CITY OF KITCHENER

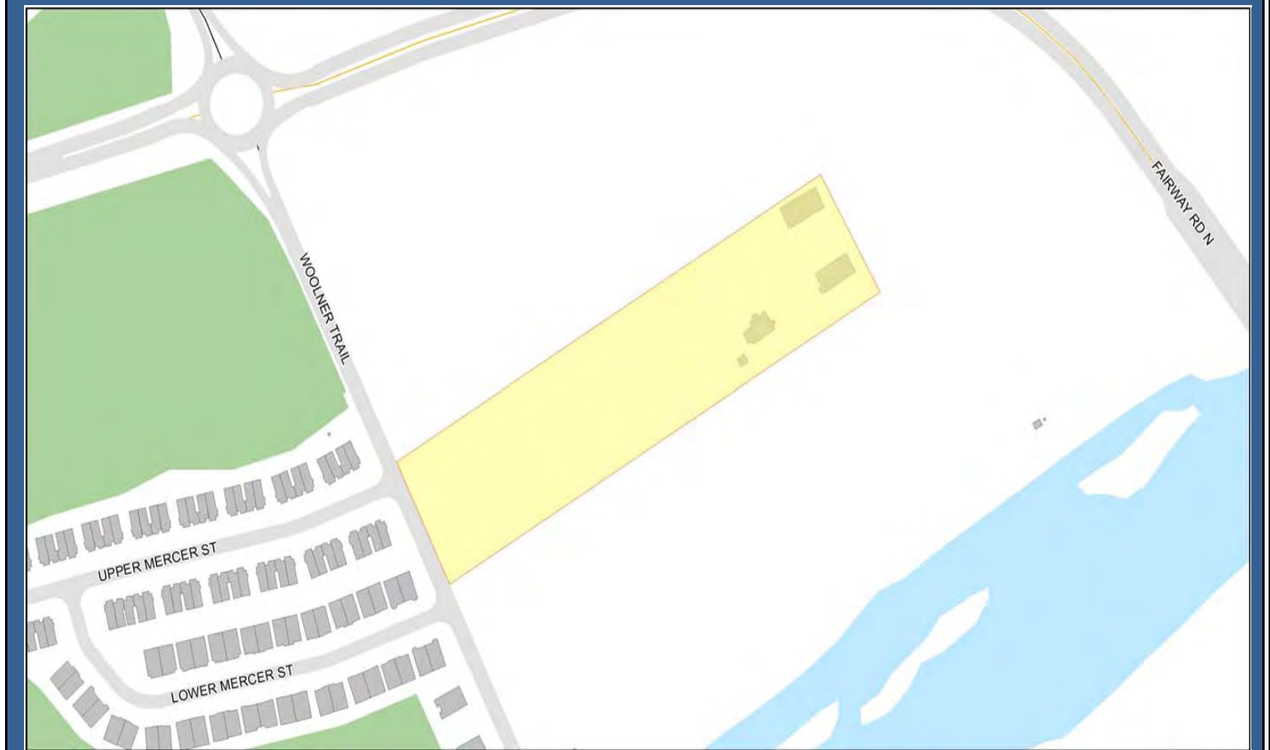
CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES DATA SHEETS

DECEMBER 2014

APPENDIX 6:
CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE INVENTORY for the CITY OF KITCHENER

AGRICULTURE	
L-AGR-1	Woolner Farmstead
L-AGR-2	500 Stauffer Drive
L-AGR-3	Steckle Homestead
CEMETERIES	
L-CE-1	First Mennonite Church Cemetery
L-CE2	Mount Hope Cemetery
L-CE-3	Doon Presbyterian Church & Biehn-Kinzie Family Cemeteries
L-CE-4	St. Peter's Lutheran Cemetery
L-CE-5	Strasburg Lutheran Pioneer Cemetery
L-CE-6	Bridgeport Free Church & Memorial Cemeteries
L-CE-7	Woodland Cemetery
COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL & RETAIL	
L-COM-1	Warehouse District
L-COM-2	Downtown
GRAND RIVER	
L-GRC-1	Grand River Corridor
INSTITUTIONAL	
L-INS-1	Freeport Hospital
L-INS-2	Civic District
L-INS-3	"Catholic Block"
RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOODS	
L-NBR-1	Caryndale Neighbourhood
L-NBR-2	Civic Centre Neighbourhood HCD
L-NBR-3	Onward Avenue Neighbourhood
L-NBR-4	Pandora Neighbourhood
L-NBR-5	St Mary's HCD
L-NBR-6	Upper Doon HCD
L-NBR-7	Victoria Park Neighbourhood
L-NBR-8	Westmount East & West Neighbourhood
L-NBR-9	Queen's Boulevard
L-NBR-10	Cedar Hill Neighbourhood
L-NBR-11	Central Frederick Neighbourhood
L-NBR-12	Mount Hope/Breithaupt/Gildner/Gruhn Neighbourhood
PARKS & PUBLIC OPEN SPACE	
L-OPS-1	Pioneer Tower West
L-OPS-2	Huron Natural Area
L-OPS-3	Chicopee
L-OPS-4	Westmount Golf Course
L-OPS-5	Victoria Park
L-OPS-6	Rockway Neighbourhood, Gardens & Golf Course
L-OPS-7	Doon Golf Course
TRANSPORTATION	
L-RD-1	Dodge Drive
L-RD2	Doon Village Road
L-RD-3	Groh Drive
L-RD-4	Hidden Valley Road
L-RD-5	Huron Road
L-RD-6	Jubilee Drive
L-RD-7	Mill Park Drive
L-RD-8	Pioneer Tower Road & Lookout Lane
L-RD-9	Plains Road
L-RD-10	Reidel Drive
L-RD-11	Stauffer Drive
L-RD-12	Tilt Drive
L-RD-13	Trussler Road
L-RD-14	Union Street & Union Boulevard
L-RR-15	Canadian National Railway Line
L-TRL-16	Iron Horse Trail
L-TRL-17	Walter Bean Trail
RESIDENTIAL / ESTATE	
L-RES-1	Homer Watson House
L-RES-2	Sims Estate
L-RES-3	Woodside Homestead

L-AGR-1 Woolner Farmstead



LOCATION:

Located at the eastern edge of the city and extending eastward off of Woolner Trail opposite Upper Mercer Street.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	1
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Agriculture, Lifeways, Grand River, Mennonite Settlement

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Agricultural

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

The Woolner Farmstead is located on 6.47 wonderful acres on the west bank of the Grand River' south of the new bridge on Fairway Road. The original title of the farm was conveyed to Peter Reesor in 1805. The Reesor family maintained ownership from 1805 to 1850 when the land was sold three times in four years, first to I. Hagey in 1850, secondly to B. Shanz in 1852 and finally to Abraham Weber in 1853-4. Weber consolidated the parcel into a group of lots totalling 931 acres. The land changed ownership again when the land was purchased by an Almon Lewis. Mr. Lewis sold the property to John Woolner (1855-1925) in 1908 and it has been in the Woolner family for four generations to the present day owners. The structures on the property include a vernacular Mennonite stone farmhouse, barn, woodshed and remnant foundations of a smokehouse and chicken coop. The buildings are located on the river flats and within sight of the river's edge. There are wonderful views to and from the house along the river valley. The rear sitting porch takes great advantage of these views. The site layout is representative of Mennonite organization of farm buildings, but within the special context of the Grand River valley. The property has natural vegetation and plantation trees including: sugar, silver and Norway maples, basswood, ash, and, black walnut. These plantations line the driveway to the house and are visible from public roads. It is reasonable to assume that First Nations travelled through the farm on foot and by canoe along the river to and from hunting expeditions. This is confirmed by the recovery of arrowheads in the fields next to the river by the Woolner family. There is also a family story of leaving doors unlocked at night to allow First Nation travellers, access to the house to sleep and keep warm by the fireplace. The farmhouse is circa 1858 with a prominent addition circa 1869. The house has an unusual window layout with three windows and the main entrance on the lower floor and three windows on the upper floor, all symmetrically positioned in the front elevation. The house is further characterized by 6 over 6 double hung windows, stone voussoirs, and a main door with transom and sidelights. The bank barn was constructed during the 1870s and remains in good condition.

KEY MAP

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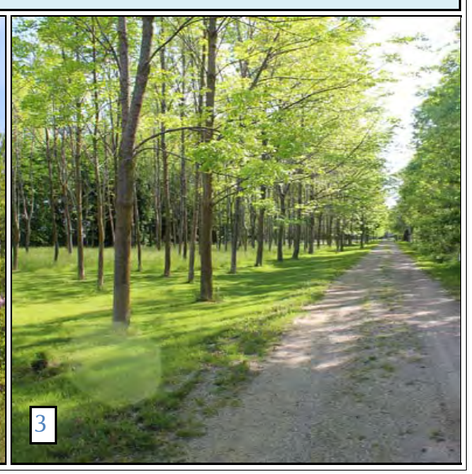

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [x] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

While the roots of this site can be traced back among several owners to 1805, the integrity of the structures on the site appears to be approximately 1855. There appear to be early associations with early native occupation of the site.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The site has connections both with First Nations occupancy and with some of the earliest settlement in the area. The house, being constructed c.1858, is an early example of the Mennonite tradition in the overall community and is therefore of significant cultural value.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

With the extended timeframe related to the settlement of this site, and the presence of buildings of the early Mennonite tradition, this site is of high value in the community as a touchstone for an understanding of the traditions and evolution of the Mennonite tradition in the area.

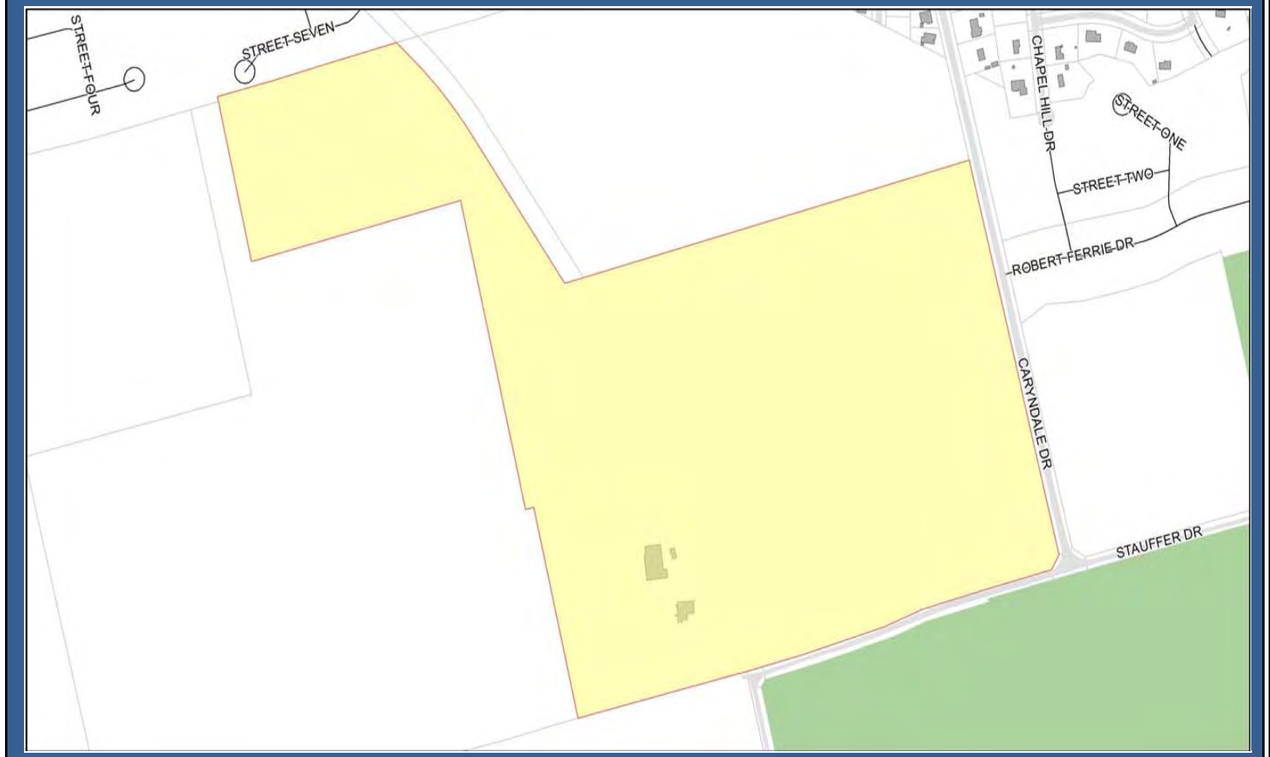
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Features include its setting on the west bank of the Grand River; the structures on site which include a vernacular Mennonite farmhouse, barn, woodshed and foundations of a smokehouse and chicken coup; the site layout which is representative of Mennonite organization of farm buildings, but in context of the Grand River valley; the natural vegetation and plantation trees; the 1870s bank barn; and the details of the 1858 farmhouse (which includes a prominent addition circa 1869).

