the City of Waterloo and the Waterloo Public Library.

Earlier efforts were made in 2000-2003 by members of the Mary Allen neighbourhood to establish a heritage conservation district (HCD). As part of this work, a survey was conducted that indicated that 67.7% of property owners were in favour of the establishment of a HCD. Pride and stewardship is illustrated through the designation of five properties under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act and the listing of 74 non-designated properties on the City's Municipal Heritage Register.

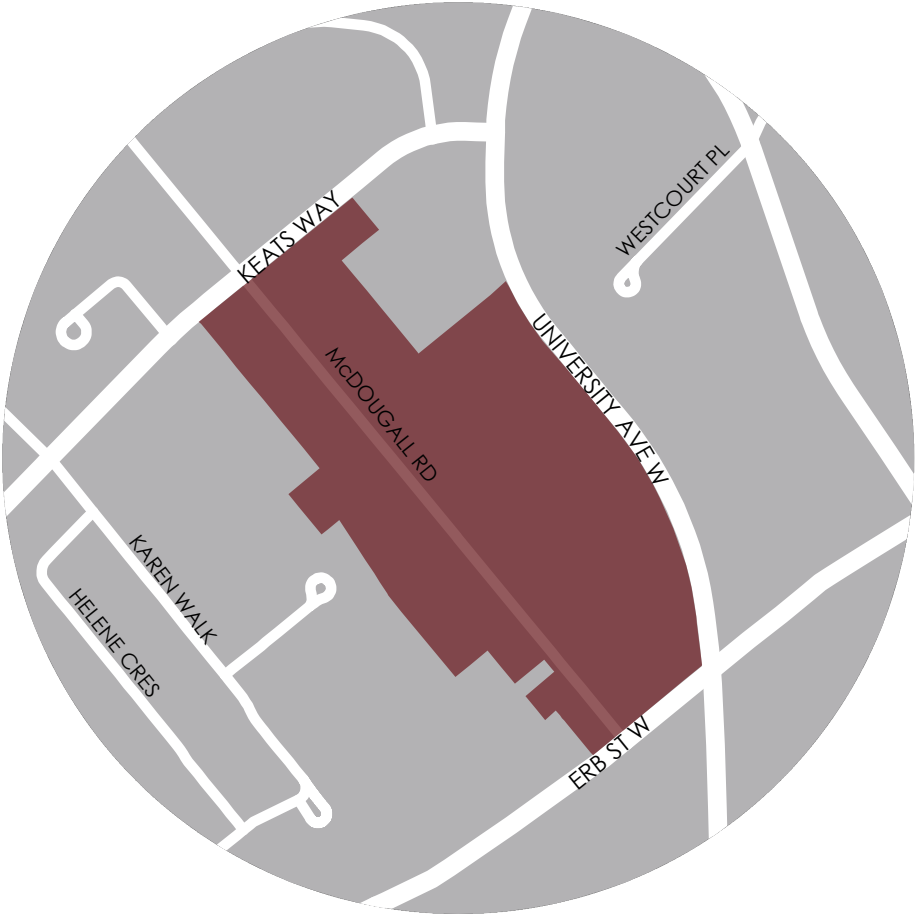
When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey for this CHL inventory, 94% of respondents noted it as "very important" or "somewhat important."

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

- 19th century grid street pattern;
- Narrow roadways lined with mature trees and grassed boulevards;
- Compact lots with private front yard gardens;
- Late 19th and early 20th century residential housing stock, including the 74 listed properties, that exhibits:
 - o One-and-a-half to two-storey construction;
 - o Variety of architectural styles including Queen Anne Revival, Berlin Vernacular, Italianate and Ontario Gothic;
 - o Building materials largely of brick;
 - o Presence of front porches;
 - o Consistent setbacks;
- Five properties designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act:
 - o Abraham Erb Residence, 172 King Street South (circa 1812);
 - o Bellinger-Bean House, 73 George Street (1882);
 - o Snyder Weber House, 43 George Street (1875);
 - o Schavio-Richber House, 222 Mary Street (1859);
 - o Elizabeth Ziegler Public School, 90 Moore Avenue South (1931);
- Historic church complexes, including St. Louis Catholic Church and associated buildings, W-K United Mennonite Church, and Church of the Holy Saviour;
- Terminating vista down John Street East to the Elizabeth Ziegler Public School; and
- Waterloo Region Railway Line and the Spurline Trail (WL-RD-3) and the sight lines and vistas from the walking trail.



McDOUGALL ROAD NEIGHBOURHOOD

BOUNDARIES Includes residential structures and landscaping along McDougall Road from Erb Street West to Keats Way.

RECOGNITION None.

**HISTORIC
THEME(S)** Agriculture, Urban Development.

**TYPE OF
LANDSCAPE** Residential Neighbourhood.

DESCRIPTION McDougall Road, a residential neighbourhood spanning from Erb Street West to Keats Way, is an organically evolved neighbourhood with a diversity of residential architectural styles. Some of the homes were originally constructed as summer cottages and have since been transformed into year-round residences. The neighbourhood's topography is hilly and contains mature trees, garden plots, as well as wildlife including deer and pheasants. The roadways are narrow with a rural cross section that does not include sidewalks. Original large lots can be found on the east side of the southern end of the road.

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

McDougall Road is a rare, unique and early example of a residential, scenic streetscape reminiscent of rural traditions in the City of Waterloo. Once functioning as agricultural land in the 19th century and farmed by the McDougall family, large lots (1-2 acres) were subdivided early in the 20th century at which point the streetscape began to take shape. The original lots at the south end of McDougall Road were cultivated in the 1920s with vegetable and flower gardens. This practice continues today and represents a unique land use in the urban core of the city given the scale of open space dedicated to cultivation.

The neighbourhood evolved organically, and no two houses were built alike, resulting in a diversity of built forms. Edwardian and Tudor Revival design elements are articulated in the largely vernacular architecture expressions observed on the street. Many of the houses on the landscape were built by their first owners and decisions about setbacks, orientation and landscaping appear to have been made with consideration being given to integrating new residential development with the existing natural features of the landscape. McDougall Road was first developed to accommodate summer cottages built for wealthy, prominent families living in Waterloo and today has evolved into year-round residences. The Cressman Cottage, located at 37 McDougall Road, was the first summer home to be built on the street, designed as a typical Muskoka-style cottage. In 2006, of the 38 houses located on the landscape, nine were identified as having been built prior to the 1940s. The street also boasts Waterloo's first two in-ground swimming pools located at 37 and 22 McDougall Road.

McDougall Road is physically, visually and historically linked to its surroundings. The vernacular cottages on large lots, mature vegetation and tree canopy, rolling topography and gardens culminate in a residential landscape and rural cross section that has been maintained for over 100 years despite encroaching urban development. The landscape is defined by a natural change in elevation that breaks it into two observable sections; a rise of hill that then reveals the remaining scenic residential streetscape.



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.

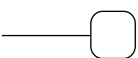
<input type="checkbox"/>	DESIGN VALUE	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
<input type="checkbox"/>	HISTORICAL VALUE	direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institute significant to a community.
<input type="checkbox"/>	HISTORICAL VALUE	yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	CONTEXTUAL VALUE	a landmark.



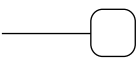
HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

The landscape has seen continuity in residential land use, with some early dwellings first constructed as summer cottages and later converted to year-round homes. Some of these cottages have been enlarged and/or altered, and new homes built, however the original setback distance has been kept consistent. The preservation of the tree canopy, narrow roadways and lack of sidewalks has maintained the road's scenic qualities. The rolling topography of the area remains, making clear the intentional placement and orientation of structures on the landscape by the original property owners.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| <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 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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.



McDougall Road is a historic scenic road with a rural cross-section representative of a type of street configuration not commonly observed in the City of Waterloo. The road's name commemorates a farmer with the surname McDougall, who once tilled the land in the area.

Local residents have historically used the area to express their cultural traditions through agriculture and continue to do so as exemplified by 52 McDougall Road, which contains a community garden on private property.

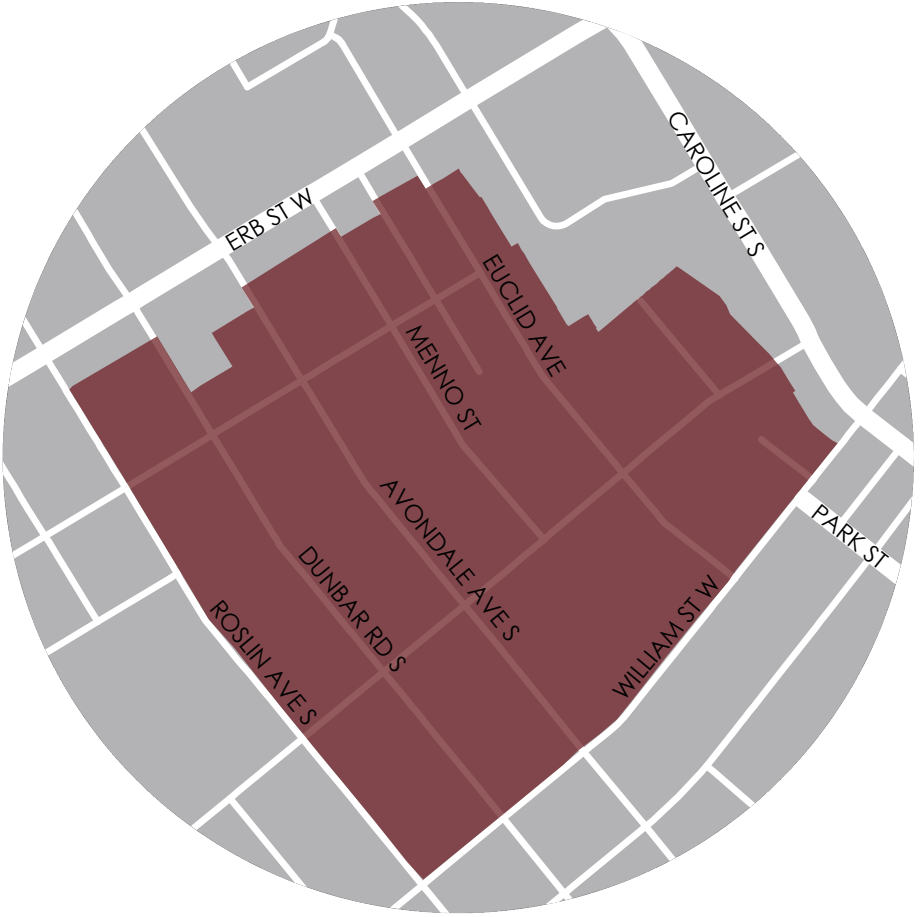
Local residents have been recommending the designation of the area as a heritage conservation district or cultural heritage landscape since 2006 and a Wilfrid Laurier University professor in the Department of Geography used McDougall Road as a case study for students studying cultural heritage landscapes. Residents have described the neighbourhood as a "social microcosm" of diversity with residents ranging from university professors, teachers, lawyers, doctors, retired manual labourers, office workers and students, and have remarked to enjoy the "country lane" character of the streetscape. Inclusion of the landscape in this inventory was suggested by members of the public during public consultation initiatives undertaken as part of this study.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <input checked="" 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 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 checked="" 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 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:

- Narrow roadway with a rural cross-section, no sidewalks and mature tree canopy;
- Original large lots located at the east side of the south end of McDougall Road;
- Former summer cottages, including 49 McDougall Road and 37 McDougall Road (Cressman Cottage);
- Diverse range of houses with significant setbacks, some pre-dating the 1940s;
- Rolling topography and mature vegetation; and
- Community garden.



MENNO EUCLID NEIGHBOURHOOD

BOUNDARIES Bound by Erb Street in the north, the Seagram Lands and Caroline Street South in the east, William Street West in the south, and Roslin Avenue South in the west.

RECOGNITION 2 properties designated (Part IV) under the Ontario Heritage Act.

2 listed, non-designated properties of Cultural Heritage Value/Interest.

**HISTORIC
THEME(S)** Pioneer Settlement, Urban Development.

**TYPE OF
LANDSCAPE** Residential Neighbourhood.

DESCRIPTION The Menno Euclid Neighbourhood, located west of the commercial core of Uptown Waterloo, is an early residential area characterized by modest-sized, vernacular houses constructed around a 19th century grid street plan. Due to its long period of development, spanning from the 1860s into the early 20th century, the neighbourhood features a variety of architectural styles including early vernacular and Georgian homes interspersed with Victorian styles, including Queen Anne, later Edwardian and Arts and Crafts style houses.

The Menno Euclid neighbourhood is representative of an early residential neighbourhood built around a 19th century grid street pattern in the City of Waterloo. The landscape is predominately composed of modest, single detached homes. The dwellings in the neighbourhood span a long period of construction, ranging from the 1860s into the early 20th century. There are a wide variety of architectural styles in the neighbourhood including early vernacular and Georgian homes interspersed with Victorian styles, including Queen Anne and later Edwardian and Arts and Crafts style houses. Although the architectural styles differ, a consistent setback, heights of one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half storeys and the presence of mature trees create a visual cohesiveness in the neighbourhood.

The Menno Euclid neighbourhood is historically associated with Waterloo's early manufacturing industries, and physically and functionally linked to one of Waterloo's most significant industrial employers, the Seagram Distillery. Due to the area's close proximity to the commercial core, many of the homes were built by employees and owners of Waterloo's early industries.

Historically, a portion of the neighbourhood was a showground, located north of the intersection of Park Street and William Street West. It was used for sports, races, celebrations and was the location of fall fairs and circuses. This site was one of three considered in 1890 for a proposed public park. The Eby farm (now Waterloo Park) won out and the lands of the old show grounds were surveyed for subdivision, with land set aside for the Alexandra School and its playgrounds. The school, constructed in 1923, is a landmark in the neighbourhood.

The landscape has a direct association with individuals significant to the community. Thomas Hilliard, known as the "Grand Old Man of Waterloo," was the founder of the Dominion Life Assurance Company, publisher of what is now the Waterloo Chronicle and involved in founding the Waterloo Trust and Savings Company (which merged with Canada Trust in 1968). Hilliard lived in the 1880 Victorian-style house located at 88 William Street West, which is now a designated property. Conrad Fenner was a deputy fire chief for the village and later a councillor. He was a carpenter and joiner who built his own wood-frame Georgian-style house in 1867 at 20 Menno Street, which is also designated.

The natural landscape of the Menno Euclid neighbourhood, including its mature trees, grassed boulevards and private front yard gardens, is important in maintaining the character of this 19th century urban residential neighbourhood. It is historically linked to its surroundings through its associations with employees and owners of early industries and prominent citizens in Waterloo, such as Thomas Hilliard and Conrad Fenner.

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



The history of the Menno Euclid landscape is predominately residential, and this land use has continued through to today. The first sales in the Menno Snider survey took place in the 1850s and the area was resurveyed in 1857. The neighbourhood features surviving buildings from as early as 1860. Although changes have occurred to some of the residences, such as additions and enclosed front porches, the housing stock has largely retained its integrity with few radical alterations or complete replacements.

In 1999, the vacant Alexandra School was converted to condominiums and a portion of the site was reverted to use as a public park. The former school's exterior was preserved and as such it remains a landmark in the neighbourhood.

The neighbourhood's characteristic grid street pattern, grassed boulevards, organization of residential lots, front yard gardens and presence of mature trees has been retained through the landscape's long period of development, beginning in the 1860s.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| <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 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 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 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.



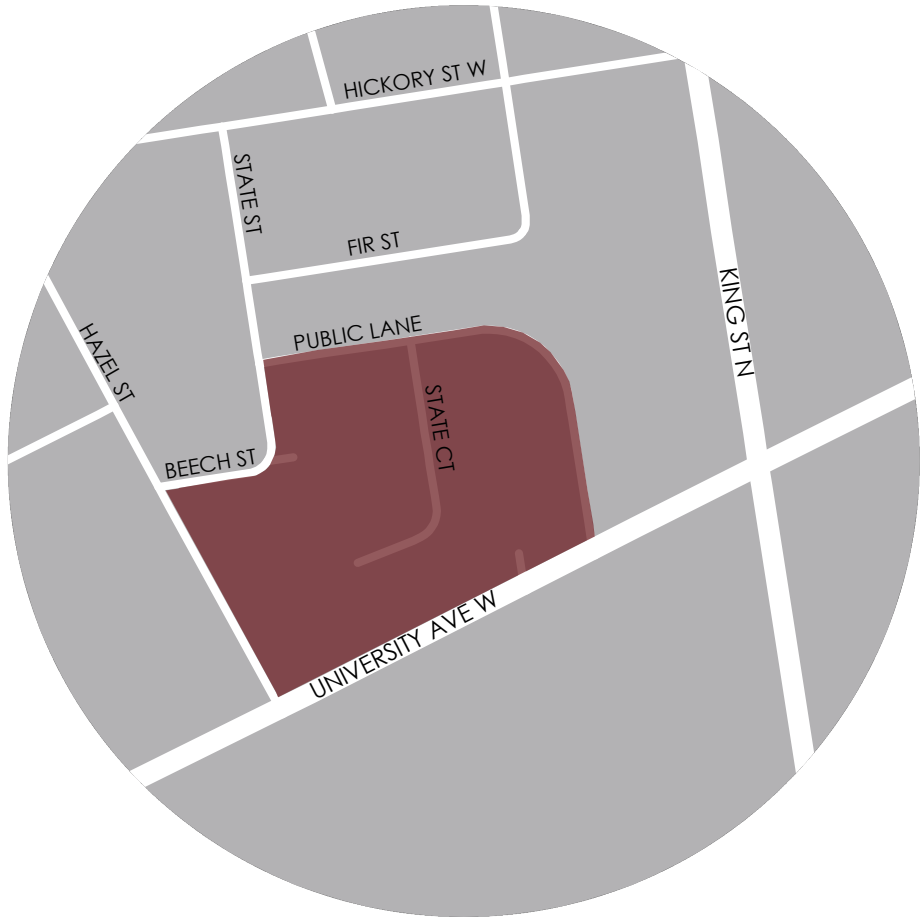
Pride and stewardship in the area is seen through the organization of the Uptown West Neighbourhood Association and the hosting of annual community events such as the Grand Porch Party. Elements of the landscape commemorate prominent local citizens, including Thomas Hillier and Conrad Fenner, whose homes are designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. The landscape also includes two listed buildings.

