

FINAL REPORT

September 30, 2019

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Prepared for:

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### **Executive Summary**

In October 2018, the City of Kitchener (the City) retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to undertake the *Cultural Heritage Landscape Implementation (CHLI)* – *Additional Research to Determine if the Lower Doon and Homer Watson Park is a Significant Cultural Heritage Landscape* (the project). The Lower Doon area, including Homer Watson Park, was identified as a potential cultural heritage landscape (CHL) by the City in 2014. As the City is embarking on a Neighbourhood Planning Review of the area, determination as a CHL is necessary to identify if conservation measures need to be integrated into the planning framework.

The Project was divided into two phases to align with the ongoing planning review. The first phase included the evaluation of the study area as a CHL as well as any other areas considered to be of interest as CHLs. During the site survey, a total of 299 properties and 15 landscapes, including the study area, were inventoried. Each landscape was considered as a potential CHL. Two of these landscapes, including Homer Watson House and Doon Valley Golf Course, had been previously recognized through various levels of municipal or provincial protection. The remaining landscapes had not been evaluated for cultural heritage value or interest. Inventoried landscapes include:

- Lower Doon Study Area
- Homer Watson Park
- Homer Watson Park (Region)
- Homer Watson House
- Willow Park
- 299 Doon Valley Drive (Conestoga College Campus)
- 500 Doon Valley Drive (Doon Valley Golf Course)
- Old Mill Road Streetscape (from Doon Valley Drive to Mill Park Drive)
- Pinnacle Drive Streetscape
- Gateways including:
  - Intersection of Doon Valley Drive and Old Mill Road
  - Intersection of Mill Park Drive and Huron Road
  - Intersection of Old Mill Road and Mill Park Drive
  - Intersection of Pinnacle Drive and Old Mill Road
  - Intersection of Doon Valley Drive and Conestoga College Boulevard
  - Intersection of Conestoga College Boulevard and Homer Watson Boulevard

Following evaluation, four CHLs were identified. For each CHL, a Statement of Significance was prepared including heritage attributes. In addition, current conservation measures in place were reviewed and recommendations for further



conservation measures were prepared. The following is a summary of this discussion for each of the identified CHLs:

#### Homer Watson Park

- Designate the park under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in consultation with City stakeholders
- Prepare a comprehensive CP that incorporates appropriate park/open space management strategies

#### Homer Watson House

- Update current Designating Bylaw to reflect the OHT Statement of Significance
- Prepare a comprehensive CP in accordance with OHT requirements that, among conservation strategies, clearly articulates stewardship activities needed for the property and speaks to funding available as an OHT easement site
- Homer Watson Viewscapes
  - Additional research should be completed, in collaboration with the Homer Watson House and Art Gallery, to place the works of Homer Watson in the local landscape

#### Willowlake Park

- Designate the park, including both north and south portion, under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in consultation with City stakeholders
- Prepare a comprehensive CP that incorporates appropriate park/open space management strategies

#### Doon Valley Golf Course

- Designate the property under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in consultation with City stakeholders
- Prepare a comprehensive CP that incorporates appropriate recreation activities

#### Homer Watson Viewscapes

 Additional research should be completed, in collaboration with the Homer Watson House and Art Gallery, to place the works of Homer Watson in the local landscape



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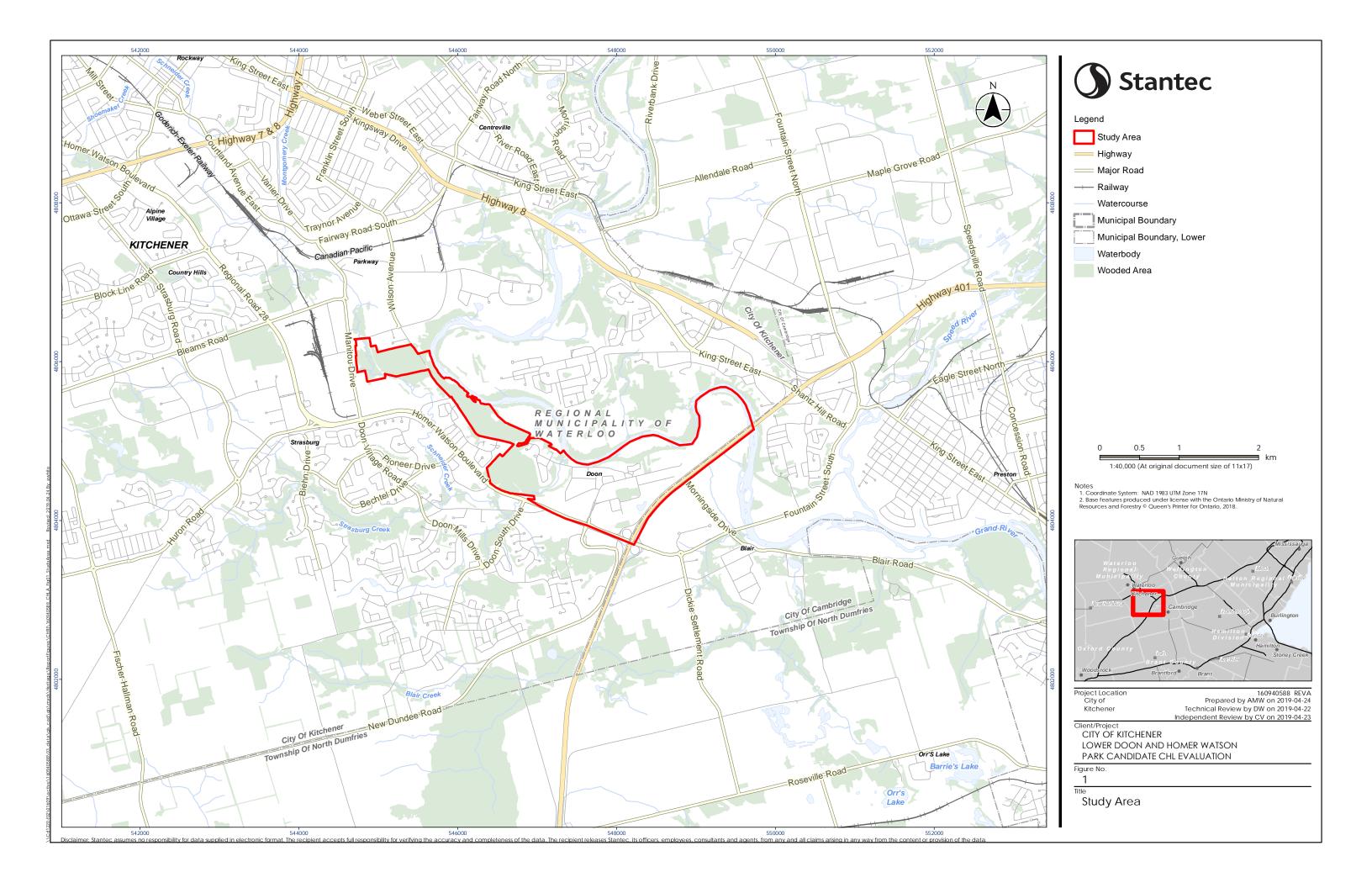
### 1.0 Study Purpose

In October 2018, the City of Kitchener (the City) retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to undertake the *Cultural Heritage Landscape Implementation (CHLI)* – *Additional Research to Determine if Lower Doon and Homer Watson Park is a Significant Cultural Heritage Landscape* (the project). The City, under the framework established by the Region of Waterloo (the Region), has been an early adopter of strategies to identify and protect its significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs). This work culminated in the City's 2014 *Cultural Heritage Landscapes Study* (the CHL Study) which identified 55 landscapes that are important parts of Kitchener's urban, rural, industrial, and recreational history.

The CHL Study identified four areas where further research was required to determine if they warrant identification as separate CHLs (City of Kitchener 2014). Referred to as a Candidate CHL, the Lower Doon area, including Homer Watson Park, was identified as one such area (Figure 1). As the City is embarking on a Neighbourhood Planning Review of the area, determination as a CHL is necessary to identify if conservation measures need to be integrated into the planning framework. The Neighbourhood Planning Review informed the study area boundaries for this report as depicted in Figure 1.

The project was divided into two phases to align with the ongoing planning review. The first phase included the evaluation of the study area as a CHL as well as any other areas considered to be of interest as CHLs. The evaluation determined that the study area did not satisfy criteria as a CHL. However, during the course of the project, Stantec identified additional potential CHLs that required consideration. As such, the scope of work was adjusted and part of the second phase of the project initiated. This included a statement of cultural heritage value or interest for each CHL, an overview of current land-uses, and appropriate conservation measures applicable to the CHLs identified.





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### 2.0 Methodology

### 2.1 Defining Cultural Heritage Landscapes

The approach to defining CHLs was based on guidance provided in the City's CHL Study. Informed by the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS), a CHL is:

A geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. (PPS 2014)

To further understand CHLs, three types were identified by the City based on provincial and international guidelines. These types include:

**Designed Cultural Landscapes**: These are areas or regions created by human design and can include gardens, parklands, and may include religious or other monumental buildings and man-made elements.

**Evolved Cultural Landscapes**: These result from social, economic, administrative, and/or religious sites which have evolved to their present form in a manner responsive to and as a result of their natural environment. These fall into two separate sub-groups:

A relict or fossil landscape - one which ceased to evolve or change at some point in the past while leaving its distinguishing features still visible.

A continuing landscape - one which actively retains its social role but which is associated with traditional life or practices. While the evolutionary process is active and continuing, a significant part of the evidence of its evolution is retained.

**Associative Cultural Landscapes**: These sites have powerful religious, artistic, or cultural associations with nature. Material cultural evidence may be absent.

(City of Kitchener 2014)



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While most landscapes fall into one or more of the above categories, what distinguishes a CHL from a cultural landscape is the identification of cultural heritage value or interest. Every park, public space, and trail has some cultural aspect to it whether as a public gathering place or simply a designed landscape; where a CHL may be defined is when that space also has value for its heritage importance.

#### 2.2 Policy Framework

#### 2.2.1 Provincial

#### **Ontario Heritage Act**

The *Ontario Heritage Act* was established to administer the conservation, protection and preservation of heritage resources in Ontario. There are two mechanisms with which the *Ontario Heritage Act* recognizes heritage resources as it pertains to the current project. First, the *Ontario Heritage Act* gives municipalities the authority to register, or list, properties of cultural heritage value or interest under Section 27. A listed property holds status as a place of significance but is not yet designated. Generally, where change is proposed within or adjacent to a listed property consideration must be given to the cultural heritage value or interest of the property. Where demolition is proposed, the municipality has 60 days to determine the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and propose designation. Where designation is not proposed within 60 days, the demolition request may be approved.

The second mechanism included in the *Ontario Heritage Act* relevant to this study includes designation. This includes individual properties under Part IV and groupings of properties, or a district, under Part V. Both serve similar purposes to protect the cultural heritage value or interest associated with a property or properties. Designation requires public notice, a detailed statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property(ies), and a description of heritage attributes. Where a change is proposed to a designated property or district, consideration must be given to the effects on the identified heritage attributes. This is typically contained within a Heritage Impact Assessment or Statement (HIA or HIS).

#### **Provincial Policy Statement**

The PPS was updated in 2014 and is intended to provide policy direction for land use planning and development with regard to matters of provincial interest. Cultural heritage is one of a many interests contained within the PPS. Section 2.6.1 of the PPS states that "significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved".



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Under the PPS definition, conserved means:

The identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained under the Ontario Heritage Act. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments.

Under the PPS definition, significant means:

In regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people.

The PPS also states in Section 2.6.3 that:

Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

#### 2.2.2 Regional

The Region of Waterloo Official Plan addresses cultural heritage in relation to livability in Waterloo Region. As one of its key objectives it lists, "Support the conservation of cultural heritage resources". Section 3.G addresses this commitment more specifically, stating:

Cultural heritage resources are the inheritance of natural and cultural assets that give people a sense of place, community and personal identity. Continuity with the past promotes creativity and cultural diversity. The region has a rich and diverse heritage, including distinctive cultures, traditions, festivals, artisans and craftspeople, landmarks, landscapes, properties, structures, burial sites, cemeteries, natural features and archaeological resources. These resources provide an important means of defining and confirming a regional identity, enhancing the quality of life of the community, supporting social development and promoting economic prosperity. The Region is committed to the conservation of its cultural heritage. This responsibility is shared with the Federal and Provincial governments, Area Municipalities, other government agencies, the private sector, property owners and the community.



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With regard to CHLs specifically, the Region committed to development of the *Regional Implementation Guideline for Cultural Heritage Landscape Conservation* (the Regional Implementation Guidelines). In Sections 3.G.5 through 3.G.7, it states:

The Region will prepare and update a Regional Implementation Guideline for Cultural Heritage Landscape Conservation. This guideline will outline the framework for identifying Cultural Heritage Landscapes, including Cultural Heritage Landscapes of Regional interest, and for documenting each individual landscape through a Cultural Heritage Conservation Landscape Plan that includes...

- (a) a statement of significance;
- (b) a listing of the cultural heritage resources and attributes being conserved within the Cultural Heritage Landscape through the use of existing planning tools, such as Heritage Act designations, listings on the Municipal Register, official plan policies, secondary plans and zoning bylaws; and
- (c) recommendations for additional conservation measures.

Area Municipalities will designate Cultural Heritage Landscapes in their official plans and establish associated policies to conserve these areas. The purpose of this designation is to conserve groupings of cultural heritage resources that together have greater heritage significance than their constituent elements or parts.

The Region will assist Area Municipalities with the preparation of Cultural Heritage Landscape Conservation Plans for Cultural Heritage Landscapes of Regional interest.

#### 2.2.3 Municipal

The City's Official Plan provides a framework for conservation of cultural heritage resources that builds upon what is established at the provincial and regional levels. Generally, as stated in the preamble, the City recognizes that:

Cultural heritage resources are built or natural features which may have design or physical value, associative or historic value and/or contextual value. Cultural heritage resources may include properties, structures, buildings, rivers, roads, communication corridors and sites or areas including streetscapes, landscapes, cemeteries and burial places.



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The City's cultural heritage resources provide a link to the past and are an expression of the city's culture and history. They contribute in a very significant way to the city's identity and unique character. While Kitchener's cultural heritage resources are important from a historical and cultural perspective, they are also of social, economic, environmental and educational value. They help to instill civic pride, foster a sense of community, contribute to tourism and stimulate the building renovation industry.

In relation to CHLs specifically, the City is committed to working collaboratively with the Region and Municipal Heritage Committee to identify, inventory, and list CHLs. It is further committed to conservation of these important resources as described in Section 12.C.1.19:

In addition to listing and designating properties under the Ontario Heritage Act, the City may use and adopt further measures to encourage the protection, maintenance and conservation of the city's cultural heritage resources including built heritage and significant cultural heritage landscapes and implement Cultural Heritage Resource Conservation Measures Policies in this Plan. These may include, but are not limited to covenants and easements pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act; by-laws and agreements pursuant to the Planning Act (Zoning Bylaw, demolition control, site plan control, community improvement provisions, provisions in a subdivision agreement); and by-laws and agreements pursuant to the Municipal Act (Property Standards Bylaw, tree by-law, sign by-law).

The City's Official Plan requires completion of HIAs and Heritage Conservation Plans (HCPs) where a proposed change has the potential to impact a cultural heritage resource, including buildings and CHLs (Section 12.C.1.23). The City is also committed to leading by example as explained in Section 12.C.1.43-44 below:

The City will lead the community by example in the management and care of City owned cultural heritage resources by following good conservation practice consistent with the Parks Canada Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. In the event that the ownership status of the City-owned significant cultural heritage resource changes, the City will designate and/or enter into an easement agreement with the new owner or lessee to ensure that the continuous care of, and where appropriate, community access to these resources is maintained.

The City will conserve and consider designation under the Ontario Heritage Act for all City-owned cultural heritage resources and prepare strategies and plans for their care, management and stewardship.



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#### 2.3 Inventory Framework

# 2.3.1 Regional Implementation Guideline for Cultural Heritage Landscape Conservation

In 2013, the Region endorsed the Regional Implementation Guidelines which established a framework for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of candidate and identified CHLs in Waterloo Region. This document was updated in May 2018. The intent of the Regional Implementation Guideline was to provide a reference guide to address 2009 Regional Official Plan (ROP) requirements related to CHLs for applicants, municipal heritage advisory committees, and municipal staff. Furthermore, the Region wanted CHLs to be addressed early in the land use and infrastructure process in a consistent and comprehensive way.

The Regional Implementation Guidelines provided the process upon which the identification and evaluation of the Lower Doon and Homer Watson Park study area was based. The conservation process chart presented below outlines the process (Plate 1). For the purposes of this report, the City completed Step 1 (Identification of Candidate CHL). Stantec has completed Steps 2 through 4 (Inventory and Mapping, Evaluation of Significance, and Identification).



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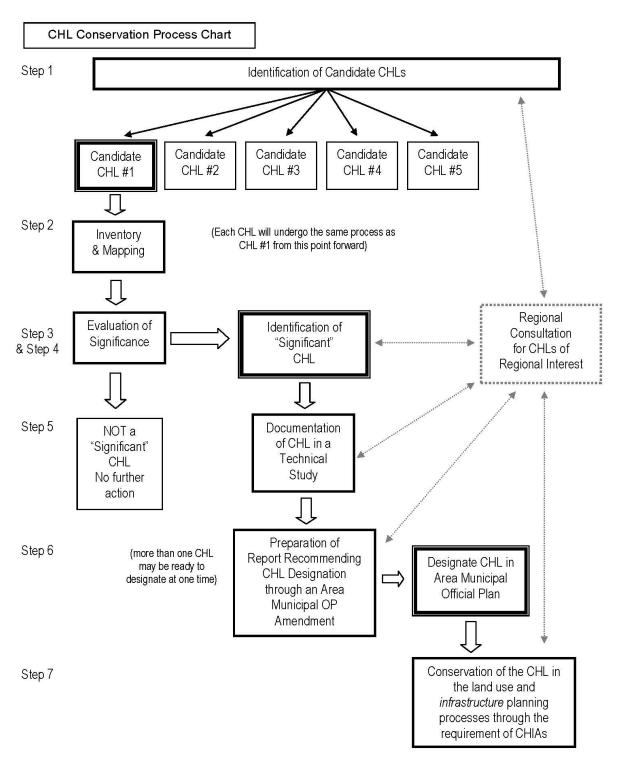


Plate 1: CHL Conservation Process Chart (Region of Waterloo 2018)



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#### 2.3.2 City of Kitchener's Cultural Heritage Landscape Study

In conjunction with the Region's work in CHL identification, the City undertook a Citywide inventory of Candidate CHLs in 2013 and 2014. The resulting CHL Study has provided the framework upon which this report is based. The CHL Study is largely based on satisfying the process described in the Regional Implementation Guidelines as discussed in Section 2.2.1, although it is also further informed by the local context and community input. Using a customized identification and evaluation process, the City inventoried cultural heritage resources in the form of CHLs.

The process outlined in the CHL Study was followed to achieve comparable results. While the City continues to work with the inventory contained within the CHL Study to further define CHLs and identify means to conserve these, this Project was tasked with providing additional analysis of an area that the CHL Study identified to determine if identification as a CHL is warranted. As such, the methodology provided in the CHL Study was followed.

The CHL Study identified nine types of CHLs within the City. Stantec used this typology to look at the study area and identify characteristics which may align with these types of CHLs as well as potential CHLs that may be present within the study area.

These type of CHLs included:

- Residential Neighbourhoods
- Parks, Natural Areas, and Other Public/Private Open Space
- Transportation Corridors and Streetscapes
- Institutional Landscapes
- Commercial, Industrial, and Retail Landscapes
- Agricultural Landscapes
- Large Lot Residential/Estate Landscapes
- Cemeteries
- Grand River Valley Landscapes

(City of Kitchener 2014)

To inform this process, a property based building inventory was completed (Appendix A). This provided the framework upon which an evaluation of study area was complete



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and informed the identification of CHLs. An evaluation of the identified CHLs is contained in Appendix B along with identification of applicable categories. Each CHL was categorized according to the CHL Study categories. No additional types of categories were identified.

#### 2.4 Evaluation Criteria

As discussed in Section 2.1, the criteria for identifying a CHL is layered. The Region has adopted a three-pronged approach that the City incorporated into its CHL Study. The criteria include cultural heritage value or interest, historical integrity, and community value. Depicted in the Regional Implementation Guidelines and presented in Plate 2 below, this approach requires that a CHL meet at least one component of each criteria. The City's CHL Study summarized these criteria in Appendix 1. These have been provided in Appendix C and are discussed further in Sections 2.4.1 through 2.4.3.



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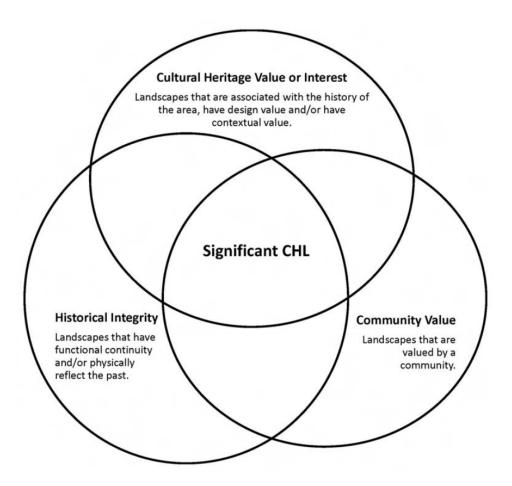


Plate 2: The Region of Waterloo's Regional Implementation Guideline Significance Criteria (Region of Waterloo 2018)



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#### 2.4.1 Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are defined by *Ontario Regulation 9/06* (Government of Ontario 2006). If a landscape meets one or more of the below criteria, then it may be considered for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. In order to identify cultural heritage value or interest at least one of the following criteria must be met:

- 1. The property has design value or physical value because it:
  - i. is a rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method
  - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
  - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement
- 2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:
  - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community
  - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture
  - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community
- 3. The property has contextual value because it:
  - i. is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area
  - ii. is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings
  - iii. is a landmark

(Government of Ontario 2006)



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The Region developed its own criteria based on *Ontario Regulation 9/06* and intended specifically for landscapes. This understanding of the provincial regulation informed the evaluation contained within this report. These criteria are presented below:

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

(Region of Waterloo 2018)

#### 2.4.2 Historical Integrity

Historical integrity speaks to an understanding of the landscape within its historic context. The historical integrity of a place is a measurement of how well an area reflects the landscape of the past. It looks at the functional continuity of a place over time. In the Regional Implementation Guidelines criteria were developed to measure the integrity of a landscape which focuses on use, relationships, views, circulation networks, boundaries, and other ways of understanding the landscape in an historic context. In order to identify historical integrity, at least one of the following criteria must be met:



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- Land use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).
- Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.
- Built Elements: The 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: The 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: The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.
- Views: The 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.

(Region of Waterloo 2018)

#### 2.4.3 Community Value

Community value in the context of identification of CHLs seeks to identify where a landscape is valued by a community for its heritage value. This value looks to the physical landscape for indications that the area is valued by community members. Including criteria such as landmark status, cultural traditions, and local history, identification of community value is an important part in determining the presence of a CHL. Similar to historical integrity, the Region defined criteria to measure the value a community places on a landscape within the Regional Implementation Guidelines. In order to identify historical integrity, at least one of the following criteria must be met:



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- Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.
- Landmark: The area is widely recognized as a landmark.
- Pride and Stewardship: The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).
- Commemoration: The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.
- Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.
- Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions.
- Quality of Life: Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.
- Local History: The place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.
- Visual Depiction: The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).
- Genius Loci: People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.
- Community Image: The area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).
- Tourism: The area is promoted as a tourist destination.
- Planning: The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.

(Region of Waterloo 2018)

#### 2.5 Conservation Measures

The Regional Implementation Guidelines provide a series of conservation measures that should be considered when determining the appropriate level of protection for a CHL. There are a wide variety of approaches available and application should be based on the type of CHL identified, measures already in place, and what is considered a feasible approach to the area. Of crucial importance in implementing measures to conserve heritage resources, whether landscapes, properties, or buildings, is feasibility.



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For example, restricting any demolition on the property when a building represents a significant safety hazard is not feasible. A different approach may consider controlled removal of the structurally compromised unit while retaining what could be fixed. To achieve effective conservation, the Region suggests the following planning and financial tools:

- Protection of individual properties under the Ontario Heritage Act through designation or conservation easements
- Protection of a specific areas within the CHL as Heritage Conservation Districts (HCD) under the Ontario Heritage Act and through related HCD policies, guidelines, studies and plans
- Listing of individual or groupings of non-designated property(ies) on the Municipal Heritage Register
- Official Plan policies (i.e. settlement boundaries, land designations)
- Secondary or Community Plans
- Community Improvement Plans
- Area design guidelines
- Corridor management plans or scenic corridor designations
- Park management plans
- Height, massing and setback restrictions that maintain the character of an area, implemented through zoning and/or site plan control
- Demolition control
- Subdivision development agreements
- Stewardship activities
- Financial incentives for OHA designated properties or within Community Improvement Plan areas
- Public education and heritage resource interpretation, etc.

(Region of Waterloo 2018)

Where a CHL was identified, the applicability of each conservation measure is discussed further in Section 6.



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#### 3.0 Historical Overview

#### 3.1 Indigenous History

The Grand River and the Grand River Watershed have been inhabited for 11,000 years and over 800 archaeological sites are recorded within the Grand River watershed (Canadian Heritage Rivers System [CHRS] 2017). When Europeans explored the Grand River in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, it was inhabited by the Neutral People. In 1626, the French Recollect Father Daillon traveled the length of the Grand River and reported 28 Neutral Villages in the area (Harper 1950: 10-11 and White 1978: 410).

The late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century Indigenous history of southern Ontario and the Grand River Watershed was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking communities by the New York State Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) and the arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario. This is the period where the Mississauga's (Anishinaabe) moved into southern Ontario and the Great Lakes watersheds.

In 1784, the study area was granted as part of Block Two of the Haldimand Tract. This tract of land was granted by Governor Haldimand to members of the Six Nations who had remained loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution. The tract of land extended six miles wide on each side of the Grand River. The land was first surveyed in 1791 by Augustus Jones. In 1798, Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea), who had power of attorney for the Six Nations, began to sell portions of the tract (Bricker 1935: 82).

The City of Kitchener and study area are within the traditional land of the Anishinaabe, Haudenosaunee (Iroquois and Six Nations), and Neutral peoples (Conestoga College and Laurier Students Public Interest Research Group nd).

### 3.2 Waterloo Township

Block 2, containing 94,012 acres, which also contains the study area, was sold in 1798 to Richard Beasley, James Wilson, and John Baptiste Rosseau. The price paid for the transaction was £8,887. In 1800, Richard Beasley sold 3,600 acres of land on the west bank of the Grand River, including land within the study area, to John Bean (also spelled Biehn). This area became known as "Biehns Unnumbered Tract". Land in the eastern part of the study area was surveyed by Richard Cockrell and was part of "Beasley's Old Survey" (Bricker 1935: 82).

Shortly after the survey in 1805, German Mennonites from Pennsylvania began to migrate to Block 2, which, in 1816, would be renamed to Waterloo Township of the



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District of Gore. By July of 1805, nearly 35 families or single men owned land in Waterloo (Dahms 1991:38). Mennonite settlement of the area continued steadily as the pioneer families of Pennsylvania accounted for 70% of Waterloo Township's population and owned 87% of the land as of 1831 (Bloomfield 2006:34).

After the initial wave of Pennsylvania settlement, other groups entered Waterloo Township, which, by 1842, was a part of the District of Wellington. The area attracted German-speaking Catholics who emigrated from European regions, such as Alsace in France and Baden in Germany, between the late 1820s and the early 1850s. This group mainly settled in the northeast of the township, an area that would be referred to as "Rotenburg" or "Little Germany" by the 1830s (Bloomfield 2006:35). During this same time, immigrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland settled along the eastern and southern edges of the township, where the study area is located. These English-speaking settlers provided help to many Mennonite people when dealing with matters related to government and local administration with other townships (Bloomfield 2006:36).

In 1851, Waterloo Township had a population of 8,871, making it the most settled township in Waterloo County at the time (Hayes 1997:16). Settlement of the township continued to grow into the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the introduction of multiple railways. In 1856, the Grand Trunk Railway built the first railway in the township, which provided a route to Toronto. The presence of the railway accelerated industrial development throughout the township, especially at the village of Berlin located northeast of the study area, which had become the industrial centre of the township and county.

### 3.3 Lower Doon 19th Century Development

The development of Doon began in 1834 when Adam Ferrie Junior purchased 300 acres of land in the study area to build an ambitious milling operation, he named Doon Mills. He selected the name because the area reminded him of Logh Done, a river and lake in Scotland (Homer Watson House and Gallery ND). Adam Ferrie Junior was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1813. His father, Adam Ferrie Senior, was a successful merchant and in 1824 he established an importing and general merchandise business in Montreal. In 1829, the Ferrie family, including Adam Junior moved to Canada to attend more closely to their business. Once in Canada, they expanded the family business into the Hamilton and Waterloo area, opening stores in Brantford, Dundas, Nelson, Preston, and Waterloo before deciding to purchase the land in the study area to open a mill (Burley ND). By 1851, the population of Doon was 452 and the economic prosperity of the community was heavily entwined with the milling operations (Homer Watson House and Gallery ND). Mapping from 1861 shows the road layout of Doon, the mill complex, and Ferrie's extensive landholdings in the area (Figure 2).



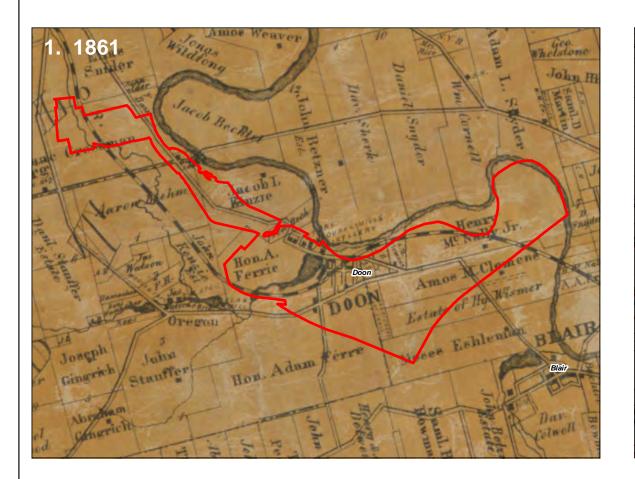
Historical Overview September 30, 2019

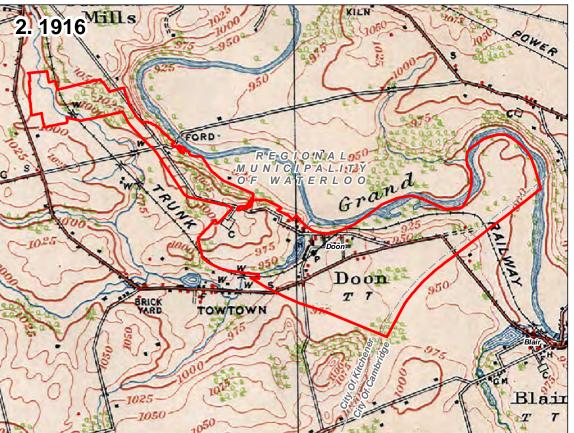
### 3.4 Lower Doon 20<sup>th</sup> Century Development

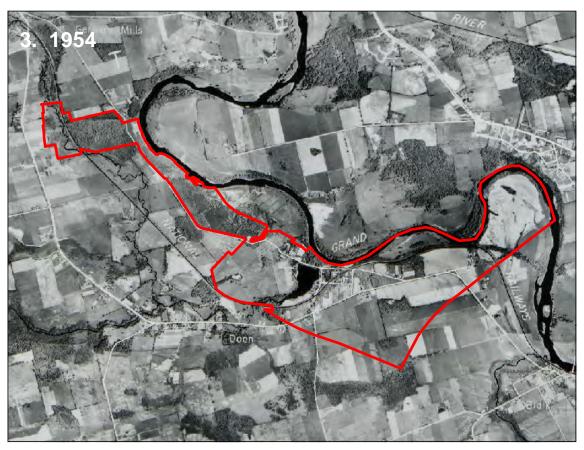
Through the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the community of Doon remained rural and agricultural. Topographic mapping from 1916 shows the community clustered around present-day Pinnacle Drive, Drummond Drive, Sydenham Street, Amherst Street, and Durham Street. The Grand Trunk Railway (GTR) ran through the town and the GTR had a train station in Doon (Figure 2). By 1936, according to topographic mapping, the train station was closed (Department of Defence 1936). Aerial photography from 1954 shows that the study area retained a primarily rural and agricultural composition (Figure 2).