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Farm gate entrance.
2. South elevation of farmhouse from the banks of the Grand River.
3. Tree-lined entrance lane.
4. Tree-lined entrance lane and gate.
5. Ash tree plantation.
6. South elevation of the house and rear porch c.1858.

L-AGR-2 500 Stauffer Drive



DESCRIPTION:

500 Stauffer Drive is a mid-19th century farm house built in the Gothic Revival architectural style. The building is situated on a 112.83 acre parcel of land located on the north side of Stauffer Drive at the corner of Caryndale. The property is rolling and slightly hummucky and part of the kame moraine landform complex typical of the west side of Kitchener. The principal resource that contributes to the heritage value is the original house and its physical and contextual values. The design value of the property resides in the stone farmhouse, a representative example of the common Ontario Gothic Revival architectural style, and outbuildings that reflect the continued farming operations of the property. The farmhouse in particular is noted for its high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit. The house features: field stone construction with tuckpointing; roofline with plain frieze interrupted by exposed rafter ends; decorative bargeboard in gable peak; roof above bay window with moulded frieze trimmed with scalloped shingling; sharply-pointed Gothic window opening with cloverleaf panel at its tip; original window openings with voussoirs; and, original door openings with voussoirs. Historically, the property retains associations with agricultural development in Waterloo Township in the late-19th and early-20th century, and is noted as an intact agricultural landscape with mixed-farming operations. The siting and orientation of the farm in relation to the historic settlement roads (Stauffer and Reidel Drive), and to the former settlement road on the property's western boundary is important. The contextual value of the property lies in its contribution to the historic and agricultural character of the area and its significant visual and spatial relationship with Stauffer Drive and Reidel Drive. Further, the property features significant views to and from Stauffer and Reidel Drive, as well as Caryndale Drive.

LOCATION:

Located near the southern boundary of the city, this property is irregularly shaped and almost divided into two pieces. It is located northwest of the intersection of Caryndale Drive and Stauffer Drive.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

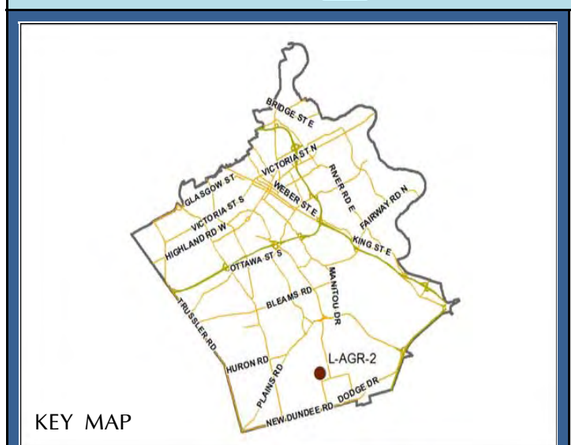
Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	1
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Agriculture

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Agricultural

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES



KEY MAP

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [x] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Retains original spatial organization and functional relationships between buildings and agricultural landscapes including circulation patterns. Retains historic farmhouse constructed of collected cut fieldstone in a cross-gable plan.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
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- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Representative example of an Ontario Revival Gothic style farmhouse.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
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- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Historically, the property retains associations with agricultural development in Waterloo Township in the late Nineteenth Century.

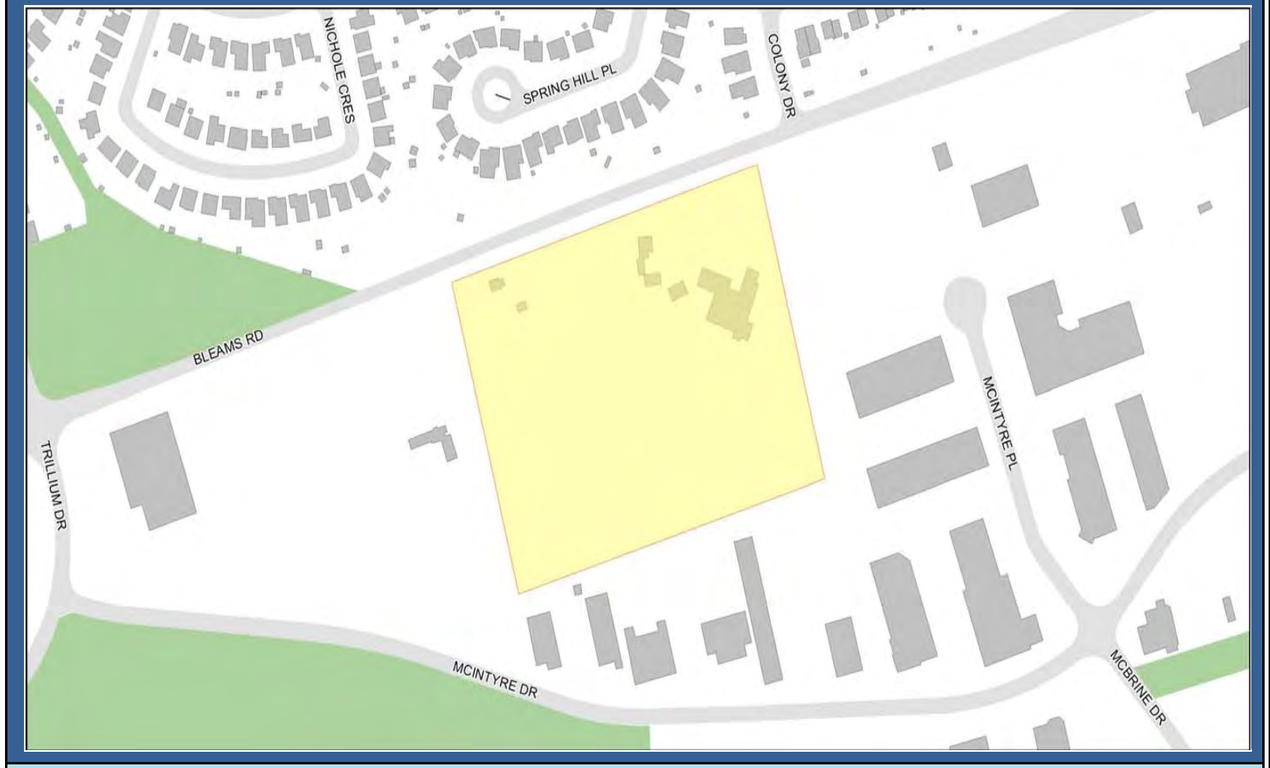
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Cluster of built features including farm house, barn, driveshed, tree-lined gravel drive with windbreak, mature trees in close proximity to residence, cultivated fields on gently rolling hummocky topography.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Bank barn, south elevation.
2. Contemporary farm pond.
3. South elevation with sharply pointed Gothic window and cloverleaf panel.
4. Contemporary farm pond and agricultural landscape.
5. Treelined farm lane.
6. Panoramic view of bank barn and new windbreak.

L-AGR-3 Steckle Homestead



LOCATION:

Located south of the geographic centre of the city, this property lies on the south side of Bleams Rd just west of the intersection of Colony Drive and lies in the Planning Community of Huron Park.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	1
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Agriculture, Mennonite Settlement

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Agricultural

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

The Steckle Homestead is a wonderful heritage resource for the City of Kitchener. It is an evolved landscape that embodies multiple layers of history dating directly to 1784 and the creation of the Haldimand Tract. In 1800, George Bechtel purchased 1285 ha (3150 A) of land in Upper Canada from Col. R. Beasley who was a soldier, turned land speculator, and who had purchased the Haldimand Tract from the Six Nations in 1796. The Bechtel Tract as it became known fronted on the Grand River where Bechtel's ford provided access across the river along the Huron Road. George sold 425 ha (1050 A) to each of his two brothers Abraham Bechtel and Jacob Bechtel. Abraham Bechtel had a daughter, Esther Bechtel born in 1766 in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. She married Phillip Bleam who was also born in Pennsylvania in 1780, and together they immigrated to Waterloo County in 1806. Phillip purchased 102 ha (254 A) from his wife's father, Abraham, in the fall of 1806. Phillip developed the property and in 1812 constructed a sawmill on Schneider's Creek. By 1820, Phillip had acquired additional land from his wife's family and established a grist mill (1825), a store, a distillery, and a textile mill which in combination became known as German Mills. Phillip and Esther Bleam had a daughter Esther, obviously named after her mother, and she married John Steckle in 1833. John Steckle was born into a Mennonite family in 1802 in southwest Germany. He apprenticed there with his father who was a weaver and after his father died immigrated first to Pennsylvania in 1829, and on to Waterloo County in 1831. After their marriage, the Steckles moved to a piece of property owned by Esther's family. In 1835, they purchased 87 ha (216 A) and initiated the construction of the collection of farm buildings that comprises the Steckle Homestead that can be seen today at 811 Bleams Road. The property had an artesian well, bordered on Strasburg Creek, gently rolling topography and was partially wooded. Over the next 170 years, the farm was developed and operated by members of the same family. What is important about this agricultural landscape is that it is authentically representative of structures sited and built by immigrants to the New World from Germany and Switzerland. It presents a combination of influences of Old World building skills and technology and a New World understanding of environmental conditions and cultural influences. The evolution of buildings includes a log home clad in rug brick with a summer kitchen addition; a bank barn with attached wagon shed, manure shed, straw shed, milk and ice houses; and, outbuildings including a forge barn and honey house. The heritage importance of the site and associated structures is that they are complete and authentic. They embody the family history of a Waterloo County pioneer family that contributed a great deal to the development of south Kitchener. Restoration elements of the grounds include a garden and landscape designed by the late Murray Haigh, a landscape architect, who practiced in Toronto and was engaged by Jean Steckle, the last surviving family member to live in the homestead.

KEY MAP

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [x] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The heritage importance of the site and associated structures is that they are complete and authentic and have roots in the earliest settlement of this area. The structures and the layout of the site embody the family history of a Waterloo County pioneer family that contributed a great deal to the development of south Kitchener.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The site evolved by the work of the same family members over a 170 year period and is associated with the earliest settlement of the area.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
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- [x] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Historically, the property retains associations with agricultural development in Waterloo Township in the late Nineteenth Century. It is a valued educational facility that supports public programmes for heritage interpretation and environmental education.