When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey for this project, 72% 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 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 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:

- 19th century grid street plan;
- Grassed boulevards;
- Private front yard gardens;
- Mature trees lining the streets and located on private property;
- Early, modest-sized one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half storey residences with consistent setbacks designed in a variety of architectural styles including: vernacular, Georgian, Queen Anne, Edwardian and Arts and Crafts;
- Two properties designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act:
 - o Victorian-style Hilliard House (1880) located at 88 William Street West;
 - o Georgian-style McLaughlin House/Fenner House (1867) located at 20 Menno Street; and
- Former Alexandra School and Alexandra Park.



VETERANS' GREEN

BOUNDARIES	1-22 Maple Court; 2-11, 26-36, 242-256 State Court; 260-266 State Street; bound by Beech Street, State Court and Maple Court in the north; Maple Court in the east; University Avenue West in the south; and Hazel, Beech and State Streets in the west.
RECOGNITION	None.
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Urban Development.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Residential Neighbourhood.
DESCRIPTION	The Veterans' Green landscape is located in the Northdale neighbourhood across the street from the Wilfrid Laurier University main campus. It includes a 50-unit affordable housing complex comprised of 12 two-storey victory townhouse buildings and a parkette that pays tribute to veterans of World War II. The design of the victory housing complex is simple and compact and set amongst open manicured green space. It is one of Ontario's first housing projects designed for returning veterans from World War II. The parkette contains the Canadian Veterans' Memorial and interpretive plaques.

Veterans' Green is a unique townhouse form of victory housing, a post-World War II architectural style characterized by its compactness, simplicity and low cost. Constructed between 1946 and 1947 to house returning veterans, the townhouse units are clad in brick and white siding and are characteristically lacking in decorative elements. All 12 buildings are very similar in style, with large wall dormers and alternating arrangements of doors and windows from one unit to the next. The townhouses were placed sideways on the lots to efficiently accommodate more homes on a smaller parcel of land. Construction materials and methods, such as the use of recycled lumber and the prefabrication of building elements, reflect postwar shortages in building materials and the need to keep costs low. Characteristic of other forms of veterans' housing, the townhouse complex includes ample open space that once accommodated vegetable gardens to help offset veterans' cost of living. The parkette located on the landscape was originally developed in association with the housing project.

The Veterans' Green development is representative of national and local efforts to house returning veterans and their families and to create employment following World War II. The townhouses, originally known as "Hillcrest," were one of Ontario's first housing projects designed for returning veterans by Housing Enterprises Canada Ltd., known today as the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). Subsidized subdivisions created under the Veterans' Land Act played a significant role in the way cities grew and developed. In support of the housing development, the Town of Waterloo committed \$25,000 (\$345,000 in 2018 dollars) to infrastructure improvements, a considerable investment for a town of under 10,000 people. The street names Maple Court, State Court and State Street reflect the state-funded nature of the development and the patriotic sentiments of the time.

Veterans' Green housing is a remnant of a larger community of victory houses that defined the Northdale area. While the context has changed, the housing remains visually and physically linked to Veterans' Park, which houses a monument dedicated to soldiers and war veterans and interpretive plaques focused on the history of the area.



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.



Veterans' Green has seen continuous residential use since its construction in the postwar period. The property remains in federal ownership as CMHC continues to own and operate the affordable housing complex. The landscape is also associated with Wilfrid Laurier University and the University of Waterloo as many students live in the community and a number of the units now house students.

The townhouses, surrounding green space, street configuration and adjacent parkette remain intact and in sound condition.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | LAND USE | landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional). |
| <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 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 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.



Although the identity and built form of the broader Northdale neighbourhood has changed significantly since the 1940s, the Veterans' Green landscape retains the neighbourhood's original built form and provides a thread connecting existing residents to Waterloo's past war efforts and sacrifices.

The landscape is the subject of an online exhibit by the City of Waterloo Museum that depicts the history of the area through family histories, oral testimonies and photographs. Plaques in Veterans' Green Park interpret the history of the neighbourhood and the veteran housing. The Canadian Veterans' Memorial in Veterans' Green Park, crafted by sculptor Timothy P. Schmalz, honours Canadian veterans from previous wars. The memorial project was initiated by local community members and was funded by individual and corporate donors.

The Veterans' Green neighbourhood was identified as containing heritage resources through the Northdale Land use and Community Improvement Plan Study process and adaptive reuse in the area was encouraged as redevelopment and intensification increases.

When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey, 71% 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 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 checked="" 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 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLANNING	area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.

PRELIMINARY HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES INCLUDE:

- Post-war townhouse style housing, including simple rectangular form and lack of adornment and detailing;
- Building arrangement and orientation on open green space;
- Veterans' Green Park; and
- The Canadian Veterans' Memorial.



WESTMOUNT NEIGHBOURHOOD

BOUNDARIES Bound by Douglas Street and William Street West in the north, Park Street in the east, Forsyth Drive and John Street West (City of Kitchener border) in the south, and Stanley Drive in the west.

RECOGNITION 3 properties designated (Part IV) under the Ontario Heritage Act

**HISTORIC
THEME(S)** Urban Development.

**TYPE OF
LANDSCAPE** Residential Neighbourhood.

DESCRIPTION The Westmount Neighbourhood, located west of the commercial core of Uptown Waterloo, is an upscale garden suburb with curvilinear streets with boulevards. Commencing in 1912, the land was assembled by industrialist/developer Talmon Rieder, who was influenced by the City Beautiful movement and the designs of the Mont Royal and Westmount neighbourhoods in Montreal. The neighbourhood's buildings feature two-storey brick houses from the post-World War I period, to the 1930s with well kept yards and newer houses constructed after World War II. The architectural styles are 20th century and include Neo-Tudor, Colonial Revival, Craftsman as well as Ranch and Bungalow style homes. The City of Kitchener identified the Westmount neighbourhood to the south as a significant Cultural Heritage Landscape (L-NBR-8).

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

The Westmount neighbourhood is a unique example of an upscale garden suburb that spans the Waterloo and Kitchener border. Agricultural and industrial lands in Waterloo and Berlin (now Kitchener) were assembled by the industrialist/developer Talmon Rieder beginning in 1912 for the creation of a new residential community that would be the “tie that binds the twin cities.” Rieder was influenced by the City Beautiful movement and looked to two Montreal neighbourhoods designed by Frederick Law Olmstead for design inspiration (one of which was called Westmount). Rieder died before the community was built, but the development continued to be advanced by a string of notable businessmen, including E.O. Weber, A.R. Kaufman, and E.F. Seagram. While minor changes were made to Rieder’s original designs to reflect the more orderly and prescriptive development style of later years, most of the original City Beautiful landscape characteristics were implemented, including fine homes, curvilinear street patterns, and treed boulevards that were planted in the 1930s. The eastern portion of the neighbourhood developed primarily between 1920 and 1940, with infill continuing in the west through into the 1960s and 1970s. As car ownership increased in the 1950s, the neighbourhood expanded westward to centre on the Westmount Golf and Country club (1929).

The Westmount neighbourhood features a variety of architectural styles from the 20th century, including Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles interspersed with some of the landscape’s earlier vernacular structures and original farmhouses. More contemporary Ranch and Bungalow style houses are located to the west of Westmount Road South. The neighbourhood’s only church, Redeemer Lutheran Church, was constructed in 1950 in the Tudor Revival style, consistent with the style of the surrounding residential architecture. The design value of the neighbourhood is demonstrated through the many architect-designed houses including 110 John Street West (1933) and 156 John Street West, both designed by the Toronto-based architectural firm Forsey Page and Steele. 147 Avondale Street South was designed by C.P. Mueller and built by the Reitzel Brothers Ltd. The Reitzel Brothers constructed many of the houses in Westmount and advertised two popular architectural plans that are found throughout the neighbourhood. Aesthetic appeal of the neighbourhood relates to the influence of the City Beautiful movement, including its focus on beautification, park-like boulevards with decorative light standards and curvilinear streets; combining the good qualities of the city and the countryside.

The Westmount neighbourhood is historically linked to the significant industries supporting the local economy at the time of

its establishment. Notably, the Dominion Life Assurance Company (now Economical Insurance) was constructed on the west side of the landscape during the post-World War II boom. This addition of local employment further supported the neighbourhood's westward expansion up to the 1970s.

The Waterloo portion of the Westmount Neighbourhood is also physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to the Kitchener Westmount neighbourhood to the south. Ties between both cities include the history of the neighbourhoods developing in tandem, the visual cohesiveness created by the architectural styles and curvilinear street pattern and boulevards, and the many firms that designed or built houses in both Waterloo and Kitchener. Notably, 110 John Street West has an architectural "twin" at 54 Rusholme Road in Kitchener and some houses are physically located in both municipalities.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| <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 Westmount neighbourhood continues to function as an upscale garden suburb since its inception in the early 20th century. Although Rieder's original design was modified slightly (i.e., changes to some road intersections and lot sizes), its overall form and design has not been significantly altered, including the continued and unique lack of overhead services present in the landscape. The high-quality housing of a variety of 20th century architectural styles are extant and well-maintained. The former circa 1850 Snider home/farm that predated the neighbourhood's development remains, located on Forsyth Drive (formerly facing John Street). Vegetative elements that historically characterized the neighbourhood, such as grassed front yard lawns, well-maintained shrubs and floral gardens and the mature tree canopy, continue to contribute to the landscape's cohesive streetscape and sense of place.

<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 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 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 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.



The community demonstrates pride and stewardship in the area through its well-kept private green spaces and homes. Further pride is demonstrated through the three Part IV municipal heritage designations under the Ontario Heritage Act. To preserve those neighbourhood features that contribute to a high quality of life, such as the landscape's mature trees, members of the neighbourhood have formed an organization called CORE (Conserve our Residential Environment).

The landscape is the subject of the book *Westmount—The Tie that Binds the Twin Cities: An Illustrated History* by Susan Mavor and is featured in marketing and tourism materials, such as walking tour brochures for Doors Open Waterloo Region.

When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey for this project, 71% of respondents noted it as "very important" or "somewhat important." In addition, public feedback noted the boulevard on John Street West as a key feature of the neighbourhood. Public feedback also recommended the extension of the CHL boundary across Westmount Road South to include the more contemporary portion of the neighbourhood developed up to the 1970s.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <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 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 checked="" 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:

- Early 20th-century garden suburb design influenced by the City Beautiful movement, including wide curvilinear streets and lack of overhead services;
- Boulevard along John Street West including light standards;
- Mature trees and high-quality private plantings of grass, shrubs and floral displays;
- Variety of 20th century architectural styles including early 20th century Neo-Tudor, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles and mid-20th century Ranch and Bungalow style homes;
- Architect designed homes including 110 and 156 John Street West, designed by the Toronto architectural firm of Forsey Page and Steele and 147 Avondale Street South, designed by C.P. Mueller and built by the Reitzel Brothers Ltd.;
- Three properties designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act:
 - o Reitzel House, 147 Avondale Street South (1925)
 - o Schiel-Patterson House, 115 William Street West (1898)
 - o Nixon House, 81 Norman Street (1859)
- Former Snider home/farm on Forsyth Drive;
- Institutional and commercial buildings including the former Dominion Life Assurance Company building (now Economical Insurance), Peter Roos Park and fountain, and Redeemer Lutheran Church; and
- Integration with the Westmount Golf and Country Club.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND RETAIL LANDSCAPES





COMMERCIAL CORE

BOUNDARIES	King Street corridor between William Street and Young Street, extending to the east side of Regina Street and including additional adjacent heritage properties at 12 Dupont Street West and 20 Regina Street South.
RECOGNITION	8 properties designated (Part IV) under the Ontario Heritage Act 27 listed, non-designated properties of Cultural Heritage Value/Interest.
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Mennonite Settlement, Industry and Commerce, Urban Development, Transportation.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Industrial/Commercial.
DESCRIPTION	The Commercial Core of Waterloo, located along the King Street corridor between William Street and Young Street (with some formally recognized historic buildings located adjacent to the east and west side of the street), has served as Waterloo's commercial centre for over 200 years. It contains a wide-range of building styles and spaces, including those from Waterloo's early settlement period, such as the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada building, Huether Hotel, Waterloo Hotel, Commercial Block, Button Factory and Molson's Bank. It also contains contemporary buildings, public spaces and streetscapes that reflect present day social, cultural, economic and transportation needs. The area is an evolving Cultural Heritage Landscape in that it continues to change yet exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time. The mix of architectural styles, traditional pedestrian scale, streetscape and high-quality public spaces gives the landscape significant design, aesthetic and historic value.

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

The City of Waterloo's Commercial Core has played a vital social, cultural and economic role in the community since its establishment in the early 1800s. Waterloo was established at the crossroads of Erb and King Streets by Abraham Erb, a Mennonite farmer who settled in the area in 1806 and constructed a flour mill and saw mill. The Commercial Core centres on King Street, an early transportation route, and one of the first roads built by Euro-Canadian settlers in the region, dating back 200 years as evidenced by the corduroy road found buried beneath the surface in 2016. The original road was likely constructed by Mennonite settlers between the late 1790s and 1816 and then buried around 1840. Crossing the Commercial Core is the former Grand Trunk Railway (later Canadian National Railway and now Regional rail line), which was extended to Waterloo in 1856. Erb's mills, the construction of King Street and the rail line all acted to draw residents and businesses to Waterloo throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The buildings and streetscape developed during these periods are interspersed with contemporary buildings and modern streetscape improvements.

The Commercial Core has significant historic value relating to its early commercial enterprises and buildings. The Huether Hotel and The Lion Brewery (1872) (one of the first breweries in Waterloo), and the Button Factory (1886) are remnants of Waterloo region's important local brewing/distilling and manufacturing industries. Purpose-built public buildings such as the post office (1913) and the train station (1910) all played a key role in servicing the needs of a growing city. Buildings related to commerce, such as the former Molson's Bank (1914) at 3 King Street South and former Toronto Dominion Bank at 1 King Street North (1924), embody Waterloo's economic growth and prosperity at the turn of the century.

The range of architectural styles in the Commercial Core reflect over two centuries of building design and contribute to the landscape's character and architectural value. The historic streetwall contains some of the oldest structures in Waterloo, including a number of small scale, simple, wood frame and brick structures that predate Confederation, such as 44-48 King Street South (1849) and 13 King Street North (pre-1855). These early structures intermix with more ornate architectural styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including Italianate and Victorian (i.e. Waterloo Hotel (1880;1890) and Huether Hotel (1872)), Beaux Arts (i.e. Molson's Bank (1914)) and Romanesque Revival (i.e. old post office (1913)) buildings. Many also include examples of rare (Molson's Bank), representative (Button Factory) or early (Waterloo Hotel) architecture styles. Several of these structures, some considered landmarks in the Commercial Core, and views to them remain unchanged. Post-WWII and contemporary

structures generally support the landscape's character in terms of maintaining a pedestrian-oriented scale, consistent streetwall and architectural variety.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| <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 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. |



HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

For over 200 years the landscape has continuously functioned as the commercial core of Waterloo. Many of the structures located in the core, and views to them, remain unchanged, representing an architectural continuum of 16 decades.

Following the 1960 demolition of the two- and three-storey Waterloo Manufacturing factory buildings on the west side of King Street, the Waterloo Town Square was constructed. The Square, which contained a shopping mall and six-storey office tower, was redesigned in 2009 to reinstate a midblock connection at Willis Way and pedestrian scale storefronts along King Street. These storefronts and new streetscape are sympathetic to and support the traditional scale, massing, orientation and design of the historic Commercial Core.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| <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 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 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 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.



Waterloo's Commercial Core plays a key role in the cultural and social identity of Uptown and the City as a whole. The landscape is written and spoken about in local histories and walking tours, and depicted in historic postcards, many of which capture views that remain today. Elements of the landscape are commemorated through signage (i.e. Waterloo), interpretive plaques (i.e. Snyder-Hahn building) and streetscape furnishings (i.e. historic photos on utility boxes). The Commercial Core landscape is featured in local and regional promotional materials.

The landscape is the focus of civic pride and stewardship, with 27 municipally listed properties and eight properties designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. The landscape forms a subset of the Uptown, an area of special attention in City planning documents such as the Official Plan, the Uptown Community Improvement Plan, and the Uptown Public Realm Study. Ongoing City and Regional investment in the Uptown has resulted in streetscape improvements and a Light Rail Transit line constructed along King Street. In addition, the Region of Waterloo has identified King Street as a "Very Scenic" "Neighbourhood Connector - Main Street" in their resource document, Scenic Roads and Special Character Streets (2011).