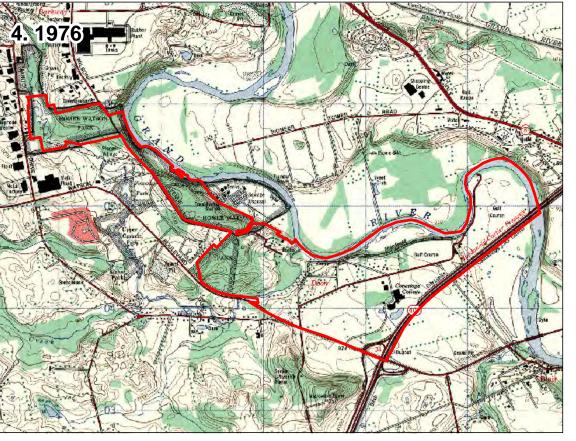
In 1966, Homer Watson Boulevard was constructed south of the study area separating the Village of Doon into Lower Doon (the study area) and Upper Doon (Hill 1986). By 1968, the railway tracks within Doon were abandoned, and new residential construction was beginning on the west side of Willowlake. In 1968, Doon was annexed into the growing City of Kitchener (Murray 2014). Mapping from 1976 shows Conestoga College, Doon Valley Golf Course, and Homer Watson Park present, and the former millpond Willowlake drained. The major residential subdivisions in the study area had not yet been built (Figure 2).













Study Area (approximate)



Maps Not to Scale

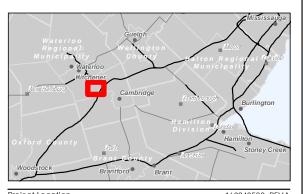
Sources

1. Tremaine, George R. 1861. Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West. Toronto: George R. and G.M. Treamaine.

2. Department of Militia and Defence. 1916. Topographic Map, Ontario, Galt Sheet.

3. Huntling Survey Corporation Limited. 1954. Air Photos of Southern Ontario.

4. Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources. 1976. Kifchener-Breslau, Waterloo Regional Municipality, Ontario. Ottawa: Canada Map Office.



Project Location City of Kitchener

160940588 REVA Prepared by AMW on 2019-04-24 Technical Review by DW on 2019-04-22 Independent Review by CV on 2019-04-23

Client/Project
CITY OF KITCHENER

Lower Doon and Homer Watson Park Candidate CHL Evaluation

Historic Maps

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#### 3.5 Previously Identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes

The following CHLs were identified by the City of Kitchener during the CHL Study dated December 2014.

#### 3.5.1 Mill Park Drive (L-RD-7)

Mill Park Drive follows the route of an early pioneer road which connected Berlin, Blair, Galt, and Paris. The road closely follows the topography of the area, its elevation rising and falling. Bordered in parts by the woodlands of Homer Watson Park, the road retains a link to its history as a pioneer road by evoking the dense forests that would have been a familiar sight to early settlers. The Doon Presbyterian Church and the Biehn-Kinzie Cemeteries front Mill Park Drive, suggesting it was formerly a significant thoroughfare in the community (City of Kitchener 2014).

#### 3.5.2 Doon Presbyterian Church (L-CE-3)

Efforts to organize a Presbyterian congregation in Doon date to July 1853 when a public worship was held in the community. Two days later, a committee to raise money to build a church in the community was formed (Cleghorn 1954). The Doon Presbyterian Church was built in 1854 on land donated by Robert Ferrie. The church is closely associated with the adjacent Biehn-Kinzie Family Cemeteries (City of Kitchener 2014). The church is a Gothic Revival structure with a central tower and brick exterior (Ontario Heritage Trust ND).

#### 3.5.3 Homer Watson House (L-RES-1)

Homer Watson was born in Doon, Ontario in 1855. He was the son of Ransford Watson and Susannah Moore. Homer's father was a woolen mill owner of Scottish descent. The young Homer showed an early interest in drawing (Globe and Mail 1936). His artwork showed promise and in 1875 he left Doon to study art in Toronto. Although Watson did not formally study art, he associated closely with prominent artists in Canada and in 1878 he exhibited his work with the Ontario Society of Artists and became a member (City of Kitchener 2014).

His stature as an artist was greatly increased in 1880 when his painting "The Pioneer Mill" was purchased by Governor General Lorne and his wife Louise for the private collection of Queen Victoria (Globe and Mail 1936). Watson's success and increasing financial stability allowed him to marry Roxanna Bechtel in 1881 (Bernhardt 1955). In 1887, at the behest of Oscar Wilde and Marquess Lorne, Watson and his wife traveled to England. In Europe he worked on dry point etching and other artistic skills as well as displaying his artwork at London's Royal Academy (City of Kitchener 2014 and Bernhardt 1955). Watson returned to Canada in 1890 (City of Kitchener 2014). In 1908,



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he was elected president of the Canadian Art Club. During the First World War he was commissioned by the government to paint a series of works about the conflict (Globe and Mail 1936). These paintings are now in the collection of the Canadian War Museum. In 1918, Roxanna died, and Watson became increasingly spiritual, and is said to have participated in a séance with William Lyon Mackenzie King (Kay 1975). Watson painted up until the last days of his life and died in 1936 at the age of 80 (Globe and Mail 1936).

Watson was primarily a landscape painter, and many of his paintings were inspired by the landscapes surrounding his house in Doon. Watson advised young artists who came to him for advice to reject modernism and abstraction and "paint what you see... if it's a tree you're painting, then make it look like a tree" (Bernhardt 1955). Watson did not just paint landscapes but cherished the natural landscapes and forest of Waterloo County and actively promoted their conservation. As early as 1913, he was involved in efforts to conserve Waterloo County's remaining forested lands (Kay 1975).

The present-day Homer Watson residence was built on part of the Doon Mill property owned by Adam Ferrie Junior, the founder of Doon. In 1834, Ferrie began construction of the residence in a Gothic style. In 1873, the Ferrie estate sold the house to Jane Ewing, who then sold the house to Henry Drake (Homer Watson Gallery and Museum 2015). Homer Watson moved into the residence in 1881 and initially rented the third floor. His increasing success in Canada and abroad allowed him to buy the entire house and 2.75-acre lot in 1883.

In 1893, Watson added a buff brick addition to the residence. The addition was used as Watson's studio (City of Kitchener 2014). In 1906, he added a porch and a gallery to display his art to patrons. Clerestory windows allowed natural light to enter the room while maximizing wall space to hang art (Homer Watson Gallery and Museum 2016). In 1918, after the death of Watson's wife, his sister Phoebe moved in with Homer to manage household affairs (Bernhardt 1955). Phoebe was also a painter and her hand painted china was collected throughout Canada. Phoebe would remain at the house after the death of her brother in 1936 until her own death in 1947 (Homer Watson Gallery and Museum 2015).

In 1948, the Doon School of Fine Arts opened at the Watson residence, directed by Ross Hamilton of Kitchener. Students came from throughout the United States and Canada, often taking summer courses. Many students stayed at The Red Lion Inn in Doon. The Watson house was redecorated while retaining the Victorian atmosphere of the house. Initial instructors included F.H. Varley, an original member of the Group of Seven (McCarthy 1948). The Doon School of Fine Arts operated at the Watson residence until 1966. In 1981, the City purchased the house for public use and is



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currently occupied by the Homer Watson House and Gallery (Homer Watson House and Gallery 2015).

#### 3.5.4 Doon Valley Golf Course (L-OPS-7)

Doon Valley Golf Course was opened in the mid-1950s by Arnold Elmsie (City of Kitchener 2014). Aerial photography from 1955 shows the area as agricultural land or undeveloped and aerial photography from 1963 shows the golf course. The 6,200-yard golf course was built on the flood plain of the Grand River by the architect C.E. Robinson, a student of Stanley Thompson (City of Kitchener 2014).

### 3.6 Additional Potential Cultural Landscapes

The following additional potential CHLs were identified within the study area by Stantec based on a combination of historical research and site visits. These potential CHLs had not been previously evaluated

#### 3.6.1 Conestoga College

Conestoga College was founded in 1967 as part of a provincial push to expand educational opportunities for high school graduates and other adults. The postwar baby boom placed a massive strain on Ontario's educational facilities and by the mid-1960s the baby boom generation was starting to graduate high school *en masse* (Globe and Mail 1970). The province responded by creating a system of 20 colleges by 1967, including Conestoga College. The Toronto based architectural firm Marani, Rounthwaite, and Dick won the contract to develop the master plan for Conestoga College and Sheridan College (Globe and Mail 1967).

Classes at Conestoga College began in 1968 with portable classrooms and one spartan permanent building with concrete block walls painted white. Most of the student body consisted of recent high school graduates taking courses in business, applied arts, and early childhood education. The college also tailored classes to the local industries of Kitchener-Waterloo, including courses for wood product technicians, to cater to the region's furniture industry (Munro 1969). The total student body size in 1968 was 188 students in 17 programs (Conestoga College 2017).

The range of programs offered at Conestoga College expanded, including the addition of a nursing school in 1973 and childcare centre in 1974. Construction of new facilities included the recreation centre in 1980 (Conestoga College 2017).



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#### 3.6.2 Homer Watson Park

Homer Watson was known for his love of nature, especially trees, and often roamed the woods adjacent to his house, then known as "Cressman's Woods". In 1913, the land went up for auction and Watson feared the forest would be cutdown. Watson and a group of concerned citizens formed "Waterloo County Grand River Park Limited" and purchased the land to preserve it as a forested park (Homer Watson House and Gallery ND). The park was maintained through sustaining memberships and the cutting of dead and dying trees by an experienced woodsman. In 1943, as the founding members of the organization began to pass away, the remaining shareholders proposed donating the land to the City. A liquidator was appointed, and the property was transferred to the City and renamed Homer Watson Memorial Park (Waterloo Historical Society 1944). The park includes 5.8 kilometres of hiking trails in a forest consisting of mostly maple and beech (Ontario Trails 2018).

#### 3.6.3 Doon Mills and Willowlake

The Doon Mills were built in 1839 when Adam Ferrie Junior built a hewn rubble dam to create a mill pond on Schneider Creek. Ferrie also constructed a grist-mill, sawmill, distillery, tavern, granary, cooperage, and dwellings for workers on the property. The dam was not stable and burst the following year, draining the millpond in just ten minutes and damaging some of the brand-new buildings. Undeterred, Ferrie rebuilt the complex at considerable expense. Although Adam excelled at developing personal relationships with his customers, he was not particularly interested in the accounting and record keeping aspect of business ownership. The ledgers were haphazardly maintained, and Adam's brother and business partner Robert had a difficult time balancing the books (Burley ND).

The problems at the mill were compounded by Adam's failing health and contraction of tuberculosis. In 1847, Adam changed his will to leave Doon Mills to his wife and children because he feared his father and brother would not tend to their welfare. This act deeply angered Robert and the rest of the family who had invested considerable money and time in the operation. The conflict was resolved when their mother arrived in 1848 to negotiate a settlement (Burley ND). In 1848, Adam sold the property to his brother Robert Ferrie for £400 on the condition that Adam's family would receive an annuity after his death. Their father also believed Robert would be better suited to run the mill. Robert was a prominent member of the community and a member of parliament, but the mill never became profitable. Adam remained deeply upset at his family and died in 1848 at the age of 36. Following the death of Robert in 1860 the mill's mortgage was foreclosed on (Homer Watson House and Gallery ND).



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From 1860 to 1893, the mill changed hands several times before being sold to Jacob Cluthe in 1893. Cluthe modernized the dam and buildings, but a fire destroyed much of the mill in 1898. The mill was rebuilt and used as a cider and glue factory. Successive fires in 1921 and 1922 ruined the mill beyond repair. Most of the mill collapsed in the 1960s, but part of the exterior walls remains (Homer Watson House and Gallery ND).

Recreational use of the Doon Mill Pond began when the Cluthe family opened a resort at the mill pond called Willowlake. The Cluthe family also operated a poultry farm in the area. Sand was deposited around the lake to create a beach. Starting in the 1920s, Lawrence and Bertha Cluthe allowed visitors to swim and skate on the pond and they opened concession stands and built a diving board and cottages. During a 1968 rainstorm, the dam on Schneider Creek that maintained the depth of Willowlake was washed away and not rebuilt. Today, the former Willowlake is part of the City owned Willowlake Park (Fear 2010).



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### 4.0 Landscape Inventory

#### 4.1 Approach

A pedestrian survey of a portion of the study area was completed by Laura Walter, a Cultural Heritage Specialist with Stantec, on November 1, 2018. Windshield and pedestrian surveys were conducted by Laura Walter and Frank Smith, also a Cultural Heritage Specialist with Stantec, on Wednesday November 21, 2018. A third windshield survey was conducted on Friday November 23, 2018 by Frank Smith and David Waverman, Senior Landscape Architect with Stantec. The weather conditions on November 1, 2018 were sunny and clear, on November 21, 2018 were variable and included sunny conditions mixed with intermittent snowfall, and on November 23, 2018 were sunny and clear. During the field visits the study area was surveyed for components of cultural heritage landscapes. Where identified, these were photographed in the field and their locations noted.

Information in the field was recorded electronically using the ARCGIS Collector application for iPhone. The Collector application allowed for the recording of information geolocated to the potential cultural heritage resource identified. Information entered into Collector included photographs of each potential resource and architectural details and landscape features.

Properties located within the study area were assessed for cultural heritage value using inventory forms prepared by Stantec and approved by City staff. The majority of the properties located within the study area were less than 40 years old, the generally accepted threshold for preliminary screening of cultural heritage interest or value. This practice does not imply that all buildings and structures more than 40 years of age are inherently of significant heritage value, nor does it exclude exceptional examples constructed within the past 40 years of being of significant cultural heritage value.

### 4.2 Protected and Previously Identified Properties and Landscapes

#### 4.2.1 Within Study Area

The study area contains cultural heritage resources previously identified by the City of Kitchener (Figure 3). These include properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, properties listed on the municipal heritage register, properties identified in the *Heritage Kitchener Inventory*, and properties identified as individual cultural heritage landscapes. The City's *Heritage Kitchener Inventory* was prepared by the Kitchener Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC) in 1997 and is held in the Grace Schmidt Room at the Kitchener Public Library while the other documents are



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available online (Kitchener Public Library 1997 and Kitchener Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee 2017). The LACAC Inventory was reevaluated between 2007 and 2015 by its successor, Heritage Kitchener, to determine which of the properties on the inventory should be included as listed properties on the municipal heritage register (Kitchener Public Library 2019). These were subsequently listed as per the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Properties that are included on the LACAC Inventory but not listed on the municipal heritage register have no formal status.

Properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and listed properties are contained within the municipal heritage register maintained by the City. All listed properties within the study area were added to the register in 2015. Properties identified by Heritage Kitchener are not included in the City's municipal heritage register but have been previously identified as cultural heritage resources by the community and are included as previously identified properties. Two properties within the study area, the Homer Watson House and Doon Valley Golf Course, have also been identified as cultural heritage landscapes in the CHL Study.

One property within the study area, 1754 Old Mill Road (Homer Watson House), is subject to an Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) Easement agreement. In the 1990s, the City entered into an easement agreement with OHT to further facilitate its protection as an important cultural heritage resource. It has also been recognized as a National Historic Site of Canada.

A summary of these previously identified resources in contained in Table 1 and presented in Figure 2.



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**Table 1: Summary of Previously Identified Resources** 

Municipal Address	Designated	Listed	LACAC Inventory	2014 CHL Study	OHT Easement
1754 Old Mill Road (Homer Watson House)	x			X	X
20 Pinnacle Drive	X				
37 Pinnacle Drive	X				
26 Durham Street	X				
39 Doon Valley Drive	X				
1755 Old Mill Road		X			
35 Roos Street (Doon Presbyterian Church)		x			
86 Pinnacle Drive			Х		
1843 Old Mill Road			X		
Doon Mills Ruins (Old Mill Road Ferrie Mill)		X			
Mill Park Drive				X	
19 Durham Street			X		
500 Doon Valley Drive (Doon Valley Golf Course)		Х		X	
350 Doon Valley Drive			X		

### 4.2.2 Adjacent to Study Area

### 4.2.2.1 Cultural Heritage Resources

The study area is adjacent to previously identified cultural heritage resources. These resources include properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, listed on the municipal heritage register, and cultural heritage landscapes identified by the City (Figure 3). The Upper Doon Heritage Conservation District, designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, is located south of the study area on the south side of Homer Watson Boulevard. The Doon Heritage Crossroads (10 Huron Road) is a listed property



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and is located adjacent to the study area west of the intersection of Huron Road and Mill Park Drive. The study area is also adjacent to cultural heritage landscapes previously identified in the City's CHL Study including the Biehn-Kinzie Cemetery (CHL L-CE-3), Pioneer Tower West (L-OPS-1), and Huron Road (L-RD-5).

#### 4.2.2.2 The Grand River

The study area is adjacent to the Grand River, which has been previously identified in the City's CHL Study as L-GRC-1, the Grand River Corridor. The Grand River is also part of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System and designated as a Canadian Heritage River. The 2014 CHL Study describes the character defining features of the Grand River Corridor as "well defined river valley with alternating steep and shallow banks. Wonderful meandering river with significant vegetation and associated wildlife habitat" (City of Kitchener 2014).

Within the study area, views of the adjacent Grand River are generally restricted, except for an approximately 200 metre section of Old Mill Road where views of the Grand River are visible when looking north. Although the Grand River was historically instrumental to the development of the Village of Doon, the influence of the river today on much of the study area is limited to lands immediately adjacent to the river, such as Homer Watson Park and Old Mill Road.

### 4.2.2.3 Other Adjacent Lands

Other lands adjacent to the study area are generally similar in character to the study area. The adjacent lands contain forested areas, a water treatment plant obscured from the study area by its lower elevation, townhouses, detached suburban houses, and low-density commercial structures. Standing in contrast are the high-rise apartment buildings located at 55 Green Valley Drive and 35 Green Valley Drive. These high-rise apartment buildings are visible from the study area when looking west on Mill Park Drive between the north and south sections of Green Valley Drive.

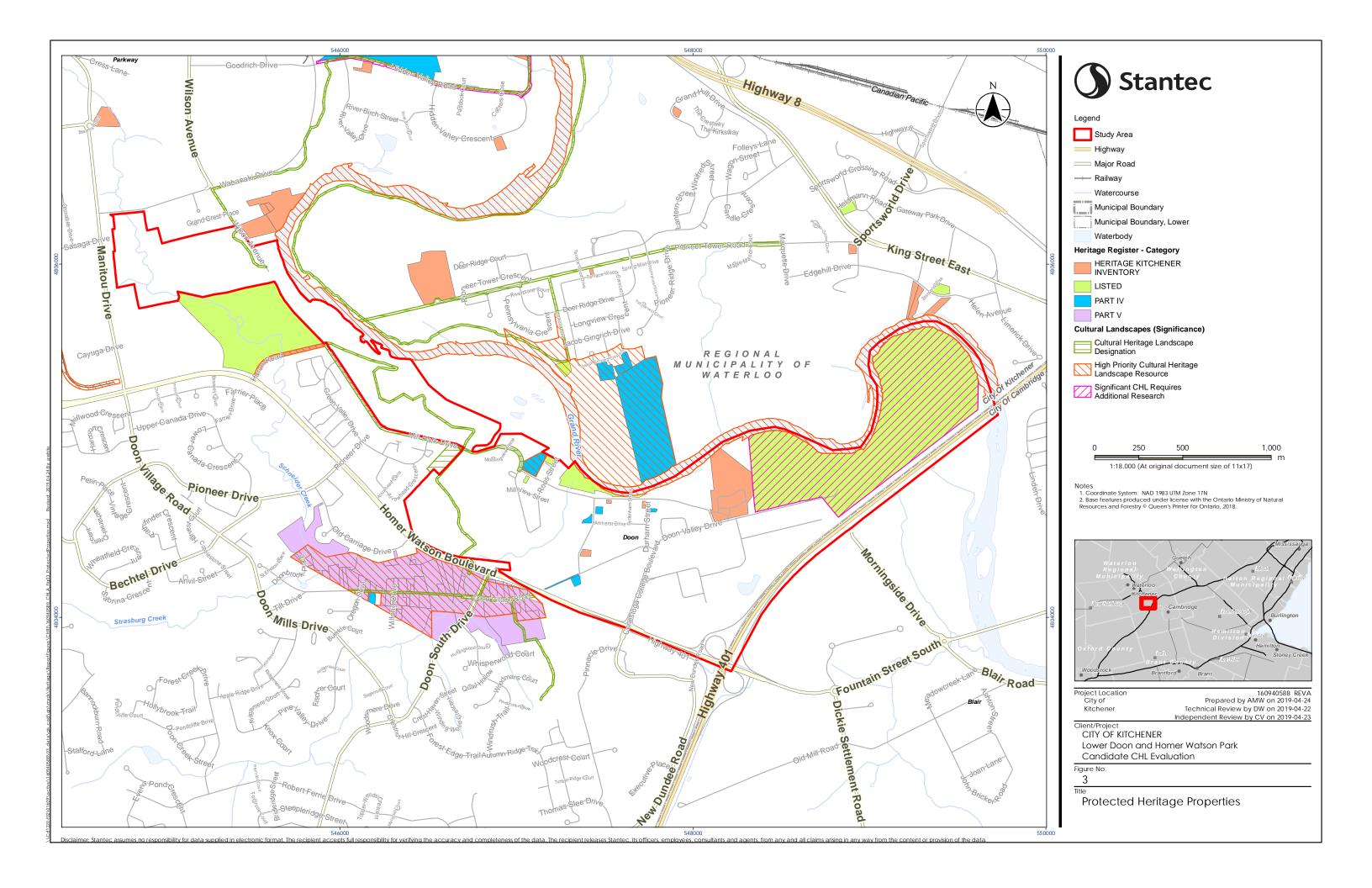


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Plate 3: Highrises at 55 and 35 Green Valley Drive





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#### 4.3 Results

### 4.3.1 Buildings

Each property within the study area was surveyed for evidence of built structures. During the inventory process, buildings identified as being constructed after 1975 according to data provided by the City were noted as "modern" (Figure 4). Buildings constructed between 1950 and 1974 were described as "suburban". These mid-20<sup>th</sup> century buildings included popular post-war suburban features such as large attached garages and picture windows. Buildings constructed prior to 1950 were described based on generally accepted terms for Ontario architecture during the 19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, most of which were of a vernacular design.

A total of 299 properties containing structures were identified within the study area. These ranged from early 19<sup>th</sup> century structures to buildings currently under construction. The vast majority (98%) were residential buildings, although commercial and institutional (educational) buildings were also identified. Each property was inventoried and is provided in Appendix A.

### 4.3.2 Landscapes

During the course of the inventory, the study area was surveyed for its potential as a single CHL. As Stantec moved throughout the study area, a series of potential individual cultural heritage landscapes were also identified. A total of 15 potential CHLs were identified within the study area. These range from single property landscapes to multi-property gateways. As such, each potential CHL identified was recorded according to field forms developed by Stantec and approved by the City.

The predominant landscapes identified within the study area were parkland and suburban streetscapes. The parkland, including Homer Watson Park and Willowlake Park, are characterized by naturalized areas which follow the natural topography of the area. Other landscapes included recreational areas and institutional areas. The Doon Valley Golf Course is a recreational property that incorporates the topography of the Grand River and elements of the former farmstead into the course. Conestoga College is an institutional property and incorporates a mix of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and contemporary structures set within landscaped and naturalized areas. Homer Watson House, identified in the City's CHL Study, was also identified as part of a previously inventoried landscape and built heritage resource. The residence is situated on a large lot within the residential neighbourhood. A list of potential CHLs is provided below and the results of the inventory are provided in Appendix B.



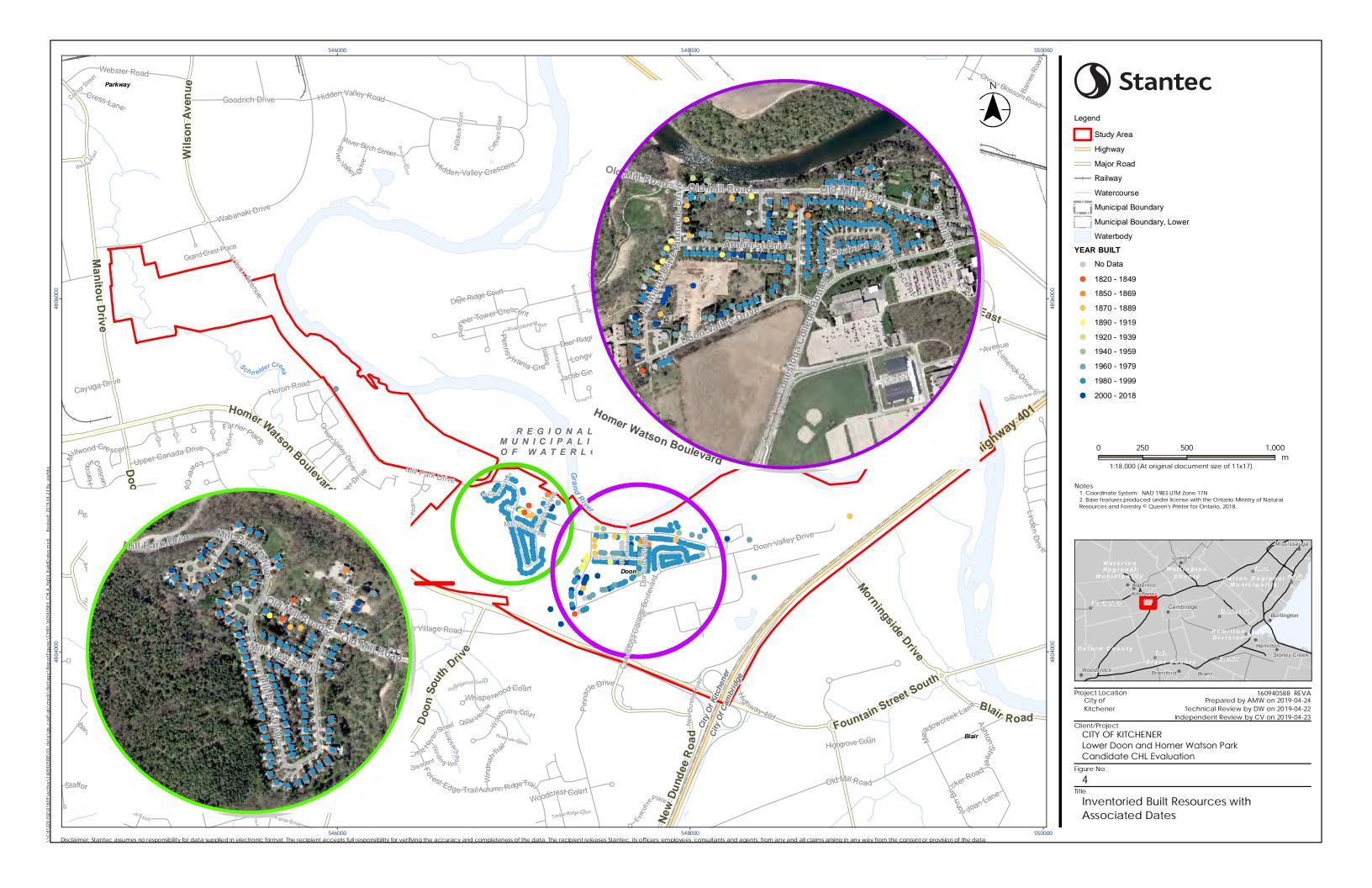
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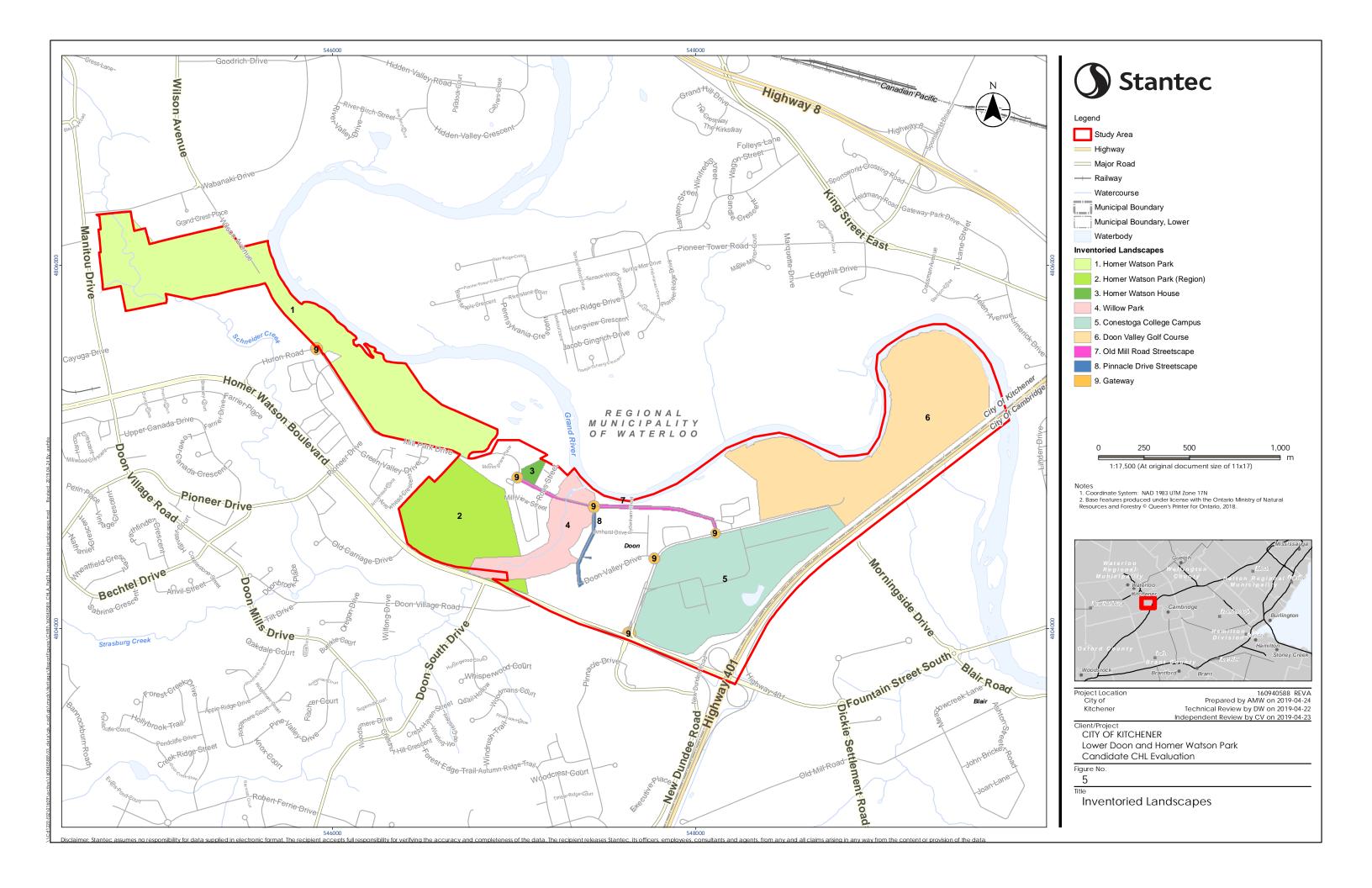
- Lower Doon Study Area
- Homer Watson Park
- Homer Watson Park (Region)
- Homer Watson House
- Willow Park
- 299 Doon Valley Drive (Conestoga College Campus)
- 500 Doon Valley Drive (Doon Valley Golf Course)
- Old Mill Road Streetscape (from Doon Valley Drive to Mill Park Drive)
- Pinnacle Drive Streetscape
- Gateways including:
- Intersection of Doon Valley Drive and Old Mill Road
  - Intersection of Mill Park Drive and Huron Road
  - Intersection of Old Mill Road and Mill Park Drive
  - Intersection of Pinnacle Drive and Old Mill Road
  - Intersection of Doon Valley Drive and Conestoga College Boulevard
  - Intersection of Conestoga College Boulevard and Homer Watson Boulevard

### 4.3.3 Summary of Inventory

During the site survey, a total of 299 properties and 15 landscapes, including the study area, were inventoried. Each landscape was considered as a potential CHL and is depicted in Figure 5. Two of these landscapes were identified in the City's CHL Study including Homer Watson House and Doon Valley Golf Course, both of which have been previously recognized through various levels of municipal or provincial protection. The remaining landscapes had not been evaluated for cultural heritage value or interest.