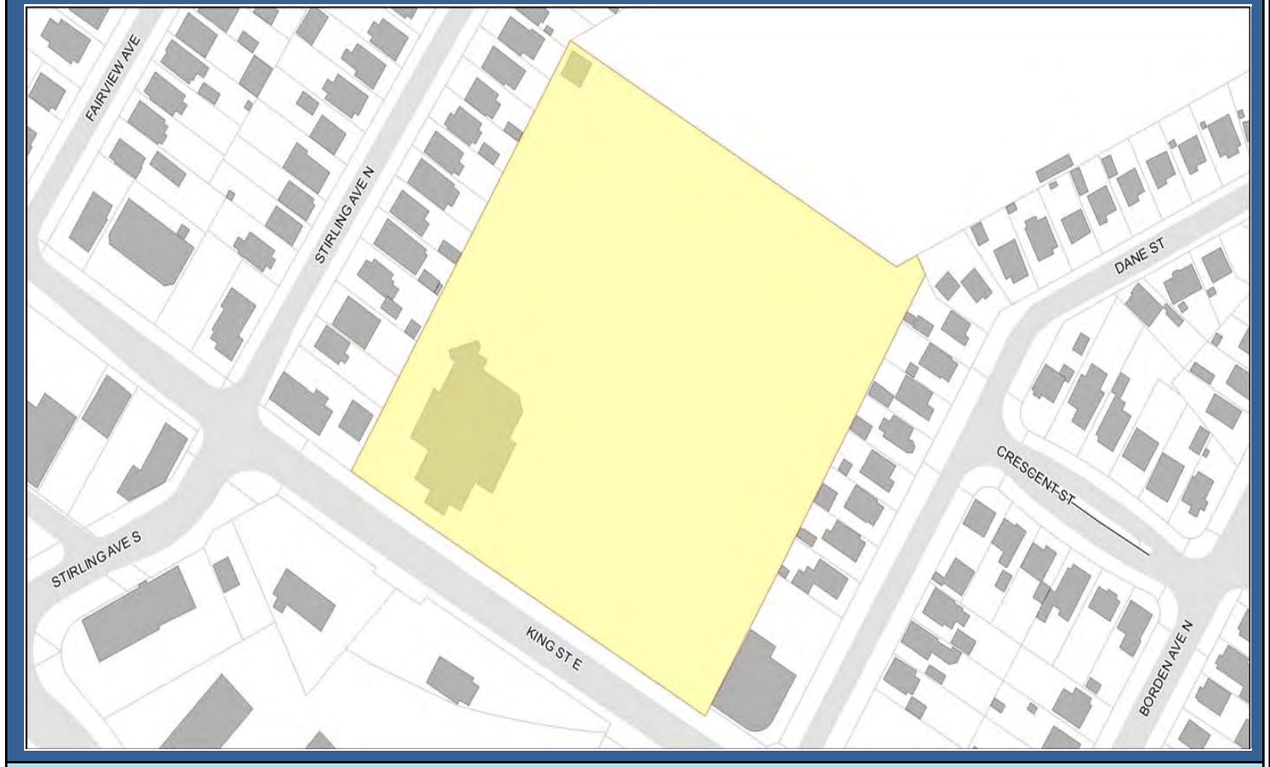
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Features of this agricultural landscape include: its authentically representative structures sited and built by immigrants from Germany and Switzerland; its combination of influences of Old World building skills and technology with a New World understanding of environmental conditions and cultural influences; the complete set of heritage buildings including the original log home, the bank barn, manure shed, straw shed, milk and ice houses and, other outbuildings including a forge barn and honey house; and, the general arrangements of roads, fences, and plantings dating to the origins of the site.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Bank barn and concrete silos.
2. View along farm lane.
3. Mature oak, west of the house along Bleams Road.
4. Honey house.
5. Driveshed and barn.
6. Original log farmhouse clad in rug brick.

L-CE-1 First Mennonite Church Cemetery



LOCATION:

Located southeast of downtown in the southwest half of the city block bound by Stirling Avenue N, Weber Street E, Dane Street, Borden Avenue N, and King Street E, in the Planning Community of King East.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	1

HISTORIC THEMES:

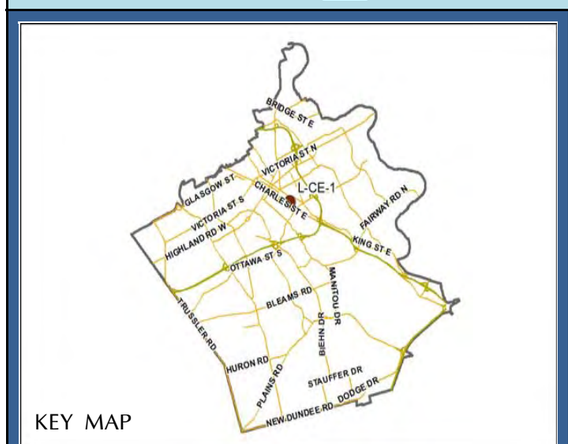
Pioneer Settlement, Mennonite Settlement, Urban Development, Lifeways

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Cemetery

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

The Ontario Genealogical Society provides a succinct history of the cemetery and associated church. First Mennonite Church Cemetery is one of the earliest religious congregations in Waterloo County. The first log church was built in 1813 on a half acre of land given in 1810 by Joseph Eby from Lot 1 of the German Company Tract "for the use of building a meeting house thereon for the said society and for such meetings as the landholders and their successors shall give privilege to meet thereon, as also for a public schoolhouse and graveyard." One acre of land was added on Feb 15th, 1816, also from Lot 1, when the first deed was drawn up. A stone fence was built around the cemetery in 1835. The wall was approximately 715 ft. long 5 ft. high and 2 ft thick, with a roof of narrow sloped boards. Two openings were left in the wall, a narrow door toward the street for pedestrians and a wide gate for teams on the church side. Eventually the wall was demolished by frost. The first burial has been reputed to be that of John Shupe on 8 November, 1812, but there are legible stones for two babies buried earlier - Anna Erb, aged 9 weeks, on 25 Jan 1812, and Emanuel Erb, aged 3 mos., 3 wks & 3 days, who died 20 Mar 1812. A book record gives a burial of a Reist in 1809 but this is unlikely since the Reists don't seem to have arrived until the 1820's. The cemetery is still in use and well-maintained, new stones mixed in with the very old. There is an interesting mixture of old German Script and English, well-preserved old stones from the early 19th century much more legible than many from the beginning of the 20th century. First Mennonite Cemetery is of cultural heritage value in that it is the final resting place of some of the earliest settlers to the area, and for the associated significance of the headstones, monuments and inscriptions.



KEY MAP

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
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- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

This site has been in continuous use and has evolved since its original consecration. It has a high level of historical continuity and integrity embodied in the monuments and grave sites within its perimeter.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
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A site of this nature has extraordinary cultural heritage value as a result of its connection to the history of the community. As well, its monuments are a record of the tastes and styles in the creation of the stone markers erected here.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [x] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Accurate dating of the lives of those buried here provides an exceptional tool for research into the activities and relationships of the community's development and the stories of the individuals and families who created Kitchener.

4

5

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

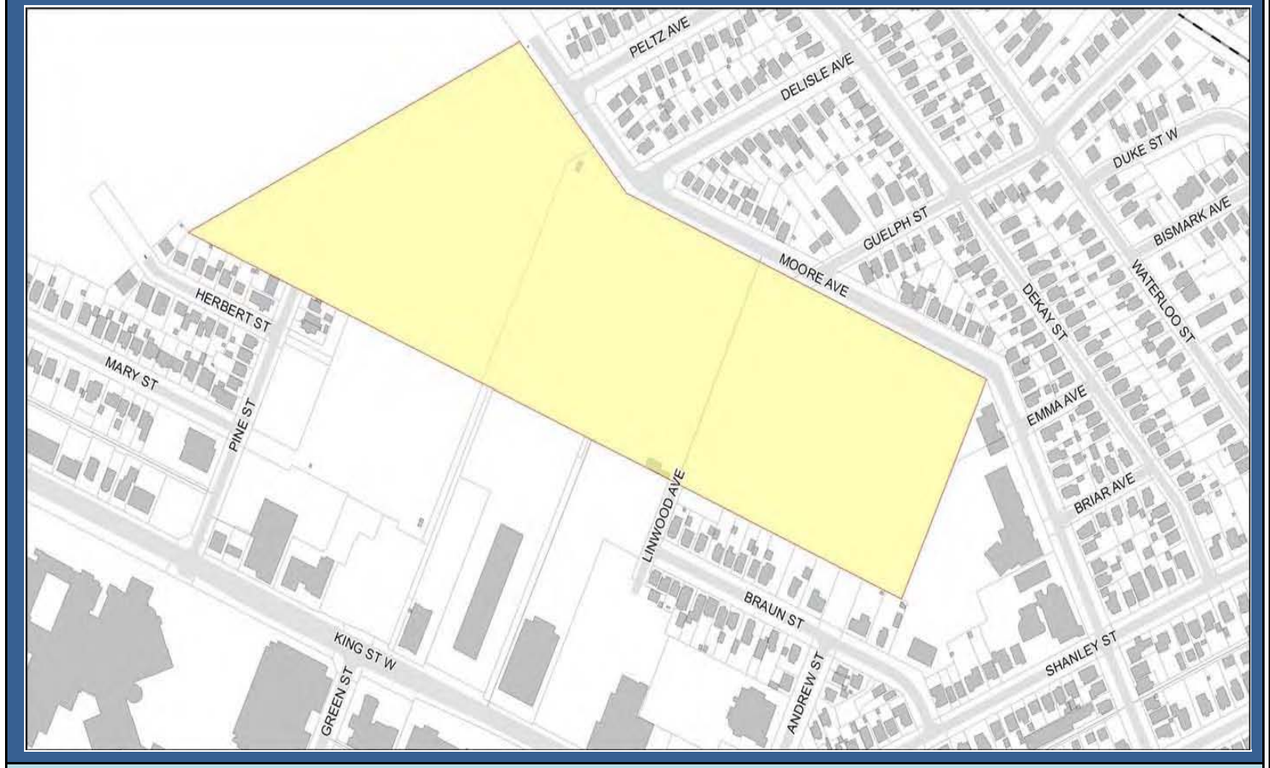
One, in a significant collection of pioneer Mennonite cemeteries, found in the Waterloo Region. The character defining features of this site include the shape and texture of the original topography, the informal layout of access roads and paths, and the variety and design of the commemorative memorials found here including headstones, monuments, inscriptions and a variety of stone types.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Early headstone.
2. Burial plot for individual born in 1796.
3. Early settlers.
4. Panoramic view of plots.
5. Early headstone.
6. Early headstone.

6

L-CE-2 Mount Hope Cemetery



LOCATION:

Located northeast of KW Hospital and bound by Braun Street, Pine Street, Herbert Street, Roger Street, Moore Avenue and Andrew Street in the Mt. Hope/Breithaupt Park neighbourhood.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Urban Development, Lifeways

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Cemetery

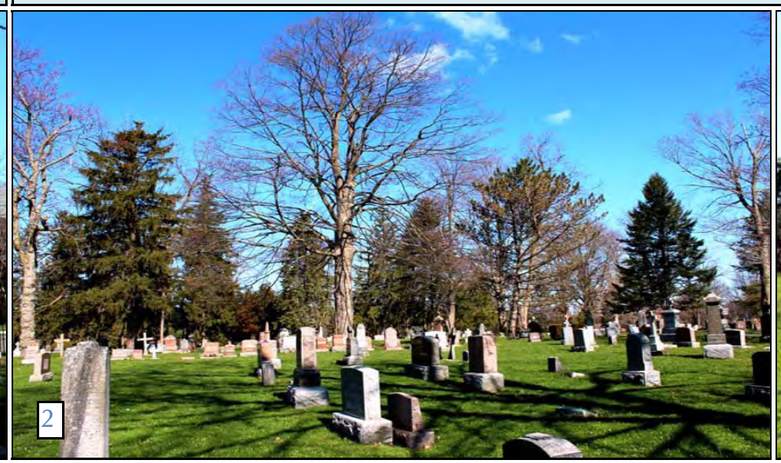
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