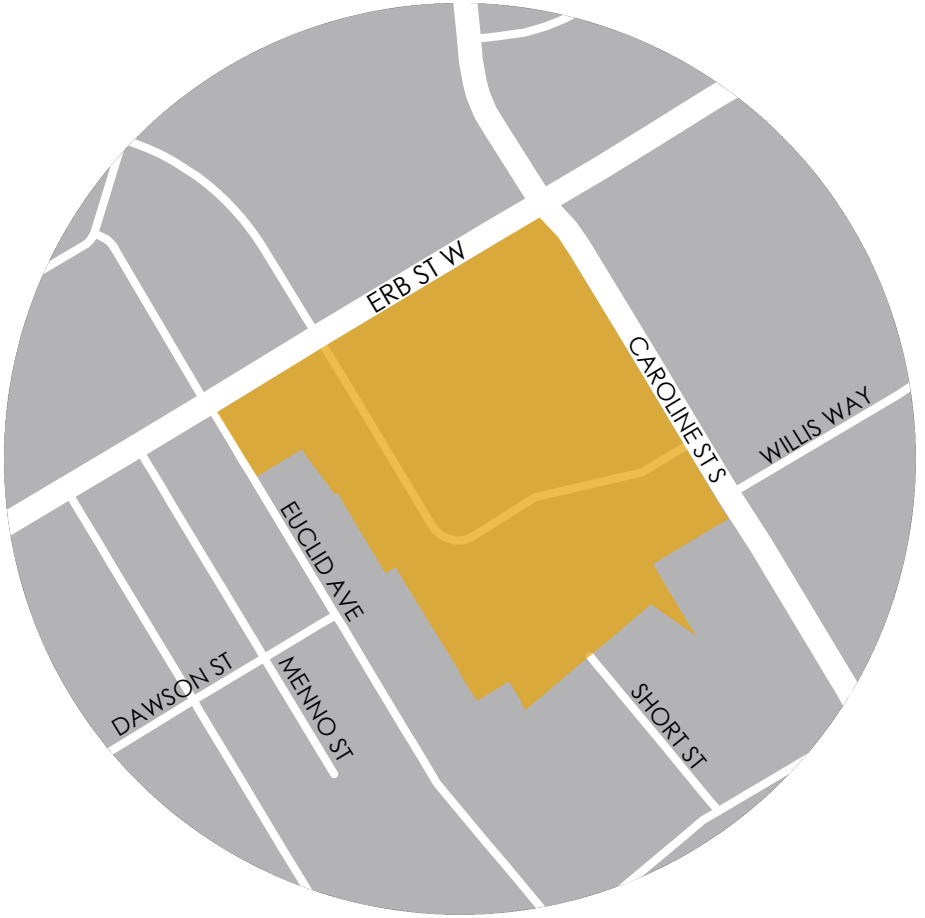
Aspects of the landscape are valued for the impact they have on quality of life. This is exemplified through the recreational and social gatherings that take place at the Waterloo Public Square and the vibrancy of King Street restaurants on summer evenings. When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey, 91% of respondents noted it as "very important" or "somewhat important." Specific elements of importance identified by respondents included Waterloo Public Square, the corduroy road, local breweries, the Waterloo Theatre marquee, and the old post office and train station.

- 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.

<input checked="" 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 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:

- King Street streetscape with buildings oriented toward the street, limited setbacks and store fronts constructed to the pedestrian scale;
- Range of architectural styles dating from Waterloo's early period of development to contemporary styles;
- Concentration of built heritage resources, including, but not limited to: the Huether Hotel (1872); Waterloo Hotel (1850); Market Hotel (1860); original Romanesque Revival post office (1913); Jacob Bricker's Commercial Block (1857); Central Block (1881); Letter Block (1901); Molson's Bank (1914); CIBC Bank (1912); former Toronto Dominion Bank (1924); Waterloo Theatre and marquee (1930); Button Factory (1886); former livery stable for the Alexander Hotel, now Marbles (1884); Harmony Lunch (pre-1855); recently redeveloped Huck Glove/Legion building (1913-1926); Bridgeport Lofts (1903); Romanesque style former Waterloo Grand Trunk Railway Station (1910); and the Waterloo Music Building (1890); and
- Roads, sidewalks, trails, rail lines and street furniture that support the functioning of the Commercial Core.



SEAGRAM LANDS

BOUNDARIES	Lands including the former Seagram Distillery and Barrel Yards Park, bounded by Erb Street West in the north, Caroline Street South in the east, the terminus of Short Street in the south, and the rear lot lines of the properties on the east side of Euclid Avenue in the west.
RECOGNITION	5 properties and view corridor designated (Part IV) under the Ontario Heritage Act.
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Industry and Commerce, Urban Development.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Industrial/Commercial.
DESCRIPTION	The Seagram Lands are located on the site of the former Seagram Distillery (in operation from 1857 to 1992) at the southwest corner of Erb and Caroline Streets in Uptown Waterloo. The landscape contains five designated industrial buildings from the former Seagram Distillery, a designed public space called Barrel Warehouse Park inspired by the distillery buildings, and a number of complementary contemporary buildings and additions, which include the award-winning Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) and addition to the 1878 Barrel Warehouse.

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

The Seagram Distillery was founded in 1857 as the Waterloo Distillery by William Hespeler, a merchant from Kitchener, and George Randall, a contractor for the Grand Trunk Railway. The distillery was a subsidiary of a larger flour milling operation called Granite Mills. In 1883, Joseph E. Seagram purchased the company, and restructured the business to focus exclusively on whisky making. The Bronfman brothers purchased the company from Joseph E. Seagram's son in 1928. Under the Bronfman's, the Seagram company became the world's largest producer of spirits. Since the closure of the distillery in 1992, the lands have been selectively redeveloped, with the adaptive reuse of five original Seagram buildings, and the construction of new, context sensitive infill.

The landscape has significant design and aesthetic value in both its historic and contemporary buildings and spaces. The historic elements in the landscape include an early two-storey cooperage and barrel storage facility (1851), and a single storey maintenance building (1858), both of which are representative of early industrial architecture. The three former barrel warehouses, constructed between 1878 and circa 1900, possess a unique and rare industrial architectural style and demonstrate their original function through a variety of architectural elements, such as rows of small shuttered windows used for ventilating fumes that accumulated during the whisky storage and aging process. The contemporary CIGI building (2011) and 1878 barrel warehouse addition (1984) are sympathetic to the scale and materials of the historic Seagram buildings, and their architectural and aesthetic value has received national recognition by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Barrel Warehouse Park, another award-winning space designed in 2001, uses plantings and materials that reflect the industrial history of the site. Through careful design and orientation, both the CIGI building and the Barrel Warehouse Park enhance and frame important views of all three barrel warehouses.

The Seagram buildings are directly associated with locally and nationally important business leaders and philanthropists, and a highly successful, internationally recognized business. In addition to his role as an industrialist, Seagram was a civic leader and politician - a local councillor and later a Member of Parliament. Seagram and his wife Stephanie donated a 14-acre site for the Grand River Hospital to serve all community members regardless of race, colour or creed. Samuel Bronfman was also a significant public figure who, in addition to developing Seagram Distillery into a business of international renown, was also president of the Canadian Jewish Congress from 1939-1962, was a founding member of the Canada Council and named a Companion of the Order of Canada in 1967.

As one of the community's leading industries, the Seagram complex provided regular employment to as many as 250 local citizens at its peak in the 1970s. Though the family is no longer in the alcohol distilling business, the Seagram name is known around the world.

The Seagram buildings are historically and visually linked to their surroundings as the barrel warehouses define the historic industrial character of the City as a manufacturing powerhouse of the 19th and 20th centuries. The Seagram Lands are also linked to their surroundings due to the landscape's extensive association with prominent local residents and the economic and urban development of Waterloo.

<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 checked="" 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 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.

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

The landscape has experienced a continuity in built form. Changes to the landscape began in the 1990s when the City of Waterloo undertook plans to develop the area and demolished a number of later red brick Seagram buildings. Remaining built elements include five well-preserved municipally designated structures. The distillery was originally designed and constructed to serve a practical purpose. Today those structures have been adaptively reused to serve a variety of functions, a few of which continue to be tied to economic vitality and innovation in the City of Waterloo.

When viewed from Willis Way looking west toward Caroline Street South, the landscape forms a character-defining view and terminus, enclosed by storefronts on either side of Willis Way and enhanced by the open park space beyond Caroline Street. The view has evolved over time as Willis Way was originally oriented further north on Caroline Street South but now is centered on 3 Father David Bauer Drive.

The Barrel Yards Park is a fairly new designed public park located in front of the barrel warehouses, now Seagram Lofts. Although structures have been removed from the landscape and the road configuration altered, the remaining structures and surrounding public green space retain and enhance the property's historic integrity.

<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 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 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.

- 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 Seagram Lands contribute to the community's identity as the Seagram Distillery was considered by many to be "the place" to secure a well-paying job and where employees were treated "just like family." The distillery union organized social events, including annual picnics held at a local park, Christmas parties, holiday parades and city sport leagues. Other benefits the Seagram Company offered that impacted the community's quality of life included student employment opportunities and scholarships for workers' children and an education refund program to encourage skills upgrading.

Pride and stewardship is demonstrated in the landscape as the five properties onsite are designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. The designation process for 3 Father David Bauer Drive (barrel warehouse) was initiated and supported by residents of the Seagram Lofts. The name given to Barrel Yards Park commemorates the Seagram Distillery, while the name Seagram Lofts commemorates Joseph E. Seagram.

The Seagram Lands are written about in local histories, including Elizabeth Bloomfield's *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries* (2006). The location is widely photographed and depicted in works of art. The area appears in materials such as the City of Waterloo's historical walking tours, postcards and websites.

The Seagram Lands are a landmark in Uptown Waterloo due to the painted Seagram Distillers sign on the side of the former barrel warehouse at 3 Father David Bauer Drive, as well as the warehouses' distinctive yellow brick and small shuttered windows. The Seagram lands were also identified as a landmark during a public consultation session for the City of Waterloo's Neighbourhood Strategy held on June 24, 2017.

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.

<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	PLANNING	area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.

PRELIMINARY HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES INCLUDE:

- King Street streetscape with buildings oriented toward the five former distillery structures representative of late 19th century monumental industrial architecture:
 - o 3 Father David Bauer Drive (former barrel warehouse);
 - o 5 Father David Bauer Drive (former barrel warehouse);
 - o 9 Father David Bauer Drive (former Administration Building);
 - o 57 Erb Street West (former barrel warehouse); and
 - o 83 Erb Street West (former Maintenance Building);
- Contemporary Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) building and addition to 57 Erb Street West;
- Distinctive yellow brick construction of historic buildings;
- Small shuttered windows of former barrel warehouses;
- Barrel Yards Park; and
- Terminal view west to the landscape formed by storefronts on either side of Willis Way and enhanced by the open space in Barrel Yards Park.



SUN LIFE FINANCIAL OFFICE

BOUNDARIES	Located at 227 King Street South; bound by Union Street West in the southeast, Park Street in the southwest, John Street West in the northwest and King Street south in the northeast.
RECOGNITION	1 property designated (Part IV) under the Ontario Heritage Act
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Industry and Commerce, Urban Development.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Industrial/Commercial.
DESCRIPTION	The former Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada Office is located southeast of the commercial core of Uptown Waterloo on the border of the City of Kitchener. Now Sun Life Financial, the office is constructed in a Renaissance Revival style within a Beaux Arts designed landscape. The Sun Life Financial Office is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-law 79-188).

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

The Sun Life Financial Office (formerly the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada head office) contains a significant building and a number of supporting built elements and landscape features. The Sun Life building, constructed in 1912, is associated with the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, which was incorporated in 1868 and served as a pioneering company in the establishment of one of the region's largest industries, insurance. The company was an important, region-wide employer, supporting the economic development of the area through boom and bust cycles of the economy. The landscape is directly associated with early significant community builders, including the founding president of the company, Isaac Bowman, an M.P., and Moses Springer, the first Mayor of Waterloo and an M.P.P.

Designed by acclaimed Canadian architect Frank Darling, of the Toronto firm Darling & Pearson, the 1912 Mutual Life building and 1921 addition are unique examples of the Renaissance Revival architectural style. The building, centred on four classically inspired Ionic columns supporting a large segmental arch, is both monumental and ornate, with decorative terra cotta detailing, flat Roman style bricks, and numerous projecting pediment bays and quoins. The prominence of the building is accentuated by its surroundings – a spacious, Beaux-Arts designed landscape featuring an expansive lawn, a central stone flagged forecourt and symmetrical, formal gardens. A stately, decorative brick and iron fence encircles the property. Waterloo's early 20th century prosperity and sense of civic pride is reflected in the monumental scale and decorative elements of the Sun Life landscape and office building.

Raised above the King Street streetscape at the southern most entry to Waterloo, the former Mutual Life building is a prominent and well-known historic landmark. Significant views of the south and east building facades are enhanced by its corner location and slight elevation above King Street South.



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 as an insurance office since 1912. Additions to the 1912 former Mutual Life building include a 1921 addition that echoes the architectural style of the original building, a single storey Art Deco building built in 1953 and a 1960s, two-storey addition that is sympathetic in terms of height and massing. The visual impact of a tower built in the 1980s is partially mitigated by its offset location and setback from the historic building facades. The structure has maintained its original relationship to King Street South, with formal entrances linked to the street by walkways and iron gates.

Despite streetscape changes and additions to the former Mutual Life building over the years, signature views to the landscape from the King Street South and Union Street intersection and from the King Street South iron entry way gates are fairly consistent with historic views.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | LAND USE | landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional). |
| <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 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.



The Sun Life Financial Office is a prominent and well-known historic landmark. Pride and stewardship is shown for the 1912 and 1921 portions of the building through a designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-law 79-188). An Ontario Heritage Trust provincial plaque is erected on site, commemorating the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada. The landscape is visually depicted in postcards and photographs, and the building has been a popular site during Doors Open Waterloo Region for over a decade.

When asked to prioritize the importance of the Sun Life Financial Office landscape, 80% of respondents noted it as “very important” or “somewhat important.” During public consultation for this project, local residents suggested that the grounds, gardens and landscaping associated with the property be listed as attributes of the landscape.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <input 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 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 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:

- Renaissance Revival style of the 1912 and 1921 buildings;
- Spacious, symmetrical, landscaped grounds in front of the 1912 building;
- Brick and iron fence and fence gates;
- Views from the corner of King Street South and Union Street; and
- Views of the east facing 1912 façades from the King Street iron gates.



UPTOWN CULTURAL DISTRICT

BOUNDARIES	Intersection of Caroline Street and Erb Street West, extending to Waterloo Park and Princess Street in the north, Albert Street and Caroline Street South to the east, and Erb Street West and Father David Bauer Drive to the south and west.
RECOGNITION	3 properties designated (Part IV) under the Ontario Heritage Act. 4 properties are recipients of the Governors General Medal in Architecture.
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Industry and Commerce, Urban Development.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Industrial/Commercial.
DESCRIPTION	The Uptown Cultural District contains a concentration of award winning, historic and contemporary buildings that serve as a focal point for arts, culture, innovation and research. Centred around the intersection of Caroline Street and Erb Street West, the area includes four buildings that have each received a Governor General medal in Architecture: the Seagram Bonded Warehouse and addition, the Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics, the Canadian Clay & Glass Gallery, and the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI). Other buildings that support the high-quality architectural design of the district and its emphasis on culture and innovation include Knox Waterloo Presbyterian Church, the Waterloo Public Library, the former Carnegie Library and the former Mutual Life Building (now Communitech).

Centred on the intersection of Caroline Street and Erb Street West, the Uptown Cultural District contains a number of historic and award-winning contemporary buildings that support a range of research, innovation and cultural institutions. The landscape represents a unique expression of the evolution and contemporary adaptation of a 19th century landscape.

The landscape's historical value is exemplified through its collection of educational, research and innovation facilities spanning from 1905 to present day. The Carnegie Library (1905) was the City's first purpose-built library and provided the general public with access to information for the purpose of "self-improvement," learning and research. A new, larger public library was built on Albert Street in 1966 when it outgrew the Carnegie building. Other cultural facilities include the Visitor and Heritage Information Centre and the Canadian Clay and Glass Gallery (1993), which is the only gallery in Canada exclusively dedicated to publicly exhibiting and collecting ceramic, glass, enamel and stained glass works of art. Contemporary research facilities in the landscape include the Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics (PI) and the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), both of which were designed to support leading edge theoretical physics and global governance research. The historic Mutual Life Assurance Company building has been repurposed to house Communitech, an incubator for businesses, government agencies and academic institutions seeking to use data to develop innovative solutions to contemporary problems. The information, research and cultural exchange originating from these facilities has played a significant role in supporting Waterloo's economic development and has helped to produce technical and scientific achievements that have had a local, regional and global impact.

The Uptown Cultural District has significant design value, demonstrated through a variety of high quality, historic and contemporary architectural forms. A total of four buildings in the landscape have won the Governor General's Medal in Architecture: the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (KPMB Architects, awarded in 2014), the Perimeter Institute (Saucier + Perrotte Architects, awarded in 2006), Canadian Clay & Glass Gallery (Patkau Architects, awarded in 1997) and the former Seagram Barrel Warehouse addition (Barton Myers Associates, awarded for the former Seagram Museum adaptive reuse in 1986). Other notable buildings in the landscape include three heritage designated buildings: the Seagram Bonded Warehouse (1878); the classical revival Carnegie Library (1905) designed by Charles Moogk; and the Edwardian Mutual Life Assurance Company (1880), designed by one of Waterloo's first architects, David W. Gingrich.