Evaluation September 30, 2019

### 5.0 Evaluation

### 5.1 Approach

As described in Section 2.4, the City has adopted the Region's three-pronged approach to evaluating CHLs. This includes consideration of the cultural heritage value or interest, historical integrity, and community value of the landscape. Each area of interest includes various criteria as outlined in the City's CHL Study and summarized in Section 2.4. Evaluation of each potential CHL was undertaken in accordance with the Regional Implementation Guidelines to allow consistency in future evaluations. Where a potential CHL was determined to satisfy the Region's criteria, it was noted and carried through to the following section addressing next steps and recommendations. Where a potential CHL was determined not to satisfy these criteria, justification is provided, and no further actions are required. Detailed evaluation tables are provided in Appendix B. Discussion regarding each evaluation follows.

A summary of the findings in tabular form is presented in Table 2, Section 5.2.11 following evaluation discussion. Table 2 is organized in accordance with guidelines provided in the CHL Study. This includes identified cultural heritage value or interest, historical integrity, and community values identified for each potential CHL.

It should be noted that while each potential CHL satisfies some criteria, the threshold for identification of a CHL is a grouping(s) of individual heritage features which "together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts" (Region of Waterloo 2018). This is based on an understanding of CHLs provided in the PPS as well as criteria adopted by both the Region and the City. Therefore, while a potential CHL may exhibit some components related to cultural heritage value, it must meet the threshold of a significant type of heritage that is distinct from its individual parts.

When the evaluation conflicts with the 2014 CHL Study, a rationale for the modification is provided as a subsection to the evaluation. The changes to the evaluation are based on research conducted as part of the Lower Doon and Homer Watson Park CHL Study.



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### 5.2 Evaluation

### 5.2.1 Lower Doon Study Area



Plate 4: Lower Doon Study Area (see Figure 5)

The study area is set on the south bank of the Grand River and is bounded by the Grand River to the north, Highway 401 to the east, Homer Watson Boulevard and Mill Park Drive to the south, and Manitou Drive to the west. It is a diverse area including a range of resources from large expansive parks to modern multi-unit residential development. Historically the site of the Village of Doon and home to artist Homer Watson, today it includes a college campus, golf course, and series of well-established forests. It also includes the banks of the Grand River, an area considered to be of high archaeological potential, as is reflected in the identification of five archeological sites along the Grand River within the Study Area. Beyond the boundaries of the study area the diversity of land use continues with the adjacent water treatment facility, a major 400 series highway, and regional museum. While the topography lends itself to a cohesive neighbourhood, the historical environment identified was quite different.

The Grand River represents a rich source of archaeological resources. Within the study area specifically, three pre-contact sites in need of additional archaeological assessment were identified, as were two post-contact sites, one of which was the Doon Cooperage site associated with modern day Willow Park. While the specific location of these sites is not available publicly, through a records search Stantec obtained



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approximations of the locations. Each is situated in close vicinity to the Grand River and should be considered prior to any site development within the area. These associations, however, are largely associated with aboriginal activity on the Grand River as well as early Euro-Canadian industrial activity. Both uses associate more strongly with the Grand River corridor than the study area as a whole.

Although the road pattern from Doon remains largely intact, there is very little visual evidence of the 19<sup>th</sup> century village. Of the residential buildings inventoried, 293 in total, only 5% were constructed before 1900 and 3% between 1900 and 1950 (Figure 4). By comparison, 84% of the residences within the study area were constructed after 1974. While some exceptional relics remain, the Doon Hotel at 37 Pinnacle Drive for example, the prevalence of modern construction interrupts an understanding of the historic landscape.

From an infrastructure perspective, Mill Park Drive, Old Mill Road, and Pinnacle Drive harken back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century road pattern and topography of the area. However, this connection does not translate to the surrounding area because of the continual interruption of the landscape with modern architecture, both in materials and scale. To articulate this perspective, the setbacks throughout the study area vary greatly. Of the residences built prior to 1900, 56% have setbacks less than three metres and 13% have setbacks between three and six metres. Of the modern residences built after 1974, 80% have setbacks larger than six metres.

The same can be said for the parks within the study area. While individually the open spaces are good examples of natural areas rooted in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, they do not form a collective that speaks to the history of the area. The City owned Homer Watson Park remains largely naturalized with minimal intervention while the Regional version has incurred more intervention in the form of tree planting and organized management. Willow Park, both on the north and south sides of Old Mill Road, represents an excellent example of the evolution of an industrial landscape from mill pond to naturalized area, equipped with mill ruins and other landscape features. While characteristic of their time, there is not a clear connection that links each distinct area together.

Given the results of the three-pronged assessment, the study area was not determined to represent a CHL.



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### 5.2.2 Homer Watson Park



Plate 5: Homer Watson Park (see Figure 5)

The municipally owned portion of Homer Watson Park is irregularly shaped in an inverted 'L'. It is generally situated south of Wabanaki Drive, west of Manitou Drive, where it cuts atop of the Grand Valley Institution for Women and the Waterloo Regional Museum, running along the west side of Mill Park drive. The eastern boundary past Wilson Avenue is comprised of the Grand River and the Kitchener Wastewater Treatment Plant. The southern boundary is formed by the intersection of Mill Park Drive and an access road to the treatment facility.

This parkland contains a mixture of natural woodlands and planted stands of Eastern white pine trees. Much of the park is largely naturalized with minimal intervention, although ongoing maintenance has been noted. North of Huron Road, Mill Park Drive is closed to vehicular traffic and is utilized as a pedestrian and cyclist path. The trees along Mill Park Drive on the pedestrian and cyclist path form an arching canopy.

This section of Homer Watson Park is situated on top of a steep bluff atop a decline in elevation towards the River. The park contains scenic views of the Grand River and the adjacent Deer Ridge Golf Club. However, some of the more notable features along the Grand River in this area, such as Pioneer Tower, are obstructed by the curved river corridor upon which the treatment facility is situated.

The park is directly associated with Homer Watson (1855-1936), a prominent Canadian artist and a local resident who lived nearby at the intersection of Old Mill Road and Mill Park Drive in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Particularly notable is the founding of the park in



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1913 by Watson and a collection of other prominent Waterloo County citizens who were concerned about development encroaching on the natural landscape.

After more than a century of use as a public space, the park has become a local landmark. Its association with its namesake, as well as historical links to the Grand River and former community of Doon Mills, particularly through use of historic roadways as pathways, speak to its prominent position in the community. Furthermore, Homer Watson Park has been memorialized in local stories, histories, and most significantly, Homer Watson's paintings.

Homer Watson Park links thematically with the Grand River Valley Landscape as well as Natural Areas and Open Spaces as defined within the City's CHL Study.

Given the results of the three-pronged assessment, Homer Watson Park was determined to represent a CHL.

### 5.2.3 Homer Watson Park (Region)

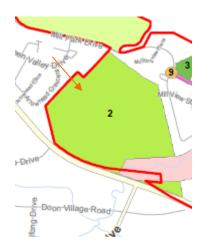


Plate 6: Homer Watson Park (Region) (See Figure 5)

The region owned portion of Homer Watson Park (also known as the Doon Regional Forest) is an irregular shaped parcel of land approximately 700 metres long and 650 metres wide. The southern border of the park is Homer Watson Boulevard and the northern border is Mill Park Drive. The park is bounded on the east by modern residential subdivisions and Willowlake Park. The park is bounded on the west by modern residential subdivisions. The park can be accessed from a parking lot on Homer Watson Boulevard and an unpaved trail on Mill Park Drive.

The parkland is composed predominantly of planted stands of Eastern white pine trees and contains areas of natural woodlands. The tree stands were planted in the mid-20<sup>th</sup>



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century and aerial photography from 1954 shows that the region owned portion of Homer Watson Park was agricultural land. Today, the regionally owned portion of Homer Watson Park is a mix of the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Eastern white pine stands and natural woodlands. The dense shade created by the pines has encumbered the growth of an understory of native plants. The Region of Waterloo has been active in recent years in managing the park and has thinned the pine stands to promote the growth of native species.

This section of Homer Watson park is situated between Mill Park Drive and the heavily traveled Homer Watson Boulevard. The regionally owned portion of the park does not offer scenic views of the Grand River or other adjacent properties. Views from within the park are encumbered by the dense stands of Eastern white pine. Although Schneider Creek flows through the southeastern edge of the park, more impressive scenic views of the creek can be found in the adjacent Willowlake Park, which has more open vistas.

The regionally owned portion of the park has no direct association with Homer Watson. During his lifetime, the park was agricultural land adjacent to the hamlet of Doon. In 1949, the land was acquired by a municipal predecessor to the Waterloo Region and the current pine stand in the park was planted in the late 1950s or early 1960s. The park has become a popular space for the community and the network of trails within the park is used for recreational purposes.

The regional portion of Homer Watson Park links thematically with the Natural Areas and Open Spaces as defined within the City's CHL Study.

Given the results of the three-pronged assessment, Homer Watson Park (Region) was not determined to represent a CHL.



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### 5.2.4 Homer Watson House

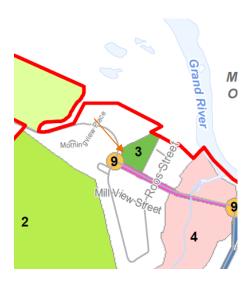


Plate 7: Homer Watson House (see Figure 5)

The property at 1754 Old Mill Road contains the Homer Watson House and Art Gallery situated in the former residence and studio of Homer Watson. The property is municipally designated, the subject of an OHT easement, and a National Historic Site, so its significance as a heritage property is well established. However, given the scope of the present report, evaluation of the cultural landscape according to the three-pronged assessment was required. The evaluation focuses on exterior elements, although significant interior features are noted in the associated documentation.

In addition to the house, the property contains an Ontario vernacular coach house with Ontario gothic cottage elements, three small wood cabins associated with the Doon School of Fine Arts, stone pillars and stone walls, large lawns, gardens, and mature trees. The front façade of the residence and gallery is landscaped with foundation plantings and east of the residence is an English style garden. North of the residence, and accessed along a gravel driveway, is the coach house. The northern edge of the property contains a naturalized landscape and offers views of the Grand River and Grand River valley. The northwest corner of the property contains stone pillars and a gravel driveway that lead to the coach house. The property is set on a topography that gently inclines northbound and is landscaped with a large lawn. The lawn contains mature deciduous and coniferous trees and shrubs.

The property contains a representative mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Ontario vernacular residence with Gothic Revival architectural style details seen in its one and one half storey structure, brick exterior, high-pitched roof, front gable, and gabled dormer. The design of the residence was influenced by the original owner, Adam Ferrie, and his Scottish



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background, which was different from the Georgian style architecture favoured by the Mennonite settlers in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century in Waterloo County. The association with Ferrie, as well as Watson, bring the property historical and associative value.

The landscape continues to evoke the 19<sup>th</sup> century character of the area through the relationship of the residence to the road, outbuildings, surrounding natural landscape, and the nearby Grand River. Many of the pathways throughout the property have survived and continue to function as they did more than a century ago. So too do the original plantings and gardens, many of which date to Watson's ownership of the property.

The Homer Watson House has developed into a landmark for artistic activities as numerous artists continue to use the site for inspiration and formal art training. The community value of the property is evident in the continued maintenance throughout the property. The property, and buildings contained within, represent a unique part of the community that attract visitors and inform their understanding of not only the property but the surrounding community.

The Homer Watson House links thematically with Natural Areas and Open Spaces as defined within the City's CHL Study.

Given the results of the three-pronged assessment, the Homer Watson House was determined to represent a CHL.

### **Modifications from the 2014 CHL Study**

Cultural Value – Landmark value: The 2014 CHL Study did not identify Homer Watson House as a landmark. However, following the research completed as part of this study the Homer Watson House was found to be a landmark as a result of its strong association with artistic activities and the artistic community. It is also recognized in the community as a place of historic importance further contributing to its landmark value.

Contextual Value – Historically, physically, functionally, or visually linked to surroundings: The 2014 CHL Study did not identify Homer Watson house to be linked to its surroundings. However, following further research focused on the surrounding Homer Watson Park, as well as surrounding neighbourhood, it was determined that Homer Watson was inspired by the surrounding park and landscape setting. This represents a visual link between the history of Homer Watson House and its surrounding that may be further explored to enhance an understanding of the contextual value of the property.



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### 5.2.5 Willowlake Park

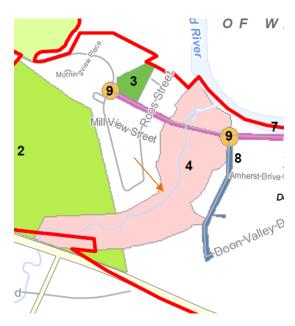


Plate 8: Willowlake Park (see Figure 5)

Willowlake Park is situated along Schneider Creek between Homer Watson Boulevard and the Grand River. It curves along both sides of the creek filling in the space between the Mill Park Drive subdivision and Pinnacle Drive. The northern portion of Willowlake Park, just north of Old Mill Road, contains the stone ruins of Doon Mills. This portion of the park is accessible via Old Mill Road through a pathway with a stone retaining wall. The pathway continues at grade past the mill ruins and leads to the Grand River. The park is primarily a naturalized landscape with some areas maintained as fields for recreational use.

As a naturalized landscape, much of the cultural heritage value or interest associated with Willowlake Park relates to the Doon Mills ruins which, although common in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, are increasingly rare today. Associated with Adam Ferrie Junior, much of the ruins speak to the origins of the community of Doon as the home to the Doon Mills. The ruins provide a physical link that is visually prominent, linking the landscape to its origin as a milling community.

Although less visible in the landscape, the southern portion of the park contains the historic mill pond. Following closure of the mill, the Cluthe family used the mill pond as a public resort with swimming, skating, concession stands, and cottages. With the collapse of the mill dam in the 1960s, the mill pond emptied, and the landscape began to be naturalized. The resulting space is a stretch of flat open land. This landscape is comprised of the former millpond bed and, based on topographic mapping and aerial



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imagery, retains the outline of the former mill pond. This landscape is reflective of the former millpond and is a relic of the history of Doon Mills and is associated with the area's historic use as a mill in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century and beach during the early and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

The community values Willowlake Park as a space intimately associated with the history of Doon Village. It represents elements which drew people to the village initially and this link is tangible in the landscape due to the mill ruins. The southern portion of the park, while less 'legible' in the landscape, provides not only community park space, but a place where the public can experience Schneider Creek.

Willowlake Park links thematically with the Grand River Valley Landscape, Natural Areas and Open Spaces, Pioneer Settlement, Industry, and Commerce as defined within the City's CHL Study.

Given the results of the three-pronged assessment, Willowlake Park was determined to represent a CHL.

### 5.2.6 Conestoga College Campus

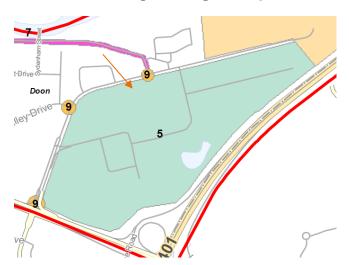


Plate 9: Conestoga College Campus (see Figure 5)

Situated at 299 Doon Valley Drive, the Conestoga College Campus is bounded by Highway 401 to the east, Homer Watson Boulevard to the south, Conestoga College Boulevard to the west and Doon Valley Drive to the north. The college consists of structures dating between 1968 and the 2010s. The structures are mix of architectural design influences, including brutalist and contemporary. The college has a two-lane asphalt paved road running along the buildings and the northeast and west parts of the



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property have large asphalt parking lots. The property is landscaped with a mix of naturalized areas and plantings.

The campus, while originally constructed beginning in 1968, is a good example of a cultural landscape where no heritage value was identified. Although purposely designed for educational needs, it does not satisfy any criteria for cultural heritage value or interest, historical integrity, or value by the community as a CHL. The college itself is certainly a valued member of the community and a landmark for post-secondary education. However, it does not represent heritage value.

Given the results of the three-pronged assessment, the Conestoga College Campus was not determined to represent a CHL.

### 5.2.7 Doon Valley Golf Course



Plate 10: Doon Valley Golf Course (see Figure 5)

The Doon Valley Golf Course is situated at 500 Doon Valley Drive. It is bounded by the Grand River to the north, Highway 401 to the east, Doon Valley Drive to the south, and residential development to the west. The golf course is landscaped with mature trees and plantings and includes fairways, lawns, sand traps, and other components associated with the layout of a golf course. Built features of the course include a former farmhouse as the club house, asphalt parking lot, and various outbuildings. The clubhouse is a two-storey building clad in stone with a cross gable roof.

The course was designed by C.E. Robinson, a student of the prominent golf course designer Stanley Thompson, and built in 1955 as a private golf course. Robinson was a prominent golf course designer and well known throughout Canada. The original portion



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of the course, within the City of Kitchener, is representative of the Parkland style of course popular in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Mature trees and plantings characterize the course as does the general layout consistent with the original design. More recent additions, in the City of Cambridge, were designed in the Savannah Landscape style which incorporates environmental features such as wetlands containing native wetland plant species.

While the Doon Valley Golf Course may diverge from the 19<sup>th</sup> century origins of the study area, it represents a unique and significant landscape within the study area. It is well known in the area, although not necessarily for its history, but rather its recreational use. Within the property itself, additional landscape features include the setting and orientation of the club house, use of table and river valley lands, and the presence of the roadbed of the former Grand Trunk Railway. Nonetheless, its association with a prominent designer provides significant historical links.

Given the results of the three-pronged assessment, the Doon Valley Golf Course was determined to represent a CHL.

### **Modifications from the 2014 CHL Study**

Cultural Value – Design Value: The Doon Valley Golf Course was determined to have design value through the layout of course as designed by C.E. Robinson. Although its use as a golf course or recreational area is not particularly unique, evidence of Robinson's design apparent on the landscape including the general layout is a rare example of a course designed by a famous designer within the City of Kitchener.

Historical Integrity – Land Use – Continuity of Use: The Doon Valley Golf Course has not had a continuity of land use as it was used for agricultural purposes until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. While the property has had continuity as a golf course since the 1950s, the built elements on the site speak to a longer history of the site which introduces layers of history that reach beyond the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

Historical Integrity – Built Elements – Original groupings and associated sites: The historical integrity of the property related to the original groupings of built elements was identified in two ways. First, the relationship between the 19<sup>th</sup> century residence and railway was visible in the landscape. Second, the built elements of the golf course, including the position of the original holes, has not been significantly altered since construction based on aerial photography. Therefore, both the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century histories of the site are told through elements of the landscape and represent original groupings within the landscape.

Community Value – Public Stewardship Supported by Volunteerism: The maintenance of the public trail through the Doon Valley Golf Course is of immense importance to the surrounding community and the wider Waterloo Region community as well. In addition,



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the course is understood to encourage volunteerism further fostering a sense of community.

Community Value – Genus Loci – Sense of Place: Although a golf course contains a unique landscape, the landscape of the Doon Valley Golf Course does not differ enough from a typical golf course to offer a unique sense of place or *genus loci*.

### 5.2.8 Old Mill Road Streetscape (from Doon Valley Drive to Mill Park Drive)

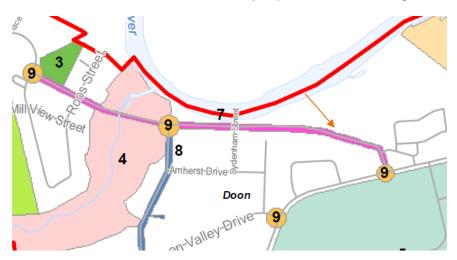


Plate 11: Old Mill Road Streetscape (see Figure 5)

Old Mill Road crosses through the study area in an east to west direction from Doon Valley Drive to Mill Park Drive. As one of the two main east-west roads in the Village of Doon, it was identified as a potential CHL. The streetscape contains residences, parkland, and views of the Grand River where the road intersects Sydenham Street.

Old Mill Road is a two-lane asphalt paved road with no shoulders. Segments of the road contain concrete curbs, concrete sidewalks, utility poles, and municipal streetlighting. The residences along Old Mill Road are of differing architectural style, massing, and setback. Most residences were constructed in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century although are of varying ages. Much of the roadway is lined with mature trees.

While the road remains in largely the same location as it did when it was established in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, little evidence remains of its historic roots. It retains no cultural heritage value or interest and minimal historical integrity. Only criteria related to the continuity of use was satisfied when evaluating the streetscape. Furthermore, beyond its name, which relates to Doon Mills, no further indicators of community-based heritage value were noted.



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Given the results of the three-pronged assessment, the Old Mill Road Streetscape was not determined to represent a CHL.

### **5.2.9** Pinnacle Drive Streetscape

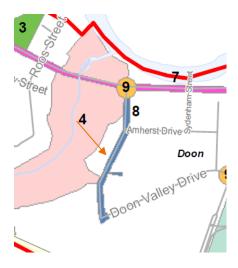


Plate 12: Pinnacle Drive Streetscape (Figure 5)

Pinnacle Drive crosses through the study area in a north to west direction from Old Mill Road to Doon Valley Drive. Much like Old Mill Road, as one of the original roads in the Village of Doon, it was identified as a potential CHL. The streetscape contains residences and parkland. Although the street intersects with Old Mill Road at its northern terminus, views to the Grand River are generally obstructed.

Pinnacle Drive is a two-lane asphalt paved road with no shoulders. Segments of the road contain utility poles, and municipal streetlighting. The residences along Old Mill Road are of differing architectural style, massing, and setback. The residences on Pinnacle Drive are a mix of different massing, setback, style, and age.

Although Pinnacle Drive is distinct from Old Mill Road in its collection of homes dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, modern infill has generally interrupted an understanding of the roadway as a historic route through the Village of Doon. As such, the location did not convey enough of the historical association for cultural heritage value or interest to be identified. The only historical integrity identified was related to continuity in land use and there is not evidence that the community values the road for its historical contributions to the area.

Given the results of the three-pronged assessment, the Pinnacle Drive Streetscape was not determined to represent a CHL.



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### 5.2.10 Gateways

Six intersections were identified within the study area that were determined to contain potential to act as visual gateways into, and within, the study area. These include:

- Intersection of Doon Valley Drive and Old Mill Road
- Intersection of Mill Park Drive and Huron Road
- Intersection of Old Mill Road and Mill Park Drive
- Intersection of Pinnacle Drive and Old Mill Road
- Intersection of Doon Valley Drive and Conestoga College Boulevard
- Intersection of Conestoga College Boulevard and Homer Watson Boulevard

While individual inventory sheets are provided in Appendix B, the intersections can be divided into two groups; original roads and college roads. The original roads contained the intersection of two-lane asphalt paved roads with no shoulders. Large old growth trees were evident at each intersection but so too were a mixture of residential typologies and ages. The presence of modern residential development is such that it interrupted the historic environment, disrupting the historical context of the area. College roads tend to contain larger multi-lane roads mostly cleared of trees and brush. Sidewalks are evident, as are traffic lights, providing a more commercial feel than the northern portion of the study area.

The intersections identified as potential gateways throughout the study area were all determined to have limited interest from a heritage perspective. In each case, there was no cultural heritage value or interest identified largely due to modern interventions such as parking lots or residential development. For the original roads, the historical land use has remained intact and commemoration was noted given the street names. However, no other indicators of community value for heritage reasons were noted.

Given the results of the three-pronged assessment, the Gateways identified were not determined to represent a CHL.

### **5.2.11 Summary**

A summary of identified cultural heritage value or interest, historical integrity, and community values identified for each potential CHL is provided below in Table 2. Following evaluation, four CHLs were identified. These include Homer Watson Park, Homer Watson House, Willowlake Park, and Doon Valley Golf Course. Each is mapped in Figure 6.



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Table 2: Cultural Landscape Evaluation

Category	Characteristics	Lower Doon Study Area	Homer Watson Park	Homer Watson Park (Region)	Homer Watson House	Willowlake Park	Conestoga College Campus	Doon Valley Golf Course	Old Mill Road Streetscape	Pinnacle Drive Streetscape	Gateways
<b>Existing Heritage</b>	Designated Properties	X			X						X
Resources	Listed Properties	Х				x		Х			Х
Archaeology	Total Sites	5				2		3			
	Potential	Х	Х	х		х	Х	х			Х
Historic Themes	Prehistoric Habitation	х									
	Grand River	х	Х								
	First Exploration										
	Pioneer Settlement				Х						
	Mennonite Settlement										
	Agriculture Industry and Commerce	х				Х					
	Urban Development										
	Early/Significant Residential Area				Х						
	Transportation								х		
	Lifeways Governance and Education										
Cultural Heritage	Design Value (rare or unique)				Х	х		Х			
Value	Design Value (aesthetic/scenic)				Х			Х			
	Design Value (technical/scientific)										
	Historical Value (understanding)				Х	х					
	Historical Value (association)		Х		Х	Х		Х			
	Historical Value (reflective of designer)		Х		Х			х			
	Contextual Value (landmark)		Х		Х						
	Contextual Value (defining)		Х	Х	Х	Х					
	Contextual Value (surroundings)		Х		Х	Х		Х			

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Category	Characteristics	Lower Doon Study Area	Homer Watson Park	Homer Watson Park (Region)	Homer Watson House	Willowlake Park	Conestoga College Campus	Doon Valley Golf Course	Old Mill Road Streetscape	Pinnacle Drive Streetscape	Gateways
Historical	Land Use		Х		Х	Х			Х	Х	Х
Integrity	Ownership		Х								
	Built Elements		Х		Х			Х			
	Original Vegetation Patterns		Х		Х			Х			
	Cultural Relationships				Х						
	Natural Features		Х								
	Natural Relationships		Х		Х						
	Views				Х						
	Ruin					Х					
	Designed Landscapes				Х						
Community Value	Community Identity		Х		Χ	Х					
	Pride and Stewardship		Х	х	Х	Х		Х			
	Community Image				Х	Х					
	Tourism				Х						
	Landmark		Х		Х						
	Commemoration	Х	Х	х	Х	Х			х		Х
	Public Space		Х	х	Х						
	Cultural Traditions				Х						
	Quality of Life		Х	х	Х	Х					
	Local History		Х		Х	Х					
	Visually Significant		Х								
	Genus Loci		Х		Х	х					
	Planning		Х	Х	Х	Х		Х			



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Category	Characteristics	Lower Doon Study Area	Homer Watson Park	Homer Watson Park (Region)	Homer Watson House	Willowlake Park	Conestoga College Campus	Doon Valley Golf Course	Old Mill Road Streetscape	Pinnacle Drive Streetscape	Gateways
Criteria for	Formally Recognized					X		X			
Regional Significance	Rare				X						
Significance	Outstanding Design										
	Historically Significant Person	X	X			X		Х			
	Historical Event										
	Illustrates Community Development					Х			X	Х	
	Provides Context		Х			Х			Х	Х	

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### 5.3 Statements of Significance

Based on the above discussion, four CHLs were identified within the study area; Homer Watson Park, Willowlake Park, Homer Watson House, and the Doon Valley Golf Course. Given the identification of significance, a Statement of Significance, including heritage attributes, is required for each CHL in order to facilitate development of appropriate conservation measures. In three cases, Homer Watson House, Willowlake Park (partial), and Doon Valley Golf Course, statements of significance already exist. Where appropriate, these have been reviewed and modified as necessary to reflect the findings of this report.

#### 5.3.1 Homer Watson Park

### Statement of Significance

The municipally owned portion of Homer Watson Park is irregularly shaped in an inverted 'L'. It is generally situated south of Wabanaki Drive, west of Manitou Drive where it cuts atop of the Grand Valley Institution for Women and the Waterloo Regional Museum, running along the west side of Mill Park drive. The eastern boundary past Wilson Avenue is comprised of the Grand River and the Kitchener Wastewater Treatment Plant. The southern boundary is formed by the intersection of Mill Park Drive and an access road to the treatment facility.

Homer Watson Park contains a mix of natural woodlands and planted stands of Eastern white pine trees. North of Huron Road, Mill Park Drive is closed to vehicular traffic and is utilized as a pedestrian and cyclist path. The trees along Mill Park Drive on the pedestrian and cyclist path form an arching canopy. The section of Homer Watson Park along the pedestrian portion of Mill Park Drive contains scenic views of the Grand River and the adjacent Deer Ridge Golf Club.

The park is directly associated with Homer Watson (1855-1936), a prominent Canadian artist and a local resident, who lived nearby at the intersection of Old Mill Road and Mill Park Drive in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Watson often painted in the woods and was instrumental in founding the park in 1913 when he joined with fellow residents of Waterloo County to preserve the forest.

After more than a century of use as a public space, the park has become a local landmark. Its association with its namesake, as well as historical links to the Grand River and former community of Doon Mills, particularly through use of historic roadways as pathways, speak to its prominent position in the community. Furthermore, Homer Watson Park has been celebrated in local stories, histories, and most significantly, Homer Watson's paintings.



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### **Heritage Attributes**

- Landscape composed of natural woodlands and stands of planted Eastern white pines (Plate 13 and Plate 14)
- Pedestrian and cyclist portion of Mill Park Drive surrounded by arching canopy of trees (Plate 15)
- Scenic views of the Grand River and adjacent Deer Ridge Golf Club (Plate 16)
- Historical association with Homer Watson, who painted in the woods and was instrumental in preserving the woods as a park
- Historical link with the Grand River and community of Doon Mills expressed through the historical alignment of roadways and pathways
- Importance to the local community expressed through local stories, histories, and Watson's paintings



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Plate 13: Naturalized vegetation, looking east



Plate 14: White pine stand, looking west



Plate 15: Pedestrian and cyclist path, looking west



Plate 16: View of Grand River and golf course, looking north

#### 5.3.2 Homer Watson House

The OHT has prepared a Statement of Significance for the Homer Watson House. It is presented in its entirety below. Given the presence of the OHT easement, the below statement represents a clear understanding of the heritage value of the property. Further, it considers interior elements of the house which is beyond the scope of the current report. The format presented by OHT has not been modified.

### Statement of Significance

The building at 1754 Old Mill Road, commonly known as Homer Watson House, is situated on Old Mill Road, west of Roos Street in the City of Kitchener. The one-and-a-



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half-storey brick building was designed in the vernacular Scottish Gothic-inspired style and was built circa 1850. The heritage character and integrity of the exterior of the property and parts of the interior of the building, including the frieze on the interior studio walls painted by Watson are protected by an Ontario Heritage Trust conservation easement. The properly is also designated by the City of Kitchener under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Bylaw 80- 197).

### Historic Value:

Homer Watson House is historically significant for its association with Canadian artist Homer Watson. Watson was born on 14 January 1855 near Doon, Ontario, which is now part of the City of Kitchener. The Doon landscape is the theme of the majority of Watson's art. As a boy he showed artistic potential and left to study art in Toronto in 1875. While in Toronto, Watson worked for the Norman-Fraser Photographic Studio. Watson did not receive any formal artistic training, but he made associations with artists John Fraser, Henry Sandham, Henri Perre and Lucius O'Brien. On 1 January 1881 Watson married Roxanna Betchell and they settled in Doon. The Watsons purchased the house at 1754 Old Mill Road in 1883. In 1887 through the benefaction of Oscar Wilde and the Marguess of Lorne (who were admirers of Watson's work), Homer and Roxanna Watson moved to England for three years. Among the artistic skills he learnt in England, Watson studied dry point etching under James Whistler. The Watsons moved back to Canada in 1890. After returning to Canada, Watson's motifs were almost exclusively Canadian and most of this work is of the area within a few miles from his house. Watson exhibited his art in a one-man show at the prestigious Cottiers Gallery in New York in 1906. In 1907, he was approached to be the founding president of the Canadian Art Club. Watson also served as the vice-president of the Royal Canadian Academy in 1914, and from 1918-22 he was president of the Academy. Homer Watson worked out of this house until his death on 30 May 1936. The most creative paintings that Watson did were during the 47 years he spent painting at this house. In 1947 the house was sold to Ross and Bess Hamilton. The Hamilton's operated the Doon School of Fine Arts out of the house in 1948. Fred Varley (1881-1968), a member of the Group of Seven, taught at the Doon School of fine Arts from 1948-49. The house has an enduring relationship with artists and the study of fine arts. Homer Watson was recognized as a Historic Person of Canada by Parks Canada in 1955.