The City of Kitchener operates seven municipal cemeteries at the present time, including, Woodland Cemetery & Mausoleum, Bridgeport Memorial Cemetery, Free Church Cemetery, St. Peter's Lutheran Cemetery, Strasburg Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery, Mount Hope Cemetery and Williamsburg Cemetery & Crematorium. Mount Hope Cemetery is the oldest active cemetery with records dating back to the late 1700's. Mount Hope is actually two cemeteries, the original Mount Hope (known at one time as Greenbush Cemetery) was Protestant, and the second is the Roman Catholic Mount Hope Cemetery which was a Roman Catholic cemetery operated by Sacred Heart Church. In 1958, the City of Kitchener took over the operation of the Roman Catholic portion and today the entire cemetery is known as the Kitchener Mount Hope Cemetery. An 1855 map of this area shows that Mount Hope Cemetery was originally on the land now occupied by Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital (now Grand River Hospital). In 1868, the Town of Berlin purchased two acres of land from the original owner, John Hoffman, to establish a municipal cemetery. It was felt two acres would be enough land for the future. The Town of Berlin purchased an additional 10.25 acres in 1871 from John Hoffman for cemetery expansion. Originally known as Greenbush Cemetery, in 1872, a by-law was passed to change the name to Mount Hope Cemetery. The Cemetery was surveyed, laid out into burial lots and generally readied for the sale of lots and subsequent burials. In the early life of this community there was a cluster of churches of various denominations around Church and Benton Streets. Most had their own cemetery beside the church. Eventually closed, many of those buried there were moved to the "new" Mount Hope municipal cemetery. Transfers took place around 1874. In 1894, Joseph Seagram donated the land on which the Grand River Hospital now sits to the Town of Berlin, for use as a municipal hospital. Those buried in that area were then moved to Mount Hope Cemetery. The historical associative value and significance can be seen in the past residents that are interned within the cemetery. Casper Braun (1864-1937) was a building contractor during the late 1800's who built numerous homes, factories and institutions. Abel Walper (1833-1904), one of Berlin's early hotel owners and operators, built "The Walper House" at the corner of Queen and King Street in 1893. In the 1850's the Susand Family were one of the first runaway slave families from the southern United States to reach this area via "the underground railway". This former slave family was among those that settled in this community and operated a barbershop and candy store. The Elizabeth Ziegler School on Moore Avenue in Waterloo was named in honour of Miss Ziegler (1854-1942). John Motz came to Canada from Germany in 1848 and eventually settled in Berlin. One of the pioneer newspapermen in Waterloo County, he and Friedrich Rittinger established the firm of Rittinger and Motz, Publishers and Printers, and in 1859 they started the newspaper, the "Berliner Journal". He was mayor of the Town of Berlin in 1880-1881. Hartman Krug (1853-1933) established the H. Krug Furniture Company in 1880. In 1906, he purchased Doon Twines (now Canada Cordage), Kitchener's oldest manufacturer having been originally established in 1856. The cemetery's contextual value can be found in its setting, continuity and completeness. This contextual value is realized when you appreciate that the rolling topography contained within the cemetery's boundary is very likely the original topography that existed before European settlement. Unlike many areas in Kitchener, the land was not artificially flattened and stripped of all its topsoil prior to development. This is a glimpse of how the landscape of the area looked when the settlers, who are buried here, first arrived in Berlin. In addition, many of the trees planted in the cemetery date to the latter part of the 19th Century and possibly earlier.

KEY MAP

1



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3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [x] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [x] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Continuous use as a cemetery since 1868. Contains pioneer peoples that were born in the latter part of the 18th century (1700s). Has landform that is representative of pre-settlement landscape. Contains trees that were planted prior to 1900. Design value with regard to motifs on tombstones. Has gravesites of people moved from other cemeteries.

CULTURAL VALUE

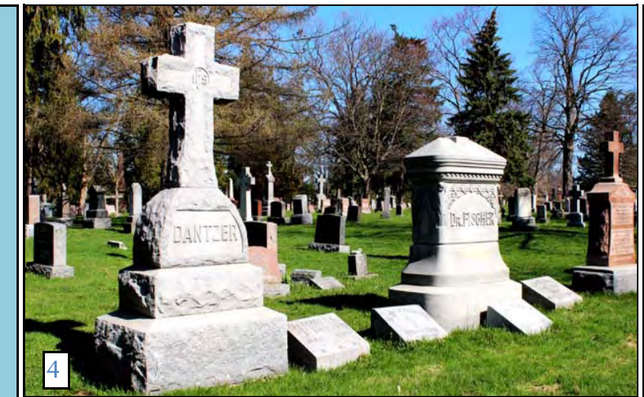
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Provides historic understanding of Kitchener, Waterloo and area. Contextually valuable to Sacred Heart Church. Contains a variety of religious faiths and ethnic groups. Gives identity to the Mount Hope/Breithaupt neighbourhood.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [x] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Valuable to all families with descendants buried in the cemetery. Invaluable to researchers and academics interested in local and community history.



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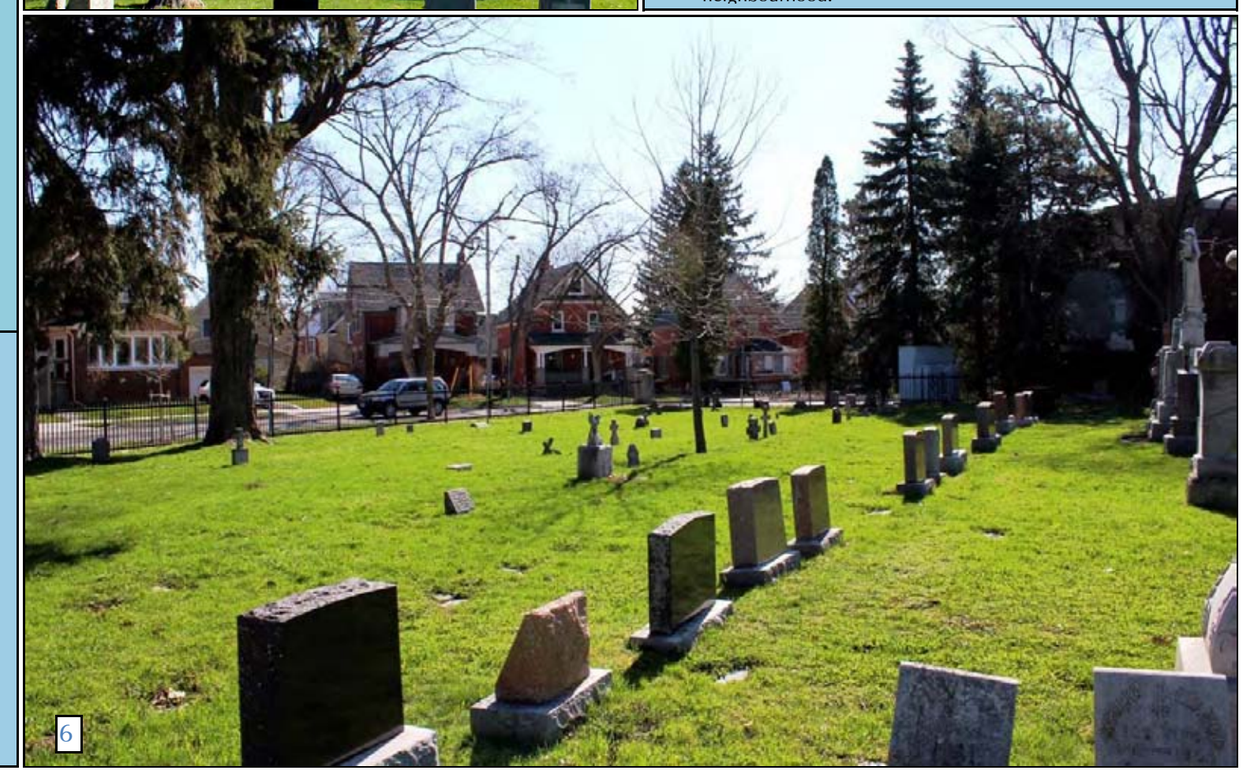
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Exhibits pre-European settlement landform. Has mature trees exceeding 100 years old. Gravesites of many of Kitchener's most influential citizens. Remarkable collection of gravestones of different religions, ethnicity, design motifs and stone type.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Area of cemetery with special relationship to Sacred Heart Church.
2. Heritage Sugar Maple tree.
3. Well detailed headstone.
4. Representative examples of memorial designs and motifs.
5. Contribution of mature trees to cemetery landscape.
6. Visual connection to Mount Hope Breithaupt neighbourhood.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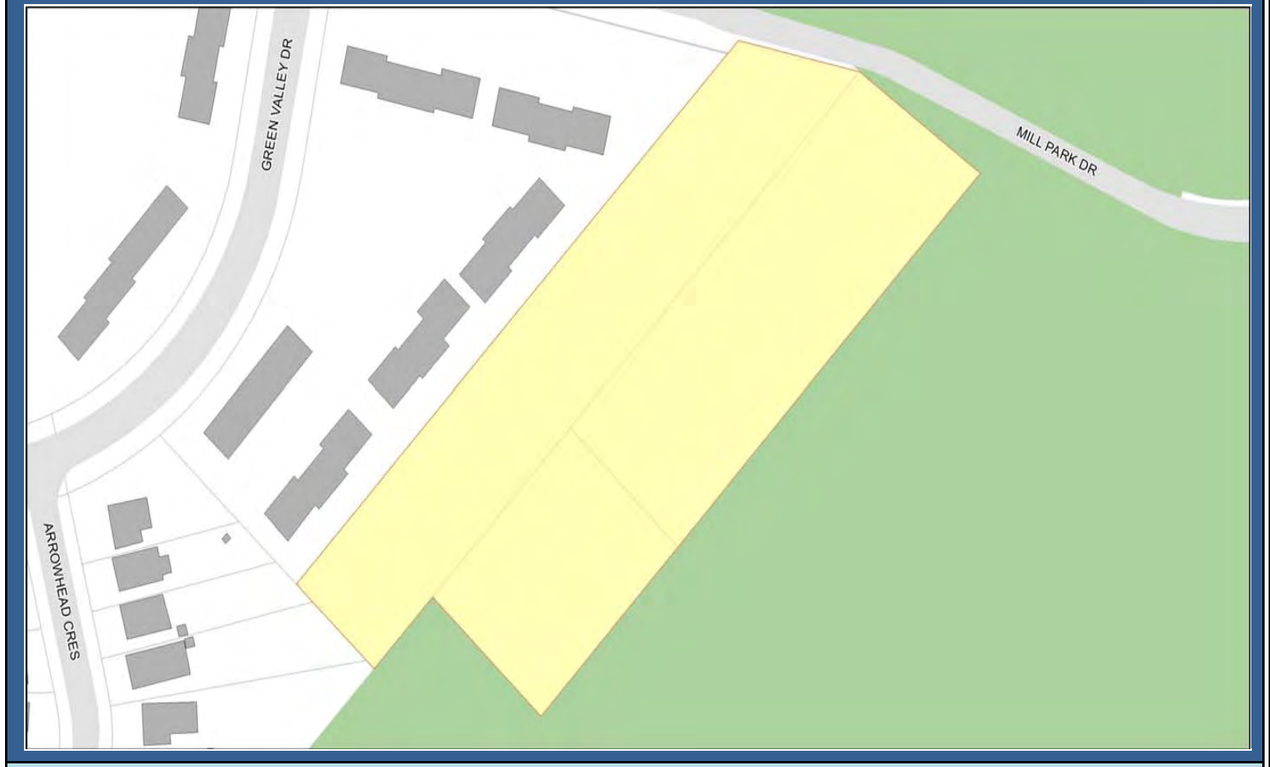
L-CE-3 Doon Presbyterian Church & Biehn-Kinzie Family Cemeteries



DESCRIPTION:

The Ontario Genealogical Society provides a succinct history of this cemetery. Both the Doon Presbyterian and the Biehn-Kinzie Cemeteries are located on Mill Park Drive. The Doon Presbyterian Church was formally organized on July 9, 1853 with the first service being held two days previous. In 1854, the Doon Presbyterian Church was built on land donated by Robert Ferrie (brother of Adam Ferrie, see also Homer Watson House description), who also bought part of the Christian Schneider farm for a cemetery. It was and is a community cemetery, allowing burials for people outside of the Presbyterian Church, but mostly for people and families that grew up and resided in the Doon area. Prior to the land bring donated to the church, the Schneider family used the back end of the present burial grounds as a family burial plot. There are presently, five markers with dates, for individuals who were interred prior to 1854: these being Christian Schneider, 1850; his wife Elizabeth Erb, 1818; Ester Cressman, 1828; Anna Snyder, 1813; Charles H. Bullock, 1851, John and Jane Thompson, 1853. Ester Cressman was a relation to the Schneider family but the relationship of other early burials to the Schneider family is not known. A deed dated January 08, 1928 shows a Pauline Tilt selling land, for the expansion of the cemetery, to L. C. Bullock and James McGarvy of the Presbyterian Church of Doon for the sum of $100.00. Although the church gained ownership of the additional land for the expansion of the cemetery, at this time, it was not until February 14, 1929 that the Department of Health, Waterloo Township, approved the expansion of said property. The Department of Health documents were signed by one Dr. J. Scotts Hogg, Ministry of Health. The Biehn-Kinzie Cemetery adjoins the Doon Presbyterian Cemetery and is divided by a tree-lined lane with decorative entrance gates on Mill Park Drive. The Biehn-Kinzie Cemetery is located in the Biehn, Tract Lot 1, in the former Waterloo Township. According to the Waterloo Region Branch of the Ontario Genealogy Society, this cemetery is located on the original farm of John Biehn who came to Canada from Montgomery County, Pennsylvania in 1800. His son-in-law, Delman Kinzie, of Bucks County, arrived at the same time and set up his homestead across the road from the cemetery. Both were Mennonite. A special cairn in the cemetery commemorates the families' immigration to Upper Canada. The Doon Presbyterian and the Biehn-Kinzie cemeteries are of cultural heritage value in that they are the final resting place of some of the earliest settlers to the area, and for the associated significance of the headstones, monuments and inscriptions.