- 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 features a number of early built and natural elements that have survived in their historic form and have been sensitively, adaptively reused, including the former Carnegie Library and the associated Carnegie Green open space, the former Mutual Life Assurance Company and the former Seagram Bonded Warehouse.

While the landscape has evolved with the removal of older structures and construction of new buildings, views of key landmarks such as Carnegie Library and the Seagram Bonded Warehouse at the corner of Erb and Caroline have remained consistent with views from over a century ago.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| <input 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 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 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 type="checkbox"/> | NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS | historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist for the site as a whole and within the site. |
| <input checked="" 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.



The community holds the landscape in high regard, as exemplified by Council's designation of three properties under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act: the former Carnegie Library, Seagram Bonded Warehouse and the former Mutual Life Assurance Company. The cluster of structures at the corner of Erb Street West and Caroline Street was highlighted in Building Waterloo Region – a local festival of exhibitions celebrating progressive architecture and design excellence in Waterloo Region. Buildings in the landscape are valued more broadly, with a number having received national awards in architecture and/or interior design. The CIGI Campus also received the International Award for Architectural Excellence from the Royal Institution for British Architecture. Some of the structures, such as Perimeter Institute, are recognized as local landmarks and are the subject of architectural tourism.

The Uptown Cultural District is represented in numerous walking tours, such as those produced by the City of Waterloo and the Waterloo Public Library's Uptown Waterloo Historical Walking Tour. The landscape is mentioned in the City of Waterloo's Culture Plan and is featured in promotional materials for the City of Waterloo and Uptown Waterloo BIA.

When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape as part of the commercial core in the City's survey, 91% of respondents noted it as "very important" or "somewhat important." Uptown Waterloo was also identified as a landmark during a June 21, 2017 public consultation session for the City of Waterloo's Neighbourhood Strategy. Public engagement completed as part of this study regarding the significance of the commercial core landscape resulted in the following cultural heritage resources identified as being significant elements: the former Carnegie Library and associated green space, the Waterloo Public Library, Perimeter Institute and Seagram buildings.

- 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.

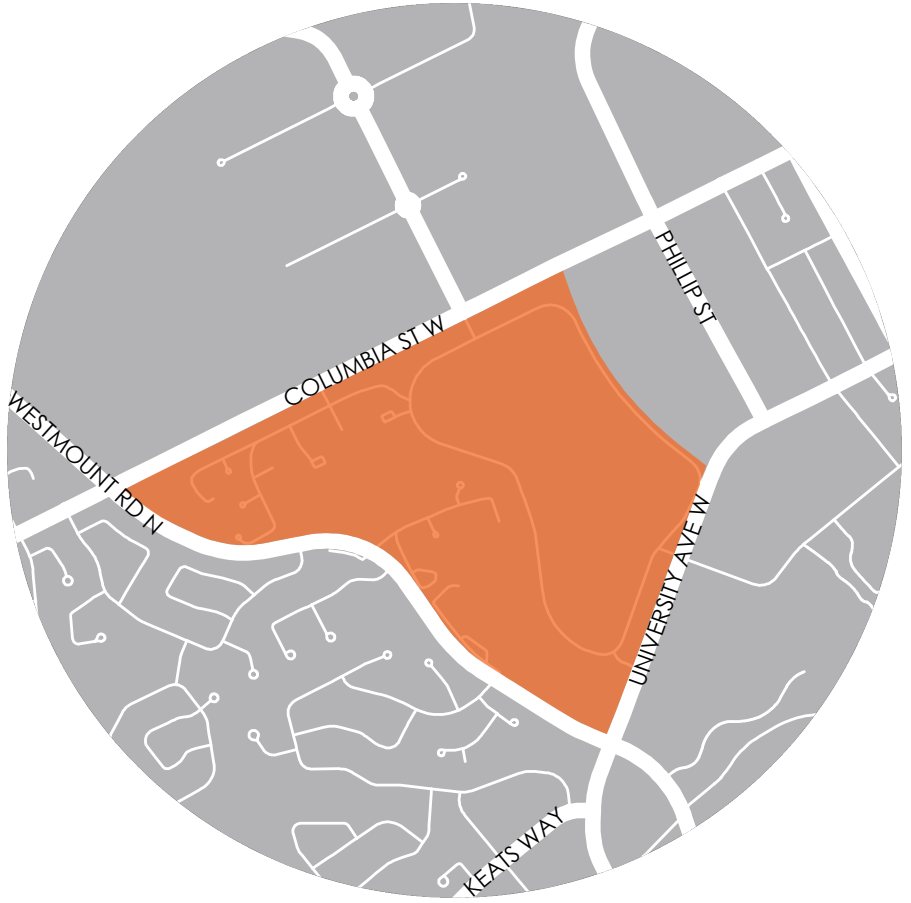
<input type="checkbox"/>	PUBLIC SPACE	area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CULTURAL TRADITIONS	people use the area to express their cultural traditions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	QUALITY OF LIFE	aspects of the landscape are valued 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLANNING	area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.

PRELIMINARY HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES INCLUDE:

- Caroline and Erb Streets streetscape with cultural and institutional buildings oriented toward the street: Centre for International Governance Innovation, Shopify, Canadian Clay & Glass Gallery, Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics, Communitech, Knox Waterloo Presbyterian Church, former Carnegie Library and green, and the Waterloo Public Library; and
- Contemporary, award-winning architectural form: Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics, Centre for International Governance Innovation, Canadian Clay & Glass Gallery, Shopify; and
- Mature vegetation.

INSTITUTIONAL LANDSCAPES





UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO – MAIN CAMPUS

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

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.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | LAND USE | landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional). |
| <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 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 checked="" 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.



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

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

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.
- 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 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.

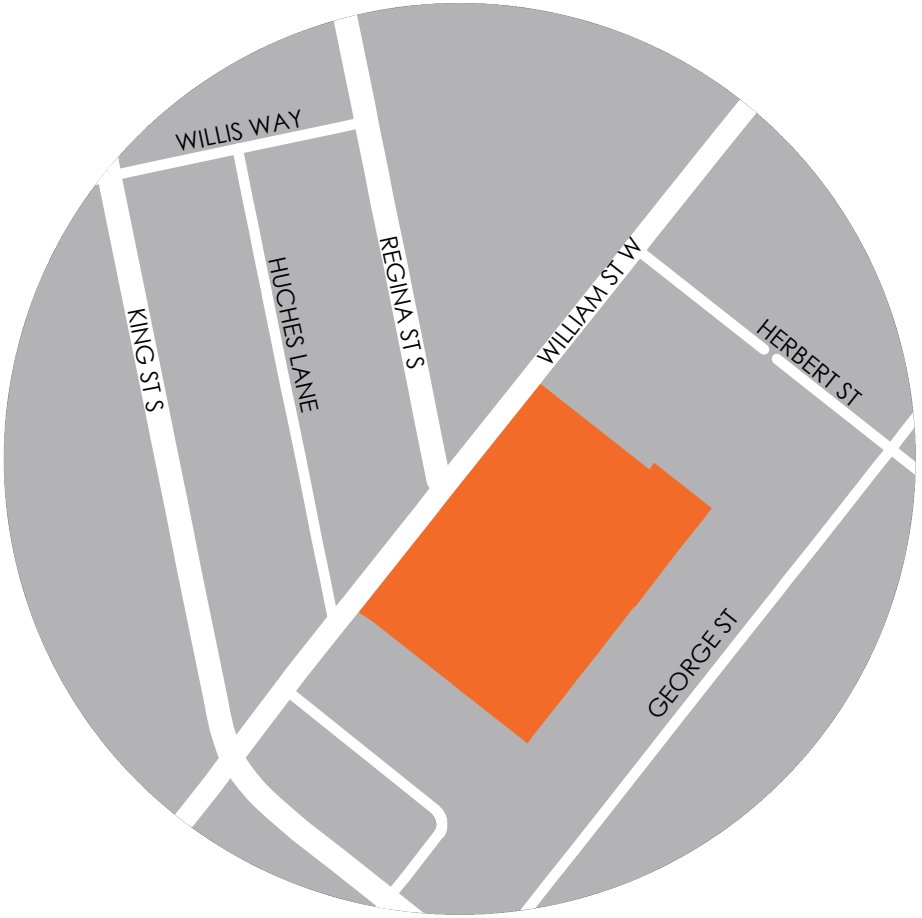
When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey, 63% of respondents noted it as "very important" or "somewhat important."

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <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

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

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

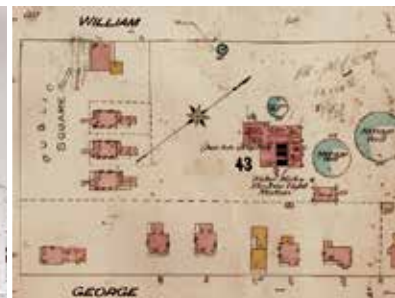
The pumping station has provided City residents with groundwater since 1899. There has been public sector ownership of the site dating to its initial development by The Waterloo Water Commission, the organization responsible for the construction of the Pumping Station. Ownership has subsequently passed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

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."

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <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 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 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). |

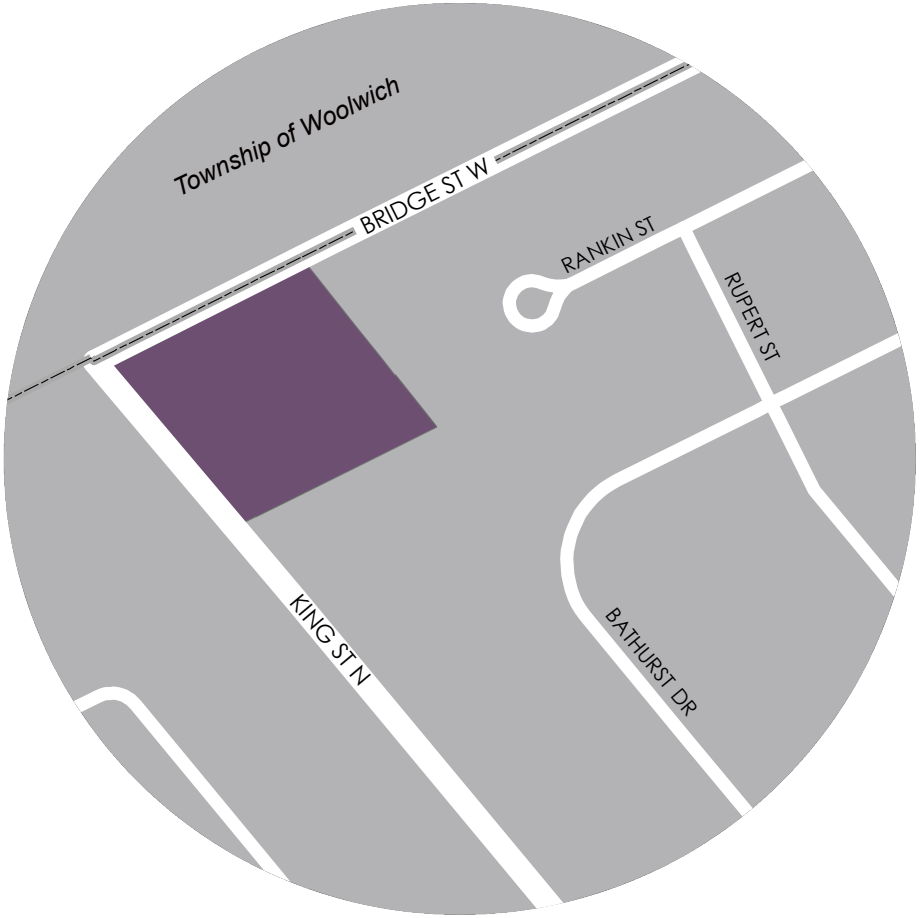
<input type="checkbox"/>	TOURISM	area is promoted as a tourist destination.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLANNING	area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.

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.

CEMETERIES





MARTINS MENNONITE MEETING HOUSE AND CEMETERY

BOUNDARIES	660 King Street North.
RECOGNITION	Listed, non-designated property of Cultural Heritage Value/Interest.
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Mennonite Settlement, Lifeways.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Churches and Cemeteries.
DESCRIPTION	<p>The Martins Mennonite Meeting House and Cemetery is located on the northeast corner of King Street North and Bridge Street West immediately south of Waterloo's northern municipal boundary. The property contains a simple, Georgian-style meeting house with a gable roof and rectangular plan (constructed in 1848) as well as an adjacent cemetery located to the south of the building. It is the city's first Mennonite meeting house and cemetery, erected before the City of Waterloo absorbed this portion of the former Waterloo Township, and it is the last remaining early Mennonite church. Today it continues to function as a church and cemetery for the Mennonite community. The property is listed as a non-designated property on the City of Waterloo Municipal Heritage Register.</p>

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

The landscape contains the first Mennonite church and cemetery in Waterloo and is also the last remaining early Mennonite church in the city. Constructed in 1848 the church, known as Martins meeting house, exemplifies the style and materials of 19th century Mennonite meeting houses in Ontario and yields information that contributes to an understanding of the region's early Mennonite community and culture. The building's simple and unadorned Georgian architectural style, wood siding, gable roof and rectangular plan reflect the styles and readily available materials of the era and demonstrate a value for austerity and functionality over ornamentation and excess. Bleacher-style pine benches rather than pews reflect the early Mennonite meeting house seating arrangement. Rather than elevating the pulpit, this style of seating placed parishioners at the same level as the Minister, reflecting traditional Mennonite values of equality and community.

The cemetery predates the meeting house, with grave stones as old as 1831. The cemetery provides information about traditional practices and genealogical information related to the Mennonite community. The cemetery is comprised of simple white stone grave markers molded from a combination of white concrete and sand. The grave markers face west, as is common of many Christian cemeteries. They are arranged in straight rows oriented north-south and may reflect the early burial custom to bury the dead in rows based on the order of their death. Grave markers illustrate the evolution of imagery and lettering used to adorn the stones.

There are eight Old Order Mennonite meeting houses in Waterloo Region (not including Martins as it is no longer used for worship by Old Order Mennonites), four Independent Old Order (David Martin) meeting houses, and one Orthodox Mennonite Meeting house.



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 seen a continuity in land use since Henry Martin reserved four acres of Lot 9 of the GCT in 1824 for the meeting house and cemetery. The cemetery and meeting house have been owned and used by the Mennonite community since 1831 and 1848, respectively. It is primarily used by the Markham-Waterloo Conference who operate vehicles rather than horse drawn buggies and can more safely travel to the church, which is now located in a developed urban location. The meeting house is used for regular services, funerals, baptisms in May and June, and when new ministers are chosen. Old Order Mennonites visit the meeting house for funerals.

While the agricultural context of the broader area has changed, the features of meeting house and cemetery and their relationship with each other remain largely intact. Alterations took place in 1900 when the meeting house was enlarged to 42 x 64 feet and a one-storey addition was added. Despite the alterations, the building's Georgian proportions and simple materials remained unchanged.

- 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

The landscape has a direct connection with early and Old Order Mennonite cultural and spiritual traditions. As the last remaining meeting house in the City of Waterloo, the landscape plays an important role in telling the story of Waterloo's origins.

The property is listed on the City of Waterloo's Municipal Heritage Register. The landscape can be found in marketing and tourism materials such as the Waterloo Region Historic Countryside Tours brochures.

When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey, 86% 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 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). |



TOURISM

area is promoted as a tourist destination.



PLANNING

area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.

PRELIMINARY HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES INCLUDE:

- Martins Mennonite Meeting House (1848):
 - o Designed in the simple Georgian architectural style;
 - o Rectangular plan;
 - o Gable roof;
 - o Rectangular door and window openings;
- Cemetery located south of the Meeting House with simple white gravestones that face west and are arranged in rows oriented north-south;
- Gravesites of many early Mennonite settlers; and
- Mature vegetation buffering the property.



WATERLOO MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY

BOUNDARIES	Located at 83 Roger Street, bound by Roger Street to the north, Moore Avenue South to the east, the Kitchener-Waterloo border and the City of Kitchener portion of the cemetery to the south, and Herbert Street to the west.
RECOGNITION	None.
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Pioneer Settlement, Mennonite Settlement, Urban Development, Lifeways.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Churches and Cemeteries.
DESCRIPTION	Waterloo Mount Hope Cemetery, located between Roger Street, Moore Avenue South and Herbert Street, is a large, multi-denominational cemetery established in 1867 containing the gravesites of Waterloo's early and prominent families. The cemetery forms part of the larger Mount Hope cemetery that includes lands in the City of Kitchener. The Kitchener portion of the cemetery has been identified as a significant cultural heritage landscape by the City of Kitchener (L-CE-2).

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

The Waterloo portion of the Mount Hope Cemetery forms part of a mid-19th century early cemetery that spans the cities of Waterloo and Kitchener. In 1855, the Mount Hope cemetery was originally located on the site of the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital (now Grand River Hospital) and in 1865 Waterloo and Berlin (later Kitchener) began discussions to establish a joint cemetery. Rather than expand the existing cemetery, in 1867, the town of Waterloo purchased seven acres of land from reeve John Hoffman and passed a bylaw to establish a Protestant municipal cemetery in the current location. Hoffman, who was also the chairperson of the cemetery committee, added an extra acre for a Free Cemetery (non-denominational). In 1868, a Roman Catholic cemetery was established on the eastern boundary of the landscape in the City of Kitchener and in 1958 the City of Kitchener took over operation of the Catholic cemetery, today known as the Kitchener Mount Hope Cemetery. Due to its association with multiple denominations, the Waterloo Mount Hope Cemetery has the potential to yield information about a variety of religious faiths and ethnic groups as exemplified by their burial practices.