### Architectural Value:

Homer Watson House is architecturally significant for the unique gallery space added by Watson, the unusual use of Flemish brick bond on all the exterior walls, and the paired windows. It is also notable that the house was built in the Scottish Gothic style, because the Late Georgian style was used more extensively in this area at the time the house was constructed. Watson had an extension built to the studio at the back of the house in



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1893, and in 1906 an exhibition gallery was added on the east side that was as wide as the house. The gallery more than doubled the amount of workspace. The gallery is a double-square clerestory lit space with an unusual cove ceiling. On the exterior of the gallery, the buff-coloured brick with pink mortar compliments the reddish-coloured brick on the original portion of the house. The otherwise plain house is enhanced by this gallery space. In the two rooms of the studio, Watson painted a continuous frieze that is 80 centimetres high on the uppermost part of the walls. Painted in brown and ochre, the frieze spells out the names of 11 European artists: Turner, Constable, Corot, Rousseau, Gainsborough, Daubiguy, Diaz, Millet, Ruysdael, Rosa and Lepage. Small landscape panels in the style of each artist are painted at one or more places over the letters of the artist's name.

#### Contextual Value:

Located at 1754 Old Mill Road, Homer Watson House is in a residential neighbourhood on a spacious plot of land dotted with mature trees. The property is enhanced by the presence of English gardens, a coach house, three wooden structures that provide studio space and a blue aluminum-clad structure that provides a space for art classes. The house is located near the Grand River. The house is built on land that was part of the Doon Mill run by Adam Ferrie Jr., the founder of the community of Doon.

### **Character Defining Elements**

Items that contribute to the historical value of the Homer Watson House include:

- Its association with significant Canadian artist Homer Watson;
- Its association with Group of Seven painter Fred Varley;
- Its association with the Doon School of the Arts;
- Its enduring connection to the arts and to artists;
- Its presence as an early gallery in Ontario.

Exterior features that contribute to the architectural value of the Homer Watson House include:

- The use of a vernacular Scottish Gothic style;
- The large gallery wing (added by Watson in 1906);
- Studios A and B (added by Watson);
- The fish-scale shingles on the portico;



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- The bay window on the west side of the front facade of the main floor;
- The window well bay in the basement at the front of the house;
- The medieval revival dormer on the second storey on the south east side of the house;
- The French casement windows on the second floor of the north side of the house;
- The brick quoins on the corners of the house;
- The brick window surrounds:
- The 4/4 double hung wood sash windows in the Studio B;
- The 6/6 double hung wood sash windows in the Studio A;
- The 12112 double hung sash windows in Watson's studio;
- The jack arches over the windows in Studios A and B;
- The clerestory windows on the lantern above the gallery wing;
- The paired wood columns on both sides of the front porch.

Interior features that contribute to the architectural value a/the Homer Watson House include (Note: These features were not confirmed by Stantec staff and are taken from the OHT):

- The frieze painted by Watson;
- The egg and dart moulding in the studio;
- The gallery space added by Watson;
- The cove ceiling with tin tiles in the gallery;
- The ceiling tiles in Studio B;
- The broad pine floorboards in the studios;
- The 2 m-high ceilings in Studios A and B;
- The wood graining on the door surrounds in Studios A and B;
- The painters' trunks in the studios;
- The high baseboards in the old part of the house;



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- The low, elaborate baseboards in the gallery;
- The barn timbers that were re-used under the gallery as supports;
- The tongue and groove planks with 2.5cm remains (where?);
- The faux-marble fireplace (in the gallery?);
- The box locks on the second floor.

Characteristics that contribute to the contextual value of the Homer Watson House include:

- The picturesque view from Watson's studio window into the landscape;
- The picturesque view from the stone pillars towards the coach house and gardens;
- The picturesque view from the south west corner of the property to the northeast corner;
- The coach house;
- The stone walls and stone pillars on the property;
- The studios on the property;
- The open green space (lawns);
- The fountain ruins:
- The mature trees;
- The English-style gardens;
- The well treed landscape (backing onto the River) at the north side of the properly.

#### 5.3.3 Willowlake Park

### **Statement of Significance**

Willowlake Park extends alongside Schneider Creek between Homer Watson Park and the Grand River, in the City of Kitchener, within the Region of Waterloo. The park is bordered by residential subdivisions along Pinnacle Drive and Mill Park Drive. The northern portion of Willowlake Park, just north of Old Mill Road, contains the stone ruins of Doon Mills. This portion of the park is accessible via Old Mill Road through a pathway with a stone retaining wall. The pathway continues at grade past the mill ruins and leads to the Grand River. This northern portion of the park is naturalized, with the majority of



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the area tree covered. South of Old Mill Road the park includes a winding gravel trail, with passive and active recreational areas.

The Doon Mills ruins, although common in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century in the province, are rare in their material use and construction method today. The limestone ruins retain a portion of the southwest corner wall of the main mill building, measuring approximately 17.5 metres in length. The stone wall includes a portion of a window opening and a datestone that reads 'Doon Mills 1839.'

The property and the Doon Mills ruins are directly associated with Adam Ferrie Junior, and the former Village of Doon. In 1834, Ferrie purchased 300-acres of land along the Grand River in the Township of Waterloo. In 1839, Ferrie built a hewn rubble dam to create a mill pond on Schneider Creek. Alongside the mill pond Ferrie established a grist-mill, sawmill, distillery, tavern, granary, cooperage, and worker residences. Ferrie, of Scottish descent, named the site Doon Mills as the creek property reminded him of Logh Done, a river and lake in Scotland. Unfortunately, the dam was not strong enough to sustain a water level surge the following year, which resulted in the draining of the millpond and damage to some of the buildings. In following years Ferrie rebuilt the mill complex. With failing health in the late 1840s, in 1848 Ferrie sold the mill and property to his brother Robert Ferrie and died shortly after. Doon Mills remained within the Ferrie family until Robert's death in 1860. From 1860 to 1893, the mill changed hands several times before being sold to Jacob Cluthe, who modernized the dam and mill buildings. Following fires in 1898, 1921, and 1922, the mill collapsed in the 1960s.

Under the ownership of the Cluthe family, a resort was opened on the mill pond, called Willowlake. Starting in the 1920s, Lawrence and Bertha Cluthe allowed visitors to swim and skate on the pond and they opened concession stands and built a diving board and cottages. During a 1968 rainstorm, the dam on Schneider Creek that maintained the depth of Willowlake was washed away and not rebuilt.

The property and the Doon Mills ruins have the potential to yield information about the former Village of Doon and early mill operations in the province. The Village of Doon developed around the mill complex in the 1840s, and Robert Ferrie opened a post office in the community in 1851. The mill was a significant operation in the community, influencing the community's early beginnings and its identity.

The property maintains the early 19<sup>th</sup> century character of the area in connection to the former Village of Doon. The property, particularly in the vicinity of the mill ruins, has a distinctive sense of place that transports the visitor back in time. Willowlake Park is also a naturalized area within a residential neighbourhood. Aspects of this park landscape are valued for the impact on day to day living of people who visit and utilize the public park. In addition, the property is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings, including Schneider Creek, and remaining built resources associated with



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the Ferrie family and the former Village of Doon. This includes Homer Watson House to the northwest at 1754 Old Mill Road, which was constructed in about 1834 by Adam Ferrie.

### **Heritage Attributes**

- Limestone mill ruins with window opening and date stone that reads 'Doon Mills 1839' (Plate 17 and Plate 18)
- The connection to Adam Ferrie Junior, who established Doon Mills in 1839
- Its association with the Cluthe family, who opened a resort on the mill pond called Willowlake
- Contribution of the mill ruins to maintaining the early 19<sup>th</sup> century character of the area (Plate 19)
- The location alongside Schneider Creek (Plate 20)
- The connection to Homer Watson House at 1754 Old Mill Road



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Plate 17: Doon Mills inscription, looking north



Plate 18: Doon Mills ruins, looking west



Plate 19: View of mill ruins from park path, looking north



Plate 20: Schneider Creek from mills ruins, looking east

### 5.3.4 Doon Valley Golf Course

### Statement of Significance

The Doon Valley Golf Course is located at 500 Doon Valley Drive, in the City of Kitchener, within the Region of Waterloo. The golf course includes 18 holes that span along the south side of the Grand River north of Highway 401. The course also includes 9 holes on the south side of Highway 401 in the City of Cambridge, which were added in



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2010-2011. The golf course consists of a clubhouse that is composed of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century residence, fairways, tee-offs, sand traps, wetland areas, mature trees and plantings, and outbuildings related to golf course facilities. It is positioned at top of the Grand River Valley lands and includes the former Grand Truck Railway, now in use as a public walking trail. The former railway lands form a prominent corridor at the entrance to the course northwest of the clubhouse.

The Doon Valley Golf Course is representative of a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century golf course designed in the Parkland style. The course was designed by architect C.E. (Robbie) Robinson (1907-1989) and constructed in 1955. The Parkland style is seen in the course's natural setting with manicured smooth fairways with landscaping and abundance of trees and grasses. The 18-hole course is a par 72, with four sets of tees ranging from 5,113 to 6,543 yards. The golf clubhouse includes the original late 19<sup>th</sup> century residence associated within the former farmstead on the property. The residence was built in 1880 and is representative of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century Ontario vernacular residence with Georgian architectural style influences. The residence is a two and one half storey structure with a medium-pitched gable roof. The building has a stone exterior with stone detailing seen in its corner quoins and voussoirs. The exterior has rectangular and square window openings.

The Doon Valley Golf Course demonstrates the work of architect C.E. Robinson, an influential Canadian golf course architect, who designed some of the country's most beautiful and challenging courses. Robinson studied and worked under famous Canadian architect Stanley Thompson. Following the Second World War, Robinson practiced as a golf course architect and started his own firm C.E. Robinson and Associates Ltd. in 1961. Robinson was elected into the Canadian Golf Hall of Fame in 2002.

## **Heritage Attributes**

- Its 18-hole Parkland style golf course set within a nature setting with smooth fairways and mature trees and plantings
- Its clubhouse that includes the former 1880 residence (Plate 21):
  - Two and one half storey structure
  - Medium-pitched gable roof
  - Stone exterior
  - Stone corner quoins
  - Stone voussoirs



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- Rectangular and square window openings
- Its connection to golf course architect C.E. Robinson
- The setting and orientation of the clubhouse and golf course in relation to the Grand River (Plate 22)
- The use of table and river valley lands (Plate 23)
- Presence of the roadbed of the former Grand Trunk Railway (Plate 24)



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Plate 21: Clubhouse, looking northwest



Plate 22: Looking towards partially obscured Grand River, looking north

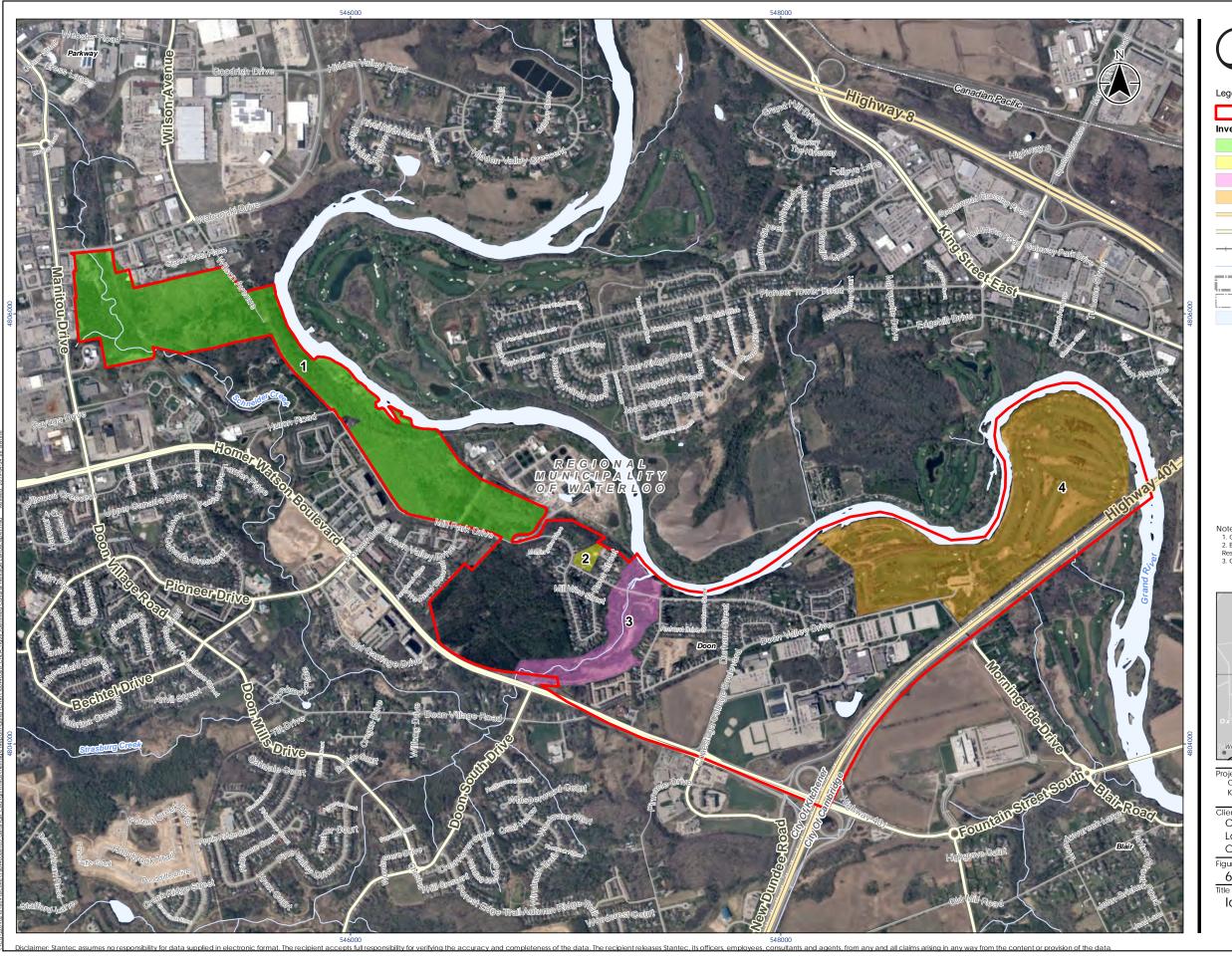


Plate 23: Golf course showing topography, looking northwest



Plate 24: Sign for trail partially along railway R.O.W., looking north







Study Area

Inventoried Landscapes

1. Homer Watson Park 2. Homer Watson House

3. Willow Park

4. Doon Valley Golf Course

---- Highway

— Major Road

---- Railway

Watercourse

Municipal Boundary

Municipal Boundary, Lower

Waterbody

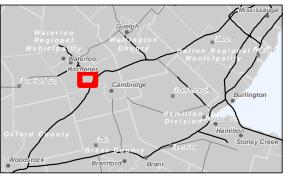


Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.

3. Ortholmagery © First Base Solutions, 2019. Imagery Date, 2018.



Project Location City of Kitchener

160940588 REVA Prepared by AMW on 2019-04-24 Technical Review by DW on 2019-04-22 Independent Review by CV on 2019-04-23

Client/Project
CITY OF KITCHENER

Lower Doon and Homer Watson Park Candidate CHL Evaluation

Identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Conservation Measures September 30, 2019

## 6.0 Conservation Measures

Based on the Regional Implementation Guidelines, two steps are required to consider appropriate conservation measures for CHLs. First, an understanding of existing conservation measures must be established. Generally speaking, these may range from designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or an easement made by the Ontario Heritage Trust to no previous protection. In the case of the CHLs identified within this report, there are a wide variety of protections in place. Each will be discussed in subsequent sections and their ability to conserve the CHL will be evaluated.

The second step required is identification of additional conservation measures customized to the CHL in its current context. The Regional Implementation Guidelines provide a list of conservation measures that should be considered when developing site specific plans. These are contained in Section 2.5 and discussed in more detail below, as applicable.

## **6.1 Existing Conservation Measures**

Section 4.2 provides a review of existing protections within the study area. The information is presented in Figure 3 and summarized in Table 1. While identification does not necessarily equate conservation, it represents the first step in the municipal toolbox towards conserving a property.

#### 6.1.1 Homer Watson Park

The City owned portion of Homer Watson Park is not currently subject to existing conservation measures. However, it does contain a portion of Mill Park Drive, identified in the CHL Study as a CHL, which although not currently subject to conservation measures, should be included when considering implementation of these measures. Therefore, future conservation strategies should consider both the natural environment and the historic roadway.

The park is zoned as Natural Heritage Conservation (NHC-1) which restricts construction to requirements of existing agricultural activity (not applicable here) and natural heritage conservation. According to the City's zoning by-laws, the purpose of this zoning is to protect and/or enhance natural heritage features and their ecological functions. Other zoning considerations include slope erosion and flooding hazards as well as significant wildlife habitat and landforms.



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### 6.1.2 Homer Watson House

The Homer Watson House is subject to three levels of heritage protections: federal, provincial, and municipal. The property has been identified a National Historic Site, is the subject of an OHT easement, and designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. While its status as a National Historic Site does not carry with it any specific protection or conservation strategy, it elevates its exposure to a larger audience.

The OHT easement on the property, by contrast, does come with specific protection requirements, specifically property maintenance standards which prioritize heritage considerations above other legal interests and a clearly articulated Statement of Significance (Appendix D). This agreement strives to create a partnership between the City and the OHT which has as its goal the conservation of the property including all specified heritage attributes. Should a change be proposed to an OHT easement property the approvals process must satisfy not only municipal requirements, as the owner of the property, but also OHT requirements. A series of guidelines have been produced by the OHT to provide clarity to property owners regarding a range of subjects, including but not limited to, alterations, documentation reports, and conservation guidelines. These should be considered in any recommendations related to the Homer Watson House.

#### 6.1.3 Willowlake Park

Willowlake Park is, in part, listed on the City's municipal heritage register. The portion of the park known as Doon Mills Ruins that fronts onto the Grand River is listed for its potential cultural heritage value or interest. The listing comes with limited requirements for consideration where a change is proposed on or adjacent to the property. However, there are no specific conservation measures in place. The southern portion of the property, in between Homer Watson Boulevard and Old Mill Road, is not listed. The park, much like its counterparts, is zoned NCH-1 and is subject to slope erosion and flooding hazards as well as significant wildlife habitat and landforms.

## 6.1.4 Doon Valley Golf Course

The Doon Valley Golf Course is listed on the City's municipal heritage register. This brings requirements for consideration where a change is proposed on the property. It was also identified in the City's CHL Study as a significant CHL that requires additional research. As with the parks identified, the Doon Valley Golf Course is zoned NCH-1 and subject to slope erosion and flooding hazards as well as significant wildlife habitat and landforms. It is also positioned within the flood plain so is at risk for flooding.



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### 6.2 Recommended Conservation Measures

#### **6.2.1 Conservation Plans**

For each of the CHLs identified, the first step in good conservation stewardship is preparation of a site-specific Conservation Plan (CP). Therefore, it is recommended that the City prepare CPs for all CHLs identified in this report. As the onus for conservation typically falls to the property owner, in this case all CHLs identified are municipally owned. Both the City and OHT have guiding documents for CPs. The City's Conservation Plan – Terms of Reference and OHT's Conservation Plans for Heritage Properties are provided in Appendix E. These documents should be used together to inform the development of CPs for each CHL. A Conservation Plan establishes a maintenance plan to conserve the heritage attributes of a property and does not prohibit regular maintenance activities required to upkeep a property, but rather ensures that regular maintenance includes conservation of heritage attributes.

In addition to recommended content in the City and OHT guidelines, explicit consideration should also be provided for interpretation opportunities. Currently, the approach to interpretation is somewhat haphazard. While the CHLs identified are independent of each other, they all speak to the history of Doon Village and its ongoing use as a destination for recreational activities, whether that be hiking, biking, golfing, etc. The CPs should also address opportunities for interpretation within each CHL.

Given the nature of the CHLs identified, specifically the natural heritage components present, such as parklands and natural open spaces, it is recommended that the CPs adopt a collaborative approach. The CPs should consider not only the cultural heritage attributes identified for each CHL, but also park/open space management strategies already in place for the parks and natural open spaces and relevant species at risk. As part of the CPs, the City should take an interdepartmental approach that involves members from the Community services (Neighbourhood Programs and Services), Development services (Planning), and Infrastructure services (Facilities Management, Operations – Environmental). Given the significant natural heritage identified within each CHL, each CP should include input by a qualified arborist and/or ecologist to address the inclusion of conservation measures of natural/living resources.

The following guidelines should be applied when preparing a CP in conjunction with the City's Terms of Reference.

• CPs identify the physical condition and integrity of cultural heritage resources and their heritage attributes, with a view toward making recommendation regarding appropriate repair and maintenance, in keeping with good conservation principles.



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- Identification of the short, medium, and long-term vision for the conservation of the heritage resources, and of the specific conservation measures to be undertaken in the short, medium, and long term. Such measures shall describe the documentation, stabilization, repair, monitoring, and maintenance strategies required to be undertaken for each phase and shall reference the qualifications for anyone responsible for undertaking such work.
- Identification of a monitoring program addressing appropriate measures for the ongoing maintenance of the heritage resources and attributes, post development/rehabilitation.

## **6.2.2** Homer Watson Viewscapes

Beyond the scope of this project it is recommended a study be undertaken to identify the paintings (including sketches, studies, etc.) by Homer Watson which portrayed viewscapes within the study area generally. This would identify both the receptor/vantage point and the artworks subject matter, the viewscape. Through a more fulsome understanding of natural spaces that were the subject for Homer Watson's work, the CP may include consideration of strategies to maintain, enhance, and ultimately make public these significance places. This would offer a tangible example of a historic subject matter. In addition, this study would help strengthen the understanding of significant historical and cultural views, and possibly promote tourism in the area. This, in return, strengthens the cultural value of the CHLs and supports conservation measures through economic means.

Consulting the staff at the Homer Watson House and Art Gallery would be an appropriate starting point and should be consulted to determine the extent of artwork depicting the study area. The opportunity also exists for a collaborative approach between the City and Homer Watson House and Art Gallery to create a special project to complete this work. Research should be completed at additional galleries, archival libraries, the Grace Schmidt Room at the Kitchener Public Library, Canadian Collection art specialists (both private and public sector), and private collections.

#### 6.2.3 Homer Watson Park

Throughout the course of this report, the significance of Homer Watson Park became apparent. Both as a space of natural importance and through direct links to its historic use by Homer Watson, the park tells a unique story about the history of Doon Village specifically and the growth of the City more generally. Given this significance, it is recommended that the City consider designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Designation will protect the park from encroaching residential development and require consideration of the implications of change on adjacent properties through



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completion of a HIA as part of development applications. It will also necessitate interdepartmental cooperation in park management. This will prevent the loss of important heritage attributes during routine maintenance activities.

To increase an awareness of the cultural heritage significance of the site, the following Statement of Significance should be circulated to City departments.

## Statement of Significance

The municipally owned portion of Homer Watson Park is irregularly shaped in an inverted 'L'. It is generally situated south of Wabanaki Drive, west of Manitou Drive where it cuts atop of the Grand Valley Institution for Women and the Waterloo Regional Museum, running along the west side of Mill Park drive. The eastern boundary past Wilson Avenue is comprised of the Grand River and the Kitchener Wastewater Treatment Plant. The southern boundary is formed by the intersection of Mill Park Drive and an access road to the treatment facility.

Homer Watson Park contains a mix of natural woodlands and planted stands of Eastern white pine trees. North of Huron Road, Mill Park Drive is closed to vehicular traffic and is utilized as a pedestrian and cyclist path. The trees along Mill Park Drive on the pedestrian and cyclist path form an arching canopy. The section of Homer Watson Park along the pedestrian portion of Mill Park Drive contains scenic views of the Grand River and the adjacent Deer Ridge Golf Club.

The park is directly associated with Homer Watson (1855-1936), a prominent Canadian artist and a local resident, who lived nearby at the intersection of Old Mill Road and Mill Park Drive in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Watson often painted in the woods and was instrumental in founding the park in 1913 when he joined with fellow residents of Waterloo County to preserve the forest.

After more than a century of use as a public space, the park has become a local landmark. Its association with its namesake, as well as historical links to the Grand River and former community of Doon Mills, particularly through use of historic roadways as pathways, speak to its prominent position in the community. Furthermore, Homer Watson Park has been celebrated in local stories, histories, and most significantly, Homer Watson's paintings.



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## **Heritage Attributes**

- Landscape composed of natural woodlands and stands of planted Eastern white pines
- Pedestrian and cyclist portion of Mill Park Drive surrounded by arching canopy of trees
- Scenic views of the Grand River and adjacent Deer Ridge Golf Club
- Historical association with Homer Watson, who painted in the woods and was instrumental in preserving the woods as a park
- Historical link with the Grand River and community of Doon Mills expressed through the historical alignment of roadways and pathways
- Importance to the local community expressed through local stories, histories, and Watson's paintings

Each department should be notified of the designation and pending CP as interested stakeholders. In addition, the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA) and Region should be notified of the designation and involved in the CP.

Table 3 summarizes conservation measures considered against the recommended approach.



Table 3: Conservation Measures Considered and Recommended: Homer Watson Park

CHL Study Conservation Measures	Current Status	Recommended Action	Discussion
Protection of individual properties under the Ontario Heritage Act through designation or conservation easements	None	Part IV designation	Designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, alongside a site specific CP, has been determined to be the preferred conservation measure for Homer Watson Park CHL as described in Section 6.2.3 above. Referred to in the following discussion as Part IV designation, this approach will best conserve identified heritage attributes of the CHL.
Protection of a specific areas within the CHL as Heritage Conservation Districts (HCD) under the Ontario Heritage Act and through related HCD policies, guidelines, studies and plans	None	None	As a single property parcel, Part IV designation is a more appropriate tool to conserve the identified cultural heritage value of the property. Generally, HCDs are tools to manage a group of properties, buildings, or heritage resources spanning multiple property parcels and provide a planning framework that provides a cohesive approach to manage and guide future change in the district. A site-specific CP will provide much the same framework and a Part IV designation offers the same level of protection.
Listing of individual or groupings of non- designated property(ies) on the Municipal Heritage Register	None	None	Listing the property offers a stop-gap should an immediate change be proposed to the site. However, when compared to designation, listing does not provide the same level of protection. Listing is appropriate for a site where cultural heritage value or interest is anticipated but has not yet been evaluated. Given City ownership of the property and the availability of the necessary information exhibiting cultural heritage value in keeping with requirements for Part IV designation, listing in an inappropriate conservation measure.
Official Plan policies (i.e. settlement boundaries, land designations)	Zoned NHC-1	Part IV designation and preparation of a CP	Current zoning prioritizes the natural heritage of the park and requires conservation of the natural heritage features and their ecological function of the site to protect and/or enhance these elements. In addition, and of particular importance to Homer Watson Park are considerations for slope erosion, flooding hazards, as well as wildlife habitat and landforms. Much of the focus of the site has been natural and while that contributes substantially to the heritage attributes identified, there is a gap in understanding the ecological significance of these features and their historic relationship with the property. As well, the history of the park gets lost when a focus is on the natural environment exclusively. Part IV designation and preparation of a CP will seek to balance the existing Official Plan policies applicable to the site and also be in keeping with Official Plan policies related to heritage conservation. Specifically, the City's commitment to recognition, designation, and conservation of cultural heritage resources as provided in Sections 12.C.1.19, 12.C.1.23, and 12.C.1.43-44.
Secondary or Community Plans	None	None	As a single property parcel, Part IV designation is a more appropriate tool to conserve the identified cultural heritage value of the property. Secondary and Community Plans tend to be prepared for larger areas where multiple layers of planning, policies, and guidelines are applicable. These Plans seek to provide a consistent approach to decision making through the planning process. As a single property parcel and given municipal ownership of the property, a site-specific CP will provide a framework for decision making at an appropriate scale.
Community Improvement Plans	None	None	Much like Secondary or Community Plans, Community Improvement Plans tend to be developed for a collection of properties or specific property types to stimulate interest, investment, and community building in a specific area of the municipality. As a City owned single property parcel, a Community Improvement Plan is not appropriate for Homer Watson Park.
Area design guidelines	None	None	Development is not anticipated within the park property specifically. Therefore, design guidelines for the property parcel would not be effective. However, as a designated property the PPS will require that any development adjacent to Homer Watson Park consider the effect of the proposed change on the heritage attributes of the property. Therefore, while design guidelines may not be appropriate for the park itself, consideration of proposed change will act in a similar fashion albeit on a case by case basis.



CHL Study Conservation Measures	Current Status	Recommended Action	Discussion
Corridor management plans or scenic corridor designations	None	None	Homer Watson Park is a City owned park and the adjacent portion of Mill Park Drive forms the south and east boundary of the park. Mill Park Drive has been previously identified as a CHL in the CHL Study and the pedestrian and cyclist portion of the Mill Park Drive surrounded by an arching canopy of trees has been identified as a heritage attribute of Homer Watson Park. However, a corridor related plan or designation is not appropriate for the property but instead should be considered in relation to Mill Park Drive CHL. While the City may consider the wider implications of the Mill Park Drive CHL in the future, it is beyond the scope of this study and protection through Part IV designation will trigger consideration of the effect any proposed change to the trees through a Heritage Impact Assessment.
Park management plans	Yes	Incorporation of the Homer Watson Park CP in an updated Park Management Plan	The City's Parks Department is responsible for the maintenance of Homer Watson Park and currently applies appropriate park management strategies to the park to conserve identified natural heritage features. The recommended CP should address current park management activities and provide opportunities to enhance the cultural heritage value or interest of the property in standard maintenance activities. The CP should also weigh necessary park maintenance activities with objectives identified to conserve the CHL.
Height, massing and setback restrictions that maintain the character of an area, implemented through zoning and/or site plan control	None	None	Part IV designation will require consideration of the effects of any proposed change adjacent to Homer Watson Park. While it is not anticipated that the CP would provide zoning and/or site plan controls related to potential development adjacent to the park, the CP will provide measures to retain and enhance identified heritage attributes that may speak to height, massing, and/or setback restrictions adjacent to the park.
Demolition control	None	The Homer Watson Park CP should consider proposed removal of any heritage attributes identified	While demolition control typically relates to demolition permit applications, the Homer Watson Park CP should address any proposed removal of natural features such as the woodlands and stands of Eastern white Pines. Therefore, while demolition control is not recommended as a separate conservation measure, it should be considered as part of the Homer Watson Park CP.
Subdivision development agreements	None	None	As a City owned park, no development is anticipated on the site. Therefore, a development agreement is not an appropriate conservation measure.
Stewardship activities	None	Consider potential for stewardship activities in the Homer Watson Park CP	A CP is an effective tool to define property stewardship opportunities and responsibilities. As a City owned park, these should be provided in the Homer Watson Park CP.
Financial incentives for OHA designated properties or within Community Improvement Plan areas	None	None	As a City owned and maintained park, it is not anticipated that financial incentives such as tax rebates or credits are appropriate for the Homer Watson Park.
Public education and heritage resource interpretation, etc.	None	The Homer Watson Park CP should consider resource interpretation	A CP has been recommended and it is anticipated that consideration will be given to commemorative opportunities including, but not limited to, public education programs and heritage resource interpretation.



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### 6.2.4 Homer Watson House

The Homer Watson House is subject to the OHT easement agreement in place for the property and is designated under Part IV of the OHA. It is understood that the Statement of Significance for the easement has recently been updated. To align the municipal understanding of the property, the new Statement of Significance should be adopted by the City and the current designating bylaw should be updated to reflect this update. Of particular importance is consistency in approach to development applications on adjacent properties.

As discussed in Section 6.2.1, a CP should be prepared to plan for conservation activities needed for the property. The CP should speak to the relationship between the City and OHT in approval authority for changes proposed within, and adjacent to, the property. The CP will require approval of the OHT who should be consulted throughout the process to align OHT guidelines with the City's Terms of Reference. Alongside consultation with the OHT, the Homer Watson House Board should also be included in the preparation of the CP.