LOCATION:

Located in the Doon Community of the south part of the city, east of Homer Watson Boulevard between Arrowhead Crescent and Mill Park Drive in the Planning Community of Lower Doon.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

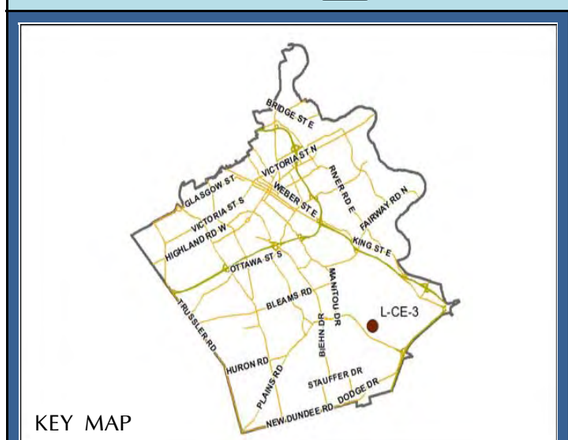
Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

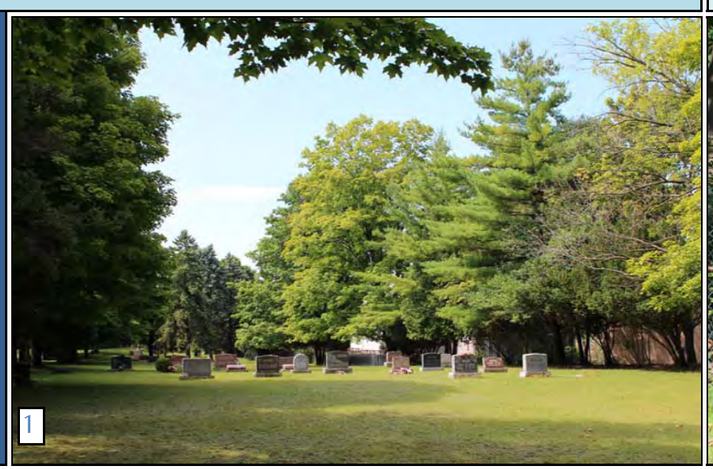
Pioneer Settlement, Mennonite Settlement, Urban Development, Lifeways

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Cemetery

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES



KEY MAP



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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

This site has been in continuous use and has evolved since its original consecration c1853. The related Doon Presbyterian Church was consecrated c1854.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The Doon Presbyterian and the Biehn-Kinzie cemeteries are of cultural heritage value in that they are the final resting place of some of the earliest settlers to the area, and for the associated significance of the headstones, monuments and inscriptions.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [x] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

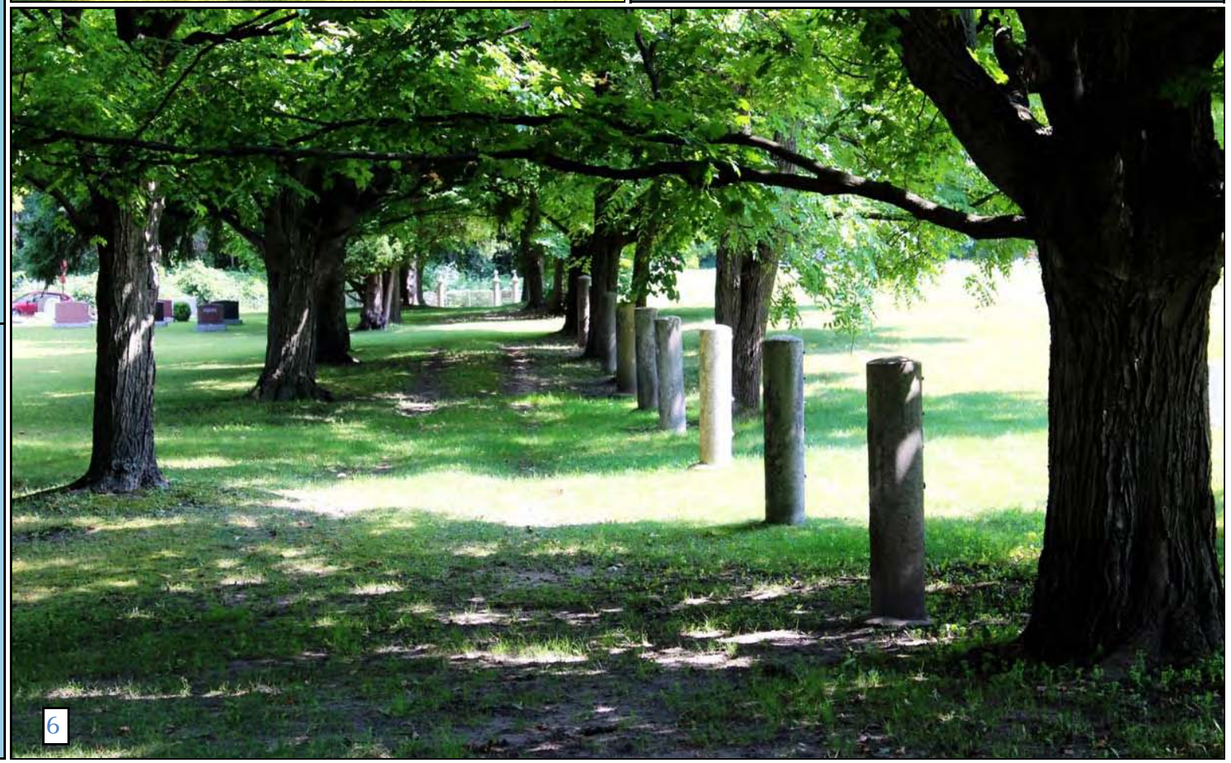
Connected to some of the most prominent and early family names, this cemetery is associated with some of the key families to have settled and developed the Kitchener area.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

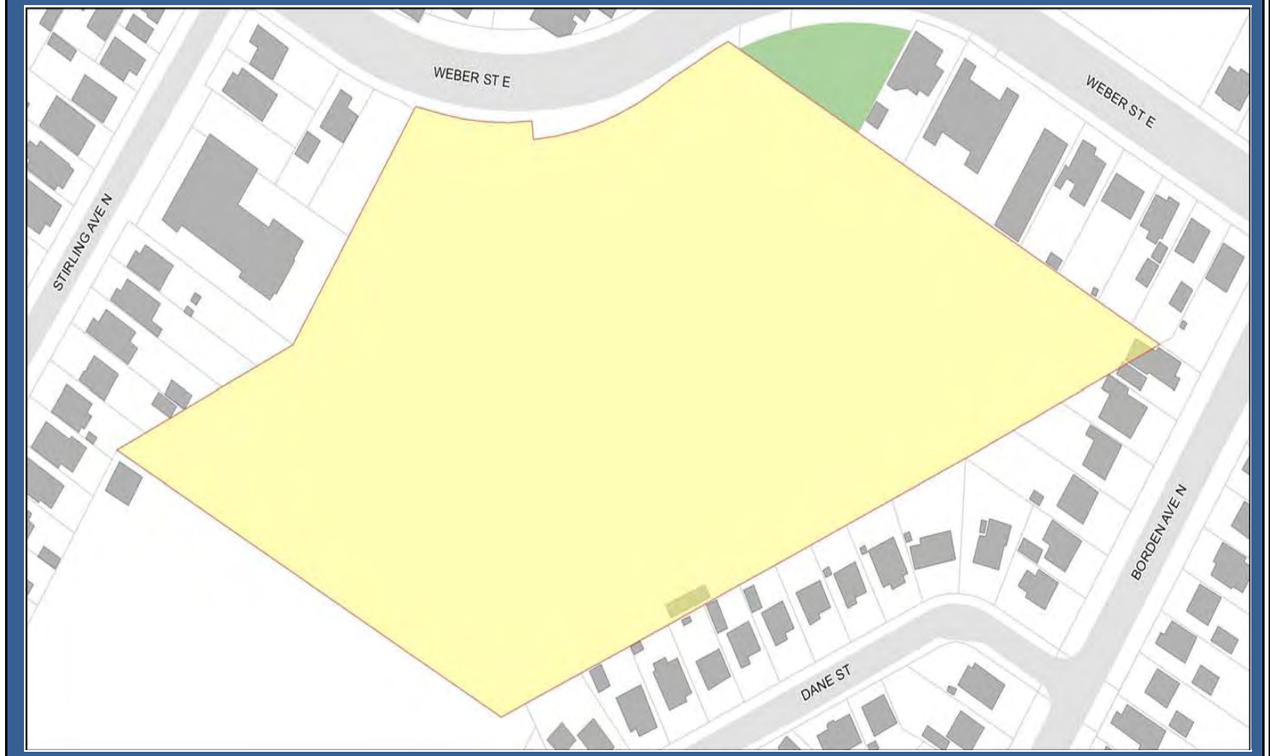
The Biehn-Kinzie portion of the Cemetery is one, in a significant collection of pioneer Mennonite cemeteries, found in the Waterloo Region. The character defining features of this site include the shape and texture of the original topography, the informal layout of access roads and paths, the mature and early vegetation found on the site, and the variety and design of the commemorative memorials found here including headstones, monuments, inscriptions and a variety of stone types.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Panoramic view of the Presbyterian portion of the cemetery.
2. Stone entrance gates.
3. Unusual headstone.
4. Early monuments in the Biehn-Kinzie portion of the cemetery.
5. Panoramic view of cemetery.
6. Central laneway.



L-CE-4 St. Peter's Lutheran Cemetery



LOCATION:

Located southeast of downtown in the northeast half of the city block bound by Stirling Avenue N, Weber Street E, Dane Street, Borden Avenue N, and King Street E in the Planning Community of King East.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Mennonite Settlement, Urban Development, Lifeways

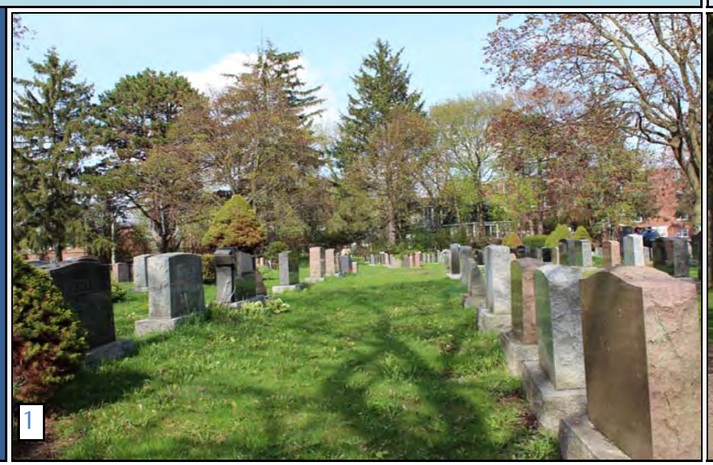
LANDSCAPE TYPE: Cemetery

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

The Reverend C. F. A. Kaessmann, who began a Sunday school in the fall of 1862 and organized the church congregation on January 1, 1863 founded Saint Peter's Lutheran church. He had come from Sebastopol, Perth Co., Ontario on the invitation of the church synod, which saw the need for a second Lutheran church in Berlin. The first meetings were at the town hall, but soon a church was necessary and it was built and dedicated by July 1863. At the time that St. Peter's was founded, each church in Berlin had its own cemetery or churchyard, but the move had already started to change to a municipal burying ground. As no new cemeteries could be launched in the centre of town, St. Peter's asked the council to grant it the right to a cemetery of its own, or to begin a municipal one. Although the town began to consider a municipal plot in 1890, action was slow. In the end, the church started its own on land bought from Menno Erb on the outskirts of town. A special congregational meeting held on June 18, 1871 authorized the purchase, levying each member with the cost of $3.05. The cemetery is now larger than when it was described in 1950 as the largest Lutheran cemetery in Canada. Although it began on the edge of town, it now lies near the city's core, accessible through large decorative concrete gates on Weber Street near Stirling Avenue. It backs onto the churchyard of First Mennonite church, making the two cemeteries indistinguishable except for a long chain link fence that now divides them. The park-like setting, carefully kept grounds, gravel drives and mature trees make this cemetery one of the loveliest in the county, and features such as the life-size figure of a beautiful woman on an otherwise unadorned grave add to the cemetery's character and atmosphere.