The landscape is directly associated with individuals significant to the community as it is the burial place of prominent local families such as the Ahrens', Snyders, Sniders, Ratzs and Zieglers, as well as village of Waterloo reeve John Hoffman, who originally sold the land the cemetery is now located on.

The Waterloo Mount Hope Cemetery holds contextual value as a contributing component of the larger cemetery landscape. The landscape demonstrates consistency in its use, its natural and built features, connected pathways, mature trees and variety of stone grave markers dating from the 1950s to today.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| <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. |

- 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 Waterloo Mount Hope Cemetery has had a continuity of land use and ownership as a municipally-operated cemetery since 1867. Significant built elements, such as the Roger Street stone entrance gates, plaques and tombstones, have survived in their historic form and are in sound condition. The landscape contains mature coniferous and deciduous trees that may be original to the landscape. The cultural relationships between the monuments and designed elements, such as paths and drives, remain intact. As the Waterloo Mount Hope Cemetery is contiguous to the Kitchener Mount Hope Cemetery, views across the larger historic landscape have been preserved.

- 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




The Waterloo Mount Hope Cemetery and its gravesites are an important resource in telling the story of the community. The landscape is valuable to researchers and academics with an interest in local and community history and has been written about in numerous local publications and newspapers.

The cemetery's variety of tombstones commemorate some of Waterloo's prominent local families and the landscape is valuable to those families with relatives interred there. Residents of both the City of Waterloo and Kitchener rely on the cemetery as a green space for passive recreation, active transportation and spiritual purposes.

The Kitchener portion of the landscape was identified as a significant Cultural Heritage Landscape (L-CE-2) by the City of Kitchener in their 2014 study.

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."

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <input checked="" 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 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'. |

	COMMUNITY IMAGE	area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).
	TOURISM	area is promoted as a tourist destination.
	PLANNING	area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.

PRELIMINARY HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES INCLUDE:

- Contiguous to the Kitchener Mount Hope Cemetery portion of the landscape located within the municipal boundary of the City of Kitchener;
- Views to the Kitchener Mount Hope Cemetery;
- Mature coniferous and deciduous trees;
- Gravesites of prominent local families;
- Collection of gravestones of different religions, ethnicities, design motifs and stone types;
- Roger Street stone entrance gate; and
- Metal perimeter fencing.

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.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| <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.

<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	DESIGN VALUE	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
<input checked="" 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 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.



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.

<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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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

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.

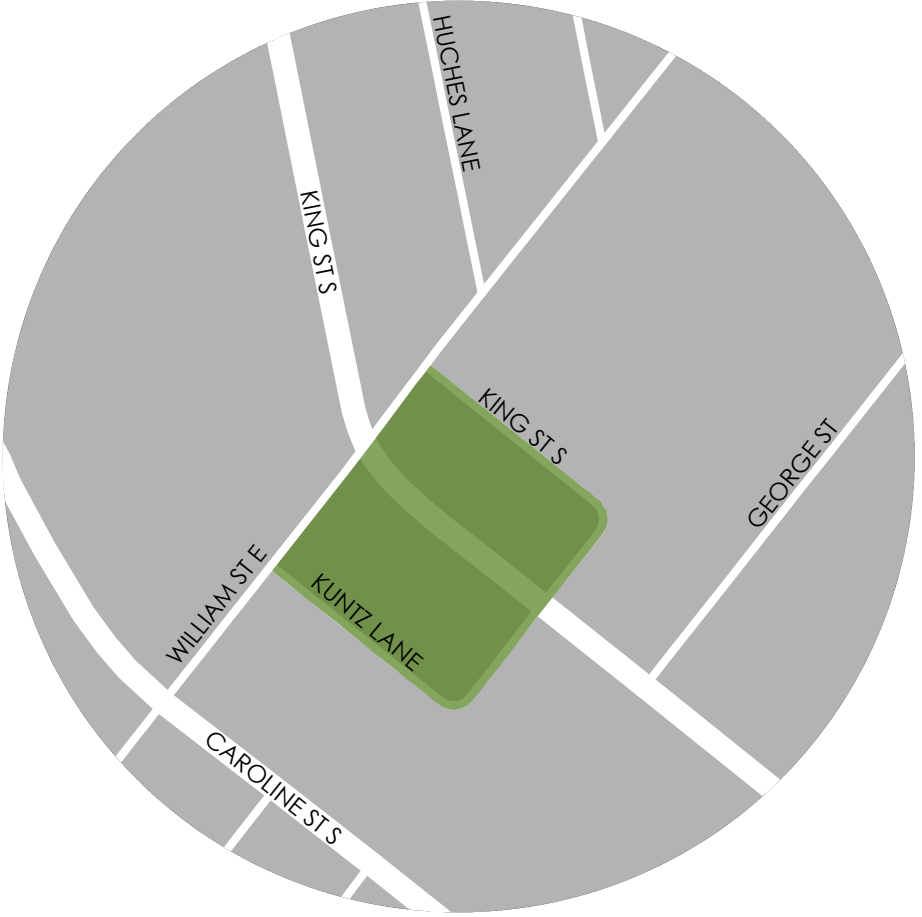
When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey for this project, 87% of respondents noted it as "very important" or "somewhat important."

- COMMUNITY IDENTITY** landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.
- 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.

<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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:

- 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.

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



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.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | LAND USE | landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional). |
| <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 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 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 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.”

<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 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.
<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 type="checkbox"/>	PLANNING	area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.

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.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| <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 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.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | LAND USE | landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional). |
| <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."

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <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.

AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES





BRUBACHER HOUSE

BOUNDARIES	Forming an “L” shape landscape on the west side of the North Campus of the University of Waterloo, bound by Frank Tompa Drive in the north, Columbia Lake in the west, the laneway leading from Columbia Street West to the Brubacher Farmhouse in the east, and wrapping around the edge of a baseball field to the south.
RECOGNITION	1 property designated (Part IV) under the Ontario Heritage Act.
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Mennonite Settlement, Urban Development, Government and Education.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Agricultural.
DESCRIPTION	The landscape contains the Brubacher House Museum (former farmstead), a former silo and the Trans Canada Trail.

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

The Brubacher House landscape is a well-preserved, early example of a Pennsylvania German Mennonite farmstead. Built in 1850 out of native fieldstone, the Georgian style farmhouse is set into the side of a hill, which was a construction method used by early Pennsylvania German settlers. Careful conservation and restoration of the exterior elements highlight the house's original materials, and craftsmanship. The house's elevated position gives the landscape significant aesthetic value by providing scenic views from the trails and fields to the farmhouse, and from the farmhouse to the surrounding fields and nearby Columbia Lake. Supporting features in the landscape include a silo and pastoral setting that is reminiscent of the site's original agricultural fields.

The Brubacher House is directly associated with the Pennsylvania German settler, John E. Brubacher. Brubacher was the grandson of Susannah Erb Brubacher, a German Company shareholder, and son of John Brubacher, who settled in Waterloo Township in 1818. John and his wife Magdalena raised 14 children and farmed the landscape until 1965 when the property was purchased as part of the University of Waterloo. The house was restored to reflect a Pennsylvania German Mennonite home of the 1850-1890 period, including authentic period furnishings, and now functions as a museum that yields information about the cultural heritage of Pennsylvania German Mennonites.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| <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 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. |

- 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

Built heritage elements in the landscape that have survived largely in their historic form include the Brubacher House and silo. The original Brubacher House was gutted by fire in 1968, however, it was restored under the direction of a master Mennonite craftsman, Simeon Martin. The Brubacher House saw a continuity in agricultural land use from 1850 to 1965 and has been operating as a museum since 1979.

- 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

As a museum, Brubacher House is used to tell the story of the early Pennsylvania German culture and was named to commemorate John E. Brubacher, the farmer who once owned the property.

The Brubacher House is a landmark on the North Campus of the University of Waterloo. The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the landscape as evidenced by the Part IV designation of the Brubacher House under the Ontario Heritage Act.

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." During community consultation undertaken to complete this study it was widely suggested that the west side of the UW North Campus be explored as a landscape to include elements such as the Brubacher House Museum, playing fields and Columbia Lake.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <input checked="" 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 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'. |

	COMMUNITY IMAGE	area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).
	TOURISM	area is promoted as a tourist destination.
	PLANNING	area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.

PRELIMINARY HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES INCLUDE:

- Brubacher House farmstead;
 - Farmhouse constructed in the Pennsylvania German Mennonite architectural style (1850);
 - Silo;
- Trans Canada Trail; and
- Mature vegetation.



ELAM MARTIN FARMSTEAD

BOUNDARIES	Located on Woolwich Street North in Research In Motion (RIM) Park, the Elam Martin Farmstead (7.5 ha) is situated east of University Avenue East and south of Park Road, adjacent to the Grey Silo Golf Course.
RECOGNITION	Property Designated (Part IV) under the Ontario Heritage Act
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Agriculture, Mennonite Settlement, Lifeways.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Agricultural.
DESCRIPTION	The Elam Martin Farmstead, located within RIM Park, is a sixth generation Mennonite farmstead that was founded in 1820. The property contains 14 structures and several landscape elements, including orchards (fruit trees), a treed farm lane, kitchen garden and fence line on a 7.5 ha heritage landscape. The buildings and layout that make up the farm complex demonstrate the Mennonite Old Order way of life as its built and natural elements were constructed to service the needs of a large, immigrant family.

The Elam Martin Farmstead is historically linked to its surroundings due to its direct association with early Mennonite immigrants to Waterloo Region. The property has been occupied by the David Martin Mennonite family and descendants since 1820.

The original structures on the property were constructed by David Martin who emigrated from Pennsylvania. When Martin arrived in 1820, a growing number of Mennonites were looking for inexpensive land in Canada. The property originally consisted of 181 ha on Lot 65 of the German Company Tract and is representative of the influence of Mennonite immigration on the landscape in Waterloo Region through the clearing of land for agriculture farmsteads and the subsequent establishment of industry. David, his wife Marie, and their 12 children settled on the site and constructed a log house and a barn near a natural spring of water that continues to flow past the farmstead today.

The landscape and its built and natural components are representative of early Canadian rural settlements and the agricultural and Mennonite heritage of Waterloo Region. The main house, which replaced the earlier log house, was constructed in 1856 in the Mennonite Georgian style, featuring two-storeys, a gable-roof, yellow-brick façade and a unique moulded brick cornice. The Martin house features a southern exposure, typical of older Mennonite buildings in the area, and a kitchen with access to the gardens, smoke house, schnitz house and wood shed. A Doddy House was constructed adjacent to the main house in the 1870s, which is distinctive of Mennonite homesteads and often incorporated in many Waterloo region farms. The bank barn was built into the side of a hill or bank and represents a characteristic Mennonite construction style that helped to keep stable space in the lower level warm in the winter and provided access to the upper and lower floors from ground level.

The layout of the landscape serviced the needs of a large, immigrant family and contributes to an understanding of the Mennonite Old Order way of life. Farmstead sites like this one were commonly located near fresh spring water, which served life on the farm and cooled the spring house. The cluster of buildings that comprise the farmstead, many of which held a practical subsistence agricultural function, are unique in that they demonstrate the types of structures built before the common availability of modern conveniences, such as electricity, plumbing and fuel powered vehicles. For example, the wagon shed was used for storage to house buggies, harnesses and sleighs for horse assisted work and transportation, the corn crib was used to dry corn, the spring house cooled milk and other perishables, and the wash house was used for laundry.

- 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.



The Martins owned this self-sufficient, sixth-generation Mennonite farm for 160 years. Although the land was subdivided over time, much of the farm landscape and its built elements remain in their original form, location and orientation. Fourteen structures and several landscape elements, including orchards (fruit trees), the treed farm lane, kitchen garden and fence line, comprise the landscape. The kitchen garden continues to produce, vegetables, herbs and ornamental flowers and the landscape contains an apple orchard and fruit orchard with plum and pear trees. The landscape's layout continues to reflect its historic function, which has serviced the needs of the Mennonite Martin family for almost 200 years.

Although the City of Waterloo owns the property, members of the Elam Martin family still live on the farmstead today.

- 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

The landscape is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. The 14 structures on the property are listed as heritage attributes under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, including: the spring house, drying house, smoke house, 1856 farmhouse, 1870 doddy house, 1905 tool and woodshed, 1900 drive shed, 1860 bank barn, 1965 corn crib, 1900 drive shed, butchering shed, 1960s free-standing silo, 1920s old silo, and the foundation of an old silo. The city celebrates its cultural heritage value through an online exhibit and the orientation of the Walter Bean trail through the site. The Elam Martin Farmstead is included as a point of interest in the Waterloo Region Historic Countryside Tours brochure.

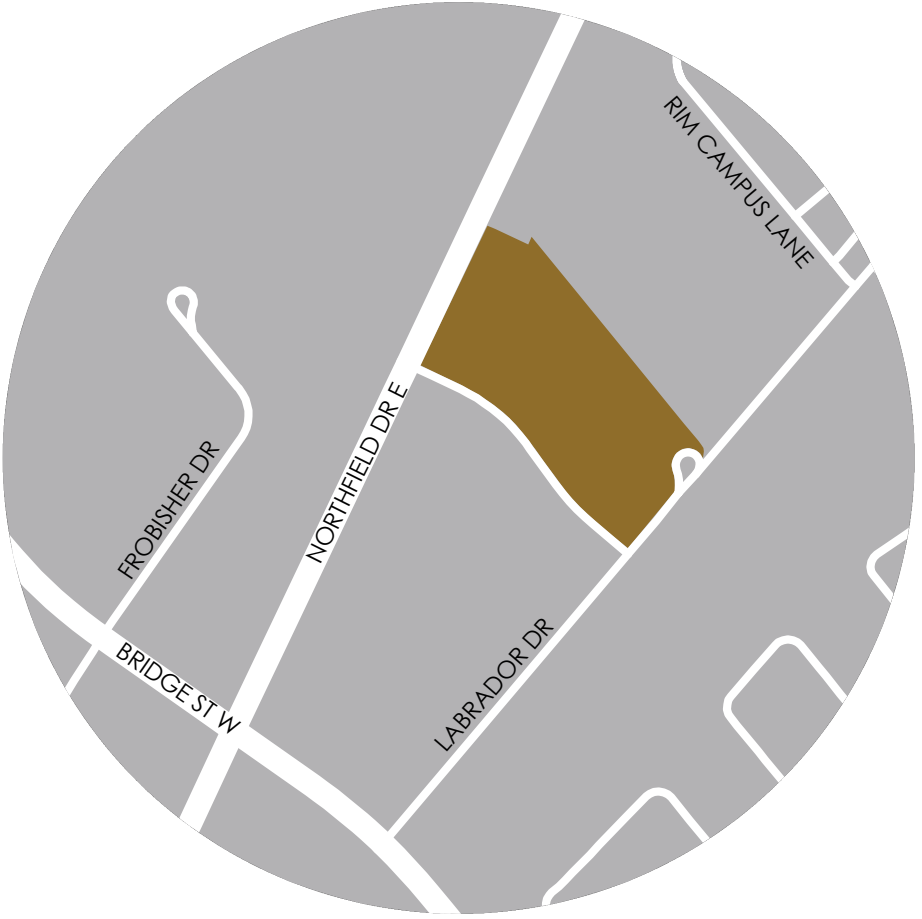
Mennonite culture represents an important aspect of the City of Waterloo's identity and the farmstead conveys information about the origins of this identity. The City of Waterloo purchased the property in 1999 and continues to explore options for a long-term plan to use and conserve this example of a traditional Mennonite farming landscape. The farmstead's protection and use by the public, primarily through the RIM Park and Walter Bean trails, contributes to the community's appreciation of the landscape. When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey, 83% 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 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 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 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:

- Collection of buildings dispersed upon the landscape;
- Southward orientation of the main structures;
- Mennonite Georgian style two-storey house and attached doddy house;
- Ca. 1920 silo, ca. 1960 silo and cement foundation of an old silo;
- Corn crib;
- Tool/woodshed;
- Bank barn;
- Pump house;
- Spring house and channel leading to the creek; and
- Other structures including the schnitz house, smoke house/ outhouse, and drive shed/butchering shed.



FORMER SNYDER FARMSTEAD


BOUNDARIES	305 Northfield Drive East.
RECOGNITION	A 1999 Purchase & Sale Agreement between the City and owner prohibits demolition of any of the heritage structures on the property and states that the purchaser shall restore, preserve, and enhance existing structures on the property.
HISTORIC THEME(S)	Agriculture, Urban Development.
TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	Agricultural.
DESCRIPTION	The former Snyder Farmstead is located at 305 Northfield Drive East at the north edge of the City of Waterloo. The farmstead is associated with the Mennonite community in Waterloo, including the Pennsylvania German Mennonite settlers who were the founding and dominant cultural group in the city for many years. Specifically, the landscape is associated with the Snyder (formerly Schneider) family, one of the earliest Pennsylvania German Mennonite families to settle in Waterloo County. The property contains a Georgian Mennonite farmhouse constructed in 1877–78, a rare three-storey bank barn constructed in the 1880s, a drive shed and shop, along with other smaller outbuildings and three contemporary structures added to the site as a result of the current commercial function of the property, The Timeless Materials Company.


CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST


The former Snyder Farmstead is associated with one of the earliest Pennsylvania German Mennonites to settle in Waterloo County, Christian Schneider (spelling changed to Snyder in the 1860s), who immigrated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in the early 1800s. Snyder and his family made significant contributions to the development of early Waterloo Township (now the Cities of Waterloo, Kitchener and Cambridge). His brother Joseph became known as the “Father” of Berlin (later Kitchener) as his sawmill on Schneider Creek was instrumental in the development of the area and is today preserved as the Joseph Schneider Haus Museum. Christian’s son Jacob C. purchased Abraham Erb’s grist and sawmills and together with his son Elias enlarged the business considerably, facilitating the growth of the area and ultimate incorporation of Waterloo as a village in 1857. GCT Lot 63, a large tract containing the farmstead in northeast Waterloo, was occupied almost exclusively by descendants of Joseph Junior until 1950.

The Snyder farmhouse was constructed in 1877–78 and is a representative example of a Georgian Mennonite farmhouse. The two-storey structure, built to an L-shaped plan of red brick, features a bell tower on the centre of its side gable roof. A three-storey bank barn constructed in the 1880s is also located on the property and is the “only remaining local example of this unusual Pennsylvania style of barn construction” due to its three-storey construction (Little 2002:28). The construction of barns into the side of a hill or bank was a characteristic Mennonite building style and helped to keep stable space in the lower level warmer in the winter.

Although the Snyder farmstead is now surrounded by urban development, the remnant landscape, including the farmhouse, bank barn, drive shed, shop and row of mature coniferous trees, provide a representative and early example of a Mennonite farmstead.

- 
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.



As was common with early Mennonite families, the Snyder farmstead originally included a log house that was later upgraded to the existing brick farmhouse in the 1870s. The log house and associated farm buildings were located on the west side of Lot 63. However, since 1877-78, the Snyder farmstead, including the farmhouse, barn and shop has been located in the current location. The relationship between the farmhouse, barn and shop is intact, however, the original driveshed has been removed and rebuilt attached to the rear of the farmhouse. The current owner has restored and preserved a number of the buildings to accommodate their business. Three new structures were also added to the landscape to house facilities for the current commercial function of the site, altering the historic agricultural character of the landscape.

The unique three-storey bank barn, an important built element in the landscape, has been well-preserved but altered through the addition of contemporary windows and modified entryways to accommodate its current commercial function. The farmhouse requires upkeep to ensure that its features are conserved.

Little vegetation remains on the landscape due to its previous agricultural function, however a row of mature coniferous trees line the south side of the driveway and were likely intentionally planted by past Snyder family residents to act as a wind break.

<input 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 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 type="checkbox"/>	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

The landscape has a direct connection with Waterloo's early Mennonite origins and associations. As one of three remaining Mennonite farmsteads in the City of Waterloo (the others being the Elam Martin Farmstead and Brubacher House), the landscape tells the story of the region's early settlement and agricultural roots.

The potential heritage value of the site was recognized by the City in 1999 and conserved through the establishment of conditions in the purchase and sale agreement.

The site has been adaptively reused by The Timeless Materials Company as an architectural salvage facility and restaurant/café and provides a unique shopping and tourism destination for the local community as well as visitors to the region.

Through the consultation process undertaken to complete this study, some community support was voiced for the inclusion of the former Snyder Farmstead landscape due to its representation of one of the last remaining Mennonite farmsteads in the City of Waterloo.

<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	PRIDE AND STEWARDSHIP	community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).
<input 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 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 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:

- Collection of buildings dispersed upon the landscape and set back from Northfield Drive East;
- Placement and orientation of the complex of buildings associated with the Snyder farmstead;
- Two-storey red brick Georgian Mennonite farmhouse constructed in an L-shaped plan in 1877-78, including the bell tower;
- Three-storey bank barn constructed in the 1880s;
- Silo;
- Drive shed;
- Shop; and
- Row of mature coniferous trees that line the south side of the driveway.

TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS





IRON HORSE TRAIL

BOUNDARIES The Iron Horse Trail extends from John Street West to Erb Street West.

RECOGNITION None.

HISTORIC THEME(S) Industry and Commerce, Transportation, Urban Development.

TYPE OF LANDSCAPE Transportation.

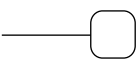
DESCRIPTION The Iron Horse Trail, located along the former Preston & Berlin Street Electric Railway corridor, links Uptown Waterloo to downtown Kitchener. The entire trail, which runs between Erb Street West in Waterloo and Ottawa Street in Kitchener is 5.5 kilometres in length and connects Waterloo Park to Victoria Park. Approximately 1 kilometre of the trail is located in Waterloo, the majority of which runs along Caroline Street South. It provides an important transportation function and a scenic and historic recreational amenity for the two cities.

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

The Iron Horse Trail landscape is a multi-use trail that closely follows the original alignment of an early inter-city freight and passenger rail line. The rail line was founded in 1894 as the Galt and Preston Street Railway and later expanded to become the Preston & Berlin Street Electric Railway providing service between Galt, Preston and Berlin (Kitchener). Expansion of the rail line to Waterloo occurred around 1905, creating important passenger and freight connections between Waterloo (ending at the freight terminal on Erb Street West near Caroline Street) and the region's southern municipalities. In 1909, the Preston & Berlin Street Electric Railway amalgamated with the Galt, Preston & Hespeler Street Railway and was renamed the Grand River Railway in 1914, under lease to the Canadian Pacific Railway. It provided passenger service until 1955 and was finally closed on July 6, 1993.

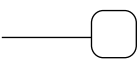
The landscape has direct associations with growth and development of the Seagram Distillery, Canada Barrels and Kegs, Waterloo Manufacturing Co. and other early industries significant to the community. These industries relied on freight connections provided by the rail line for the transport of raw materials and finished goods to and from the broader region. Construction of the line at the corner of Caroline and Erb Streets had further impact on the Seagram Distillery, requiring the removal of a corner of its warehouse at 57 Erb Street West to provide sufficient space for the track between the warehouse and another rail line (Grand Trunk Railway) that needed to cross the Erb and Caroline intersection in approximately the same location. The alterations to Seagram's warehouse permitted the line to extend to Canada Barrels and Kegs, an important supplier of barrels to the Seagram Distillery.

In 1997, the Cities of Waterloo and Kitchener partnered to purchase the abandoned rail line for the creation of the Iron Horse Trail. In addition to its important role as an active transportation corridor, the trail provides users with a scenic and historic route between Waterloo Park in Uptown Waterloo and Victoria Park in downtown Kitchener.



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 seen a continuity in use as a transportation corridor since its construction as a rail line circa 1905 to its current use as a recreational and commuting trail connecting the Cities of Waterloo and Kitchener. Links to the landscape's past can be seen in the remnant commemorative railway infrastructure located along the trail.

The historical alignment of the rail line has been preserved along the portion of the Iron Horse Trail that spans from the northern terminus of York Street (at the municipal boundary), across John Street West to Park Street. The portion of the route from Park Street to Caroline Street South has been adapted slightly to accommodate a new development but resumes along the historic alignment heading north on Caroline Street South to Erb Street West. The relationship between the rail line and the Seagram distillery is still visible, particularly where the trail passes the Seagram warehouse that is missing its north east corner.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| <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 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 landscape provides a recreational amenity for the community and is part of the Trans Canada Trail. It is the busiest, most popular off-road trail in Waterloo Region, seeing as many as 1,730 cyclists and walkers per day. The area is featured in City of Waterloo and Waterloo Region Tourism (Explore Waterloo Region) publications.

Members of the Uptown Vision Committee and Active Transportation Committee expressed a strong interest in the Iron Horse Trail, particularly with respect to its alignment. When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey, 87% 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 type="checkbox"/> | LANDMARK | area is widely recognized as a landmark. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | PRIDE AND STEWARDSHIP | community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep). |
| <input 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). |



TOURISM

area is promoted as a tourist destination.



PLANNING

area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.

PRELIMINARY HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES INCLUDE:

- Historic alignment following the former Preston & Berlin Street Electric Railway corridor;
- Connection between Uptown Waterloo and downtown Kitchener from Waterloo Park to Victoria Park; and
- Plant materials, public art and surface materials that enhance its use and value as a trail.



REGION OF WATERLOO RAILWAY LINE

BOUNDARIES Bound by the rail corridor that spans north-south through the centre of the city, running parallel to the Conestoga Parkway and Albert Street, then crossing Waterloo Park and King Street South in Uptown Waterloo and continuing along the Spurline Trail into the City of Kitchener.

RECOGNITION None.

**HISTORIC
THEME(S)** Industry and Commerce, Transportation, Urban Development.

**TYPE OF
LANDSCAPE** Transportation.

DESCRIPTION The Region of Waterloo Railway Line stretches north-south through the centre of the City of Waterloo. Constructed between 1853 and 1856, it was the first railway to cross Waterloo Region and had a significant influence on Waterloo's early economic development and settlement. The landscape includes a 2.5-kilometre multi-use trail that runs along the Waterloo Spur Line and the former Waterloo CN Train Station constructed in 1910. The Kitchener portion of the rail line has been identified by the City of Kitchener as a significant Cultural Heritage Landscape (L-RR-15).

The Region of Waterloo Railway Line, operated by both the Canadian National Railway (CN) and Goderich-Exeter Railway (GEXR), is an early example of a Canadian railway system and the first railway to cross Waterloo Region. Built as an extension from Kitchener to Abraham Erb's (later Snider's) mill in 1882 and extended to Elmira through Heidelberg and St. Jacobs in 1891, the Waterloo line was a branch of the much larger Grand Trunk Railway (GTR) network. The GTR company was a British company incorporated in 1852 and was one of a number of significant private railway companies competing as the owner of key transportation routes in Upper Canada. By 1856, the GTR's rail lines spanned from Montreal to Sarnia and by 1867 at the time of Canada's confederation, the GTR owned 2,055 kilometres of track and was the world's largest railway system. The failed efforts to expand westward led to the bankruptcy of the GTR in 1919, at which point the federal government took over the railway. It was placed under the management of CN in January 1923.

The GTR was the first major export of the UK railway boom of the 1840s and is associated with the economic development of Canada, stimulating economies from coast-to-coast. Locally, the railway dramatically changed Waterloo by stimulating industrial development, economic growth and population increases that took place between 1850 and 1920 in both the village of Waterloo and the broader region. This period of growth was motivated by the prospect of prosperity associated with the railway's arrival and provided infrastructure for the rapid transportation of raw material and finished products to markets across Canada and the United States. Industries such as the Rochman's Button Factory on Regina Street relied on the Grand Trunk Railway for regular shipments of imported raw materials like the ivory nuts from Brazil and pearl shells from Tahiti and Japan used in the manufacture of buttons. Businesses locating along the rail corridor influenced the direction of Waterloo and Kitchener's growth and development, bringing the two settlements closer together. Culturally, the railway attracted new settlers from more diverse origins and brought with them a variety of skills and trades not previously available in the region.

Design value is found in the Waterloo Train Station, which was built in 1910 in the Romanesque style. The station is characteristic of purpose-built stations around Ontario and features large overhangs to shelter passengers and goods as they awaited the trains and buff-brick with cut stone around the windows, doors and building corners. At its peak the station served nine trains a day, six passenger and three freight. It also acted as a departure point for troops in both WWI and WWII. The station was closed to passengers in 1934 due to a decline in ridership as a result of the proliferation of automobiles.

- 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 Waterloo rail line has been in continuous use as a transportation corridor since its creation in the late 1800s. While passenger travel has been removed from a section of the railway, it continues to serve as a freight line. A portion of the track is used as a tourist route to St. Jacobs by the Waterloo Central Railway.

The alignment of the Region of Waterloo Railway Line remains as originally constructed with only minor changes in over 160 years of service. Although no longer in service, the historic train station continues to be located along the track and features a rail car that was moved into its current location behind the station in 2013. The station was built in 1910 as a replacement for an earlier, more modest wooden structure.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| <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 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. |
| <input checked="" 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 Region of Waterloo Railway Line is an important fixture of Waterloo serving as both a practical transportation corridor for freight, and as a tourism, recreational and active transportation opportunity. Recreational use of the rail line is offered through the Waterloo Central Railway, a volunteer organization that operates a recreational passenger train on the historic line from Waterloo to St. Jacobs. Additionally, the City of Waterloo Visitor and Heritage Information Centre is housed in a replica train station located along the rail line.

Appreciation for the rail line is enhanced by the Spurline Trail, which runs parallel to the Waterloo rail line, and is heavily used by cyclists and pedestrians. The trail provides an important connection to the Iron Horse and Laurel Trails. Its name commemorates the rail line's role as a secondary branch from the main GTR line.

When asked to prioritize the importance of the landscape in the City's survey for this project, 67% 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 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 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:

- Alignment of the Region of Waterloo Railway Line;
- Spurline Trail located along the Railway Line;
- Former 1910 Waterloo CN Train Station located at 20 Regina Street South;
- Waterloo Central Railway (WCR) platform north of Kumpf Dr.; and
- Varied mixture of vegetation and open space along the alignment.

SOURCES

COLONIAL ACRES NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI)

- 2017 *Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes, Existing Conditions – Impact Assessment, Columbia Street – Lexington Road Improvements, Class Environmental Assessment.* Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/living/D_20170320_Cultural_Heritage_Resource_Assessment.pdf.

Beattie, S.

- 2017 *City Halts Severances in North Waterloo Neighbourhood.* Accessed online at: www.waterloochronicle.ca/news-story/7112085-city-halts-severances-in-north-waterloo-neighbourhood/.

Bloomfield, E.

- 2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries.* Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, ON.

City of Waterloo Museum

- 1976 *Advt Cotton Colonial Acres Home June 29 76* (photograph). Provided by the City of Waterloo Museum.
- 1972 *Advt. Colonial Acres 552 Lee Dr., 498 Colonial KW Record 1972* (photograph). Provided by the City of Waterloo Museum.
- 1969 *Advt Colonial Acres, KW Record Jan 8, 1969* (photograph). Provided by the City of Waterloo Museum.
- 1967 *Aerial Colonial Acres, Aug 1967 KW Record flipped* (photograph). Provided by the City of Waterloo Museum.
- n.d. *Colonial Acres: Neighbourhood Evolution.* Provided by the City of Waterloo Museum.

Kitchener-Waterloo Record

- 1964 *Waterloo's Application For 1,596 Acres Allowed.*

University of Waterloo

- 1963 *Digital Historical Air Photos of Kitchener-Waterloo.* Accessed online at: www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/locations/umd/project/images/1963_IM31.jpg.
- 1955 *Digital Historical Air Photos of Kitchener-Waterloo.* Accessed online at: www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/locations/umd/project/images/1955IM31.jpg.

Waterloo Planning Board

- 1963 *Page No. 63-56.* Research provided by Michelle Lee, Heritage Planner, City of Waterloo.

Waterloo Public Library (WPL)

- 2007 *Charles E. Voelker.* Accessed online at: www.wpl.ca/sites/default/files/waterloo_150/voelker_charles.pdf.

ERBSVILLEBloomfield, E.

2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, ON.

City of Waterloo

2018 *Region of Waterloo ESPA Data*. Provided by the City of Waterloo.

2017 *City of Waterloo Municipal Heritage Register*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/MHC_property_register_June2017.pdf.

Hobson, J.

1861 *Plan of Part of the Village of Erbsville, Waterloo, C. W.* Provided by Michelle Lee, Heritage Planner, City of Waterloo.

Jones, B

n.d. *The Schnarr's from Erbsville, Descendants of Charles Demetrius Schnarr*. Provided by the City of Waterloo.

Kitchener Public Library

n.d. *Erbsville School*. Accessed online at: <http://vitacollections.ca/kpl-gsr/3400235/data?n=1>.

Lythgoe, D.

2011 *St. Paul's Lutheran Church Erbsville*. Accessed online at: <http://generations.region.waterloo.on.ca/getperson.php?personID=I1066&tree=Properties1>.

Mills, R.

2017 *Flash From the Past: Erbsville Village Becomes Erbsville Neighbourhood*. Accessed online at: www.therecord.com/living-story/7374237-flash-from-the-past-erbsville-village-becomes-erbsville-neighbourhood/.

Region of Waterloo

2014 *Waterloo Region Historic Countryside Tours*. Accessed online at: www.regionofwaterloo.ca/en/Exploring-the-Region/resources/Documents/2014_Historic_Countryside_Tours_pkg.pdf.

Rowell, M.

2015 *Village of Erb Research*. Provided by Michelle Lee, Heritage Planner, City of Waterloo.

Sunvest Development Corp.

2018 *Erbsville South Environmental Study*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/Erbsville-South-Environmental-Study---Section-3.pdf

MACGREGOR-ALBERT NEIGHBOURHOODBloomfield, E.

2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, ON.

Goldsmith Borgal & Company Ltd. (GBCL)

- 2006 *Heritage Conservation District Plan for the MacGregor/Albert Neighbourhood*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/MacGregor_Albert_Heritage_District_Plan.pdf.

City of Waterloo

- 2015 *Uptown Walking Tour*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/uptown_waterloo_walking_tour.jpg.

Waterloo Public Library (WPL)

- 2008 *Uptown Waterloo Historic Walking Tour*. Accessed online at: www.wpl.ca/sites/default/files/uptown_waterloo_historical_walking_tour_0.pdf.
- 1906 *Waterloo Public Library*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/30764/data>.