In addition to standard provisions required in the CP, consideration should also be given to defining stewardship activities needed for the property. This should include a review of funding available for the property. The Homer Watson House and Art Gallery should be consulted to understand ongoing activities and areas identified for improvement. Clearly defining the role of the City, OHT, and Homer Watson House and Art Gallery will facilitate an understanding of responsibilities for ongoing maintenance as well as potential funding sources for upkeep.

Table 4 summarizes conservation measures considered against the recommended approach.



Table 4: Conservation Measures Considered and Recommended: Homer Watson House

CHL Study Conservation Measures	Current Status	Recommended Action	Discussion
Protection of individual properties under the Ontario Heritage Act through designation or conservation easements	Part IV designation and OHT easement agreement	City to adopt OHT Statement of Significance and update designating bylaw	As discussed above, it is recommended that the City and OHT align their understanding of the heritage attributes of the property to facilitate a consistent approach to conservation measures as required by the OHT easement agreement. In particular, this will assist in reviewing development applications on adjacent properties.  Note: The Homer Watson House has also been identified as a National Historic Site although this has no bearing on determination of conservation measures.
Protection of a specific areas within the CHL as Heritage Conservation Districts (HCD) under the Ontario Heritage Act and through related HCD policies, guidelines, studies and plans	None	None	As a single property parcel, conservation measures already in place are more appropriate tools to conserve the identified cultural heritage value of the property. Generally, HCDs are tools to manage a group of properties, buildings, or heritage resources spanning multiple property parcels and provide a planning framework that provides a cohesive approach to manage and guide future change in the district. A site-specific CP will provide much the same framework and a Part IV designation and the OHT easement offers additional protection.
Listing of individual or groupings of non-designated property(ies) on the Municipal Heritage Register	None	None	As the property is already recognized by the City and the OHT, listing is not appropriate.
Official Plan policies (i.e. settlement boundaries, land designations)	Part IV designation and OHT easement agreement	City to adopt OHT Statement of Significance and update designating bylaw	As described in Section 12.C.1.19 of the City's Official Plan, the City has entered into an easement agreement with the OHT which carries with it property maintenance standards that prioritize the cultural heritage value of the property as articulated in the identified heritage attributes. It is recommended that the City and OHT align their understanding of the heritage attributes of the property to facilitate a consistent approach to conservation measures as required by the OHT easement agreement.
Secondary or Community Plans	None	None	As a single property parcel, Part IV designation and the OHT easement agreement are more appropriate tools to conserve the identified cultural heritage value of the property. Secondary and Community Plans tend to be prepared for larger areas where multiple layers of planning, policies, and guidelines are applicable. These Plans seek to provide a consistent approach to decision making through the planning process. As a single property parcel and given municipal ownership of the property, a site-specific CP will provide a framework for decision making at an appropriate scale.
Community Improvement Plans	None	None	Much like Secondary or Community Plans, Community Improvement Plans tend to be developed for a collection of properties or specific property types to stimulate interest, investment, and community building in a specific area of the municipality. As a City owned single property parcel, a Community Improvement Plan is not appropriate for Homer Watson Park.
Area design guidelines	None	None	Development is not anticipated within the Homer Watson House property specifically. Therefore, design guidelines for the property parcel would not be effective. However, as a property designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act and subject to an OHT easement agreement, the PPS requires that any development adjacent to Homer Watson Park consider the effect of the proposed change on the heritage attributes of the property. In addition, the CP should consider guidelines to maintain or enhance the cultural heritage value identified in the revised Statement. While design guidelines may not be appropriate for the property itself, consideration of proposed change will act in a similar fashion albeit on a case by case basis.



CHL Study Conservation Measures	Current Status	Recommended Action	Discussion
Corridor management plans or scenic corridor designations	None	Consider the Grand River Corridor in the CP	Heritage attributes identified for the Homer Watson House include those associated with the house interior and exterior as well as views within the property and beyond its boundaries, specifically of views to the Grand River. While none of the attributes identified related to the adjacent roadway, the CP should consider views related to the Grand River Corridor if appropriate.
Park management plans	Yes	Incorporation of the Homer Watson House CP in an updated Park Management Plan	The City's Facilities Management Department is responsible for the maintenance of Homer Watson House property and currently applies appropriate park management strategies to the park to conserve identified natural heritage features. The recommended CP should address current landscape management activities and provide opportunities to enhance the cultural heritage value or interest of the property in standard maintenance activities. The CP should also weigh necessary maintenance activities with objectives identified to conserve the CHL.
Height, massing and setback restrictions that maintain the character of an area, implemented through zoning and/or site plan control	None	None	Part IV designation requires consideration of the effects of any proposed change adjacent to Homer Watson House. While it is not anticipated that the CP would provide zoning and/or site plan controls related to potential development adjacent to the property, the CP will provide measures to retain and enhance identified heritage attributes that may speak to height, massing, and/or setback restrictions adjacent to the property.
Demolition control	None	The Homer Watson House CP should consider proposed removal of any heritage attributes	While demolition control typically relates to demolition permit applications, the Homer Watson House CP should address any proposed change or required demolition on or adjacent to the property. Therefore, while demolition control is not recommended as a separate conservation measure, it should be considered as part of the Homer Watson House CP.
Subdivision development agreements	None	None	As a City owned property subject to Part IV designation and an OHT easement agreement, no development is anticipated on the site. Therefore, a development agreement is not an appropriate conservation measure.
Stewardship activities	None	Consider potential for stewardship activities in the Homer Watson House CP	As discussed above, a CP is an effective tool to define property stewardship opportunities and responsibilities. As a City owned property, these should be provided in the Homer Watson House CP.
Financial incentives for OHA designated properties or within Community Improvement Plan areas	None	Consider funding sources available for the property	The Homer Watson House is home to the Homer Watson House and Art Gallery and, as discussed above, additional funding sources should be considered. This should be a collaborative process that includes Gallery staff and other key stakeholders.
Public education and heritage resource interpretation, etc.	None	The Homer Watson House CP should consider resource interpretation	A CP has been recommended and it is anticipated that consideration will be given to additional commemorative opportunities including, but not limited to, public education programs and heritage resource interpretation.  Note: The Homer Watson House and Art Gallery currently functions as a public space and is home to many public education programs.



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### 6.2.5 Willowlake Park

Similar to discussion related to Homer Watson Park, Willowlake Park should be considered for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Designation should build upon the existing Statement of Significance for the listed north portion of the property. It is the opinion of this report that both south and north portions should be combined to consider the properties a single CHL. As both are municipally owned, the designation should speak to significance identified for the park as a whole.

Notification of the designation and involvement in the CP should follow the path outlined in Section 6.2.3 and include both City, Region, and GRCA stakeholders. Table 5 summarizes conservation measures considered against the recommended approach.



Table 5: Conservation Measures Considered and Recommended: Willowlake Park

CHL Study Conservation Measures	Current Status	Recommended Action	Discussion
Protection of individual properties under the Ontario Heritage Act through designation or conservation easements	None	Part IV designation	Part IV designation alongside a site-specific CP, has been determined to be the preferred conservation measure for Willowlake Park CHL as described in Section 6.2.5 above. Referred to in the following discussion as Part IV designation, this approach will best conserve identified heritage attributes of the CHL.
Protection of a specific areas within the CHL as Heritage Conservation Districts (HCD) under the Ontario Heritage Act and through related HCD policies, guidelines, studies and plans	None	None	As a single property parcel, Part IV designation is a more appropriate tool to conserve the identified cultural heritage value of the property. Generally, HCDs are tools to manage a group of properties, buildings, or heritage resources spanning multiple property parcels and provide a planning framework that provides a cohesive approach to manage and guide future change in the district. A site-specific CP will provide much the same framework and a Part IV designation offers the same level of protection.
Listing of individual or groupings of non- designated property(ies) on the Municipal Heritage Register	None	None	Listing the property offers a stop-gap should an immediate change be proposed to the site. However, when compared to designation, listing does not provide the same level of protection. Listing is appropriate for a site where cultural heritage value or interest is anticipated but has not yet been evaluated. Given City ownership of the property and the availability of the necessary information exhibiting cultural heritage value in keeping with requirements for Part IV designation, listing in an inappropriate conservation measure.
Official Plan policies (i.e. settlement boundaries, land designations)	Zoned NHC-1	Part IV designation and preparation of a CP	Current zoning prioritizes the natural heritage of the park and requires conservation of the natural heritage features and their ecological function of the site to protect and/or enhance these elements. In addition, and of particular importance to Willowlake Park, are considerations for slope erosion, flooding hazards, as well as wildlife habitat and landforms. Much of the focus of the site has been natural and while that contributes substantially to the heritage attributes identified, there is a gap in understanding the ecological significance of these features and their historic relationship with the property. As well, the history of the park gets lost when a focus is on the natural environment exclusively. Part IV designation and preparation of a CP will seek to balance the existing Official Plan policies applicable to the site and also be in keeping with Official Plan policies related to heritage conservation. Specifically, the City's commitment to recognition, designation, and conservation of cultural heritage resources as provided in Sections 12.C.1.19, 12.C.1.23, and 12.C.1.43-44.
Secondary or Community Plans	None	None	As a single property parcel, Part IV designation is a more appropriate tool to conserve the identified cultural heritage value of the property. Secondary and Community Plans tend to be prepared for larger areas where multiple layers of planning, policies, and guidelines are applicable. These Plans seek to provide a consistent approach to decision making through the planning process. As a single property parcel and given municipal ownership of the property, a site-specific CP will provide a framework for decision making at an appropriate scale.
Community Improvement Plans	None	None	Much like Secondary or Community Plans, Community Improvement Plans tend to be developed for a collection of properties or specific property types to stimulate interest, investment, and community building in a specific area of the municipality. As a City owned single property parcel, a Community Improvement Plan is not appropriate for Willowlake Park.
Area design guidelines	None	None	Development is not anticipated within the park property specifically. Therefore, design guidelines for the property parcel would not be effective. However, as a designated property the PPS will require that any development adjacent to Willowlake Park consider the effect of the proposed change on the heritage attributes of the property. Therefore, while design guidelines may not be appropriate for the park itself, consideration of proposed change will act in a similar fashion albeit on a case by case basis.



CHL Study Conservation Measures	Current Status	Recommended Action	Discussion
Corridor management plans or scenic corridor designations	None	None	Heritage attributes identified for Willowlake Park do not relate to any adjacent corridor or scenic corridor designations such as the Grand River. Therefore, management or designation of a corridor is not appropriate.
Park management plans	Yes	Incorporation of the Willowlake Park CP in an updated Park Management Plan	The City's Parks Department is responsible for the maintenance of Willowlake Park and currently applies appropriate park management strategies to the park to conserve identified natural heritage features and maintenance related to the ruins. The recommended CP should address current park management activities and provide opportunities to enhance the cultural heritage value or interest of the property in standard maintenance activities. The CP should also weigh necessary park maintenance activities with objectives identified to conserve the CHL.
Height, massing and setback restrictions that maintain the character of an area, implemented through zoning and/or site plan control	None	None	Part IV designation will require consideration of the effects of any proposed change adjacent to Willowlake Park. While it is not anticipated that the CP would provide zoning and/or site plan controls related to potential development adjacent to the park, the CP will provide measures to retain and enhance identified heritage attributes that may speak to height, massing, and/or setback restrictions adjacent to the park.
Demolition control	None	The Willowlake Park CP should consider proposed removal of any heritage attributes identified	While demolition control typically relates to demolition permit applications, the Willowlake Park CP should address any proposed removal of natural features. Therefore, while demolition control is not recommended as a separate conservation measure, it should be considered as part of the Willowlake Park CP.
Subdivision development agreements	None	None	As a City owned park, no development is anticipated on the site. Therefore, a development agreement is not an appropriate conservation measure.
Stewardship activities	None	Consider potential for stewardship activities in the Willowlake Park CP	A CP is an effective tool to define property stewardship opportunities and responsibilities. As a City owned park, these should be provided in the Willowlake Park CP.
Financial incentives for OHA designated properties or within Community Improvement Plan areas	None	None	As a City owned and maintained park, it is not anticipated that financial incentives such as tax rebates or credits are appropriate for the Willowlake Park.
Public education and heritage resource interpretation, etc.	None	The Willowlake Park CP should consider resource interpretation	A CP has been recommended and it is anticipated that consideration will be given to commemorative opportunities including, but not limited to, public education programs and heritage resource interpretation.



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## 6.2.6 Doon Valley Golf Course

The Doon Valley Golf Course is currently a listed resource on the City's municipal heritage register. It recommended that the property be considered for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Designation should build upon the existing Statement of Significance and allow for the flexibility needed for a recreational facility. To address this, the operators of the Doon Valley Golf Course should be consulted during the designating process. As a place of significance for its recreational uses, designation should not restrict activities onsite, but rather identify areas of particular significance and offer protection. Examples may include the Clubhouse or former railway corridor. Notification of the designation and involvement in the CP should follow the path outlined in Section 6.2.3 and include both City, Region, and GRAC stakeholders.

As described previously, the Doon Valley Golf Course spans municipal property boundaries reaching into the adjacent City of Cambridge. The portion of the course designed in the 2010s used the Savanah style of design and, while interesting from an ecological perspective, does not have a strong connection to the history of the property. Therefore, it is recommended that the course be treated as a single property parcel excluding the portion in Cambridge.

Much like the Homer Watson House, the golf course staff should be consulted during the designation process as well as development of the CP. It is important that both allow for ongoing use of the site while maintaining identified heritage attributes.

Table 6 summarizes conservation measures considered against the recommended approach.



Table 6: Conservation Measures Considered and Recommended: Doon Valley Golf Course

CHL Study Conservation Measures	Current Status	Recommended Action	Discussion
Protection of individual properties under the Ontario Heritage Act through designation or conservation easements	None	Part IV designation	Part IV designation, alongside a site-specific CP, has been determined to be the preferred conservation measure for the Doon Valley Golf Course CHL as described in Section 6.2.6 above.
Protection of a specific areas within the CHL as Heritage Conservation Districts (HCD) under the Ontario Heritage Act and through related HCD policies, guidelines, studies and plans	None	None	As a single property parcel, Part IV designation is a more appropriate tool to conserve the identified cultural heritage value of the property. Generally, HCDs are tools to manage a group of properties, buildings, or heritage resources spanning multiple property parcels and provide a planning framework that provides a cohesive approach to manage and guide future change in the district. A site-specific CP will provide much the same framework and a Part IV designation offers the same level of protection.
Listing of individual or groupings of non- designated property(ies) on the Municipal Heritage Register	Yes	None	The property is currently listed on the City's municipal register. This acts as an appropriate interim conservation measure prior to Part IV designation. However, as the City does not require consideration of the effects of adjacent development or a proposed change on listed properties, this should be considered an interim tool only.
Official Plan policies (i.e. settlement boundaries, land designations)	Zoned NHC-1	Part IV designation and preparation of a CP	Much like is the case for both Homer Watson Park and Willowlake Park, current zoning prioritizes the natural heritage of the Doon Valley Golf Course and requires conservation of the natural heritage features and their ecological function of the site to protect and/or enhance these elements. In addition, considerations for slope erosion, flooding hazards, as well as wildlife habitat and landforms are noted. Finally, the property is also situated within the flood plan so is the subject to associated requirements. Much of the focus of the site has been natural and while that contributes substantially to the heritage attributes identified, there is a gap in understanding the ecological significance of these features and their historic relationship with the property particularly some of the landforms such as the former railway. Part IV designation and preparation of a CP will seek to balance the existing Official Plan policies applicable to the property and also be in keeping with Official Plan policies related to heritage conservation. Specifically, the City's commitment to recognition, designation, and conservation of cultural heritage resources as provided in Sections 12.C.1.19, 12.C.1.23, and 12.C.1.43-44.
Secondary or Community Plans	None	None	As a single property parcel, Part IV designation is a more appropriate tool to conserve the identified cultural heritage value of the property. Secondary and Community Plans tend to be prepared for larger areas where multiple layers of planning, policies, and guidelines are applicable. These Plans seek to provide a consistent approach to decision making through the planning process. As a single property parcel and given municipal ownership of the property, a site specific CP will provide a framework for decision making at an appropriate scale.
Community Improvement Plans	None	None	Much like Secondary or Community Plans, Community Improvement Plans tend to be developed for a collection of properties or specific property types to stimulate interest, investment, and community building in a specific area of the municipality. As a City owned single property parcel, a Community Improvement Plan is not appropriate for Doon Valley Golf Course.
Area design guidelines	None	None	Development is not anticipated within the Doon Valley Golf Course property specifically. Therefore, design guidelines for the property parcel would not be effective. However, as a designated property the PPS will require that any development adjacent to the Doon Valley Golf Course consider the effect of the proposed change on the heritage attributes of the property. Therefore, while design guidelines may not be appropriate for the golf course itself, consideration of proposed change will act in a similar fashion albeit on a case by case basis.



CHL Study Conservation Measures	Current Status	Recommended Action	Discussion
Corridor management plans or scenic corridor designations	None	None	One of the identified heritage attributes for the Doon Valley Golf Course is the relationship between the clubhouse and the Grand River. It is understood that the Grand River is subject to a series of plans and guidelines that recognize its ecological significance as well as its important historical relationship with communities that boarder it. Therefore, as the Grand River forms a heritage attributes, the CP should review the applicable plans and guidelines for the Grand River to determine the interaction between the naturalized landscape of the golf course and the Grand River.
Park management plans	Yes	Incorporation of the Doon Valley Golf Course CP in an updated Course Management Plan	Doon Valley Golf Course staff are responsible for the maintenance of property and course and currently apply City approved park management strategies to the course to maintain and conserve identified natural heritage features. The recommended CP should address current course management activities and provide opportunities to enhance the cultural heritage value or interest of the property in standard maintenance activities, in consultation with Doon Valley Golf Course staff. The CP should also weigh necessary course maintenance activities with objectives identified to conserve the CHL.
Height, massing and setback restrictions that maintain the character of an area, implemented through zoning and/or site plan control	None	None	Part IV designation will require consideration of the effects of any proposed change adjacent to the Doon Valley Golf Course. While it is not anticipated that the CP would provide zoning and/or site plan controls related to potential development adjacent to the park, the CP will provide measures to retain and enhance identified heritage attributes that may speak to height, massing, and/or setback restrictions adjacent to the course.
Demolition control	None	The Doon Valley Golf Course CP should consider proposed removal of any heritage attributes identified	As part of Part IV designation, a demolition permit approval process will be instituted as it relates to the built form. In addition, the Doon Valley Golf Course CP should address any proposed removal of natural features related to the cultural heritage value identified. This should exclude routine maintenance as previously discussed. Therefore, while demolition control is not recommended as a separate conservation measure, it should be considered as part of the Doon Valley Golf Course CP.
Subdivision development agreements	None	None	As a City owned golf course, no development is anticipated on the site. Therefore, a development agreement is not an appropriate conservation measure.
Stewardship activities	None	Consider potential for stewardship activities in the Doon Valley Golf Course CP	A CP is an effective tool to define property stewardship opportunities and responsibilities. As a City owned golf course, these should be provided in the Doon Valley Golf Course CP.
Financial incentives for OHA designated properties or within Community Improvement Plan areas	None	None	As a City owned and maintained golf course, it is not anticipated that financial incentives such as tax rebates or credits are appropriate for the Doon Valley Golf Course.
Public education and heritage resource interpretation, etc.	None	The Doon Valley Golf Course CP should consider resource interpretation	A CP has been recommended and it is anticipated that consideration will be given to commemorative opportunities including, but not limited to, public education programs and heritage resource interpretation.



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## 6.3 Summary of Conservation Recommendations

The following is a summary of conservation recommendations for each CHL and the overall study area discussed in Section 6.2:

- Homer Watson Park
  - Designate the park under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in consultation with City stakeholders
  - Prepare a comprehensive CP that incorporates appropriate park/open space management strategies
- Homer Watson House
  - Update current Designating Bylaw to reflect the OHT Statement of Significance
  - Prepare a comprehensive CP in accordance with OHT requirements that, among conservation strategies, clearly articulates stewardship activities needed for the property and speaks to funding available as an OHT easement site
  - Homer Watson Viewscapes
    - Additional research should be completed, in collaboration with the Homer Watson House and Art Gallery, to place the works of Homer Watson in the local landscape
- Willowlake Park
  - Designate the park, including both north and south portion, under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in consultation with City stakeholders
  - Prepare a comprehensive CP that incorporates appropriate park/open space management strategies
- Doon Valley Golf Course
  - Designate the property under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in consultation with City stakeholders
  - Prepare a comprehensive CP that incorporates appropriate recreation activities



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# Appendix A Building Inventory



Municipal Address: 6 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1860-1899

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a two storey structure with a low-pitched hip roof with asphalt shingles and gable dormer. The exterior is clad in stucco and has modern windows. The foundation is obscured.

Roof Type: hip
Number of Storeys: 2

**Bays:** 3

Exterior: stucco

Foundation: obscured

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Less than 3 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a lawn, shrubs, and deciduous trees. The property contains an asphalt driveway, split

rail fence, and railway tie retaining wall.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified







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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title



Municipal Address: 7 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 11 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 15 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 16 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 19 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 20 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 23 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 24 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 27 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 30 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Municipal Address: 31 AMHERST DR

**Resource Type:** Residence **Date Range:** 1860-1899

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a two storey structure with a low pitched hip roof, brick chimney, and asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in modern siding and brick. The residence has a modern addition and a full

basement. The foundation is poured concrete.

Roof Type: hip

Number of Storeys: 2

**Bays:** 3

Exterior: other

Foundation: poured concrete

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

Landscape: This property is landscaped with a lawn, shrubs, re-

taining wall, and asphalt driveway.

Tree Canopy: Light

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified







City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title



Municipal Address: 34 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 35 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 40 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 41 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 42 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 52 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 55 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Municipal Address: 58 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Municipal Address: 64 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 69 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1925-1949

Architectural Influence: Suburban

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a two storey structure with a medium-pitched front facing gable roof with a brick chimney and asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in siding and brick. The foundation is poured con-

crete

**Roof Type:** front facing gable **Number of Storeys:** 2

**Bays:** 5

Exterior: other

Foundation: poured concrete

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a lawn, small birch tree, and shrubs. The property contains an asphalt driveway.

Tree Canopy: light

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Municipal Address: 72 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 73 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Title

Municipal Address: 77 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

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Titl

Municipal Address: 78 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 81 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 84 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Titl

Municipal Address: 85 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 89 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Title

Municipal Address: 90 AMHERST DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Municipal Address: 39 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1800-1859

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one and one half storey structure with a high pitched side gable roof with parged chimney and asphalt shingles. The exterior is stone and contains stone quoins. The residence has a wood door with transom. The foundation is stone.

Roof Type: side gable Number of Storeys: 1

**Bays:** 3

**Exterior:** other **Foundation:** stone

**History/Historic Association:** This residence was built by Adam Ferrie, the founder of Doon. The next property owner was Samuel Snider. He was a mill operator and postmaster of Doon.

Setback: Over 6 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with deciduous trees, shrubs, and lawn. The property contains a gravel driveway.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: Pioneer Settlement







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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 49 DOON VALLEY DR

**Resource Type:** Residence **Date Range:** 1925-1949

Architectural Influence: Suburban

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one and one half storey structure with a side gable roof. The exterior is clad in modern siding and has modern win-

dows. The foundation is poured concrete.

**Roof Type:** side gable **Number of Storeys:** 1

**Bays:** 3

Exterior: vinyl

Foundation: poured concrete

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

Landscape: This property is landscaped with mature spruce trees,

deciduous trees, lawn, and shrubs.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified







City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study





Municipal Address: 53 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 55 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 57 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 59 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 84 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1950-1974

Architectural Influence: Suburban

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a low pitched front facing gable roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in brick and siding and has modern windows. The foundation is poured con-

crete.

**Roof Type:** front facing gable **Number of Storeys:** 1

Bays: 2

Exterior: other

Foundation: poured concrete

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: This property is landscaped with a lawn, mature blue

spruce, evergreen windbreak, and shrubs.

Tree Canopy: light

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 86 DOON VALLEY DR

**Resource Type:** Residence **Date Range:** 1950-1974

Architectural Influence: Suburban

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a two storey structure with a low pitched side gable roof. The exterior is red brick. The residence has modern windows, including a bay window. The foundation is poured concrete.

Roof Type: side gable Number of Storeys: 2

**Bays:** 3

Exterior: brick

Foundation: poured concrete

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a lawn, mature blue spruce, and shrubs. The property contains a concrete driveway

and flagpole.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified









Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 90 DOON VALLEY DR

**Resource Type:** Residence **Date Range:** 1950-1974

Architectural Influence: Suburban

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a two storey structure with a low pitched hip roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in brick and has modern

windows. The foundation is obscured.

Roof Type: hip

Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: 2

Exterior: brick

Foundation: obscured

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

Landscape: This property is landscaped with mature spruce trees,

mature deciduous trees, lawn, and asphalt parking lot.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified







City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix





Municipal Address: 92 DOON VALLEY DR

**Resource Type:** Residence **Date Range:** 1950-1974

**Architectural Influence:** Suburban

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a modern residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a low-pitched hip roof. The exterior is modern stone cladding. The residence contains modern windows and the foundation is obscured.

Roof Type: hip
Number of Storeys: 1

**Bays:** 3

Exterior: stone

Foundation: obscured

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with shrubs, mature deciduous trees, mature spruce trees, and foundation plantings. The residence has an asphalt driveway with concrete curb.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified







City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix





Municipal Address: 98 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 104 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 114 DOON VALLEY DR

**Resource Type:** Residence **Date Range:** 1950-1974

Architectural Influence: Suburban

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a medium pitched side gable roof. The exterior is clad in brick and contains modern win-

dows. The foundation is poured concrete.

Roof Type: side gable Number of Storeys: 1

**Bays:** 3

Exterior: brick

**Foundation:** poured concrete **History/Historic Association:** 

Setback: Over 6 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a lawn and mature white pine in the backyard. The property contains an asphalt

driveway.

Tree Canopy: light

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 118 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 122 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 126 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 130 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association:

**Setback:** Between 4.5 and 6 m  $\,$ 

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Municipal Address: 142 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 152 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 162 DOON VALLEY DR

**Resource Type:** Residence **Date Range:** 1925-1949

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a medium-pitched hip roof. The exterior is clad in modern siding and the residence has

modern windows. The foundation is poured concrete.

Roof Type: hip
Number of Storeys: 1

**Bays:** 3

Exterior: siding

Foundation: poured concrete

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with mature deciduous and coniferous trees, shrubs, and lawn. The property contains an

asphalt driveway. **Tree Canopy:** medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified









Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 184 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







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Study Appendix



Municipal Address: 210 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Municipal Address: 214 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Title

Municipal Address: 218 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 222 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 226 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 238 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 246 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 254 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Municipal Address: 262 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 270 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1950-1974

Architectural Influence: Suburban

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a two storey structure with a medium-pitched side gable roof with brick chimney and asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in brick and modern siding. The residence has modern win-

dows. The foundation is obscured.

Roof Type: side gable Number of Storeys: 2

**Bays:** 5

Exterior: other

Foundation: obscured

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

**Landscape:** The property is landscaped with a lawn, mature deciduous and spruce trees, and foundation plantings. The property

contains a concrete driveway.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified









Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL Study

Siuuy Annend



Title

Municipal Address: 299 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Educational Date Range: 1950-1974

Architectural Influence: Modern

**Architectural Description:** This property contains Conestoga College. The college contains several buildings constructed during the mid to late 20th century and 21st century in a mix of the Brutalist

and contemporary styles.

**Roof Type:** Various

**Number of Storeys:** Various

**Bays:** Various **Exterior:** Various

Foundation: Poured concrete

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

Landscape: The property contains parking lots, naturally land-

scaped areas, and recreational fields.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified







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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 400 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1950-1974

Architectural Influence: Modern

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a cross hip roof with a low pitch and brick chimneys. The exterior is clad in brick and has mod-

ern windows. The foundation is poured concrete.

Roof Type: hip
Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: 4

Exterior: brick

Foundation: poured concrete

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with mature deciduous and coniferous trees, lawn, and shrubs. The property contains an

asphalt driveway. **Tree Canopy:** medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified







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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Municipal Address: 500 DOON VALLEY DR

Resource Type: Recreational

Date Range: 19th-20th century

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This structure is the clubhouse of the Doon Valley Golf Course. The structure is a former farmhouse and is two and a half storeys with a medium pitched gable roof. The exterior of the structure is stone and has modern windows with brick voussoirs. The structure has been heavily modified and contains additions on the north and west facades. The foundation is obscured.

Roof Type: cross gable Number of Storeys: 2.5

**Bays:** 3

Exterior: Stone

Foundation: Obscured

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

Landscape: Parking lot, plantings

Tree Canopy: Low

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified







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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title



Municipal Address: 19 DURHAM ST

Resource Type: Religious

Date Range: 1860-1899

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

Architectural Description: This property contains a church. The church is a one storey structure with a front facing medium pitched gable roof with return eaves and asphalt shingles. The exterior is red brick and contains boarded segmental arch window openings with brick voussoirs. The front façade contains a date stone which reads "Wesleyan Methodist Church AD 1868." The church is accessed through a narthex clad in board and batten siding with a metal door and segmental arch transom. The foundation is stone.

Roof Type: front facing gable

Number of Storeys: 1

**Bays:** 3

**Exterior:** red brick **Foundation:** stone

History/Historic Association: None identified

Setback: Less than 3 m

Landscape: The property is landscaped with a lawn and trees.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified









Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 25 DURHAM ST

**Resource Type:** Residence **Date Range:** 1925-1949

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a low pitched side gable roof. The exterior is clad in modern siding and has modern win-

dows. The foundation is poured concrete.

**Roof Type:** side gable **Number of Storeys:** 1

Bays: 2

Exterior: vinyl

Foundation: poured concrete

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: This property is landscaped with mature spruce and

deciduous trees, shrubs, and lawn.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified







Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Title

Municipal Address: 26 DURHAM ST

**Resource Type:** Residence **Date Range:** 1800-1859

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one and one half storey structure with a steeply pitched cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior of the residence is stone. The residence has modern windows, a wooden

porch, and modern door. The foundation is stone.

Roof Type: cross gable Number of Storeys: 1

**Bays:** 3

**Exterior:** other **Foundation:** stone

**History/Historic Association:** 

Setback: Over 6 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a lawn, mature trees, and foundation plantings. The property contains a gravel drive-

way.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified









Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 30 DURHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 31 DURHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 34 DURHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 35 DURHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 38 DURHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 42 DURHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 46 DURHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 50 DURHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 54 DURHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 58 DURHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Study Appendix



Municipal Address: 59 DURHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1925-1949

Architectural Influence: Suburban

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a two storey structure with a cross gable roof with a metal chimney and asphalt shingles. The exterior of the residence is clad in modern siding and has modern windows. The foundation is poured concrete.

Roof Type: cross gable Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: 4

Exterior: vinyl

Foundation: poured concrete

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: This property is landscaped with foundation plantings

and a lawn. The property contains an asphalt driveway.

Tree Canopy: light

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 63 DURHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Municipal Address: 67 DURHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 68 DURHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Municipal Address: 2375 HOMER WATSON BLVD

Resource Type: Civic

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a modern civic

building.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 44 MILL PARK DR

**Resource Type:** Residence **Date Range:** 1950-1974

Architectural Influence: Suburban

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one and one half storey structure with a medium pitched side gable roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in stone and brick and has modern windows. The foundation is

poured concrete.