KEY MAP



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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

This site was established by Saint Peter's Lutheran Church, which was established c.1863. It has been in continuous operation since its acquisition and consecration in 1871.

CULTURAL VALUE

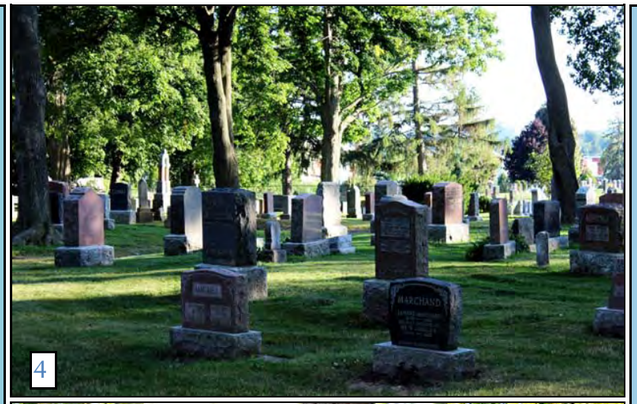
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The site is considered to be the largest Lutheran cemetery in Canada and is adjacent to the churchyard of the First Mennonite Church.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [x] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The cemetery is associated with the Lutheran Church community both in Kitchener and across Canada. The markers of those interred here are a rich history of the German descended community in this area.



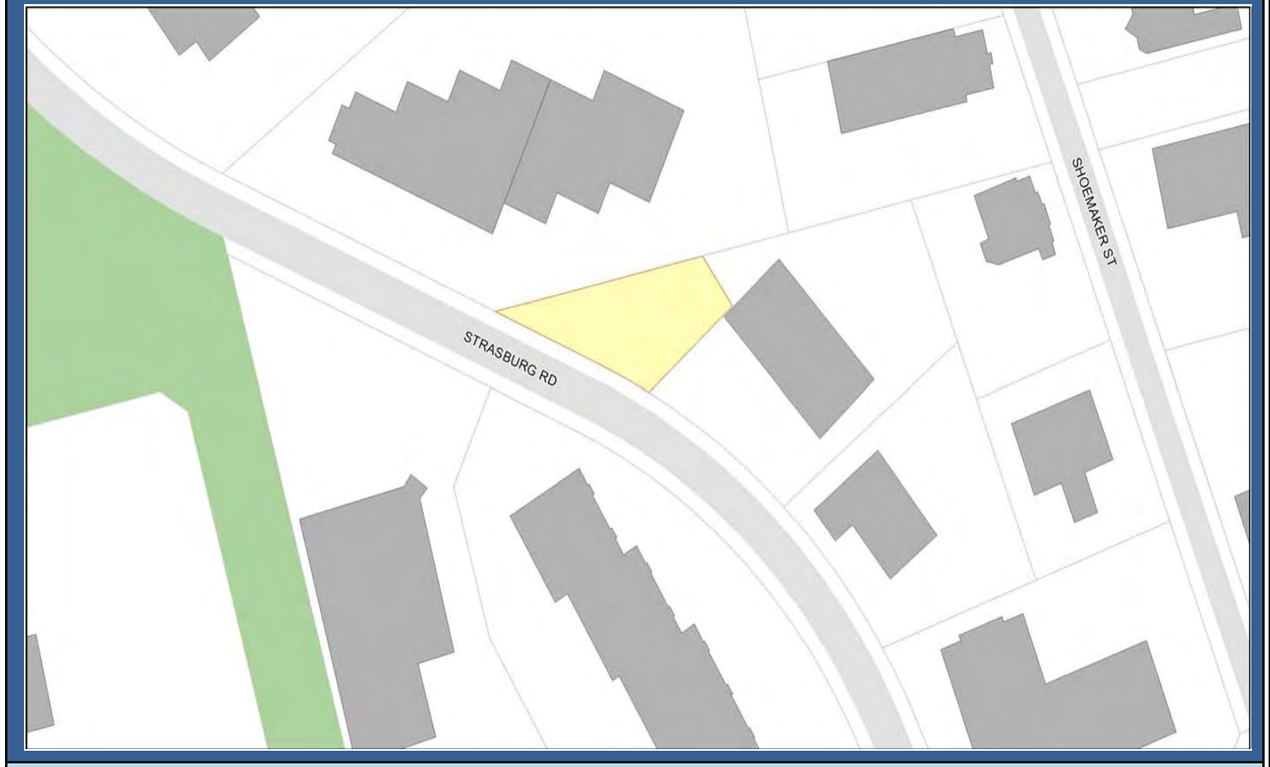
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

The park-like setting, carefully kept grounds, gravel drives and mature trees make this cemetery one of the loveliest in the county. Features such as the life-size figure of a beautiful woman on an otherwise unadorned grave add to the cemetery's character and atmosphere. The terrain of the site is the original terrain of the locality and has not been altered since its original inception.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Panoramic view of cemetery.
2. Entrance gate.
3. Panoramic view of cemetery.
4. Panoramic view of cemetery.
5. Well detailed headstone.
6. Park-like setting.

L-CE-5 Strasburg Lutheran Pioneer Cemetery



LOCATION:

Located on the east side of Strasburg Road between Bleams Road and Trillium Drive in the Planning Community of Trillium Industrial Park.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	1
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Mennonite Settlement, Lifeways

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Cemetery

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

The Strasburg German Evangelical Lutheran Church congregation was formed in 1844, led by the Reverend W. Schular. The congregation constructed a log church in 1847/48 and established a cemetery west of the church in 1850. The congregation decided to join the St. James Lutheran Church located 4 miles to the west of Mannheim in 1893. The log church was dismantled in 1905, leaving the cemetery isolated in farmland. The site fell into disrepair and was eventually surrounded by a contemporary industrial area. The City of Kitchener purchased the cemetery property in 1985, and implemented a restoration plan with the financial assistance of Paul Tuerr Limited. The City of Kitchener's portion was financed through the development of the surrounding industrial park. Mr. Tuerr assisted with the restoration of the remaining gravestones. Dedication took place November 18, 1989. The actual gravesites are unknown. A record of burials was retrieved from gravestones and Samuel Weicker provided a translation of the original church documents. The remaining gravestones and records identified the following families as having remains interred at this site: Biehm, Boeller, Bohmer, Bottgen, Dutzer, Grishow, Israel, Kaiser, Kesselring, Klahn, Krischow, Linsenmeier, Mertel, Nispel, Reiber, Reuber, Riehm, Schaefer, Schmidt, Schneller, Sherrington, Tebler, Wagelin, Walder and Weitz. The site has been designated a site of historical interest by the City of Kitchener.

KEY MAP

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

This site has been in continuous use from its original consecration c1850 until the removal of the original log church in 1905. Monuments were restored in the late 1980s although the grave sites are not known.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

A site of this nature has extraordinary cultural heritage value as a result of its connection to the history of the community. As well, although its monuments have been dissociated with the grave sites, the gravestones and records are important in connecting the community to its roots.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [x] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Accurate dating of the lives of those buried here provides an exceptional tool for research into the activities and relationships of the community's development and the stories of the individuals and families who created Kitchener.

4

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CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

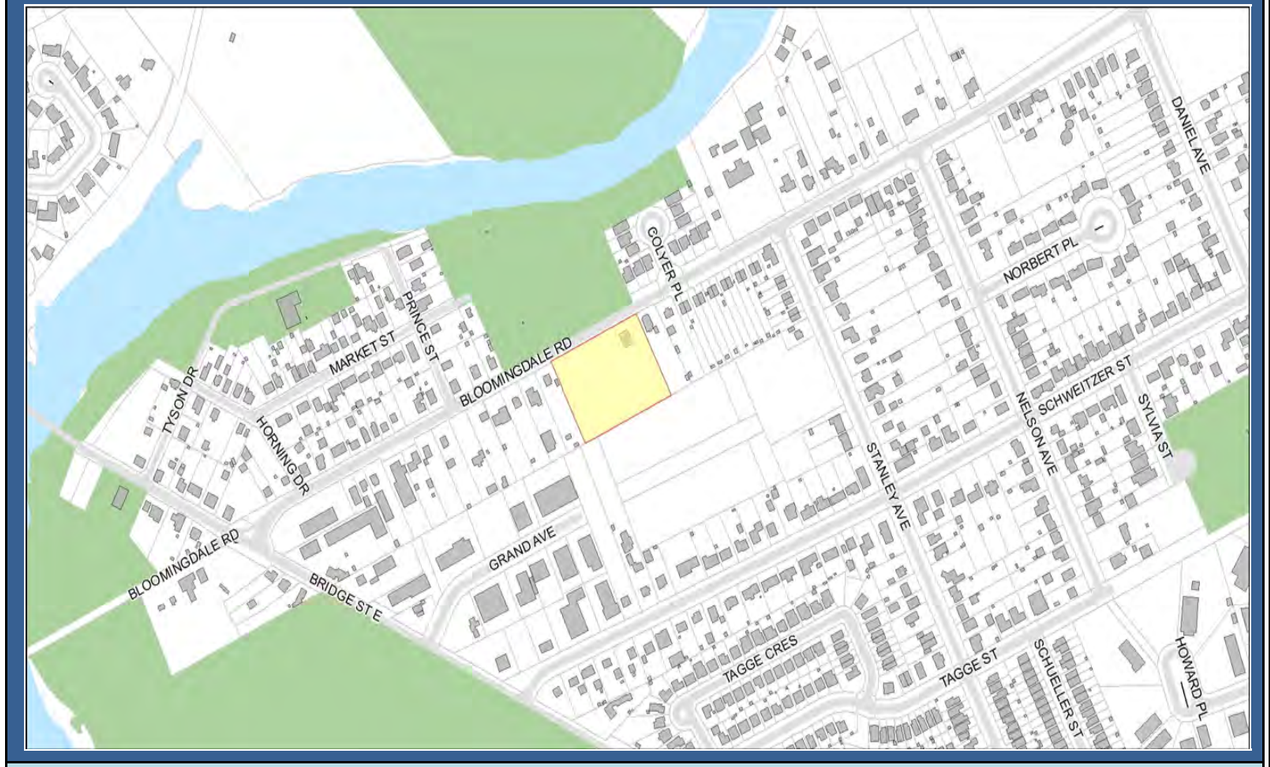
The character defining features of this site include the shape and texture of the original topography, the restored markers and the vegetation found on the site.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Representative design motif.
2. Representative design motif.
3. Restored memorial.
4. Restored memorials.
5. Restored memorials.
6. Representative design motif.