Waterloo Region Generations

- 2015 *Joseph Edward Frowde Seagram*. Accessed online at: <http://generations.regionofwaterloo.ca/getperson.php?personID=131682&tree=generations>

MARY ALLEN NEIGHBOURHOODCity of Waterloo

- 2017 *Municipal Heritage Register*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/MHC_property_register_June2017.pdf.

Goodbody, M. Hill, N. and Pidgeon, C.

- 2000 *Mary-Allen Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Draft Study*.

Ingrid Pregel Consulting Inc.

- 2013 *City of Waterloo Community Consultation Development Options & Business Case Analyses for Redevelopment of 75 Allen Street East, Former St. Louis School*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/St_Louis_School_Final_Report_-_Jan._21-2013.pdf.

Shiple, R., Dubiak, P. and Jonas, K.

- 2010 *Initial Assessment of Potential Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs)*.

Snow Larc

- 2016 *Mary Allen Park Expansion: Design Stage Summary Report*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/living/2016-01-19_MaryAllenPark-DesignBrief_for_web_AODA.pdf.

Underwriters' Survey Bureau (USB)

- 1942 *Waterloo Fire Insurance Plan* [Plate 10]. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/63592/data>.

Waterloo Central Railway (WCR)

- 2018 *Our Railway Branch History: The Waterloo Spur*. Accessed online at: <http://waterloocentralrailway.com/about-us/our-rail-branch/>.

Waterloo Public Library (WPL)

n.d. *Elizabeth Ziegler School, Waterloo, Ontario*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/50084/data>.

Unknown

n.d. *Mary-Allen Stories*. Accessed online at: <http://maryallenstories.blogspot.com/>.

MCDougALL ROAD NEIGHBOURHOODCommunity Garden Council of Waterloo Region (CGCWR)

n.d. *McDougall Road Garden*. Accessed online at: <http://community-gardens.ca/content/mcdougall-road-garden>.

Mackay, I.

2006 *Letter to Chair, Heritage Committee*. Provided by the City of Waterloo.

Rowell, M

2006 *Report to Waterloo's Municipal Heritage Committee – McDougall Road*. Provided by the City of Waterloo.

Underwriters' Survey Bureau (USB)

1942 *Waterloo Fire Insurance Plan [Plate 14]*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/63831/data?n=2>.

Waterloo Public Library (WPL)

n.d. *Devil's Hill, Waterloo, Ontario*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/29636/data>.

MENNO EUCLID NEIGHBOURHOODBrosius, H.

c.1891 *Town of Waterloo, Ontario. Bird's Eye View Map. Reprinted by City of Waterloo LACAC*. Accessed at the Ellis Little Local History Room, Waterloo Public Library.

City of Waterloo Museum

2018 *Heritage Property - Fenner House*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/heritage_property_fenner_house.pdf.

McLaughlin, K.

2013 *"This is our Waterloo." Waterloo Chronicle, May 21, 2013*. Accessed online at: www.waterloochronicle.ca/news-story/5891984-this-is-our-waterloo/.

Parks Canada

2009 *Hilliard House*. Accessed online at: <http://historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=14446>.

Shipley, R., Dubniak, P. & Jonas, K.

2010 *Initial Assessment of Potential Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs)*. Provided by the City of Waterloo.

Waterloo Historical Society (WHS)

1928 "Waterloo Historical Sketch." *Sixteenth Annual Report of the Waterloo Historical Society*. Waterloo, ON: Chronicle Press, pp. 22–67. Accessed online at: www.whs.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/1928.pdf

Waterloo Public Library (WPL)

1906 *Thomas Hilliard House, Waterloo, Ontario*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/31531/data?n=2>.

1908 *Alexandra School, Waterloo, Ontario*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/29580/data>

2018 *Thomas Hilliard*. Accessed online at: www.wpl.ca/sites/default/files/waterloo_150/hilliard_thomas.pdf.

VETERANS' GREEN

Bloomfield, E.

2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, ON.

CCNMatthews

2006 "Canada's First Multi-Dimensional Tribute to Veterans Unveiled Today in Waterloo." *Market Wired*. Accessed online at: www.marketwired.com/press-release/canadas-first-multi-dimensional-tribute-to-veterans-unveiled-today-in-waterloo-620066.htm.

City of Waterloo

2015a *Statement of Significance, Veterans' Green Townhouses*. Provided by the City of Waterloo.

2015b *Veterans' Green*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/scrapbook/scrapbook.aspx?sb=PXQd1P73tEd5lA5HTgJ5Y3cHjgeQuAleQuAl.

George, K.

2015 *Opinion: Canadian Veterans' Memorial in Waterloo touches the heart*. Accessed online at: www.therecord.com/opinion-story/6080910-opinion-canadian-veterans-memorial-in-waterloo-touches-the-heart/.

Kurschinski, K.

2010 *LCMSDS Housing Canada's Veterans*. Accessed online at: <http://canadianmilitaryhistory.ca/lcmsds-housing-canadas-veterans-by-kellen-kurschinski/>.

MMM Group in association with RCI Consulting

2012 *Northdale Land Use and Community Improvement Plan Study. Discussion Paper*. Prepared for the City of Waterloo.

Ontario Municipal Board (OMB)

2013 *OMB Case No.: 130028*. Provided by the City of Waterloo.

Schmidt, G.

1947 *Aerial Photograph*. Provided by Michelle Lee, Heritage Planner, City of Waterloo.

Shipley, R.; Dubniak, P.; & Jonas, K.

2010 *Initial Assessment of Potential Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs)*. Provided by the City of Waterloo.

WESTMOUNT NEIGHBOURHOODBloomfield, E.

2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, ON.

Mavor, S.

2014 *Westmount, The Ties that Bind the Twin Cities: An Illustrated History of Westmount's 100 Years*. University of Waterloo Library: Waterloo.

Parks Canada

2018 *Reitzel House*. Accessed online at: www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=15480.

Redeemer Lutheran Church

2018 *Our History*. Accessed online: www.redeemer-church.ca/history-1950-60s.htm.

Shipley, R., Dubniak, P. & Jonas, K.

2010 *Initial Assessment of Potential Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs)*. Provided by the City of Waterloo.

University of Waterloo (UW)

2012 *Westmount: A Self-Guided Heritage Walking Tour*. Provided by the City of Waterloo.

Waterloo Historical Society (WHS)

2008 *Westmount "The Tie That Binds the Twin City:" A Neighbourhood Nears the Century Mark*.

Waterloo Public Library (WPL)

n.d.a *Dominion Life Assurance Company, Waterloo, Ontario*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/29586/data>.

n.d.b *Dominion Life Assurance Company, Waterloo, Ontario*. <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/29939/data>.

n.d.c *Howard and Linda Snider and Family, Waterloo, Ontario – Snider home*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/72760/image/183697>.

n.d.d *Snider House, Waterloo, Ontario*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/72760/image/183697>.

ca/waterloo/29695/data.

n.d.e *Byron Bechtel Biography*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/3385470/data>.

Waterloo Region Record

2000 *Grand Old Westmount*. Provided by the Waterloo Public Library.

Williams, R.

2014 *Landscape Architecture in Canada. Montreal & Kingston*: McGill-Queen's University Press.

COMMERCIAL CORE

Butler, C.

2016 "*Corduroy Road Likely One of Waterloo's First-ever European Built Roads*." In CBC News. Accessed online at: www.cbc.ca/news/canada/kitchener-waterloo/corduroy-road-represents-waterloos-early-beginings-1.3516984.

City of Waterloo

2018 *Uptown Walking Tour*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/uptown_waterloo_walking_tour.jpg.

2017 *City of Waterloo Municipal Heritage Register*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/MHC_property_register_June2017.pdf.

2015a *History of the Seagram Plant in Waterloo*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/scrapbook/scrapbook.aspx?sb=eGfVCrPSj3gueIx0aTb0ggeQuAleQuAl.

2015b *Uptown Community Improvement Plan*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/business/UptownCommunityImprovementPlan.asp.

n.d. *Your Guide to the Uptown Loop*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/uptown_loop_guide.pdf.

Jackson, J.

2018 "*Corduroy Road Gives a Glimpse into Waterloo's Past*." In Waterloo Region Record. Accessed online at: www.therecord.com/news-story/8599125-corduroy-road-gives-a-glimpse-into-waterloo-s-past/.

Little, E.

1998 "*Waterloo's Replica of the Abraham Erb Grist Mill*." In Waterloo Historical Society, Volume 86.

mills, r.

2018 "*Remembering Long-gone Waterloo Restaurants*." In Waterloo Region Record. Accessed online at: www.therecord.com/opinion-story/8043919-remembering-long-gone-waterloo-restaurants/.

2017 "*Flash from the Past: Bricker Block Enters its 160th Summer*." In Waterloo Region Record. Accessed online at: www.therecord.com/living-story/7335767-flash-from-the-past-bricker-block-enters-its-160th-summer/.

Parks Canada

- 2008a *Waterloo Train Station*. Accessed online at: www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=10593&pid=0.
- 2008b *Huether Hotel*. Accessed online at: www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=8281&pid=0.

Region of Waterloo

- 2015 *Region of Waterloo Public Building Inventory – Part 1*. Accessed online at: www.regionofwaterloo.ca/en/exploring-the-region/resources/Documents/Public_Building_Inventory_Part_1-access.pdf.
- 2011 *Scenic Roads and Special Character Streets Resource Document*. Accessed online at: www.regionofwaterloo.ca/en/exploring-the-region/resources/Documents/Scenic-Roads-and-Special-Character-Streets-Resource-document-access.pdf.

Scheinman, A.

- 2006 *Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Waterloo Region: A Framework for Inventory, Assessment and Policy Development*. Region of Waterloo, ON.

Shipley, R., Dubniak, P. and Jonas, K.

- 2010 *Initial Assessment of Potential Heritage Conservation Districts* (HCDs).

Waterloo Public Library (WPL)

- 2007a *Abraham Erb*. Accessed online at: www.wpl.ca/sites/default/files/waterloo_150/erb_a.pdf.
- 2007b *David Kuntz*. Accessed online at: www.wpl.ca/sites/default/files/waterloo_150/kuntz_david.pdf.
- n.d.a *Huether Hotel, Waterloo, Ontario*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/2444355/data?n=2>.
- n.d.b *King Street, Waterloo, Ontario*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/30670/data?n=3>.

SEAGRAM LANDSBloomfield, E.

- 2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, ON.

City of Waterloo

- 2017a *By-Law No. 2017-015*. Provided by Michelle Lee, Heritage Planner, City of Waterloo.
- 2017b *City of Waterloo Municipal Heritage Register*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/MHC_property_register_June2017.pdf.
- 2017c *Summary Feedback from the City of Waterloo's Neighbourhood Strategy*. Provided by the City of Waterloo.
- 2015 *History of the Seagram Plant in Waterloo*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/scrapbook/scrapbook.aspx?sb=eGfVCrPSj3guelx0aTb0ggeQuAleQuAl.

Heritage Waterloo

2017 *A View to the Past: Views of the Seagram Lofts Over Time*. Accessed online at: <https://waterlooheritage.com/2017/04/05/seagram-lofts-viewshed/>.

Waterloo Public Library

1929 *Joseph E. Seagram and Sons Limited Employees, Waterloo, Ontario*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/30713/data>.

1908 *Joseph E. Seagram and Sons Limited, Waterloo, Ontario*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/30751/data>.

SUN LIFE FINANCIAL OFFICECity of Waterloo

2015 *Town Officials*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/government/townofficials.asp.

1979 *Designation By-law 79-188, Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada Building*.

Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC)

1995 "Designated Landmarks - City of Waterloo."

Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT)

n.d. *Mutual Life Head Office*. Accessed online at: www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/plaques/mutual-life-head-office.

Parks Canada

2009 *Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada Building*. Accessed online at: www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=11829.

Rowell, M.

1979 "The Mutual Life – Since 1870." *City of Waterloo Heritage Designation Brief, June 19, 1979*.

Waterloo Heritage

2011 *The Sun Life Financial Building*. Accessed online at: <https://waterlooheritage.com/2011/07/01/the-sunlife-financial-building/>.

Waterloo Public Library

1925 *Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada Employees, 1925*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/47038/data>.

1913 *Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, Waterloo, Ontario*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/47358/data>.

UPTOWN CULTURAL DISTRICTBloomfield, E.

2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, ON.

Canadian Clay & Glass Gallery (CCGG)

2018 *Mission and Vision*. Accessed online at: www.theclayandglass.ca/about-the-gallery/mission-and-vision/.

Centre for International Governance Innovation

2018 *The CIGI Campus*. Accessed online at: www.cigionline.org/cigicampus.

City of Waterloo

2018 *Uptown Walking Tour*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/uptown_waterloo_walking_tour.jpg.

2017 *Summary Feedback from the City of Waterloo's Neighbourhood Strategy*. Provided by the City of Waterloo.

Communitech

2018 *Data Driven Innovation*. Accessed online at: www.communitech.ca/how-we-help/workspace/communitech-data-hub/.

Monteiro, L.

2010 *"Dramatic new space planned for Knox Presbyterian."* The Record, December 31, 2010. Accessed online at: www.therecord.com/living-story/2570214-dramatic-new-space-planned-for-knox-presbyterian/.

Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics (PI)

2012 *History*. Accessed online at: www.perimeterinstitute.ca/about/about/history.

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (RAIC)

2016 *Governor General's Medals in Architecture – Past Recipients*. Accessed online at: www.raic.org/raic/governor-generals-medals-architecture-%E2%80%94-past-recipients.

Vrbanac, B.

2018 *"Funky new exhibit looks at architecture and styles in the City of Waterloo."* Waterloo Chronicle, June 12, 2108. Accessed online at: www.waterloochronicle.ca/whatson-story/8666527-funky-new-exhibit-looks-at-architecture-and-styles-in-the-city-of-waterloo/.

UW—MAIN CAMPUSBloomfield, E.

2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical society, Kitchener, ON.

Explore Waterloo Region (EWR)

2018 *City of Waterloo*. Accessed online at: www.explorewaterlooregion.com/region-of-waterloo/city-of-waterloo/.

Haldenby, R.

2017 *The Un-official Story: A Personal Account of the Building of the University of Waterloo* [public lecture].

Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT)

n.d. *University of Waterloo* [plaque]. Accessed online at: www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/plaques/university-of-waterloo.

University of Waterloo (UW)

2018a *Engineering—Timelines*. Accessed online at: <https://uwaterloo.ca/engineering/about/our-history/timelines>.

2018b *Environment – LEED Platinum – Environment 3 (EV3)*. Accessed online at: <https://uwaterloo.ca/environment/about-environment/leedr-platinum-environment-3-ev3>.

2018d *David Johnston Research + Technology Park*. Accessed online at: <https://uwaterloo.ca/research-technology-park/>.

**WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY
& MARTIN LUTHER UNIVERSITY COLLEGE**

Bélanger, R.

1998 *Laurier, Sir Wilfrid (baptized Henry-Charles-Wilfrid)*. Accessed online at: www.biographi.ca/en/bio/laurier_wilfrid_14E.html.

Bloomfield, E.

2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, ON.

Fear, J.

2014 *“Last Week’s Picture: Lutheran Chapel’s Name Honours Pioneer.”* The Record, June 21, 2014. Accessed online at: www.therecord.com/living-story/4592606-last-week-s-picture-lutheran-chapel-s-name-honours-pioneer/.

Mannel, S.

1996 *Images of Progress 1946-1996: Modern Architecture in Waterloo Region*. Kitchener-Waterloo Art Gallery, ON.

Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT)

n.d. *Wilfrid Laurier University* [plaque]. Accessed online at: www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/plaques/wilfrid-laurier-university.

Pender, T.

2018 *“Martin Luther University College has Officially Arrived.”* The Record, June 24, 2018. Accessed online at: www.therecord.com/news-story/8692057-martin-luther-university-college-has-officially-arrived/.

Region of Waterloo

2015 *Past Doors Open Waterloo Region Sites*. Accessed online at: www.regionofwaterloo.ca/en/exploring-the-region/resources/doors_open_past_sites_-_2015-access.pdf.

University of Waterloo

2009 *Ontario Architectural Style Guide*. Prepared by the Heritage Resources Centre.

Waterloo Public Library

- 1963 *Lutheran Seminary*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/29780/data?n=10>.
- 1957 *Aerial Photo*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/29747/data?n=9>.
- 1911 *First College Building*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/29746/data?n=21>.

Waterloo Region Record

- 2010 *Waterloo Lutheran Seminary Preparing for Another 100 Years*. Accessed online at: www.therecord.com/living-story/2563360-waterloo-lutheran-seminary-preparing-for-another-100-years/.

WILLIAM STREET PUMPING STATIONCity of Waterloo Museum

- n.d. *Heritage Property – Pumping Station*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/heritage_property_pumping_station.pdf.

Goad, C. E.

- 1908 *Waterloo* [Fire Insurance Plan].

Hill, R. G.

- 2009-16 *Moogk, Charles John*. Accessed online at: <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1492>.

Ellis, L.

- 1998 “*Charles G. Moogk: Waterloo's Great Builder and First Civic Engineer*.” Article in *Waterloo Historical Society Annual Report*, Volume 86, 1998.

Parks Canada

- 2009 *The Pumping Station*. Accessed online at: www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=13243.

XCG Consultants Ltd.