Roof Type: side gable

Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: 2

Exterior: buff brick

**Foundation:** poured concrete **History/Historic Association:** 

Setback: Over 6 m

Landscape: The property is landscaped with a lawn, row of cedar

trees, and mature deciduous trees.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified









Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 466 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







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Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 470 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 475 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 476 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 481 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 484 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 487 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 488 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 493 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A

Exterior: Foundation: N/A History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 513 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 517 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 520 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 521 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 525 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 529 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 533 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 536 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 537 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 540 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association:

**Setback:** Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 541 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 544 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 545 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

**History/Historic Association:** N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

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Titl

Municipal Address: 548 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 549 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 552 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 553 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 556 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Titl

Municipal Address: 557 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Less than 3 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Titl

Municipal Address: 560 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Title

Municipal Address: 563 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Less than 3 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Title

Municipal Address: 564 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

**History/Historic Association:** N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Title

Municipal Address: 567 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 568 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 571 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 572 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 575 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 576 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Title

Municipal Address: 579 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Title

Municipal Address: 580 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Title

Municipal Address: 583 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 587 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 591 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 595 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 599 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 603 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 607 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 611 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 615 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 616 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 619 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 620 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 623 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 624 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 628 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 629 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 632 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Titl

Municipal Address: 636 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 640 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 644 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 648 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







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Title

Municipal Address: 649 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 653 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Title

Municipal Address: 657 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 658 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas:

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Titl

Municipal Address: 661 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 662 MILL PARK DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 4 MILL PARK PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

**History/Historic Association:** N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







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Title

Municipal Address: 8 MILL PARK PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 12 MILL PARK PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Title

Municipal Address: 16 MILL PARK PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 20 MILL PARK PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 24 MILL PARK PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 8 MILL VIEW ST

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 11 MILL VIEW ST

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

**History/Historic Association:** N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 12 MILL VIEW ST

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 15 MILL VIEW ST

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 16 MILL VIEW ST

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 19 MILL VIEW ST

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 20 MILL VIEW ST

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 24 MILL VIEW ST

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 2 MORNINGVIEW PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 3 MORNINGVIEW PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







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Title

Municipal Address: 7 MORNINGVIEW PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A
Tree Canopy: light
Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







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Title

Municipal Address: 10 MORNINGVIEW PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: none Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 11 MORNINGVIEW PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

**Setback:** Between 4.5 and 6 m **Landscape: Views and Vistas:** N/A **Thematic Links:** None Identified



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Titl

Municipal Address: 15 MORNINGVIEW PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 18 MORNINGVIEW PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 3 and 4.5 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 19 MORNINGVIEW PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 23 MORNINGVIEW PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 27 MORNINGVIEW PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 28 MORNINGVIEW PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: 4 Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 31 MORNINGVIEW PL

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 1747 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 1751 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1860-1899

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one and a half storey structure with a steeply pitched front facing gable roof and brick chimney. The exterior is clad in vertical wood siding. The residence has a bay window, modern windows, and wooden double entrance doors. The foundary is a superior of the contact of the contact

dation is stone.

**Roof Type:** front facing gable

Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: 2

**Exterior:** other **Foundation:** stone

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a lawn, deciduous trees, and shrubs. The property contains an asphalt driveway.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: This property has a view of the Homer Watson

house.

Thematic Links: None Identified







City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

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Title



Municipal Address: 1754 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: civic

Date Range: 1800-1859

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence converted into a museum. The building is a one and one half half storey structure with a hip roof, asphalt shingles, brick chimney, gable dormer, and front facing projecting gable. The exterior has a wood entrance porch with wood columns, wood stairs, and wood double entrance door. The foundation is stone.

Roof Type: hip

Number of Storeys: 2

**Bays:** 5

**Exterior:** red brick **Foundation:** stone

History/Historic Association: This property is associated with the

Canadian landscape artist Homer Watson.

Setback: Over 6 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a lawn, mature trees, and foundation plantings. The property contains a concrete walk-

way.

Tree Canopy: Medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified
Thematic Links: Pioneer Settlement







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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 1755 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1800-1859

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a medium pitched side gable roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in buff brick and has modern windows and a modern entrance door. The west elevation has a modern addition. The foundation is obscured.

Roof Type: side gable Number of Storeys: 1

**Bays:** 3

**Exterior:** buff brick **Foundation:** obscured

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Less than 3 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with mature spruce trees, lawn, and foundation plantings. The property contains a gravel

driveway.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: This property has views of the Homer Watson

house.

Thematic Links: None Identified







December 2018 160940588

Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title



Municipal Address: 1763 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1860-1899

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one and one half storey structure with a medium pitched front facing gable roof. The exterior is clad in buff brick and has a bay window, wood panelled door with wood transom. The west elevation has a board and batten siding addition with a central gable peak. The residence has a covered verandah. The foundation is stone.

Roof Type: front facing gable

Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: 4

**Exterior:** buff brick **Foundation:** stone

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with mature deciduous trees, lawn, and foundation plantings. The property contains a concrete and stone driveway and a metal and wire fence.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: This property has views of the Homer Watson

house.

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 1765 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1860-1899

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a cross gable roof. The exterior is brick and vinyl. The residence has modern windows and

doors and a carport.

Roof Type: cross gable

Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: 1

Exterior: other brick
Foundation: obscured
History/Historic Association:

Setback: Less than 3 m

Landscape: This property is landscaped with deciduous trees, gar-

dens, and lawn. The property contains a gravel driveway.

Tree Canopy: full

Views and Vistas: The residence has views of the Homer Watson

house.

Thematic Links: None Identified







City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title



Municipal Address: 1768 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 1773 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 1774 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Less than 3 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 1778 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







Lower Doon CHL

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Study Appendix



Title



Municipal Address: 1782 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 1824 OLD MILL RD

**Resource Type:** residence **Date Range:** 1925-1949

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a low pitched hip roof. The exterior is clad in siding and has modern windows. The foundation is not visible due to vegetation and distance from roadway.

Roof Type: hip
Number of Storeys: 1

**Bays:** 3

Exterior: vinyl

Foundation: obscured History/Historic Association:

Setback: Over 6 m

Landscape: The property is landscaped with a lawn and mature

trees. The property contains a post and wire fence.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified







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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL Study

Siuuy Annend



Title

Municipal Address: 1831 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 3 and 4.5 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 1834 OLD MILL RD

**Resource Type:** residence **Date Range:** 1950-1974

Architectural Influence: Suburban

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a two storey structure with a hip roof and asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in siding and has modern windows. The foundation is obscured due to distance from the roadway.

Roof Type: hip
Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: 4

Exterior: vinyl

Foundation: obscured History/Historic Association: Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: This property is landscaped with mature trees, shrubs,

and an asphalt driveway. **Tree Canopy:** medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified







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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 1837 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Municipal Address: 1843 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 1857 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1860-1899

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one and one half storey structure with an irregular roof with a metal chimney. The exterior is clad in buff brick. The residence has modern windows with brick window sills, wood window surrounds, and brick solider arches. The foundation of the residence is stone.

Roof Type: irregular
Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: 4

**Exterior:** buff brick **Foundation:** stone

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Less than 3 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a mature deciduous tree, foundation plantings, and shrubs. The property contains a

driveway.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified









Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 1941 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 1949 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1900-1924

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one and one half storey structure with a medium pitched side gable roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in modern siding and has modern windows. The foundation of the

residence is obscured.
Roof Type: side gable
Number of Storeys: 2

**Bays:** 3

Exterior: vinyl

Foundation: obscured

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Less than 3 m

Landscape: This property is landscaped with mature deciduous

trees, foundation plantings, and a wooden fence.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified









Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Municipal Address: 1989 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 2005 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

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Title

Municipal Address: 2009 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 2013 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 2016 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 2017 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 2020 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

**Architectural Influence:** Modern **Architectural Description:** N/A

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Municipal Address: 2021 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 2024 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 2025 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 2028 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 2029 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

**Architectural Influence:** Modern **Architectural Description:** N/A

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 2032 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Municipal Address: 2035 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

**Architectural Influence:** Modern **Architectural Description:** N/A

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 2038 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Municipal Address: 2045 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 2046 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 2050 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 2054 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL Study

Append



Title



Municipal Address: 2055 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1860-1899

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one and one half storey structure with a medium pitched side gable roof with saltbox side, asphalt shingles, and shed roof dormer. The exterior is clad in modern siding and has modern windows. The residence has a front porch with modern door. The foundation of the residence is obscured.

Roof Type: side gable Number of Storeys: 1

**Bays:** 3

Exterior: vinyl

Foundation: obscured

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Between 3 and 4.5 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a hedgerow, shrubs, mature deciduous tree, and lawn. The property contains an as-

phalt driveway. **Tree Canopy:** light

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified









Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 2058 OLD MILL RD

**Resource Type:** residence **Date Range:** 1950-1974

Architectural Influence: Suburban

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a medium pitched side gable roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and brick. The window are modern. The foundation is obscured.

Roof Type: side gable Number of Storeys: 1

**Bays:** 3

Exterior: other

Foundation: obscured History/Historic Association:

Setback: Over 6 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a rock garden, decorative boulders, shrubs, and evergreen and deciduous trees

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified







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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 2059 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 2063 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 2067 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Municipal Address: 2071 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 2075 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 2079 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 2082 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1950-1974

**Architectural Influence:** Suburban

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a low pitched side gable roof with brick chimney. The exterior of the residence is red brick and stone cladding. The residence has modern windows. The foun-

dation is obscured by distance from roadway.

**Roof Type:** side gable **Number of Storeys:** 1

Bays: 4

Exterior: other

Foundation: obscured

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a mature deciduous tree, small blue spruce trees, shrubs, and lawn. The property con-

tains an asphalt driveway.

Tree Canopy: light

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified

Stantec







City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Municipal Address: 2083 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 2087 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 2091 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Study Appendix



Municipal Address: 2098 OLD MILL RD

**Resource Type:** residence **Date Range:** 1950-1974

Architectural Influence: Suburban

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a medium pitched side gable roof with gable peak. The exterior is clad in brick and stone. The windows are modern. The foundation is poured concrete.

Roof Type: side gable Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: 4

Exterior: other

**Foundation:** poured concrete **History/Historic Association:** 

Setback: Over 6 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a lawn, shrubs, and mature trees. The property contains an asphalt driveway.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified





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Municipal Address: 3012 OLD MILL RD

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL Study

Siuu



Title

Municipal Address: 5 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 7 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 8 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 12 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Municipal Address: 16 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 20 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 24 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 30 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Municipal Address: 33 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 34 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 37 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

**Architectural Influence:** Modern **Architectural Description:** N/A

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 38 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 41 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

**Architectural Influence:** Modern **Architectural Description:** N/A

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Municipal Address: 42 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 45 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 46 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Municipal Address: 49 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 50 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 54 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 58 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 62 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Municipal Address: 66 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 70 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 74 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 77 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 78 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 81 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 82 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 85 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 86 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 89 ORCHARD MILL CRES

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Municipal Address: 6 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Municipal Address: 10 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1860-1899

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence built in the Vernacular style. The residence is a one- and one-half storey structure with a medium pitched side-gable roof with return eaves, asphalt shingles, and a shed roof dormer. The exterior is clad in painted brick. The residence has modern windows and a concrete front porch with wood columns and dentils. The foundation is stone.

Roof Type: side gable Number of Storeys: 1

**Bays:** 3

**Exterior:** buff brick **Foundation:** stone

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Less than 3 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with mature spruce and pine trees and lawn. The property contains a gravel driveway.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified







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Study



Title

Municipal Address: 20 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1860-1899

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a medium pitched side gable roof with asphalt shingles and brick chimney. The exterior is clad in red brick. The residence has 2/2 windows and entrance door with a transom and sidelights. The residence has a concrete porch with wood columns and dentils. The foundation of the residence is stone.

Roof Type: side gable Number of Storeys: 1

**Bays:** 3

**Exterior:** red brick **Foundation:** stone

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Less than 3 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a lawn and mature spruce trees and deciduous trees. The property contains a split-rail

fence and gravel driveway

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified







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Study



Title

Municipal Address: 37 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1860-1899

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a former inn converted into a residence. The residence is a two storey structure with a low-pitched hi roof, hip dormers, brick chimney and asphalt shingles. The exterior is painted brick and has an upper and lower veranda and balcony. The residence has modern 1/1 windows and a stone foundation.

Roof Type: hip

Number of Storeys: 2

**Bays:** 5

**Exterior:** other brick **Foundation:** stone

**History/Historic Association:** This structure was formerly the Red Lion Inn, established on this site around 1858. The first structure burned down in 1892 and was replaced by the present building.

The inn operated until the mid-20th century

Setback: Less than 3 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a lawn and mature trees in the backyard. The property contains an asphalt driveway

and stone paver walkway.

Tree Canopy: medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified

Thematic Links: Industry and Commerce







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Study



Title

Municipal Address: 45 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 1900-1924

Architectural Influence: Other

**Architectural Description:** This property contains an early 20th century residence that according to available imagery was heavily

modified between 2011 and 2014.

Roof Type: hip
Number of Storeys: 2

**Bays:** 3

Exterior: other

Foundation: obscured

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Between 3 and 4.5 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a lawn, intermediate trees, and foundation plantings. The property contains an asphalt

driveway and concrete walkway.

Tree Canopy: light

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified









Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 50 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: residence

Date Range: 2018-2019

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains modern town-

houses under construction.

**Roof Type:** N/A **Number of Storeys:** 0

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 3 and 4.5 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







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Study



Title



Municipal Address: 51 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 55 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1860-1899

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one and one half storey structure with a mediumpitched side gable roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior is stucco and has modern windows, a salt box side, partial wooden porch, and return eaves. The foundation of the residence is stone.

Roof Type: side gable Number of Storeys: 1

**Bays:** 3

**Exterior:** stucco **Foundation:** stone

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Less than 3 m

Landscape: This property is landscaped with a lawn and small tree.

The property contains a concrete walkway.

Tree Canopy: light

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified









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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 59 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1900-1924

Architectural Influence: Bungalow

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a two storey structure with low pitched side gable roof with asphalt shingles and brick chimney. The exterior is vinyl siding and has a wood gable entrance, return eaves, and multiple

additions. The foundation is obscured.

**Roof Type:** side gable **Number of Storeys:** 1

**Bays:** 3

Exterior: vinyl

Foundation: obscured

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Less than 3 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a lawn and foundation plantings. The property contains a concrete walkway and as-

phalt driveway.

Tree Canopy: light

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified









Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 65 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 70 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 71 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1950-1974

Architectural Influence: Modern

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a heavily modified residence. The residence is a two storey structure with a medium pitched side gable roof. The exterior is clad in vertical siding and stone. The residence has modern windows. The foundation is

poured concrete.

Roof Type: side gable

Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: 4

Exterior: other

Foundation: poured concrete

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

Landscape: This propert is landscaped with a lawn, mature trees,

and driveway.

Tree Canopy: light

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified









Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 72 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 74 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 75 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Less than 3 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







**Stantec** 

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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 76 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 78 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 79 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 80 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 83 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 86 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1860-1899

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a one and one half storey structure with a steeply pitched front facing gable roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior is buff brick and has a wood and brick porch, and wood front door. The residence has a rusticated concrete block foundation.

**Roof Type:** front facing gable **Number of Storeys:** 2

Bays: 2

Exterior: buff brick

Foundation: rusticated concrete

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

**Landscape:** This property is landscaped with a lawn and mature trees. The property contains a driveway and garage outbuilding.

Tree Canopy: light

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified







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Study Appendix



Title



Municipal Address: 95 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title

Municipal Address: 98 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: c. 1900-1920

Architectural Influence:

**Architectural Description:** This property contains an one and a half storey residence with a side gable roof clad with metal, and a concrete chimney. The exterior of the residence is clad in vinyl siding and has a covered wood porch. The residence has modern windows and the foundation is obscured.

Roof Type: side gable Number of Storeys: 1

**Bays:** 3

**Exterior:** modern siding **Foundation:** obscured

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

Landscape: Mature trees, walkway, shrubs, and a lawn

Tree Canopy: Medium

**Views and Vistas:** None Identified **Thematic Links:** None Identified







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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study



Title



Municipal Address: 99 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 103 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 105 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains modern town-

houses.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







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Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 107 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 1

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 110 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Commercial

Date Range: 1950-1974

Architectural Influence: Suburban

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a commercial building. The commercial building is a one storey structure with a flat roof. The exterior. The exterior is clad in brick and vinyl siding. The structure has modern windows. The foundation is obscured by

distance from road and vegetation.

Roof Type: flat
Number of Storeys: 1

**Bays:** 3

Exterior: other

Foundation: obscured

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

**Landscape:** The property is landscaped with foundation plantings, coniferous trees, deciduous trees, lawn, and asphalt parking lot.

Tree Canopy: light

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 111 PINNACLE DR

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 35 ROOS ST

Resource Type: Religious

Date Range: 1800-1859

Architectural Influence: Vernacular

Architectural Description: This property contains a one storey church with a hip roof that is clad in asphalt shingles. The front façade contains a central tower with hip roof and segmental arch window trefoil. The exterior of the church is red brick with areas of buff brick. The church has modern casement windows and segmental arch windows with brick window surrounds. The front façade main entrance contains a segmental door frame with brick voussoir. The church has a modern addition on the west façade.

Roof Type: hip
Number of Storeys: 1

**Bays:** 5

**Exterior:** red brick **Foundation:** stone

History/Historic Association: This church is associated with the

early settlement of Doon.

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

**Landscape:** The property is landscaped with a lawn, rock garden, and mature trees. The property contains a parking lot and con-

crete steps and walkway. **Tree Canopy:** medium

Views and Vistas: This property is set on a rise in elevation and

has views of the Grand River.

Thematic Links: The Grand River Valley Landscape







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Study



Title

Municipal Address: 40 ROOS ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence:

Architectural Description: N/A

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified







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City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 50 ROOS ST

**Resource Type:** Residence **Date Range:** 1950-1974

Architectural Influence: Suburban

**Architectural Description:** This property contains a residence. The residence is a two storey structure with a low pitched side gable roof with asphalt shingles and brick chimney. The exterior is clad in brick and vinyl siding. The structure has a porch and modern

windows. The foundation is obscured.

**Roof Type:** side gable **Number of Storeys:** 2

Bays: 4

Exterior: other

Foundation: obscured

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Setback: Over 6 m

Landscape: This property is landscaped with a lawn, mature trees,

and foundation plantings. **Tree Canopy:** medium

Views and Vistas: None Identified Thematic Links: None Identified







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Study



Title

Municipal Address: 56 ROOS ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Title

Municipal Address: 62 ROOS ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Between 4.5 and 6 m

Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Study Appendix



Title

Municipal Address: 4 SYDENHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 22 SYDENHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 2000-2015

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 23 SYDENHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 26 SYDENHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Titl

Municipal Address: 27 SYDENHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Study Appendix



Titl

Municipal Address: 30 SYDENHAM ST

Resource Type: Residence

Date Range: 1975-1999

Architectural Influence: Modern

Architectural Description: This property contains a modern resi-

dence.

Roof Type: N/A Number of Storeys: 2

Bays: N/A Exterior: N/A Foundation: N/A

History/Historic Association: N/A

Setback: Over 6 m Landscape: N/A Tree Canopy: N/A Views and Vistas: N/A

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Client/Project

City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL

Study Appendix



Title

Cultural Heritage Resource/ Landscape Record Form

## Appendix B Landscape Inventory



Municipal Address/Location: Lower Doon Study Area

Scale: Single entity with multiple resources

**Landscape Type:** Natural, Residential, Institutional, Commercial, Open Space, Streetscape, Park,

Recreational

Realm: Public/Private

**Description of Visual Character:** The Lower Doon and Homer Watson Park Candidate Cultural Heritage Landscape is set on the south bank of the Grand River in the City of Kitchener and is bounded by the Grand River to the north, Highway 401 to the east, Homer Watson Boulevard and Mill Park Drive to the south, and Manitou Drive to the west.

The visual character of the study area is defined by its relationship with the topography and natural features of the area. The study area includes Homer Watson Park (both City and Region parcels), 19th century structures associated with the former Village of Doon, parks and recreational areas, late 20th century subdivisions, and Conestoga College. Most of the candidate CHL follows the natural topography of the area; roads and residences slope with the terrain. The study area is also closely integrated with the forested Homer Watson Park through which runs Mill Park Drive. The study area is also associated Willowlake Park as many residences back onto the park. The Grand River is an important characteristic of the study area and can be accessed from Willowlake Park and Homer Watson Park. Views of the Grand River and the neighbouring north shore of the study area, including Pioneer Tower, are visible from points on Old Mill Road and Homer Watson Park.





The residences and structures located within the candidate CHL are predominantly modern, dating to

after 1980. However, similar to how the neighbourhood blends natural areas with suburban developments, the remaining 19<sup>th</sup> century structures associated with the former Village of Doon are integrated into the modern suburban developments. Pinnacle Drive, Durham Street, and Old Mill Road include 19<sup>th</sup> century residences surrounded or mixed with modern suburban residences. The 19<sup>th</sup> century residences are carefully integrated into the largely modern streetscapes of these roads and the residences have similar landscaping and setback with modern residences.

Natural Features: mature vegetation, mature (planted trees), designed or organized vegetation, gardens

Anthropogenic Features: street signs/civic signs, gateway feature, streetlighting, trash receptacles

**History/Historic Association:** The development of Doon began in 1834 when Adam Ferrie Junior purchased 300 acres of land in the study area to build an ambitious milling operation he named Doon Mills. By 1851, the population of Doon was 452 and the economic prosperity of the community was heavily entwined with the milling operations. Staying rural during the rest of the 19<sup>th</sup> and first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, in 1968, Doon was annexed into the growing City of Kitchener.

Thematic Links: The Grand River Valley Landscape, Natural Areas and Open Spaces



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Cultural Herita	ge Value or Interest Criteria	Y/N	Description
The landscape has design value or physical value because it,	is rare, unique, representative or an early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway)	N	Although the road pattern from the former Village of Doon remains largely intact, there is very little visual evidence of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century village. Of the residential buildings inventoried, 293 in total, only 5% were constructed before 1900 and 3% between 1900 and 1950.
			The park areas in the Lower Doon study area are individually good examples of natural areas rooted in the 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century, but they do not form a collective that speaks to the history of the area.
	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal	N	The Lower Doon study area does not display a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	The Lower Doon study area does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The landscape has historical value or associative value because it,	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	Sections of the landscape are connected to the former Village of Doon, although the entire Lower Doon study area does not foster this connection, as it has been modified with modern residences and streetscapes.
	yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N	The Lower Doon study area does not have the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	The Lower Doon study area does not reflect the work or ideas of a particular architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community. The original Village of Doon has been altered with modern subdivisions, residences, and streetscapes.
The landscape has contextual value because it,	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	The Lower Doon study area contains individual examples that support the former rural character of the area, but the study area as a whole, which is composed of mixed-use properties including residential, institutional, natural areas and parks, and commercial, does not support the character of the area.
	is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	The Lower Doon study area as a whole is not physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked due to the impact of modern alterations, and the lack of historic integrity.
	is a landmark	N	The Lower Doon study area is not a landmark in the City of Kitchener or in the province.



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Appendix B

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Historical Integrity Criteria	Y/N	Description
Land use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).	N	The Lower Doon study area has not had a continuity of land use. Its once agricultural and milling industry character has been modified with residential, commercial, and institutional uses.
Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.	N	The Lower Doon study area does not have a continuity of ownership. The study area has been subdivided into smaller land parcels since the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>Built Elements:</b> The 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.	N	While the study area retains some individual built elements that have survived in their historic form, the Lower Doon study area as a whole has been modified with modern fences, garden features, lighting, sidewalks, and roadways.
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.	N	While the study area retains some individual mature plantings, such as those associated with Homer Watson Park, the Lower Doon study area as a whole has been modified with newer plantings and modern landscape elements.
<b>Cultural Relationships:</b> The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.	N	The Lower Doon study area does not have any relationships between historic buildings and designed landscapes that are intact.
Natural Features: Prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.	N	While the study area retains some prominent natural features, such as the steep wooded cliffs in Homer Watson Park, the Lower Doon study area as a whole does not have a connection to prominent natural features.
Natural Relationships: The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.	N	The Lower Doon study area does not have any historical relationships to prominent natural features within the site.
Views: The 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).	N	While the study area retains some individual historic views, such as those in relation to Homer Watson House, the Lower Doon study area as a whole does not have historic views, as the majority of the study area has been modified with modern alterations.
Ruins: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history.	N	While the study area retains some ruins, such as the Doon Mills ruins, the Lower Doon study area as a whole does not have a site history connection to the ruins.
<b>Designed Landscapes:</b> Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.	N	The Lower Doon study area has been modified with modern infill including modern residences and street elements. These modern alterations have impacted the heritage integrity.



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Indicators that a CHL is valued by a community	Y/N	Description
Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.	N	The Lower Doon study area as a whole does not contribute to the community's identity.
Landmark: The area is widely recognized as a landmark.	N	The Lower Doon study area is not a landmark.
Pride and Stewardship: The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).	N	The Lower Doon study area as a whole does not demonstrate pride or stewardship, although pockets of the neighbourhood do.
Commemoration: The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.	Y	The Lower Doon study area contains street names that were named in reference to the former Village of Doon and Doon Mills.
Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.	N	The Lower Doon study area as a whole does not have frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.
Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions.	N	The Lower Doon study area is not used to express cultural traditions.
Quality of Life: Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.	N	Aspects of the Lower Doon study area are not valued for an impact on day to day living.
<b>Local History:</b> The place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.	N	The Lower Doon study area as a whole is not written about in local histories.
Visual Depiction: The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).	N	The Lower Doon study area as a whole is not widely photographed or depicted in works of art.
<b>Genius Loci:</b> People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.	N	The Lower Doon study area does not have a distinctive atmosphere or 'sense of place.'
Community Image: The area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).	Ν	The Lower Doon study area as a whole is not identified in the community image.
Tourism: The area is promoted as a tourist destination.	Ν	The Lower Doon study area is not promoted as a tourist destination.
<b>Planning:</b> The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.	N	The Lower Doon study area as a whole has not been identified in other planning processes as being unique.



Municipal Address/Location: Homer Watson Park (City Owned)

**Scale:** Single entity with multiple resources

Landscape Type: Park

Realm: Public

Description of Visual Character: This property contains the portion of Homer Watson Park owned by the City of Kitchener. This portion of Homer Watson Park is the north section and is separated from the south section by Mill Park Drive. This parkland contains a mix of natural woodlands and planted stands of Eastern white pine. This section of Homer Watson Park contains views of the Grand River and a steep decline in elevation towards the River. North of Huron Road, Mill Park Drive is closed to vehicular traffic and is utilized as a pedestrian and cyclist path. The trees along Mill Park Drive on the pedestrian and cyclist path form an arching canopy.

**Natural Features:** mature vegetation, mature (planted trees)

**Anthropogenic Features:** street signs/civic signs, gateway feature

**History/Historic Association:** Homer Watson Park was founded in 1913 by Homer Watson and other prominent citizens of Waterloo County. The land was purchased to preserve the forest. In 1943, as the founding members of the organization began to pass away, the remaining shareholders proposed donating the land to the City of Kitchener.

**Thematic Links:** The Grand River Valley Landscape, Natural Areas and Open Spaces







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Cultural Herita	ge Value or Interest Criteria	Y/N	Description
The landscape has design value or physical value because it,	esign value or physical early example of a landscape (style,	N	The property contains a common park landscape, that is not rare, unique, early or representative of a forested landscape.
	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal	N	The park does not display a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	The park does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The landscape has historical value or associative value because it,	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	Y	The park is directly associated with Homer Watson (1855-1936), a prominent Canadian artist and a local resident in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
	yields, or has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N	The property does not have the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	Y	The park reflects the work and ideas of Homer Watson, who founded the park in 1913, along with other prominent Waterloo County citizens.
contextual value because it,	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	Y	The property supports the historic character of the area dating to the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century preservation efforts made by Homer Watson.
	is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	Y	The property is physically, visually, and historically linked to the adjacent Grand River and the former community of Doon Mills.
	is a landmark	Υ	The park is a landmark in the surrounding area.



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Historical Integrity Criteria	Y/N	Description
Land use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).	Y	The property has been continuously utilized as a park since 1913.
Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.	Υ	The ownership of the park has been consistent throughout much of the 20 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> century as it is currently owned by the entity to which it was bequeathed by the original owners.
<b>Built Elements:</b> The 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.	Y	The park retains pathways that have been retained in their historic layouts.
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.	Y	The park contains mature vegetation and trees.
Cultural Relationships: The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.	N	The landscape elements on the property are not connected to any historic built structures on the property.
Natural Features: Prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.	Y	The property contains steep wooded bluffs along the Grand River.
Natural Relationships: The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.	Υ	The park is situated along the Grand River and includes prominent wooded bluffs; this historical relationship remains unchanged.
Views: The 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).	N	The historic views have been modified through the growth of vegetation and introduction of modern park elements including signs and garbage receptacles.  Note: Further research may identify views associated with Homer Watson paintings.
Ruins: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history.	N	The property does not contain any ruins.
<b>Designed Landscapes:</b> Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.	N	The property is a naturalized park area and not a designed landscape.



Indicators that a CHL is valued by a community	Y/N	Description
Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.	Y	The park is connected to Homer Watson, who was influential in the local community.
Landmark: The area is widely recognized as a landmark.	Y	The park is well known for its use as a park, including historic pathways, heavily treed canopy, and as the subject matter for historic paintings.
Pride and Stewardship: The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).	Y	The property is maintained as a public park. The City designated this property as ecologically significant open space area and ensured its preservation in 1976.
Commemoration: The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.	Y	The park was named in honour of founder Homer Watson.
Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.	Y	The property is a public park, is associated with longstanding public gatherings or events.
Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions.	N	The property is not used to express cultural traditions.
Quality of Life: Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.	Y	Aspects of the landscape are valued for the impact on day to day living of people who visit and utilize the public park.
<b>Local History:</b> The place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.	Y	The park and Homer Watson are written and spoken about in local stories and histories.
Visual Depiction: The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).	Y	The property is widely photographed or depicted in works of art, including those of Homer Watson.
<b>Genius Loci:</b> People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.	Y	The park connects the visitor with a distinct "sense of place" through its heavily wooded areas, views along the Grand River, and use of historic roadways throughout the park.
Community Image: The area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).	N	The property is not identified with the community image.
Tourism: The area is promoted as a tourist destination.	N	The property is not promoted as a tourist destination.
Planning: The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.	Y	The park was identified for further study in the City's 2014 <i>Cultural Heritage Landscapes Study.</i>



**Municipal Address/Location:** Homer Watson Park (Region Owned)

**Scale:** Single entity with multiple resources

Landscape Type: Park

Realm: Public

Description of Visual Character: This property contains the portion of Homer Watson Park owned by the Region of Waterloo. This portion of Homer Watson Park is the south section and is separated from the north section by Mill Park Drive. This parkland contains a mix of natural woodlands and planted stands of Eastern white pine. This section of Homer Watson Park contains unpaved trails and information signs noting that the park is part of the "Doon Regional Forest." Parking for this part of Homer Watson Park is located along Homer Watson Boulevard. Schneider Creek flows through part of the park and the park borders the Kinzie Biehn Cemetery. Views within the region owned section of Homer Watson Park are generally obscured by dense vegetation or contains views of modern structures.

**Natural Features:** mature vegetation, mature planted trees

Anthropogenic Features: civic signs, gateway feature

History/Historic Association: The regionally owned portion of the park has no direct association with Homer Watson. During his lifetime, the park was agricultural land. In 1949, the land was acquired by a municipal predecessor to the Waterloo Region and the pine stand was planted in the late 1950s or 1960s.

Thematic Links: Natural Areas and Open Spaces





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Cultural Herita	ge Value or Interest Criteria	Y/N	Description
design value or physical value because it,	is rare, unique, representative or an early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway)	N	The property contains a common park landscape, that is not rare, unique or representative landscape.
	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal	N	The park does not display a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	The park does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The landscape has historical value or associative value because it,	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	The land that became park was acquired by the Region in the mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century.
	yields, or has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N	The property does not have the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	The park was not purposefully designed.
The landscape has contextual value because it,	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	Y	The park supports the surrounding character of the area particularly the adjacent portion of Homer Watson park and the Homer Watson House, although it is not historically linked to it.
	is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	The park was created in the mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century, and although it relates to its surroundings, there is not a strong connection.
	is a landmark	N	The park is not landmark in the surrounding area.



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Historical Integrity Criteria	Y/N	Description
Land use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).	N	The property was originally a rural landscape, with trees planted in the mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century.
Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.	N	The ownership of the park has not been in continuity with changes in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>Built Elements:</b> The 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.	N	There are no historic elements present within the park.
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.	N	Although there are select exceptions, there majority of the park was planted in the mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century.
Cultural Relationships: The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.	N	The landscape elements on the property are not connected to any historic built structures on the property.
Natural Features: Prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.	N	The property does not contain any prominent natural features.
Natural Relationships: The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.	N	The property does not have any historical natural relationships.
Views: The 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).	N	The historic views have been modified through the growth of vegetation and introduction of modern park elements including signs and garbage receptacles.
Ruins: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history.	N	The property does not contain any ruins.
<b>Designed Landscapes:</b> Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.	N	The property is a naturalized park area and not a designed landscape.