6

L-CE-6 Bridgeport Free Church & Memorial Cemeteries



DESCRIPTION:

The Bridgeport Free Church and Memorial Cemeteries are located adjacent to one another and appear to be one burying ground. The Free Church Cemetery has been used from 1848 until the plots in the older part of the cemetery were all sold at which time the Memorial Cemetery was purchased as a contemporary addition. The landscape is a simple enclosure of perimeter trees, with specimen trees scattered throughout the cemeteries and around the church. The Bridgeport Free Church is associated with all Christian denominations in Bridgeport and is believed to be the second oldest church in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. The land was sold to the trustees by John U. Tyson in 1848 for the purpose of establishing a Free Meeting House as a place of worship and burial ground for all denominations. Tyson was an early settler in the area. He emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1833 and gave Bridgeport its name after having laid out the village on the east side of the Grand River. Prior to 1861, the Lutherans in the community did not have a place of worship and, therefore, held their services in the Free Church. The cemetery reflects the symmetry of the building itself. Gravestones appear exactly ten paces from the east and west elevations and exactly five paces from the south elevation. The Bridgeport Free Church is a good representation of the Georgian style evident by the attention given to symmetry in its design and situation. The symmetry of the church itself is shown by the central facade entrance and flanking windows. The building possesses simplistic wood detailing and its double brick walls are constructed in the English Bond pattern typical of early Georgian construction in Canada. The sombre style of the church was, at the time, a reassurance to those who found comfort in their unique place of worship. The site was listed on the Canadian Registry in December of 2009 and designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in January of 1980. Found at the back of the small cemetery is a memorial, dedicted to those of the village who died in the First and Second World Wars. It was made possible by a group of local residents and the Bridgeport Women's Institute, who unveiled this unique Book of Remembrance on June 29th, 1947. A pleasant walk around the cemetery will also reveal gravestones of other veterans of the wars.

LOCATION:

Southside of Bloomingdale Road in the planning community of Bridgeport East.

HISTORIC THEMES:

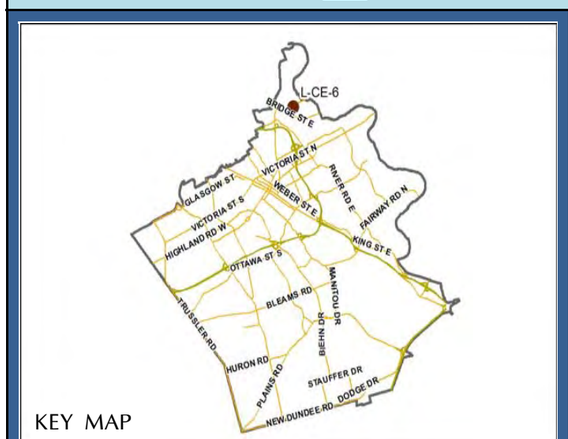
Pioneer Settlement, Mennonite Settlement, Lifeways

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Cemetery

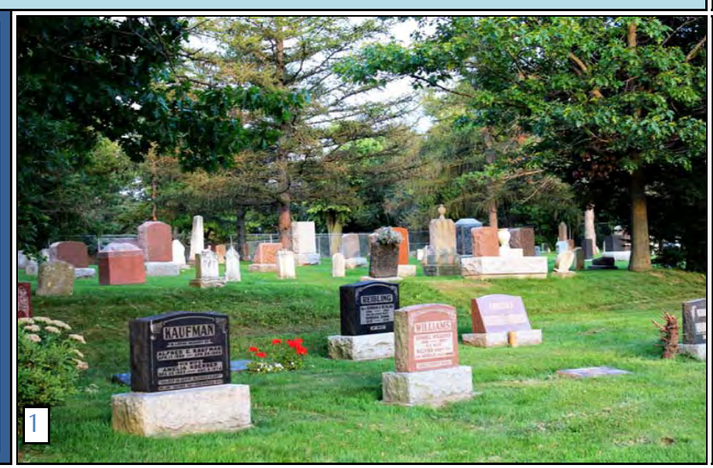
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	1
Listed Properties:	0



KEY MAP



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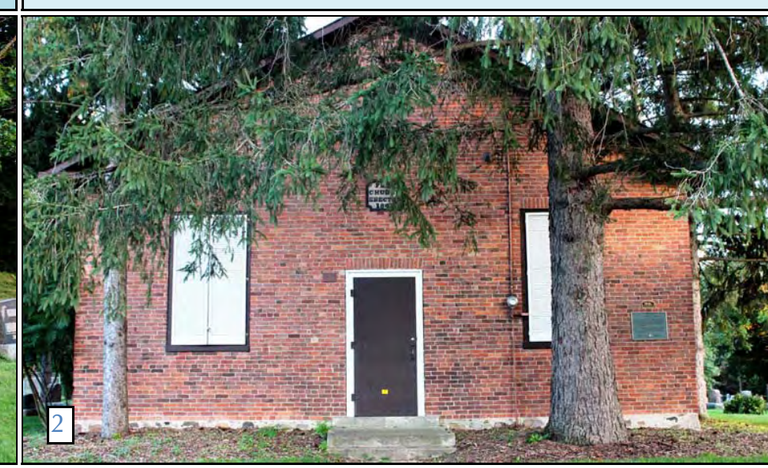

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3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Among the oldest of cemeteries in the Region, the combined sites have been in continuous use since 1848.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The Bridgeport Free Church is associated with all Christian denominations in Bridgeport and is believed to be the second oldest church in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [x] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Of relevance to all denominations of the Christian faith locally, this structure and its site commemorate the ancestors of many inhabitants of the community and connects them with their family histories.

4

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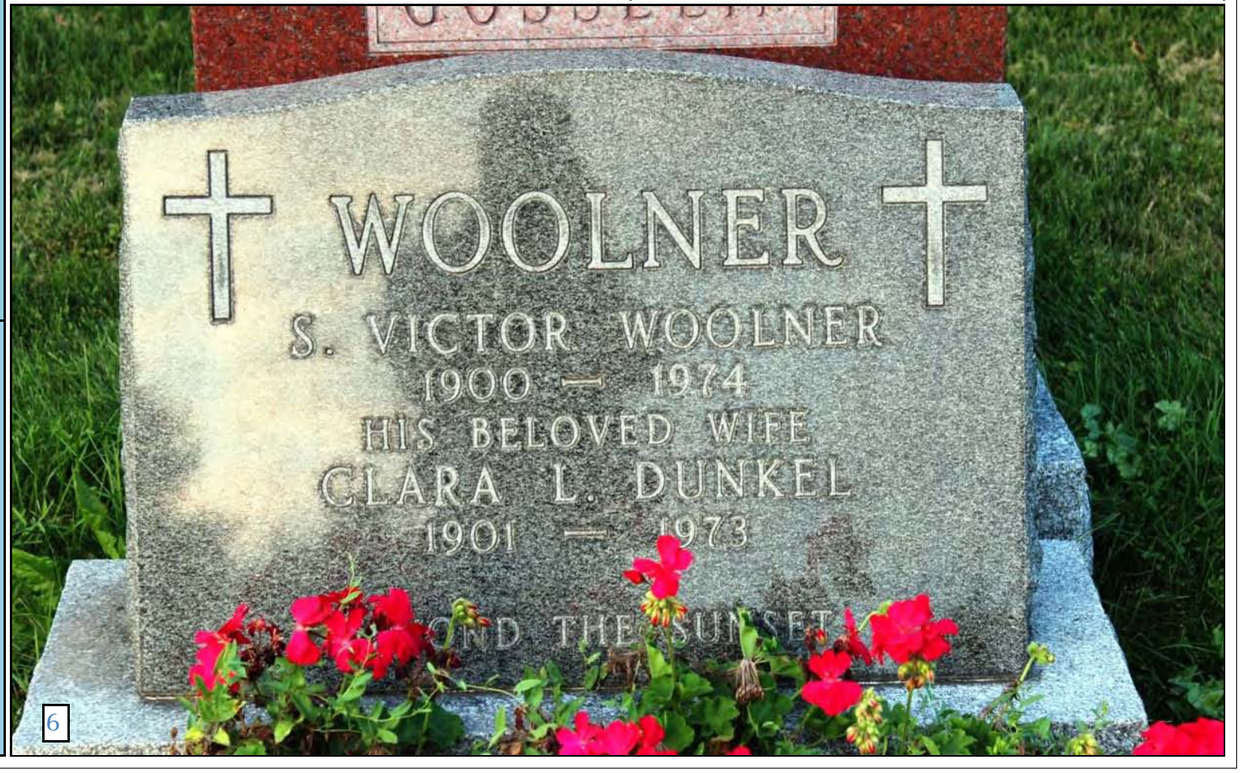
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

The symmetrical layout of the gravesite, the embodiment of a Georgian style cemetery, together with the sombre one storey symmetrical brick church with its gable roof, fieldstone foundations, symmetrical facade, return eaves, simple wood detailing, prominent interior window mouldings, and double brick walls of English Bond pattern are among the evocative character-defining features of this site. Features also include its historical plaque, the cemetery sign, and the building's location in relation to the gravestones.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Panoramic view.
2. West elevation of church.
3. Original cemetery.
4. Panoramic view.
5. Early headstone.
6. Family headstone.



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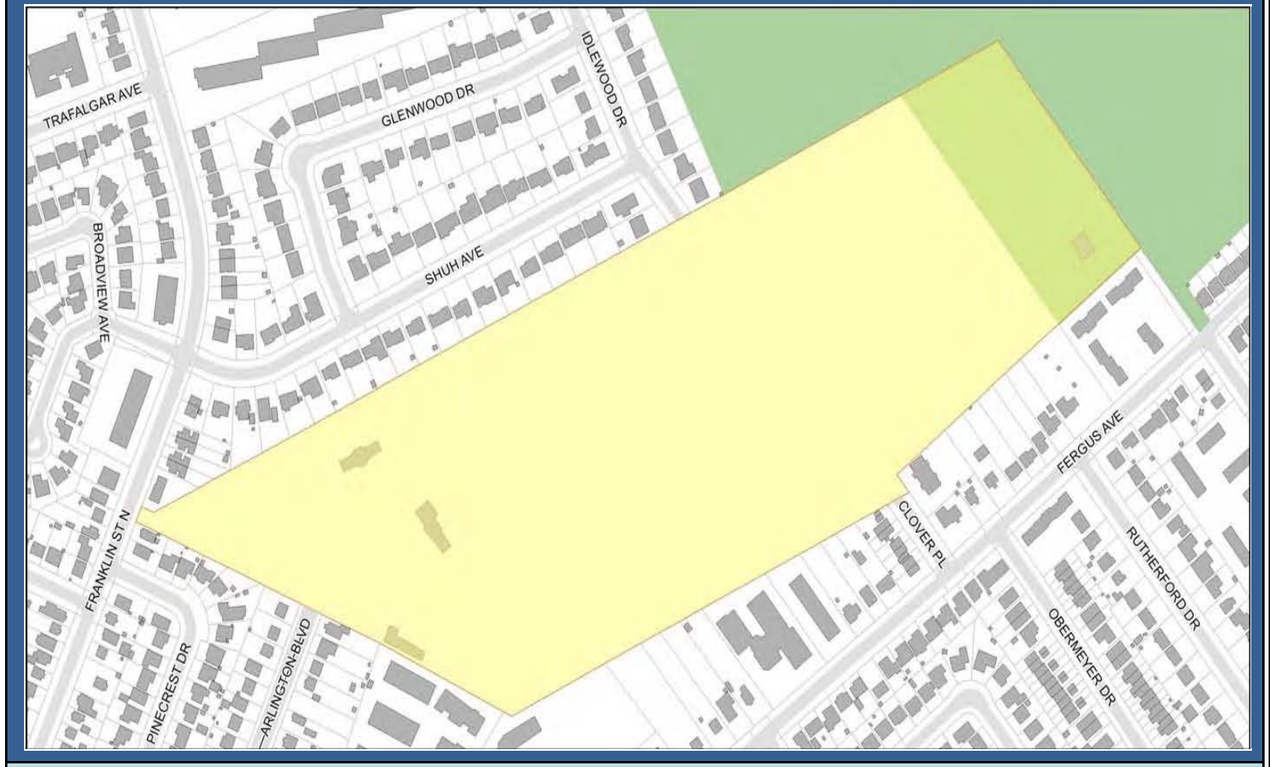
L-CE-7 Woodland Cemetery



DESCRIPTION:

Established in 1924, Woodland Cemetery is 20 Ha (50 acres) in size and is located at the terminus of Arlington Boulevard, just off of Weber Street. Pedestrian scale roads, specimen tree plantings and an informal layout lend themselves to Woodland Cemetery's park-like setting. In plan, a central circular internment area rimmed with flowering trees, shrubs, and planting beds defines the road layout of the cemetery. Throughout the cemetery, there are noteworthy varieties of native and horticulture tree species, including a wonderful grouping of weeping purple beech. A curvilinear road connects this area to Arlington Boulevard and to the two mausoleums, one Roman Catholic and the other Protestant. The mausoleums were built in 1924-25 by the Canadian Mausoleum Company and are specifically referenced in a heritage designation applied in 1986. The remaining internment areas occur in a loosely regimented grid between the central circular area and the surrounding residential neighbourhood. The earliest known internment in Woodland Cemetery was Helen (Daub) Rau on 29th of March 1926. Of special interest is a section of the cemetery dedicated to German soldiers. This section was established in 1971 and is the final resting place for 187 German servicemen who were Canadian prisoners of war and died in Canada. The interments include servicemen from both World War I and II. They were brought together from 36 locations across Canada. In the back corner of this area, there is a small stone alcove where two wooden markers from the Gravenhurst POW camp are preserved, both of which were carved by fellow POWs; one is for Erich Ertz and the other for Major Wilhelm Bach. Little to no information is available about the WW I German POWs, but significantly more is available for the WW II POWs. Canada accepted about 40,000 German prisoners and detained them in camps from New Brunswick to Alberta. There was a large camp in the wilderness north of Marathon, in Ontario. The prisoners were Luftwaffe pilots and bomber crews who bailed out of their planes over England; U-boat sailors who survived the sinking of their boats in the North Atlantic; and, infantry captured in the desert battles of North Africa. They were officers, privates, engineers and cavalrymen. Dedicated in 1971, relatives from across Canada continue to visit the Woodland Cemetery gravesites and each November, the Remembrance Society organizes a ceremony at the Cemetery to commemorate the German soldiers that died while in Canada during the two World Wars. Since 1991, there are approximately 500-600 interments a year made in this cemetery. Key attributes of the cemetery that reflect its value as an important link to the history of Canada include: its original markers and monuments with surviving inscriptions; the completeness of the prisoner of war gravesites that were brought together in 1971; the inclusion of important markers/monuments created by the POWs.