- 2016 *William Street and Strange Street Water Supply Systems Class Environmental Assessment, Technical Memorandum No. 2: Cultural, Archeological and Environmental Inventory*. Accessed online at: www.regionofwaterloo.ca/en/aboutTheEnvironment/resources/WaterServices/S2016SeptWilliamStAndStrangStWaterSupplyClassEAAappendixII.pdf.

MARTINS MENNONITE MEETING HOUSE AND CEMETERYBloomfield, E.

- 2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, ON.

City of Waterloo

2017 *City of Waterloo Municipal Heritage Register*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/MHC_property_register_June2017.pdf.

Draper, B.

1999 "The Effect of Revivalism on Worship in the (Old) Mennonite Church of Waterloo Region." *Ontario Mennonite History: The Newsletter of the Mennonite Historical Society of Ontario, Volume XVII, Number 1*.

Fletcher, J.

n.d. *The Martin Mennonite Meeting House: Criteria for its Preservation*. Provided by the City of Waterloo.

Fretz, J. C. & Steiner, S.

1997 "Martin Mennonite Meetinghouse (Waterloo, Ontario, Canada)." *Global Anabaptist Mennonite Encyclopedia Online*. Accessed online at: [http://gameo.org/index.php?title=Martin_Mennonite_Meetinghouse_\(Waterloo,_Ontario,_Canada\)](http://gameo.org/index.php?title=Martin_Mennonite_Meetinghouse_(Waterloo,_Ontario,_Canada)).

Gingerich, D.

2018 *Martin's Mennonite Meeting House and Cemetery Current Use*. Personal Communication, August 2, 2018.

Global Anabaptist Mennonite Encyclopedia Online (GAMEO)

2013 *90-11.20.jpg* [Image]. Accessed online at: <http://gameo.org/images/e/e8/90-11.20.jpg>.

Gray, L.R.

1961 *Martin Mennonite Meeting House (Waterloo, Ont.)* [Image]. *Mennonite Archives of Ontario, Mennonite Archival Image Database, CA MAO 1986-2 5*. Accessed online at: <https://archives.mhsc.ca/martin-mennonite-meetinghouse-waterloo-ont?>.

Region of Waterloo

2014 *Waterloo Region Historic Countryside Tours*. Accessed online at: www.regionofwaterloo.ca/en/Exploring-the-Region/resources/Documents/2014_Historic_Countryside_Tours_pkg.pdf.

Roes, M.

2018 *Mennonite Cemetery Stone Configuration*. Personal Communication, August 20, 2018.

2017 *City of Waterloo Cultural Heritage Landscapes*. Personal Communication, November 3, 2017.

Smart, S.

2011 *A Better Place: Death and Burial in Nineteenth-Century Ontario*. Dundurn Press: Toronto, ON.

WATERLOO MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY

City of Kitchener

- 2014 *City of Kitchener Cultural Heritage Landscapes Data Sheets*. Accessed online at: www.kitchener.ca/en/insidecityhall/resources/PLAN_CHL_Study_Appendix_6_CHL_Data_Sheets.pdf.
- n.d. *A Walk Through Time: A Historical Walking Tour of Kitchener's Mount Hope Cemetery*. *City of Kitchener Cemeteries*. Accessed online at: www.kitchenercemeteries.ca/en/resources/CEM_walkingtour_MountHope.pdf.

City of Waterloo

- 2015 *Mount Hope Cemetery*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/living/mounthopecemetery.asp.

Find a Grave

- 2018 *Mount Hope Cemetery (Kitchener-Waterloo)*. Accessed online at: [www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2130194/mount-hope-cemetery-\(kitchener-waterloo\)](http://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2130194/mount-hope-cemetery-(kitchener-waterloo)).

Region of Waterloo

- 2018 *People Sitting Outside with Mount Hope Cemetery in Background*. Accessed online at: http://row.minisisinc.com/m2a_images/jacob%20gaukel%20stroh/glass%20negs%20jpgs/jgs%20059.jpg.

Schofield, M. C.

- 1855 *Map of the Village of Waterloo and Part of the Town of Berlin Laid out for John Hoffman Esquire by M.C. Schofield*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/2509661/image/1539929?n=1>.

FORESTED HILLS

Bloomfield, E.

- 2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, ON.

City of Waterloo

- 2015a *GeoTime Trail*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/gettingactive/geotimetrail.asp.
- 2015b *Westside Trails*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/gettingactive/westsidetrails.asp.
- 2009 *Appeal to OMB Doug Owen Construction Zoning By-law Amendment Z-05-02 & Draft Plan of Subdivision JOT-04403-Wideman Road*. *Staff Report DS 09-04, January 15, 2009*.

City of Waterloo Museum

- 1999 *Columbia Forest April 1999_-002*. Provided by the City of Waterloo Museum.

Poulin, L.

- 2009 *Towards a Management Plan for the Waterloo Moraine: A Comprehensive Assessment of its Current State within the Region of Waterloo*. Waterloo, ON.

Taylor, E.

2005 *Outing to McNally Property*. Provided by the City of Waterloo.

GRAND RIVER CORRIDORBehr, Sylvia

2005 *A Cultural Heritage Landscape Study of Lexington Cottage: Summer House of Alvin R. & Jean Kaufman*. Provided by Michelle Lee, Heritage Planner, City of Waterloo.

Bloomfield, Elizabeth

2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, ON.

Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS)

2017a *Grand River Designation*. Accessed online at: <http://chrs.ca/the-rivers/grand/>.

2017b *Grand River Fact Sheet*. Accessed online at: <http://chrs.ca/the-rivers/grand/>.

City of Kitchener

2014 *Cultural Heritage Landscapes Data Sheets*. Accessed online at: www.kitchener.ca/en/resourcesGeneral/Documents/DSD_PLAN_CHL_Study_Appendix_6_CHL_Data_Sheets.pdf.

Friesen, Bruno

2009 *Panzer Gunner: A Canadian in the German 7th Panzer Division, 1944-45*. Stackpole Books.

Good, Reginald E.

1998 *“Colonizing a People: Mennonite Settlement in Waterloo Township” In Earth, Water, Air and Fire: Studies in Canadian Ethnohistory*. Waterloo, ON: Wilfrid Laurier University Press.

Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA)

2016 *Photo Contest*. Accessed online at: www.grandriver.ca/en/learn-get-involved/Photo-Contest.aspx.

2014 *The Grand River, A Canadian Heritage River: Canadian Heritage Rivers System Ten Year Monitoring Report*. Accessed online at: www.grandriver.ca/en/our-watershed/resources/Documents/Final-CHRS-10-Year-Monitoring-Report-2004-2014.pdf.

Heritage Resources Centre (HRC)

1989 *The Grand as a Canadian Heritage River*. Accessed online at: www.grandriver.ca/en/our-watershed/resources/Documents/CHRS/CHRS_HRC_OP9.pdf.

James Fryett Architect

2004 *Cultural Heritage Landscape Study, Kaufman Estate, 745 University Avenue East, Lot 66, German Company Tract, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Waterloo, Ontario (Revised October 1, 2004)*. Prepared for Mr. & Mrs. Einwechter and the Region of Waterloo.

McNab, David T.

- 2005 *"Hiding in 'Plane' View: Aboriginal Identities and a Fur-Trade Company Family through Seven Generations."* In *Hidden in Plain Sight: Contributions of Aboriginal Peoples to Canadian Identity and Culture, Volume 1*. University of Toronto Press.

Region of Waterloo.

- n.d. *Historic Countryside Tours: Township of Woolwich Country Lanes*. Accessed online at: https://www.regionofwaterloo.ca/en/exploring-the-region/resources/Documents/2014_Woolwich_Tour_2_Access.pdf

University of Waterloo (UW)

- n.d. *Kaufman, A.R. Fonds*. Accessed online at: <https://uwaterloo.ca/library/special-collections-archives/collections/kaufman-ar-fonds>.

The Walter Bean Grand River Trail

- n.d.a *Christian Snyder's Ford*. Accessed online at: www.walterbeantrail.ca/organization.htm.
- n.d.b *Organization: A Brief History*. Accessed online at: www.walterbeantrail.ca/organization.htm.

Waterloo Public Library (WPL)

- n.d.a *Pine Grove Camp, Grand River* [image]. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/30040/data?n=7>.
- n.d.b *Walter Bean*. Accessed online at: www.wpl.ca/sites/default/files/waterloo_150/bean_walter.pdf.

HERITAGE GREEN & BREWMEISTER'S GREENBloomfield, E.

- 2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, ON.

City of Waterloo

- 2015 *LOOP South Walk Trail Map and Guide, Waterloo, Ontario*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/uptown_loop_south_walk.pdf.
- 2014 *Plaque 8 – Kuntz-Carling Labatt Breweries*. Provided by Michelle Lee, Heritage Planner, City of Waterloo.

Mills, R.

- 2016 *Flash from the Past: What Remains of the Kuntz Brewery Legacy?* Accessed online at: www.therecord.com/living-story/6733379-flash-from-the-past-what-remains-of-the-kuntz-brewery-legacy-/.

Region of Waterloo Archives

- 1854 *Plan of Waterloo as Laid Out by John Hoffman* [LRO 1].

Waterloo Heritage

- 2014 *"Brewmeister Green's Fountain." Foundations, Waterloo Heritage News, December 1, 2014*. Accessed online at: <https://waterlooheritage.com/2014/12/01/brewmeisters-green-fountain/>.

Waterloo Historical Society (WHS)

- 1997 *Kuntz/Carling/Labatt Breweries 1860-1993*. Plaque. Erected by Labatt Breweries of Canada and the Waterloo Historical Society. September 1997.
- 1928 *Sixteenth Annual Report of the Waterloo Historical Society*. Chronicle Press: Waterloo, Ontario.

Waterloo Public Library (WPL)

- 2007 *David Kuntz*. Accessed online at: www.wpl.ca/sites/default/files/waterloo_150/kuntz_david.pdf.
- n.d.a *Kuntz Brewery Fountain, Waterloo, Ontario*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/29625/data?n=6>.
- n.d.b *Kuntz Brewery Park and Fountain, Waterloo, Ontario*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/29626/data?n=10>.
- n.d.c *Ellis Little Papers, John Hoffman Biography*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/3448606/data>.

WATERLOO PARKCity of Waterloo

- 2018 *Committee Presentation Feedback – Waterloo Park Committee. January 10, 2018*. Provided by the City of Waterloo.
- 2017 *Summary Feedback from the City of Waterloo's Neighbourhood Strategy*. Provided by Michelle Lee, Heritage Planner, City of Waterloo.
- 2015 *A History of Waterloo Park*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/scrapbook/scrapbook.aspx?sb=8Endvpatc3gylpBOCSt6ngeQuAleQuAl.
- 2009 *Waterloo Park Master Plan*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/waterloo_park_master_plan.pdf.

City of Waterloo Municipal Heritage Committee

- 2009 *Waterloo Park Master Plan. Letter to Waterloo Park Committee, July 8, 2009*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/Silver_Lake_-_Appendix_A2_cultural_heritage_overview_03.pdf.

Hill, V.

- 2012 *"Black History of Waterloo Region Brought to Life." The Record, October 8, 2012*. Accessed online at: www.therecord.com/living-story/2612883-black-history-of-waterloo-region-brought-to-life/.

Stantec

- 2018 *Silver Lake and Laurel Creek Class EA Addendum, Cultural Heritage Overview. Memo to the City of Waterloo, January 29, 2018*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/Silver_Lake_-_Appendix_A2_cultural_heritage_overview_03.pdf.

Waterloo Public Library (WPL)

- 1917 *Postcard of Victoria Gate Entrance to Waterloo Park*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/30633/data?n=3>.
- 1914 *Postcard of Waterloo Park*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/30742/data>.

- n.d. *Swimmers at Silver Lake, Waterloo Park*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/29900/data>.
- n.d. *Boat on Silver Lake, Waterloo Park*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/31503/data?n=8>.

WESTMOUNT GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB

Bloomfield, E.

- 2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, ON.

City of Kitchener

- 2014 *City of Kitchener Cultural Heritage Landscapes Data Sheets*. Accessed online at: www.kitchener.ca/en/resourcesGeneral/Documents/DSD_PLAN_CHL_Study_Appendix_6_CHL_Data_Sheets.pdf.

City of Waterloo

- 2007 *Edward Seagram*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/government/edward-seagram.asp.

Region of Waterloo Archives

- 1941 *Westmount Golf Course* [John A. Thackeray fonds, JT 1/37/1].

Roes, M.

- 2017 *RL: City of Waterloo Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (personal communication).

Shipley, R., Dubniak, P. & Jonas, K.

- 2010 *Initial Assessment of Potential Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs)*. Provided by Michelle Lee, Heritage Planner, City of Waterloo.

Stanley Thompson Society

- 2017 *Stanley Thompson - The Man*. Accessed online at: www.stanleythompsonociety.com/about-stanley-thompson/the-man.

Waterloo Region Record

- 2014 *Westmount Gets New GM and Clubhouse Overhaul*. Accessed online at: www.therecord.com/sports-story/4946837-westmount-gets-new-gm-and-clubhouse-overhaul/.

Waterloo Trust and Savings Company

- 1942 *Westmount Golf Course*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/30216/image/85018>.

Westmount Golf & Country Club (WGCC)

- 2018 *Our History*. Accessed online at: www.westmountgolf.com/aboutus/history.aspx.

FORMER SNYDER FARMSTEADBloomfield, E.

2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical Society: Kitchener, ON.

Land Registry Office (LRO) #58

n.d. *Lot 63, German Company Tract, Township of Waterloo, Waterloo County, Ontario*. Accessed online at: www.onland.ca.

Little, Ellis

2002 "Snyder's Corner: The History of G.C.T. Lot 63." *Waterloo Historical Society. Volume 90, Pp. 21– 31*.

Murdy, Justine

1994 *A Portrait of Waterloo County Dooryards and their Outbuildings*. Waterloo: University of Waterloo. Accessed at Joseph Schneider Haus, Kitchener, ON.

Roes, M.

2018 *Personal Communication, August 20, 2018*.

Ms. Snyder

2013 *Tour Waterloo the Joseph B. Snyder Way*. Accessed online at: http://twosnydergirls.blogspot.com/2013_10_20_archive.html.

University of Waterloo (UW)

1955 *IM14 [Aerial Image]*. Accessed online at: www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/locations/umd/project/IM14.html.

BRUBACHER HOUSEBloomfield, E.

2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical Society.: Kitchener, ON.

Explore Waterloo Region (EWR)

2018 *City of Waterloo*. Accessed online at: www.explorewaterlooregion.com/region-of-waterloo/city-of-waterloo/.

2009 *Brubacher House Museum Celebrates 30 Years*. Accessed online at: <https://uwaterloo.ca/grebel/news/brubacher-house-museum-celebrates-30-years>.

Urban Strategies Inc., Paradigm Transportation Solutions Ltd. & GSP Group

2009 *University of Waterloo Campus Master Plan Update*. Accessed online at: https://uwaterloo.ca/plant-operations/sites/ca.plant-operations/files/uploads/files/2009_campus_master_plan.pdf.

Waterloo Public Library

n.d. *Brubacher House, Waterloo, Ontario*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/45169/data>.

IRON HORSE TRAILBloomfield, E.

2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, ON.

City of Kitchener

2014 *Cultural Heritage Landscapes Data Sheets*. Accessed online at: www.kitchener.ca/en/resourcesGeneral/Documents/DSD_PLAN_CHL_Study_Appendix_6_CHL_Data_Sheets.pdf.

City of Waterloo

2015 *Iron Horse Trail*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/gettingactive/ironhorsetrail.asp.

n.d. *Heritage Property – Seagram Bonded Warehouse*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/heritage_property_seagram_bonded_warehouse.pdf.

Thompson, C.

2017 *Iron Horse Trail to Get Lights This Fall*. Accessed online at: www.therecord.com/news-story/7357111-iron-horse-trail-to-get-lights-this-fall/.

Miller, William E.

n.d. *Preston and Berlin Street Railway*. Accessed online at: www.trainweb.org/.

REGION OF WATERLOO RAILWAY LINEBloomfield, E.

2006 *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, ON.

City of Waterloo

2015 *Spurline Trail*. Accessed online at: www.waterloo.ca/en/gettingactive/Spurline-Trail.asp.

City of Kitchener

2014 *City of Kitchener Cultural Heritage Landscapes Data Sheets*. Accessed online at: www.kitchener.ca/en/resourcesGeneral/Documents/DSD_PLAN_CHL_Study_Appendix_6_CHL_Data_Sheets.pdf.

Liu, K.

n.d. *The Railway Boom in Waterloo County*. Provided by the City of Waterloo.

McLaughlin, K. & Jaeger, S.

2007 *Waterloo: An Illustrated History 1857-2007*. Waterloo: City of Waterloo.

Mills, D.

2008 *Sir Francis Hincks*. Accessed online at: www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/sir-francis-hincks/.

Parks Canada

2008a *Waterloo Train Station*. Accessed online at: www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=10593&pid=0.

Stauffer, J.R.

1961 "Waterloo County's First Railways," *Waterloo Historical Society, Volume 49*.

Waterloo Central Railway

2017 *Our Railway Branch History: The Waterloo Spur*. Accessed online at: <http://waterloocentralrailway.com/about-us/our-rail-branch/>.

Waterloo Public Library (WPL)

n.d. *Waterloo Train Station (Now/Then)*. Accessed online at: <http://images.ourontario.ca/waterloo/3433847/data?n=1>.