Indicators that a CHL is valued by a community	Y/N	Description
Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.	N	Although the park plays an important role as a public space in the community, it is not associated with the story of the community.
Landmark: The area is widely recognized as a landmark.	N	The property is not widely recognized as a landmark.
<b>Pride and Stewardship:</b> The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).	Y	The property is maintained as a public park. The City designated this property as ecologically significant open space area and ensured its preservation in 1976.
Commemoration: The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.	Y	The park was named in honour of Homer Watson.
Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.	Υ	The property is a public park, is associated with longstanding public gatherings or events.
Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions.	N	The property is not used to express cultural traditions.
Quality of Life: Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.	Y	Aspects of the landscape are valued for the impact on day to day living of people who visit and utilize the public park.
<b>Local History:</b> The place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.	N	The park was not identified in local histories.
Visual Depiction: The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).	N	No evidence exists of the park depicted in art.
Genius Loci: People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.	N	The property does not have a distinctive atmosphere or pervading "sense of place"
Community Image: The area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).	N	The property is not identified with the community image.
Tourism: The area is promoted as a tourist destination.	N	The property is not promoted as a tourist destination.
Planning: The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.	Y	The park was identified for further study in the City's 2014 <i>Cultural Heritage Landscapes Study.</i>



Appendix B Page 12 of 60 Municipal Address/Location: Homer Watson House

Scale: Single entity with multiple resources

Landscape Type: Museum and gallery

Realm: Public

**Description of Visual Character:** This property contains a residence, an Ontario vernacular coach house with Ontario Gothic cottage elements, three small wood cabins associated with the Doon School of Fine Arts, stone pillars and stone walls, large lawns, gardens, and mature trees. The property contains views of the Grand River and Grand River Valley.

The property is set on a topography that gently inclines northbound and is landscaped with a large lawn. The lawn contains mature deciduous and coniferous trees and shrubs. The front façade of the residence and gallery is landscaped with foundation plantings and east of the residence and gallery is an English style garden. North of the residence, and accessed along a gravel driveway, is the coach house. The northern edge of the property contains a naturalized landscape and offers views of the Grand River and Grand River valley. The northwest corner of the property contains stone pillars and a gravel driveway that lead to the coach house.

**Natural Features:** mature vegetation, mature (planted trees), designed and organized vegetation

Anthropogenic Features: civic signs, benches

**History/Historic Association:** Homer Watson was born in Doon Village in 1855. After establishing himself as a

prominent Canadian artist he purchased the property in 1883 after renting it for two years. Watson added a studio to the residence and painted in the studio and on the grounds of the property. After Watson's death in 1936, the property was owned by his sister Phoebe until 1947. In 1948, the Doon School of Fine Arts opened on the property until 1966. The property was purchased by the City in 1981 for public use.

Thematic Links: Natural Areas and Open Spaces







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Cultural Herit	age Value or Interest Criteria	Y/N	Description
The landscape has design value or physical value because it,	is rare, unique, representative or an early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway)	Υ	The Homer Watson House is representative of a mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century Ontario vernacular residence with Gothic Revival architectural style details seen in its one and one half storey structure, brick exterior, high-pitched roof, front gable, and gabled dormer.
	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal	Y	The Homer Watson House and the landscape display a high degree of aesthetic appeal through its former residence that was altered in the 1890s as Homer Watson's studio, and then again in 1981 as an art gallery.
			The Gothic architecture seen in the Homer Watson House was influenced by Adam Ferrie's Scottish background and was different from the Georgian style architecture favoured by the Mennonite settlers in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century in Waterloo County. There was nothing else like this house in the area at the time of its construction.
	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	The Homer Watson House in the landscape does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The landscape has historical value or associative value because it,	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	Υ	The property is directly associated with Adam Ferrie Junior and Homer Watson. Ferrie purchased the property in 1834 (a 300-acre parcel), and established Doon Mills to the southwest. Ferrie built what became Homer Watson House in about 1834. The house and property were purchased by Homer Watson in 1883. Watson lived in the residence until his death in 1936.
	yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	Y	The Homer Watson House has the potential to yield information to contribute to an understanding of the former Village of Doon.
	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	Υ	The Homer Watson House demonstrates the work of Watson himself. In 1893, Watson built a buff brick extension to the rear of the house and used it as his studio. On the interior of the studio, Watson painted a frieze on the walls depicting artists that influenced him.
The landscape has contextual value because it,	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	Y	The Homer Watson House and its associated landscape maintain the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century character of the area.



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Cultural Heritage Value or Interest Criteria	Y/N	Description
is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	Y	The property is historically linked to its surroundings through its prominent position in the landscape above the Grand River corridor. Adjacent properties also contain 19 <sup>th</sup> century structures, a church and residence, which link the Homer Watson House to this time period.
is a landmark	Y	The property is a landmark for the art community. Homer Watson House was the home and studio of prominent artist Homer Watson from the early 1880s until 1936. Following his death, it continued to be used for art classes and groups. In 1981 it became a public art gallery.

Historical Integrity Criteria	Y/N	Description
Land use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).	Υ	Homer Watson House was used as a residence from about 1834 to 1948. Since 1981, Homer Watson House has been used as an art gallery.
Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.	N	The property does not have continuity of ownership.
<b>Built Elements:</b> The 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.	Υ	The property retains stone piers, garden features, and pathways that have survived in historic form.
<b>Vegetative Elements:</b> Plantings (hedgerows, windrows, gardens, shade trees, etc.) are still evident and their traditional relationship to buildings, lanes, roadways, walks and fields are still discernible.	Y	The property contains mature vegetation and trees.
<b>Cultural Relationships:</b> The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.	Y	The property also contains a coach house, small artist cabins, and a modern artist studio. The Homer Watson House is historically and physically connected to the coach house and artist cabins. The historic layout of the buildings in the landscape has been retained.
Natural Features: Prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.	Y	The property has retained gardens associated with 19 <sup>th</sup> century uses.
Natural Relationships: The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.	Y	The property is situated southwest of the Grand River and retains many of the historic relationships within the property.
Views: The 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).	Υ	The buildings on the property and their layout has been retained, which has influenced the preservation of views within the property.
Ruins: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history.	N	The property does not contain any ruins.



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Historical Integrity Criteria	Y/N	Description
<b>Designed Landscapes:</b> Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.		Much of the landscape remains intact, largely due to the continued use of the property. Original plantings have been noted which contribute to the natural design of the landscape.

Indicators that a CHL is valued by a community	Y/N	Description
Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.	Y	The landscape and Homer Watson House contribute to the area's identity and its connection to early settler Adam Ferrie Junior, and influential resident Homer Watson.
Landmark: The area is widely recognized as a landmark.	Υ	The property is a landmark for its connection to Homer Watson, and its use as an art gallery.
Pride and Stewardship: The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).	Y	The property and Homer Watson House are designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (Bylaw #80-197). The property also is protected under an Ontario Heritage Trust conservation easement.
<b>Commemoration:</b> The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.	Y	The art gallery on the property is named for previous owner Homer Watson who was a prominent Canadian artist in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> to early 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.	Y	The public art gallery is used to house art exhibitions, art classes, and is rented out as a venue to the public.
Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions.	Υ	The property is connected to Euro- Canadian cultural traditions related to art.
Quality of Life: Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.	Υ	The art gallery is used and valued by the public on a day to day basis.
<b>Local History:</b> The place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.	Y	Homer Watson House on the property is connected to early settler Adam Ferrie Junior, and influential resident Homer Watson.
<b>Visual Depiction:</b> The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).	N	The property and Homer Watson House are not widely photographed or depicted in works of art.
Genius Loci: People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.	Y	The early 19 <sup>th</sup> century Homer Watson House and its property has a distinctive sense of place.
Community Image: The area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).	Y	Homer Watson House is connected to the image of the community and to the former Village of Doon.
Tourism: The area is promoted as a tourist destination.	Υ	Homer Watson House is promoted as a tourist destination through its operation as an art gallery.
<b>Planning:</b> The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.	Υ	The property was identified in the City's 2014 <i>Cultural Heritage Landscapes Study.</i>



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Landscape Type: Park

Realm: Public

**Description of Visual Character:** This property contains Willowlake Park and the ruins of Doon Mills. The park is a linear park along Schneider Creek and includes walking trails and a field. Just north of Old Mil Road are the stone ruins of Doon Mills. The north portion of Willowlake Park and the Doon Mill ruins are accessible via Old Mill Road through a pathway with a stone retaining wall. The pathway continues at grade past the mill ruins and leads to the Grand River. The park is primarily a naturalized landscape with some areas maintained as fields for recreational use.

Natural Feature: mature vegetation

**Anthropogenic Features:** benches, trash receptacles, ruins

History/Historic Association: The Doon Mills were built in 1839 when Adam Ferrie Junior built a hewn rubble dam to create a mill pond on Schneider Creek. Ferrie also constructed a grist-mill, sawmill, distillery, taven, granary, cooperage, and dwellings for workers on the property. During a 1968 rainstorm, the dam on Schneider Creek that maintained the depth of Willow Lake was washed away and not rebuilt. Today, the former Willow Lake is part of the City owned Willow Lake Park





**Thematic Links:** The Grand River Valley Landscape, Natural Areas and Open Spaces, Pioneer Settlement, Industry and Commerce



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Cultural Heritag	ge Value or Interest Criteria	Y/N	Description
The landscape has design value or physical value because it,	is rare, unique, representative or an early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway)	Y	The landscape retains the Doon Mills ruins, that, although common in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century, are rare for their material used and construction method in the province today.
	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal	N	The ruins do not display a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	The ruins do not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The landscape has historical value or associative value because it,	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	Y	The property and the Doon Mills ruins are directly associated with Adam Ferrie Junior, and the former Village of Doon. Ferrie built a hewn rubble dam to create a mill pond on Schneider Creek in 1839. In following he constructed a grist-mill, sawmill, distillery, tavern, granary, cooperage, and dwellings for workers on the property.
	yields, or has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	Y	The property and the Doon Mills ruins have the potential to yield information about the Doon community and early mill operations in the province.
	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	The property does not demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
The landscape has contextual value because it,	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	Y	The property maintains the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century character of the area in connection to the former Village of Doon.
	is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	Y	The property is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings, including Schneider Creek, and the former Village of Doon.
	is a landmark	N	The park property is not a landmark. The Doon Mills ruins are set back from the roadway and are obstructed from view from the roadway by their location on a slope and surrounding vegetation.



Historical Integrity Criteria	Y/N	Description
Land use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).	Y	The former mill property has compatible use as a park, which retains the historic mill ruins.
Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.	N	The property does not have continuity of ownership.
<b>Built Elements:</b> The 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.	N	The Doon Mills buildings on the property have not survived in their historic form but are now ruins.
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.	N	The property does not retain any historic plantings or landscape elements.
Cultural Relationships: The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.	N	The Doon Mills ruins on the property are not connected to any other designed elements.
Natural Features: Prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.	N	The property does not contain any prominent natural features.
Natural Relationships: The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.	N	The property does not have any historical natural relationships.
<b>Views:</b> The 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).	N	The historic views were altered with the removal of the Doon Mills buildings.
Ruins: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history.	Υ	The property contains the Doon Mills ruins.
<b>Designed Landscapes:</b> Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.	N	The former mill property is now a park. The mill buildings will remain ruins within the natural park landscape.



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Indicators that a CHL is valued by a community	Y/N	Description
Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.	Y	The former mill property contributes to the community identity connected to the former Village of Doon and can be used to explain the early beginnings of the community.
Landmark: The area is widely recognized as a landmark.	N	The property is not widely recognized as a landmark.
<b>Pride and Stewardship:</b> The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).	Y	The property is listed on the City's Heritage Kitchener Inventory.
Commemoration: The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.	Y	The Doon Mills ruins are connected to the former mill operations on the property and are to the Village of Doon. Ferrie named the mills as such as it reminded him of Logh Done, a river and lake in Scotland.
Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.	N	The property is a public park, that is not associated with longstanding public gatherings or events.
Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions.	N	The property is not used to express cultural traditions.
Quality of Life: Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.	Y	Aspects of the landscape are valued for the impact on day to day living of people who visit and utilize the public park.
<b>Local History:</b> The place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.	Υ	Doon Mills and its founder Adam Ferrie Junior are written about in local histories.
Visual Depiction: The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).	N	The property is not widely photographed or depicted in works of art
<b>Genius Loci:</b> People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.	Y	The property, particularly the mill ruins, have a distinctive atmosphere or pervading "sense of place" that brings the visitor back in time.
Community Image: The area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).	Y	The property and the former Doon Mills ruins are connected to the area and the image of the former Village of Doon.
Tourism: The area is promoted as a tourist destination.	N	The property is not promoted as a tourist destination.
Planning: The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.	Y	The property was identified in the City's 2014 Cultural Heritage Landscapes Study.



Municipal Address/Location: 299 Doon Valley Drive

(Conestoga College)

**Scale:** Single entity with multiple resources

Landscape Type: Institutional

Realm: Public

**Description of Visual Character:** This property contains Conestoga College. The college consists of structures dating between 1968 and the 2010s. The structures are a mix of architectural design influences, including brutalist and contemporary. The college has a two-lane asphalt paved road running along the buildings and the northeast and west parts of the property have large asphalt parking lots. The property is landscaped with a mix of naturalized areas and plantings.

Natural Features: mature vegetation, mature (planted) trees,

designed or organized vegetation

Anthropogenic Features: streetlighting, street signs/civic signs, trash receptacles

**History/Historic Association:** Conestoga College was founded in 1967 as part of a provincial push to expand educational opportunities for high school graduates and other adults. Classes began in 1968.

Thematic Links: None Identified





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LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

Cultural Heritag	ge Value or Interest Criteria	Y/N	Description
The landscape has design value or physical value because it,	is rare, unique, representative or an early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway)	N	Conestoga College is a common institutional landscape in the province. Structures on the property date between 1968 and the 2010s. They are not early or representative examples of particular construction methods or architectural styles.
	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal	N	The institutional landscape and its associated buildings do not display a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	The property does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The landscape has historical value or associative value because it,	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	Conestoga College is a common institutional property, and is not directly associated with a theme, event, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to the community.
	yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N	The property does not have the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community of culture.
	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	The property does not demonstrate or reflect the works or ideas of a particular architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist.
The landscape has contextual value because it,	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	The character of the area immediately surrounding the college is mixed with the adjacent recreational property of the Doon Valley Golf Course to the northeast, the residential neighbourhoods to the northwest, the urban commercial areas to the southwest, and Highway 401 to the southeast. The college does not support the character of the area.
	is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	The college is not linked to its surroundings.
	is a landmark	N	The college is not a landmark in the surrounding area.



Historical Integrity Criteria	Y/N	Description
Land use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).		Conestoga College was established in 1967, altering the agricultural landscape.
Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.	N	Conestoga College was established in 1967. The property does not have continuity of ownership.
<b>Built Elements:</b> The 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.	N	Structures on the property were constructed between 1968 and the 2010s, the buildings and other built elements are not historic.
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.	N	The property was altered in the late 1960s with the construction of Conestoga College, it does not retain any historic plantings or landscape elements.
Cultural Relationships: The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.		The property was altered in the late 1960s with the construction of Conestoga College, it does not retain any cultural relationships between buildings and other designed elements.
Natural Features: Prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.	N	The property does not contain any prominent natural features.
<b>Natural Relationships:</b> The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.	N	The property does not have any historical natural relationships.
<b>Views:</b> The 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).	N	The historic views were altered with the creation of the college in the late 1960s.
Ruins: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history.	N	The property does not contain any ruins.
<b>Designed Landscapes:</b> Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.	N	The property contains a designed institutional landscape. It is not a historic landscape.



Indicators that a CHL is valued by a community	Y/N	Description
Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.		The landscape does not contribute to the community's identity.
Landmark: The area is widely recognized as a landmark.	N	The college is not a landmark valued by the community.
<b>Pride and Stewardship:</b> The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).	N	The property does not have any related pride or stewardship in relation to the community.
Commemoration: The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.	N	The property and elements within it were not named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.
Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.	N	The institutional property is not connected to the community as a location for public gatherings or events.
Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions.	N	The property is not used to express cultural traditions.
Quality of Life: Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.	N	Aspects of the landscape are not valued for the impact on day to day living.
<b>Local History:</b> The place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.	N	The college is not written or spoken about in local histories.
<b>Visual Depiction:</b> The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).	N	The college is not widely photographed or depicted in works of art.
<b>Genius Loci:</b> People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.		The property does not have a distinctive atmosphere or pervading "sense of place"
<b>Community Image:</b> The area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).	N	The college is not connected to the community image.
Tourism: The area is promoted as a tourist destination.	N	The college is not promoted as a tourist destination.
<b>Planning:</b> The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.	N	The property has not been identified in another planning process as being unique.



Municipal Address/Location: 500 Doon Valley Drive (Doon

Valley Golf Course)

**Scale:** Single Entity with Multiple Resources

Landscape Type: Recreational

Realm: Public

**Description of Visual Character:** This property contains the Doon Valley Golf Course. The golf course includes fairways, greens, sand traps, and other components associated with the layout of a golf course. The golf course is landscaped with mature trees and plantings. The golf course is adjacent to the Grand River and portions of the course offer views of the river. The golf course also contains a clubhouse, asphalt parking lot, and outbuildings. The clubhouse is a former farmhouse and is two storey building with a cross gable roof and clad in stone.

**Natural Features:** mature vegetation, planted trees, designed or organized vegetation

Anthropogenic Features: Gateway feature

**History/Historic Association:** The Doon Valley Golf Course was built in 1955 as a private golf course. The golf course was designed by C.E. Robinson, a student of the famous golf course designer Stanley Thompson. The golf course is now owned by the City of Kitchener and was expanded into the City of Cambridge south of Highway 401 in 2010.

Thematic Links: None Identified









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Cultural Her	itage Value or Interest Criteria	Y/N	Description
The landscape has design value or physical value because it,	is rare, unique, representative or an early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway)	Y	The golf course is representative of a mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century Ontario golf course in the parkland style. The course was designed by architect C.E. Robinson.
	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal	Y	The golf course displays a high degree of design consistent with the parkland style. Although outside of the study area, in 2010-2011, eight holes were added on the Cambridge side of Highway 401. The Cambridge side of the course was designed with the environmental features of the land at the forefront. Wetlands were created and planted with native plant species. This new design was completed in the Savannah Landscape style.
	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	The golf course does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The landscape has historical value or associative value because it,	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	A golf course is a common leisure activity seen in the province. The course is not directly related to something of significance to the community.
	yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N	The golf course does not have the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community of culture.
	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	Y	The original golf course was designed by C.E. Robinson (1907-1989), a student of the famous golf course designer Stanley Thompson. Robinson was responsible for designing some of Canada's most beautiful and challenging golf courses.
The landscape has contextual value because it,	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	The character of the area immediately surrounding the golf course is mixed with the adjacent institutional property of Conestoga College to the southwest, the natural area of the Grand River to the north, the residential neighbourhoods to the west, and Highway 401 to the east. The golf course does not support the character of the area.
	is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	The golf course is not linked to its surroundings.
	is a landmark	N	Although the golf course is visible in the local area, including from Highway 401, it is not a historic landmark.



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Historical Integrity Criteria	Y/N	Description
Land use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).		The golf course was built in 1955, altering the former farmstead property.
Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.	N	The property does not have continuity of ownership.
Built Elements: The 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.		The property retains the former farmhouse, and roadbed of the former Grand Trunk Railway which previously traversed the property. Although the former farmhouse has been highly modified, it is retained in its original position within the property which helps to communicate the history of the place.
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.	Y	The property includes fairways, greens, sand traps, and other components associated with the layout of a golf course. The golf course is landscaped with mature trees and plantings.
Cultural Relationships: The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.		The introduction of the golf course altered the historic connection of the former farmstead with the landscape.
Natural Features: Prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.		The property is situated alongside the Grand River which forms a prominent boundary along the property edge.
Natural Relationships: The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.		The introduction of the golf course altered the historical relationship of the property to the Grand River.
<b>Views:</b> The 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).		The historic views were altered with the creation of the golf course in 1955.
Ruins: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history.		The property does not contain any ruins.
<b>Designed Landscapes:</b> Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.	N	The property contains a designed landscape from 1955. It is not a historic landscape.



Indicators that a CHL is valued by a community	Y/N	Description
Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.	N	The landscape does not contribute to the community's identity.
Landmark: The area is widely recognized as a landmark.	N	The golf course is not a landmark valued by the community.
<b>Pride and Stewardship:</b> The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).	Y	The property is listed on the City's Heritage Kitchener Inventory.
Commemoration: The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.	N	The property and elements within it were not named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.
Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.	N	The property is a public golf course that was built in 1955. It does not have a longstanding connection to public gatherings or events.
Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions.	N	The property is not used to express cultural traditions.
Quality of Life: Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.	N	Aspects of the landscape are not valued for the impact on day to day living.
<b>Local History:</b> The place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.	N	The golf course is not written or spoken about in local histories.
<b>Visual Depiction:</b> The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).	N	The golf course is not widely photographed or depicted in works of art.
<b>Genius Loci:</b> People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.	N	The property does not have a distinctive atmosphere or pervading "sense of place"
Community Image: The area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).	N	The golf course is not connected to the community image.
Tourism: The area is promoted as a tourist destination.	N	The golf course is not promoted as a tourist destination.
Planning: The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.	Y	The property was identified in the City's 2014 Cultural Heritage Landscapes Study.



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**Location:** Old Mill Road **Realm:** Public/Private

Type of Viewscape: Streetscape

Type of View: Continuing view corridor

**Description of Visual Character:** This streetscape includes Old Mill Road from Mill Park Drive east to Doon Valley Drive. The streetscape contains residences, parkland, and views of the Grand River. Old Mill Road is a two-lane asphalt paved road with no shoulders. Segments of the road contain concrete curbs, concrete sidewalks, utility poles, and municipal streetlighting. The residences along Old Mill Road are of differing architectural style, massing, and setback. Most residences were constructed in the late 20th century. Much of the roadway is lined with mature trees.



Natural Features: Mature vegetation, mature (planted) trees, designed or organized vegetation, gardens

**Anthropogenic Features:** Streetlighting, street signs/civic signs

**History/Historic Association:** The approximate present-day alignment of Old Mill Road can be seen in mapping as early as 1861. The road was one of the two main east to west roads in Doon and west of the millpond met with Mill Park Drive, a pioneer road which led to Berlin (present-day Kitchener).

Thematic Links: None identified.



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Cultural Heritage Value or Interest Criteria		Y/N	Description
value because it,	is rare, unique, representative or an early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway)	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape has been modified with modern streetscape elements including street signs and lighting and modern residences. The landscape is not rare, unique or represented of a historic landscape.
	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not display a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The landscape has historical value or associative value because it,	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not connected to a particular theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
	yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not have the potential to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of a community or culture.
	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not reflect the work or ideas of a particular architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not support the character of the area.
	is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not connected to its surroundings.
	is a landmark	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not a landmark.



Historical Integrity Criteria	Y/N	Description
Land use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).		The landscape including the roadway has been continuously used as such since the early to mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century.
Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.	N	Ownership is variable throughout the viewscape.
<b>Built Elements:</b> The 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.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic built elements.
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.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic vegetative elements.
Cultural Relationships: The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any cultural relationships.
Natural Features: Prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any prominent natural features.
Natural Relationships: The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic relationships to prominent natural features.
<b>Views:</b> The 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).	N	The viewscape has been altered with modern streetscape elements and updates.
Ruins: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any ruins.
<b>Designed Landscapes:</b> Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape contains modern roadway intersection.



Indicators that a CHL is valued by a community	Y/N	Description
Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contribute to the community's identity.
Landmark: The area is widely recognized as a landmark.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not a landmark.
<b>Pride and Stewardship:</b> The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not demonstrate pride or stewardship.
Commemoration: The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.	Y	Old Mill Road was named in reference to Doon Mills.
Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is a roadway intersection that is not a site of public gatherings or events.
Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not used to express cultural traditions.
Quality of Life: Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not valued for day to day living.
<b>Local History:</b> The place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not written or spoken about in local histories or stories.
Visual Depiction: The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not widely photographed or depicted in works of art.
<b>Genius Loci:</b> People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not have a distinctive
Community Image: The area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not identified in the community image.
Tourism: The area is promoted as a tourist destination.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not promoted as a tourist destination.
<b>Planning:</b> The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape has not been identified in other planning processes as being unique.



Appendix B

Location: Pinnacle Drive Streetscape

Realm: Public/Private

Type of Viewscape: Streetscape

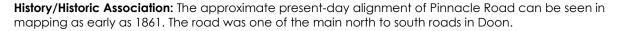
Type of View: Continuing view corridor

**Description of Visual Character:** This streetscape includes Pinnacle Drive. The streetscape contains residences and parkland. Pinnacle Drive is a two-lane asphalt paved road with no shoulders. Segments of the road contain utility poles, and municipal streetlighting. The residences on Pinnacle Drive are a mix of different massing, setback, style, and age.

**Natural Features:** Mature vegetation, mature (planted) trees, designed or organized vegetation, gardens

**Anthropogenic Features:** Streetlighting, street signs/civic

signs



Thematic Links: None Identified





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Cultural Herita	ge Value or Interest Criteria	Y/N	Description
design value or physical value because it,	is rare, unique, representative or an early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway)	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape has been modified with modern streetscape elements including street signs and lighting and modern residences. The landscape is not rare, unique or represented of a historic landscape.
	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not display a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The landscape has historical value or associative value because it,	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not connected to a particular theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
	yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not have the potential to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of a community or culture.
	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not reflect the work or ideas of a particular architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not support the character of the area.
	is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not connected to its surroundings.
	is a landmark	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not a landmark.



Historical Integrity Criteria	Y/N	Description
Land use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).		The landscape including the roadway has been continuously used as such since the early to mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century.
Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.	N	Ownership is variable throughout the viewscape.
<b>Built Elements:</b> The 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.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic built elements.
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.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic vegetative elements.
<b>Cultural Relationships:</b> The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any cultural relationships.
Natural Features: Prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any prominent natural features.
Natural Relationships: The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic relationships to prominent natural features.
<b>Views:</b> The 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).	N	The viewscape has been altered with modern streetscape elements and updates.
Ruins: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any ruins.
<b>Designed Landscapes:</b> Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape contains modern roadway intersection.



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Indicators that a CHL is valued by a community	Y/N	Description
Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contribute to the community's identity.
Landmark: The area is widely recognized as a landmark.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not a landmark.
<b>Pride and Stewardship:</b> The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not demonstrate pride or stewardship.
Commemoration: The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.	N	The landscape associated with the area does not have elements that are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.
Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is a roadway intersection that is not a site of public gatherings or events.
Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not used to express cultural traditions.
Quality of Life: Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not valued for day to day living.
<b>Local History:</b> The place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not written or spoken about in local histories or stories.
Visual Depiction: The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not widely photographed or depicted in works of art.
<b>Genius Loci:</b> People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not have a distinctive atmosphere or 'sense of place.'
Community Image: The area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not identified in the community
Tourism: The area is promoted as a tourist destination.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not promoted as a tourist destination.
<b>Planning:</b> The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape has not been identified in other planning processes as being unique.



Location: Intersection of Doon Valley Drive and Old Mill

Road

Realm: Public/Private

Type of Viewscape: Residential

Type of View: Continuing View Corridor

Description of Visual Character: This area is the intersection of Doon Valley Drive and Old Mill Road. The area on the north side is residential. The northwest corner contains a screen of spruce trees, lawn, concrete sidewalk, and civic signs. The northeast corner contains a lawn, intermediate spruce and deciduous trees, municipal streetlighting that is both on a free-standing davit style pole and attached to a utility pole, and concrete sidewalk. The south part of the intersection is part of Conestoga College and contains an entrance to a parking lot and a lawn with mature deciduous trees. Both Doon Valley Drive and Old Mill Road are two lane asphalt paved roads with no shoulders and curb strips with lawns.



Natural Features: mature (planted) trees, designed or organized vegetation, gardens, hedgerows

**Anthropogenic Features:** Streetlighting, street signs/civic signs

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Thematic Links: None Identified



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Cultural Herita	ge Value or Interest Criteria	Y/N	Description
design value or physical value because it,	is rare, unique, representative or an early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway)	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape has been heavily modified with modern streetscape elements including street signs and lighting. The landscape is not rare, unique or represented of a historic landscape.
	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not display a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The landscape has historical value or associative value because it,	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not connected to a particular theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
	yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not have the potential to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of a community or culture.
	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not reflect the work or ideas of a particular architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not support the character of the area.
	is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not connected to its surroundings.
	is a landmark	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not a landmark.



Historical Integrity Criteria	Y/N	Description
Land use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).		The landscape including the roadway intersection has been continuously used as such since the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.	N	Ownership is variable throughout the viewscape.
<b>Built Elements:</b> The 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.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic built elements.
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.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic vegetative elements.
Cultural Relationships: The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any cultural relationships.
Natural Features: Prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any prominent natural features.
Natural Relationships: The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic relationships to prominent natural features.
<b>Views:</b> The 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).	N	The viewscape has been altered with modern streetscape elements and updates.
Ruins: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any ruins.
<b>Designed Landscapes:</b> Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape contains modern roadway intersection.



Indicators that a CHL is valued by a community	Y/N	Description
Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contribute to the community's identity.
Landmark: The area is widely recognized as a landmark.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not a landmark.
<b>Pride and Stewardship:</b> The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not demonstrate pride or stewardship.
Commemoration: The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.	Y	The roadways were named in connection to the area.
Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is a roadway intersection that is not a site of public gatherings or events.
Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not used to express cultural traditions.
Quality of Life: Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not valued for day to day living.
<b>Local History:</b> The place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not written or spoken about in local histories or stories.
Visual Depiction: The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not widely photographed or depicted in works of art.
Genius Loci: People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not have a distinctive atmosphere or 'sense of place.'
Community Image: The area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not identified as part of the community image.
Tourism: The area is promoted as a tourist destination.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not promoted as a tourist destination.
Planning: The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape has not been identified in other planning processes as being unique.



Location: Intersection of Mill Park Drive and Huron Road

Realm: Public/Private

Type of Viewscape: Streetscape

Type of View: Continuing view corridor

Description of Visual Character: This streetscape includes the intersection of Mill Park Drive and Huron Road. The area on the north side and west side is part of Homer Watson Park and includes an interpretive plaque and parking area for the park. The land on the southwest side is forested with mostly eastern white pine and part of the Waterloo Region Museum. The southeast side is residential and includes trees that have been planted to appear natural or are natural trees that have been incorporated into the landscape of the residence. Huron Road and Mill Park Drive within the area are two lane asphalt paved roads with no shoulders. There are no sidewalks.

**Natural Features:** Mature vegetation, mature (planted) trees

**Anthropogenic Features:** Streetlighting, street signs/civic signs

**History/Historic Association:** Huron Road was a pioneer road in Waterloo County.

**Thematic Links:** The Grand River Valley Landscape, Pioneer Settlement, Natural Areas and Open Spaces







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Cultural Herita	ge Value or Interest Criteria	Y/N	Description
The landscape has design value or physical value because it,	is rare, unique, representative or an early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway)	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape has been modified with modern streetscape elements including street signs and lighting. The landscape is not rare, unique or represented of a historic landscape.
	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not display a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The landscape has historical value or associative value because it,	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not connected to a particular theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
	yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not have the potential to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of a community or culture.
	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not reflect the work or ideas of a particular architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
The landscape has contextual value because it,	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not support the character of the area.
	is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not connected to its surroundings.
	is a landmark	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not a landmark.



Historical Integrity Criteria	Y/N	Description
Land use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).		The landscape including the roadway intersection has been continuously used as such at least since the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century, although modifications have occurred.
Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.	N	Ownership is variable throughout the viewscape.
<b>Built Elements:</b> The 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.		The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic built elements.
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.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic vegetative elements.
Cultural Relationships: The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any cultural relationships.
Natural Features: Prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any prominent natural features.
Natural Relationships: The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic relationships to prominent natural features.
<b>Views:</b> The 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).	N	The viewscape has been altered with modern streetscape elements and updates.
Ruins: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any ruins.
<b>Designed Landscapes:</b> Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape contains modern roadway intersection.



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Indicators that a CHL is valued by a community	Y/N	Description
Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contribute to the community's identity.
Landmark: The area is widely recognized as a landmark.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not a landmark.
Pride and Stewardship: The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not demonstrate pride or stewardship.
Commemoration: The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.	Y	Mill Park Drive relates to the Doon Mill and Huron Road relates to the Huron-Goderich Road which begins at Lake Huron and travels through Waterloo County.
Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is a roadway intersection that is not a site of public gatherings or events.
Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not used to express cultural traditions.
Quality of Life: Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not valued for day to day living.
<b>Local History:</b> The place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not written or spoken about in local histories or stories.
Visual Depiction: The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not widely photographed or depicted in works of art.
Genius Loci: People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not have a distinctive atmosphere or 'sense of place.'
Community Image: The area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not identified in the community image.
Tourism: The area is promoted as a tourist destination.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not promoted as a tourist destination.
Planning: The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape has not been identified in other planning processes as being unique.



Location: Intersection of Old Mill Road and Mill Park Drive

Realm: Public/Private

Type of Viewscape: Streetscape

Type of View: Continuing view corridor

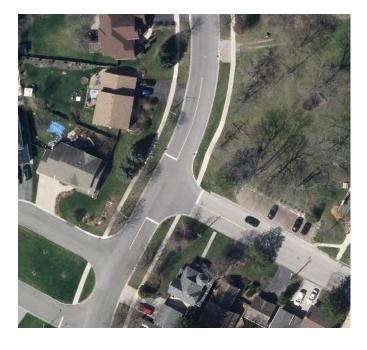
Description of Visual Character: This streetscape includes the intersection of Mill Park Drive and Old Mill Road. The northwest and west portion of the streetscape is residential and suburban in character and contains a fire hydrant, civic signs, intermediate deciduous and spruce trees, and lawn. The northeast portion contains property which is part of the Homer Watson House. The area is landscaped with mature spruce and deciduous trees. The south portion contains residences and is suburban in character. The east portion of the streetscape includes a modern suburban residence and property which is part of the Homer Watson House. Old Mill Road and Mill Park Drive are two lane asphalt paved roads with no shoulders.

**Natural Features:** Mature vegetation, mature (planted) trees, designed or organized vegetation, gardens

Anthropogenic Features: Streetlighting, street signs/civic signs

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Cultural Herita	ge Value or Interest Criteria	Y/N	Description
value because it,	is rare, unique, representative or an early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway)	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape has been modified with modern streetscape elements including street signs and lighting and modern residences. The landscape is not rare, unique or represented of a historic landscape.
	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not display a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The landscape has historical value or associative value because it,	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not connected to a particular theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
	yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not have the potential to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of a community or culture.
	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not reflect the work or ideas of a particular architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not support the character of the area.
	is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not connected to its surroundings.
	is a landmark	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not a landmark.



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Historical Integrity Criteria	Y/N	Description
Land use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).		The continuity of the landscape has been altered.
Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.	N	Ownership is variable throughout the viewscape.
<b>Built Elements:</b> The 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.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic built elements.
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.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic vegetative elements.
<b>Cultural Relationships:</b> The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any cultural relationships.
Natural Features: Prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any prominent natural features.
Natural Relationships: The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic relationships to prominent natural features.
<b>Views:</b> The 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).	N	The viewscape has been altered with modern streetscape elements and updates.
Ruins: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any ruins.
<b>Designed Landscapes:</b> Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape contains modern roadway intersection.



Indicators that a CHL is valued by a community	Y/N	Description
Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contribute to the community's identity.
Landmark: The area is widely recognized as a landmark.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not a landmark.
Pride and Stewardship:	N	The landscape associated with the
The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).		viewscape does not demonstrate pride or stewardship.
<b>Commemoration:</b> The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.	Y	Both streets were named with reference to Doon Mills.
Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is a roadway intersection that is not a site of public gatherings or events.
Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not used to express cultural traditions
Quality of Life:	N	The landscape associated with the
Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.		viewscape is not valued for day to day living.
<b>Local History:</b> The place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not written or spoken about in local histories or stories.
Visual Depiction: The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not widely photographed or depicted in works of art.
<b>Genius Loci:</b> People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not have a distinctive atmosphere or 'sense of place.'
<b>Community Image:</b> The area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not identified in the community image.
Tourism: The area is promoted as a tourist destination.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not promoted as a tourist destination.
<b>Planning:</b> The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape has not been identified in other planning processes as being unique.



Location: Intersection of Pinnacle Drive and Old Mill Road

Realm: Public/Private

Type of Viewscape: Streetscape

Type of View: Continuing view corridor

**Description of Visual Character:** This streetscape includes the intersection of Pinnacle Drive and Old Mill Road. The north half of the streetscape includes a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century residence obscured by vegetation and a municipal building. From the parking lot of the municipal building views of the Grand River and Pioneer Tower can be seen. The southeast portion of the streetscape includes residences and is suburban in character. The southwest portion is part of Willowlake Park and adjacent to a playground. Old Mill Road and Pinnacle Drive are two-lane asphalt paved roads with no shoulders.

**Natural Features:** Mature vegetation, mature (planted) trees, designed or organized vegetation, gardens

Anthropogenic Features: Streetlighting, street signs/civic signs

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Cultural Herita	ge Value or Interest Criteria	Y/N	Description
The landscape has design value or physical value because it,	is rare, unique, representative or an early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway)	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape has been modified with modern streetscape elements including street signs and lighting and modern residences. The landscape is not rare, unique or represented of a historic landscape.
	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not display a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The landscape has historical value or associative value because it,	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not connected to a particular theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
	yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not have the potential to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of a community or culture.
	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not reflect the work or ideas of a particular architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
The landscape has contextual value because it,	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not support the character of the area.
	is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not connected to its surroundings.
	is a landmark	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not a landmark.



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Historical Integrity Criteria	Y/N	Description
Land use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).	Y	The landscape including the roadway intersection has been continuously used as such at least since the early 20th century.
Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.	N	Ownership is variable throughout the viewscape.
<b>Built Elements:</b> The 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.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic built elements.
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.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic vegetative elements.
Cultural Relationships: The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any cultural relationships.
Natural Features: Prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any prominent
Natural Relationships: The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic relationships to prominent natural features.
<b>Views:</b> The 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).	N	The viewscape has been altered with modern streetscape elements and updates.
Ruins: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any ruins.
<b>Designed Landscapes:</b> Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape contains modern roadway intersection.



Indicators that a CHL is valued by a community	Y/N	Description
Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contribute to the community's identity.
Landmark: The area is widely recognized as a landmark.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not a landmark.
Pride and Stewardship: The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not demonstrate pride or stewardship.
Commemoration: The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.	Y	Old Mill Road was named in reference to Doon Mills. Pinnacle Drive was not determined to be associated with the history of the study area.
Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is a roadway intersection that is not a site of public gatherings or events.
Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not used to express cultural traditions
Quality of Life: Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not valued for day to day living.
<b>Local History:</b> The place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not written or spoken about in local histories or stories.
Visual Depiction: The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not widely photographed or depicted in works of art.
<b>Genius Loci</b> : People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not have a distinctive
Community Image: The area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not identified in the community
Tourism: The area is promoted as a tourist destination.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not promoted as a tourist destination.
<b>Planning:</b> The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape has not been identified in other planning processes as being unique.



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Location: Intersection of Doon Valley Drive and Conestoga

College Blvd

Realm: Public/Private

Type of Viewscape: Streetscape

Type of View: Continuing view corridor

**Description of Visual Character:** This streetscape includes the intersection of Doon Valley Drive and Conestoga College Blvd. The east portion of the streetscape is part of Conestoga College and contains a lawn, pedestrian path, and small deciduous trees. The pathway leads to a crosswalk on Doon Valley Drive and concrete pedestrian island allowing access to the other side of Doon Valley Drive. The northwest part contains a field. The southwest part also contains a field and further to the southwest an agricultural field. Both Doon Vallery Drive and Conestoga College Blvd are two-lane asphalt paved roads with no shoulders.

Natural Features: designed or organized vegetations

**Anthropogenic Features:** Streetlighting, street signs/civic signs

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Cultural Herita	ge Value or Interest Criteria	Y/N	Description
design value or physical value because it,	is rare, unique, representative or an early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway)	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape has been modified with modern streetscape elements including street signs and lighting and modern residences. The landscape is not rare, unique or represented of a historic landscape.
	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not display a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The landscape has historical value or associative value because it,	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not connected to a particular theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
	yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not have the potential to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of a community or culture.
	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not reflect the work or ideas of a particular architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not support the character of the area.
	is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not connected to its surroundings.
	is a landmark	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not a landmark.



Historical Integrity Criteria	Y/N	Description
Land use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).	N	The intersection was added in the mid to late 20 <sup>th</sup> century with the development of Conestoga College.
Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.	N	Ownership is variable throughout the viewscape.
<b>Built Elements:</b> The 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.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic built elements.
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.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic vegetative elements.
Cultural Relationships: The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any cultural relationships.
Natural Features: Prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any prominent
<b>Natural Relationships:</b> The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic relationships to prominent natural features.
<b>Views:</b> The 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).	N	The viewscape has been altered with modern streetscape elements and updates.
Ruins: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any ruins.
<b>Designed Landscapes:</b> Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape contains modern roadway intersection.



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Indicators that a CHL is valued by a community	Y/N	Description
Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contribute to the community's identity.
Landmark: The area is widely recognized as a landmark.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not a landmark.
Pride and Stewardship: The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not demonstrate pride or stewardship.
Commemoration: The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.	N	The landscape associated with the area does not have elements that are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.
Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is a roadway intersection that is not a site of public gatherings or events.
Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not used to express cultural traditions.
Quality of Life: Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not valued for day to day living.
Local History: The place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not written or spoken about in local histories or stories.
Visual Depiction: The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not widely photographed or depicted in works of art.
<b>Genius Loci:</b> People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not have a distinctive
Community Image: The area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not identified in the community
Tourism: The area is promoted as a tourist destination.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not promoted as a tourist destination.
<b>Planning:</b> The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape has not been identified in other planning processes as being unique.



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Location: Intersection of Conestoga College Blvd and

Homer Watson Blvd

Realm: Public/Private

Type of Viewscape: Streetscape

Type of View: Continuing view corridor

Description of Visual Character: This streetscape includes the intersection of Conestoga College Blvd and Homer Watson Blvd. The northeast portion of the streetscape includes the grounds of Conestoga College and contains a lawn and flag poles. The northwest portion of the streetscape contains an agricultural field. The south portion of the streetscape contains commercial buildings. The commercial buildings are setback from the road by a lawn. The intersection is controlled by traffic lights. Homer Watson Blvd is a four-lane asphalt paved road with no shoulders. Conestoga College Blvd is a four-lane asphalt paved road which soon afterwards narrows to two lanes.

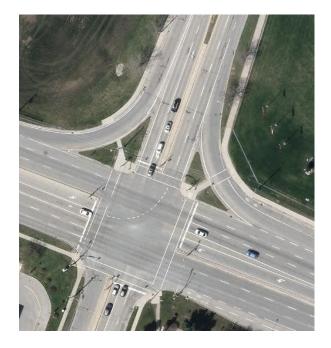
Natural Features: None Identified

Anthropogenic Features: Streetlighting, street signs/civic

signs

History/Historic Association: None Identified

Thematic Links: None Identified





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Cultural Herita	ge Value or Interest Criteria	Y/N	Description
value because it,	is rare, unique, representative or an early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway)	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape has been modified with modern streetscape elements including street signs and lighting and modern residences. The landscape is not rare, unique or represented of a historic landscape.
	displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not display a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.
	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The landscape has historical value or associative value because it,	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not connected to a particular theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
	yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not have the potential to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of a community or culture.
	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not reflect the work or ideas of a particular architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not support the character of the area.
	is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not connected to its
	is a landmark	N	di The landscape associated with the viewscape is not a landmark.



Client/Project City of Kitchener Lower Doon CHL Study

Historical Integrity Criteria	Y/N	Description
Land use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).	N	The intersection was added in the mid to late 20 <sup>th</sup> century with the development of Homer Watson Boulevard, Highway 401, and Conestoga College.
Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.	N	Ownership is variable throughout the viewscape.
<b>Built Elements:</b> The 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.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic built elements.
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.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic vegetative elements.
Cultural Relationships: The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any cultural relationships.
Natural Features: Prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any prominent natural features.
<b>Natural Relationships:</b> The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any historic relationships to prominent natural features.
<b>Views:</b> The 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).	N	The viewscape has been altered with modern streetscape elements and updates.
Ruins: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contain any ruins.
<b>Designed Landscapes:</b> Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape contains modern roadway intersection.



Indicators that a CHL is valued by a community	Y/N	Description
Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community.		The landscape associated with the viewscape does not contribute to the community's identity.
Landmark: The area is widely recognized as a landmark.		The landscape associated with the viewscape is not a landmark.
Pride and Stewardship: The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).		The landscape associated with the viewscape does not demonstrate pride or stewardship.
Commemoration: The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.	Y	Homer Watson Boulevard was named to commemorate Homer Watson. Conestoga College Boulevard was not named to commemorate the area.
Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.		The landscape associated with the viewscape is a roadway intersection that is not a site of public gatherings or events.
Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions.		The landscape associated with the viewscape is not used to express cultural traditions.
Quality of Life: Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not valued for day to day living.
<b>Local History:</b> The place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not written or spoken about in local histories or stories.
Visual Depiction: The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).		The landscape associated with the viewscape is not widely photographed or depicted in works of art.
<b>Genius Loci:</b> People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.		The landscape associated with the viewscape does not have a distinctive
Community Image: The area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape is not identified in the community
<b>Tourism:</b> The area is promoted as a tourist destination.		The landscape associated with the viewscape is not promoted as a tourist destination.
<b>Planning:</b> The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.	N	The landscape associated with the viewscape has not been identified in other planning processes as being unique.



## Appendix C City of Kitchener Cultural Heritage Landscape Study



**APPENDICIES** 

#### **APPENDIX 1:**

### EVALUATION CRITERIA AS RECOMMENDED BY THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO

#### **Appendix B – Criteria for Heritage Value or Interest**

The following criteria can be used as a framework to record information about the cultural heritage value or interest of a landscape. These criteria are based on the criteria provided by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture in Regulation 9/06 under the Ontario Heritage Act. The cultural heritage value and interest of the individual cultural heritage resources within the landscape will add to the overall value and interest of the landscape as a whole.

#### **Cultural Heritage Value or Interest Criteria**

The landscape has design value or physical value because it:

- is rare, unique, representative or an early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway);
- displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal;
- demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

The landscape has historical value or associative value because it:

- has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;
- yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture;
- demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

The landscape has **contextual value** because it:

- is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area:
- is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings;
- is a landmark.

#### Appendix C – Indicators of Historical Integrity

The following criteria can be used as a framework to record information that would indicate that a landscape has historical integrity. These examples are not exclusive and may not be appropriate for all CHLs.

#### **Historical Integrity Criteria**

**Land use** - the landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).

**Ownership** - there has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.

**Built Elements** - the buildings and other built elements (fences, walls, paths, bridges, corrals, pens, garden features, lighting, sidewalks, fountains, piers, etc.).

**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** - the 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** - the historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.

**Views** - the 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.

#### Appendix D – Indicators of Community Value

The following criteria can be used as a starting point to record information that may indicate that a landscape is valued by a community. A community can be broadly defined to include any grouping of people, such as: those who regularly visit or reside in an area; historians or heritage advocates; tourists; artists; researchers; cultural groups; etc. The listed indicators of Community Value below are examples and may not be appropriate for all CHLs.

#### **Indicators That A CHL Is Valued By The Community**

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

**Landmark** - the area is widely recognized as a landmark.

**Pride and Stewardship** - the community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).

**Commemoration** - the area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.

**Public Space** - the area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.

**Cultural Traditions** - people use the area to express their cultural traditions.

**Quality of Life** - aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.

**Local History** - the place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.

**Visual Depiction** - the location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).

**Genius Loci** - people refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'.

**Community Image** - the area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).

**Tourism** - the area is promoted as a tourist destination.

**Planning** - the area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.

#### Appendix E – Criteria for Regional Significance

#### CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING A REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE RESOURCE

The Region will identify *cultural heritage resources* of Regional interest. To be identified as being of Regional interest a cultural heritage resource must meet four (4) or more of the following criteria:

- 1. **Recognized/Protected** it is, or it contains element(s) that are, recognized on a municipal, regional, provincial or national heritage list;
- 2. **Old/Rare** it dates from a prehistoric or early historical period in the development of the region, province or nation;
- 3. **Outstanding Design** it is, or contains element(s) that are, a representative example of the work of an outstanding regional, national or international architect, engineer, builder, designer, landscape architect, interior designer or sculptor;
- 4. **Associated with a Key Person** it is associated with a person(s) who is recognized as having made a significant contribution to the social, cultural, political, economic, technological or physical development or as having materially influenced the course of regional, provincial, national or international events;
- 5. **Associated with a Key Event** it is directly associated with an historic event which is recognized as having regional, provincial, national or international importance:
- 6. **Illustrates Community's Development** it is a significant example and illustration of the region's prehistoric or historic social, cultural, political, economic or technological development;
- 7. **Provides Context** it contributes to the effectiveness of the urban and rural composition, streetscape, viewshed, or landscape of which it may form a part;
- 8. **Economic Resource** it has the potential for contributing to commercial tourism or other development that is based on heritage and/or culture;
- 9. **Regional Character** it is, or contains elements that are, a good example of vernacular architecture or part of a group of similar bridges/ structures/ landscapes which contribute to the particular "look" of the area or region;
- 10. **Part of a Collection** it is part of a group of historically associated structures which may be totally within the region or which may be part of a larger area within the context of the Grand River (a nationally designated Heritage River).

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# Appendix D Ontario Heritage Trust Statement of Significance, Homer Watson House



#### Statement of Significance Homer Watson House

#### **Description of Historic Place**

The building at 1754 Old Mill Road, commonly known as Homer Watson House, is situated on Mill Road, west of Roos Street in the City of Kitchener. The one-and-a-half-storey brick building was designed in the vernacular Scottish Gothic-inspired style and was built circa 1850. The heritage character and integrity of the exterior of the property and parts of the interior of the building, including the frieze on the interior studio walls painted by Watson are protected by an Ontario Heritage Trust conservation easement. The property is also designated by the City of Kitchener under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Bylaw 80-197).

#### Heritage Value

#### Historic Value:

Homer Watson House is historically significant for its association with Canadian artist Homer Watson. Watson was born on 14 January 1855 near Doon, Ontario, which is now part of the City of Kitchener. The Doon landscape is the theme of the majority of Watson's art. As a boy he showed artistic potential, and left to study art in Toronto in 1875. While in Toronto, Watson worked for the Norman-Fraser Photographic Studio. Watson did not receive any formal artistic training, but he made associations with artists John Fraser, Henry Sandham, Henri Perré and Lucius O'Brien. On 1 January 1881 Watson married Roxanna Betchell and they settled in Doon. The Watsons purchased the house at 1754 Old Mill Road in 1883. In 1887 through the benefaction of Oscar Wilde and the Marquess of Lorne (who were admirers of Watson's work), Homer and Roxanna Watson moved to England for three years. Among the artistic skills he learnt in England, Watson studied dry point etching under James Whistler. The Watsons moved back to Canada in 1890. After returning to Canada, Watson's motifs were almost exclusively Canadian and most of this work is of the area within a few miles from his house. Watson exhibited his art in a one-man show at the prestigious Cottiers Gallery in New York in 1906. In 1907, he was approached to be the founding president of the Canadian Art Club. Watson also served as the vice-president of the Royal Canadian Academy in 1914, and from 1918-22 he was president of the Academy. Homer Watson worked out of this house until his death on 30 May 1936. The most creative paintings that Watson did were during the 47 years he spent painting at this house. In 1947 the house was sold to Ross and Bess Hamilton. The Hamiltons operated the Doon School of Fine Arts out of the house in 1948. Fred Varley (1881-1968), a member of the Group of Seven, taught at the Doon School of Fine Arts from 1948-49. The house has an enduring relationship with artists and the study of fine arts. Homer Watson was recognized as a Historic Person of Canada by Parks Canada in 1955.

#### Architectural Value:

Homer Watson House is architecturally significant for the unique gallery space added by Watson, the unusual use of Flemish brick bond on all the exterior walls, and the paired windows. It is also notable that the house was built in the Scottish Gothic style, because the Late Georgian style was used more extensively in this area at the time the house was constructed. Watson had an extension built to the studio at the back of the house in 1893, and in 1906 an exhibition gallery was added on the east side that was as wide as the house. The gallery more than doubled the amount of workspace. The gallery is a double-square clerestory-lit space with an unusual cove ceiling. On the exterior of the gallery, the buff-coloured brick with pink mortar compliments the reddish-coloured brick on the original portion of the house. The otherwise plain house is enhanced by this gallery space. In the two rooms of the studio, Watson painted a continuous frieze that is 80 centimetres high on the uppermost part of the walls. Painted in brown and ochre, the frieze spells out the names of 11 European artists: Turner, Constable, Corot, Rousseau, Gainsborough, Daubiguy, Diaz, Millet, Ruysdael, Rosa and Lepage. Small landscape panels in the style of each artist are painted at one or more places over the letters of the artist's name.

Contextual Value:

Located at 1754 Old Mill Road, Homer Watson House is in a residential neighbourhood on a spacious plot of land dotted with mature trees. The property is enhanced by the presence of English gardens, a coach house, three wooden structures that provide studio space and a blue aluminium-clad structure that provides a space for art classes. The house is located near the Grand River. The house is built on land that was part of the Doon Mill run by Adam Ferrie Jr., the founder of the community of Doon.

Source: OHT Easement Files

#### **Character Defining Elements**

Items that contribute to the historical value of the Homer Watson House include:

- Its association with significant Canadian artist Homer Watson;
- Its association with Group of Seven painter Fred Varley;
- Its association with the Doon School of the Arts;
- Its enduring connection to the arts and to artists;
- Its presence as an early gallery in Ontario.

Exterior features that contribute to the architectural value of the Homer Watson House include:

- The use of a vernacular Scottish Gothic style;
- The large gallery wing (added by Watson in 1906);
- Studios A and B (added by Watson);
- The fish-scale shingles on the portico;
- The bay window on the west side of the front façade of the main floor;
- The window well bay in the basement at the front of the house;
- The medieval revival dormer on the second storey on the south east side of the house;
- The French casement windows on the second floor of the north (?) side of the house;
- The brick quoins on the corners of the house;
- The brick window surrounds;
- The 4/4 double hung wood sash windows in the Studio B;
- The 6/6 double hung wood sash windows in the Studio A;
- The 12/12 double hung sash windows in Watson's studio;
- The jack arches over the windows in Studios A and B;
- The clerestory windows on the lantern above the gallery wing;
- The paired wood columns on both sides of the front porch.

Interior features that contribute to the architectural value of the Homer Watson House include:

- The frieze painted by Watson;
- The egg and dart moulding in the studio;
- The gallery space added by Watson;
- The cove ceiling with tin tiles in the gallery;
- The the ceiling tiles in Studio B;
- The broad pine floor boards in the studios;
- The 2 m-high ceilings in Studios A and B;
- The wood graining on the door surrounds in Studios A and B;
- The painters' trunks in the studios;
- The high baseboards in the old part of the house;
- The low, elaborate baseboards in the gallery;
- The barn timbers that were re-used under the gallery as supports;
- The tongue and groove planks with 2.5 cm remains (where?);
- The faux-marble fireplace (in the gallery?);
- The box locks on the second floor.

Characteristics that contribute to the contextual value of the Homer Watson House include:

- The picturesque view from Watson's studio window into the landscape;
- The picturesque view from the stone pillars towards the coach house and gardens;

- The picturesque view from the south west corner of the property to the northeast corner;
- The coach house;
- The stone walls and stone pillars on the property;
- The studios on the property;
- The open green space (lawns);
- The fountain ruins;
- The mature trees;
- The English-style gardens;
- The well treed landscape (backing onto the River) at the north side of the property.

## Appendix E Conservation Plan Guidelines



## City of Kitchener Community Services Department - Planning Division Conservation Plan - Terms of Reference

#### Introduction

The following Terms of Reference shall be used to fulfill the condition regarding completion and approval of a **Conservation Plan** prior to the consideration of an application made under the Planning Act. The Conservation Plan shall address how the cultural heritage resources and attributes as identified and described in an approved Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), will be conserved.

A Conservation Plan is a document which identifies the conservation principles appropriate for the type of cultural heritage resource/attributes being conserved; provides detailed documentation of the resource and its heritage attributes; includes an assessment of current conditions and deficiencies; and recommends conservation measures and interventions in the short, medium and long term to ensure preservation of the property's cultural heritage significance.

#### **Policy Context**

Section 2 of the Planning Act indicates that Council shall have regard to matters of Provincial interest such as the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest. In addition, Section 3 of the Planning Act requires that decisions of Council shall be consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement.

Policy 2.6.1 of the Provincial Policy Statement requires that significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved. The Provincial Policy Statement defines a built heritage resource as including resources listed by local jurisdictions. Significant is defined as resources that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people and notes that while some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation. Conserved is defined as meaning the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained under the Ontario Heritage Act. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments.

#### **Conservation Plan Requirements**

- Present owner contact information for property proposed for development and/or alteration.
- Identification of all cultural heritage resource(s) and a clear statement of their cultural heritage value and interest, including a bullet point list of their heritage attributes.

- Identification of the conservation principles and guidelines to be applied for the type of heritage resource/attributes being conserved and the specific conservation work to be undertaken in order to repair, maintain and protect the heritage resources and attributes. These conservation principles and guidelines may be found in publications such as: Parks Canada Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada; Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Building Heritage Properties, Ontario Ministry of Culture; and, the Ontario Ministry of Culture's Ontario Heritage Tool Kit (all available online).
- An assessment of the current condition of the cultural heritage resources and their heritage attributes. The Conservation Plan must identify the physical condition and integrity of the cultural heritage resources and their heritage attributes, with a view toward making recommendations regarding appropriate repair and maintenance, in keeping with good conservation practice.
- Identification of the short, medium and long term vision for the conservation of the heritage resources, and of the specific conservation measures to be undertaken in the short, medium, and long-term. Such measures shall describe the documentation, stabilization, repair, monitoring and maintenance strategies required to be undertaken for each phase, and shall reference the qualifications for anyone responsible for undertaking such work.

This section may include, but is not be limited to, the following:

#### Short -Term Conservation Work

- Documentation (through detailed description and photographs) of heritage attributes proposed to be demolished, removed, salvaged or otherwise irreversibly damaged.
- Description and specifications for work required to be undertaken to conserve heritage attributes in need of immediate repair and stabilization to prevent further deterioration, damage and the potential loss of such attributes.
- monitoring strategy to protect the property from vandalism or fire (e.g. methodology for monitoring; frequency of monitoring; and process to address issues that arise through monitoring).

#### Medium -Term Conservation Work

 Description and specifications for work required to be undertaken to heritage attributes as part of the proposed development and/or rehabilitation (to include demolition, removal and salvage of heritage attributes; the stabilization, repair and cleaning of heritage attributes; and the reconstruction or replacement of heritage attributes). Such work may be divided into phases.

#### **Long -Term Conservation Work**

- Identification of a monitoring program addressing appropriate measures for the ongoing maintenance of the heritage resources and attributes, post development/rehabilitation.
- Provide a recommended schedule for conservation work, inspections, monitoring, maintenances and phases (short, medium, and long-term).
- The Conservation Plan must include a cost estimate of the conservation work to be undertaken in the short-term to heritage attributes in need of immediate repair and stabilization to prevent further damage and deterioration. Such cost estimate must be prepared by a qualified individual or consultant. In order to ensure implementation of the Conservation Plan, the City may require the owner to post a Letter of Credit equal to the value of the short-term conservation work as a condition of the approval of the subject application.
- The qualifications and background of the person(s) completing the Conservation
  Plan shall be included in the report. The author(s) must demonstrate a level of
  professional understanding and competence in the field of heritage conservation.
  The report will also include a reference for any literature cited, and a list of people
  contacted during the study and referenced in the report.

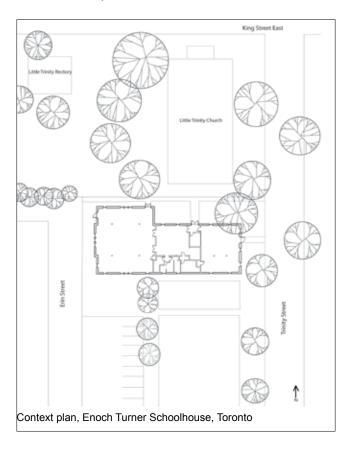
#### **Approval Process**

Five hard copies of the Conservation Plan and one electronic pdf format burned on disk shall be provided to Heritage Planning staff. Both the hard and electronic copies will be marked with a DRAFT watermark. The Conservation Plan will be reviewed by Heritage Planning staff and a recommendation will be made to the Director of Planning. Approval of the Conservation Plan by the Director of Planning is required prior to issuance of approval of the application. Approval of the Conservation Plan may result in the establishment of development related legal agreements or conditions of development approval.



#### Conservation plans for heritage properties

The objectives of a conservation plan are to identify the cultural and historic significance of a site and to set out a policy and strategy for the management and conservation of the heritage values, attributes and integrity of that site. The conservation plan examines the long-term planning of a cultural resource and should determine how to retain its significance in any future use, alteration, repair or development. The following is a brief outline that includes relevant topics to be discussed within the conservation plan.



#### 1.0 Introduction

- Scope and summary of the main aims of the plan
- Methodology of investigation and date collection (e.g., types of testing, historical

- documents, archaeological work, other studies referenced, technical literature search, comparable projects, etc.)
- Stakeholders and users

#### 2.0 Description and analysis

#### 2.1.1 Description of resource

- Location information (include maps, as needed)
- Detailed documentation of the resources (sketches, measured drawings and photos)
- Description of the resource and existing character of the site, including its context and neighbourhood
- History of the resource and its evolution over time, highlighting changes
- Current management (activities, costs, budget, operations), ownership, responsibilities and roles of other organizations and agencies

#### 2.1.2 Significance

- Identify values associated with the resource (i.e., historical, architectural, archeologically, environmental, etc.)
- Statement of Significance, including a list of character-defining elements
- Can include the designation bylaw, if applicable

#### 2.1.3 Planning policy framework

- Regulatory context of the heritage resource with attention to approval processes
- Listing, designations, easements, heritage conservation district
- Local planning and policies (zoning and official plans)

#### 3.0 Assessment

#### 3.1.1 Condition of resource

- Condition assessment of the resource/attributes with an inventory of prioritized deficiencies
- Discussion and analysis of mechanisms of deterioration

 A discussion of use (historic, current and proposed) as it relates to the conservation of the heritage resource

#### **3.1.2 Issues**

- List key issues pertaining to the resource, identifying opportunities and restrictions (development, financial and capital needs, public access requirements)
- Conservation constraints and requirements of users and owners
- Planning issues relating to the place

#### 4.0 Management

#### 4.1.1 Aims and goals

- Series of aims for conservation
- Objectives for future vision (long- and shortterm)
- Factors for consideration when planning new work
- Proposed remedies, interventions and implementation
- Conservation policies for the resource, including appropriate adaptation (policies should provide practical guidelines to explain how the significance of the site can be retained in any future uses, alterations, maintenance regimes or development, and can relate to individual topics such as disabled access, restoration, lighting, setting or fabric or individual areas of the site)

#### 5.0 Implementation

#### 5.1.1 Program of action

- Recommended actions and mechanisms to achieve objectives
- Long-term and short-term maintenance programs
- Costing and scheduling of the implementation

#### 5.1.2 Limitations

- Limitations of the plan/recommendation for further work
- Monitoring and reviewing the plan (process and timing for reviewing and updating the plan)

#### 6.0 Supplementary information

The Appendices should include the following, as appropriate:

- A. Bibliography
- B. Chronological history
- C. Phase 1-2 Archaeology report
- D. Documentation of the character-defining elements
- E. Schedule of previous reports and studies
- F. Detailed building condition report
- G. Site plan(s) (current/proposed)
- H. Architectural drawings (current/proposed)
- I. Arborist's report
- J. Other reports as needed



St. Thomas Pioneer Church, St. Thomas

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