LOCATION:

Located at the terminus of Arlington Boulevard off of Weber Street E, in the planning Community of Stanley Park .

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	1
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Mennonite Settlement, Urban Development, Lifeways

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Cemetery

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

KEY MAP

1

2

3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [x] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

This site has been in continuous use and has evolved since its original consecration. It has a high level of historical continuity and integrity embodied in the monuments and grave sites within its perimeter.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

A site of this nature has extraordinary cultural heritage value as a result of its connection to the history of the community. As well, its monuments are a record of the tastes and styles in the creation of the stone markers erected here. Of most interest is the connection with deceased German prisoners of war in Canada, from WWI and WWII, of whom all have been interred at this site.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [x] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [x] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Accurate dating of the lives of those buried here provides an exceptional tool for research into the activities and relationships of the community's development and the stories of the individuals and families who created Kitchener. International connections with the German community are particularly important with the gravesites of German POWs.

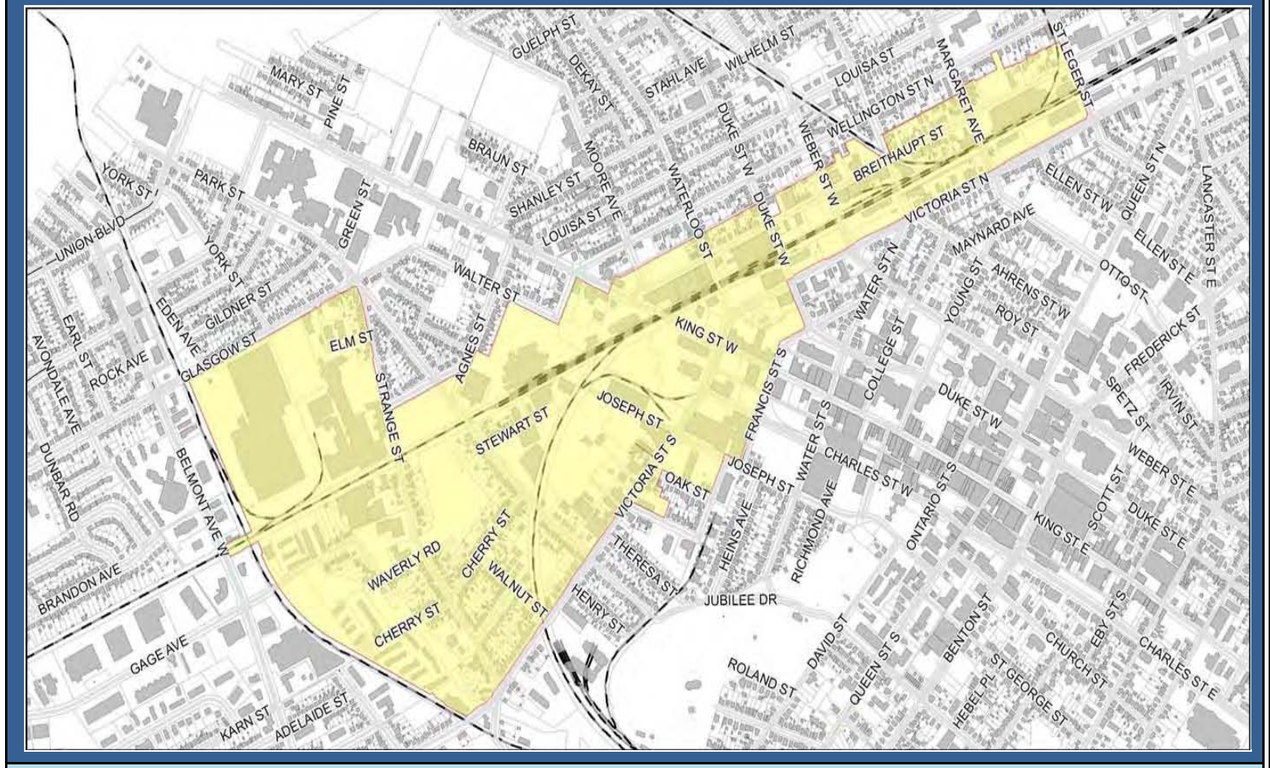
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

The character defining features of this site include the shape and texture of the original topography, the formal and informal layout of access roads and paths, the mature and early vegetation found on the site, and the variety and design of the commemorative monuments and mausoleums found here.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Weeping Beech trees.
2. Roman Catholic Mausoleum.
3. Hand carved wooden marker from Gravenhurst Prisoner of War Camp.
4. German Prisoner of War memorial.
5. Panoramic view of cemetery with specimen Cut-leaf Beech tree.
6. Internal road network.

L-COM-1 Warehouse District



LOCATION:

Bound by Glasgow, Dominion, Breithaupt, Francis, Victoria and Belmont.

HISTORIC THEMES:

Industrial Commercial Development, Urban Development, Transportation

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Industrial/Commercial

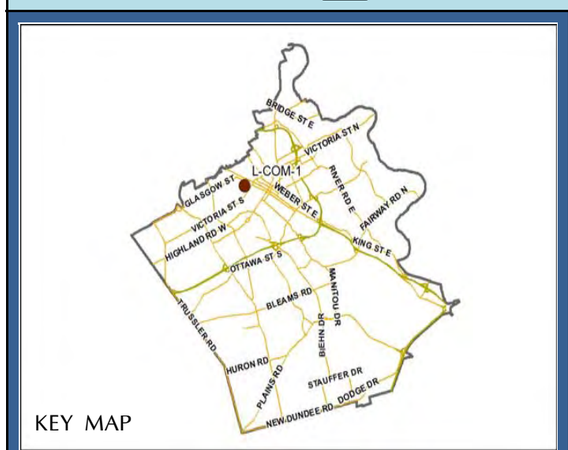
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	5
Listed Properties:	16

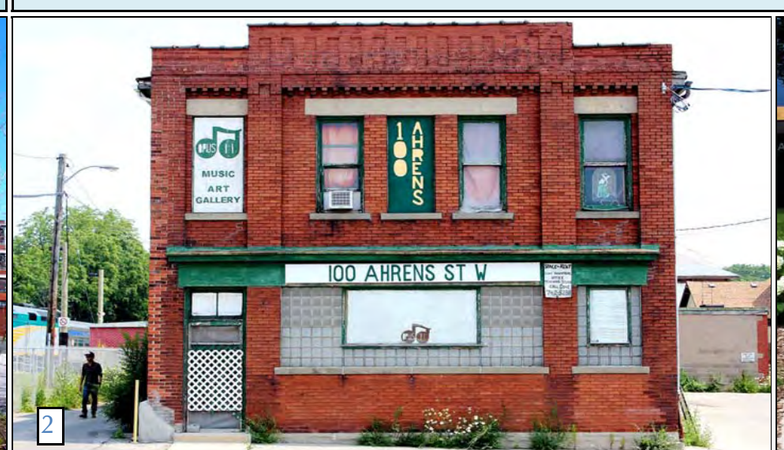
DESCRIPTION:

Kitchener was a centre of industrial growth in Canada at the turn of the 20th century and this caused, in turn, such a rapid increase in population that whole districts in the City were completed within a very short time frame between 1900 and 1920. As an example, and as a result of the development of the industrial economy, the population grew in the two years between 1911 and 1913 from just over 15,000 to over 19,000. The result was an explosion in support facilities in the form of houses, schools, fire halls and commercial enterprises to support the increase in population. In most of the world, industrial cities arose from the availability of power and transportation and this, during the 18th century, was typically the growth of industrial areas using water power and water transport. Kitchener was different. Indeed, there was a river junction here but the rivers were made of iron, in the form of the convergence of rail lines (Grand Trunk became operational in 1856) which allowed raw materials to be transported in and fabricated materials to be exported. Using products from the farmland surrounding the community, many of the manufactured items included clothing in the form of cloth and leather products. Furnishings made from the extensive old growth forests to the north and west and equipment fabricated for farming were included in the production. Coal to power the industries was brought in by rail. The rail system connected the factories with locations across North America and products were made by the boxcar and sometimes by the trainload. This mass production required both large buildings for the manufacture of products and even larger warehouses to store products for bulk train shipments. These shipments, in most cases, went to giant retail stores in major centres and were distributed across the continent to the order of anyone with access to the telegraph and the retail company's catalogue. In North America, the evolution of large department stores, such as Eaton's, Simpson's, Sears and others arose directly from the large-scale transport of goods by train as manufactured in centres such as Kitchener. Many of the original warehouse and factory buildings remain in the Warehouse District, bordering the rail line as it slices through the centre of the community. At least seven of the factory complexes shown on the 1911 plan of Kitchener remain in the Breithaupt and Victoria corridor including the former Dominion Tire Company, Krug Furniture (still operational), the Kaufman Rubber Company, the Lang Tanning Company, the Rumpel Felt Co. and several others. It should be noted that the Kaufman Rubber Company building was designed by Albert Kahn (1869-1942) in 1908, the same year he designed the Highland Park Ford Plant for Henry Ford. It was in this plant that Henry Ford produced the Model T car and perfected the concept of mass production. Kahn designed more than 1000 buildings for the Ford Motor Company and became known as the architect of the industrial era. The Kaufman Building and the concentration of other typically multi-storied structures, is distinct and perhaps the most prominent of the cultural landscapes in the city. Limited trees and long views along the track corridor makes this area highly visible from adjacent streets. Consistent in overall design, with tall floors and large windows, these structures combine an evolution from all brick construction through to concrete and steel dating from the late 19th century to the mid-20th. Of interest too is that the immediate neighbours of these structures were the houses in which the workers lived and who were able to walk to work in a manner that is the envy of most modern commuters. The quality of these mostly brick residential neighbourhoods also tells a strong story that the factories were profitable and sources of high-paying jobs that created an economy where workers could live and work in grace and comfort.



KEY MAP

1



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3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [x] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Has been used for the same purpose since the railway was originally established in 1856. Retains several factories and industrial buildings that date prior to 1912, when Kitchener was officially incorporated as a city.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Explains the development history of Kitchener and is contextually important to surrounding neighbourhoods. Contains industrial buildings of the famous architect, Albert Kahn, and architectural design that will never be repeated again.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [x] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

A source of employment for many people living in Kitchener and the surrounding area.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Contains industrial landmarks historically important to the City and in many ways Kitchener's reason for developing as an urban industrial centre.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Dominion Tire factory designed by Albert Kahn c.1912
2. Small factory in Warehouse District.
3. Public art from industrial artifacts.
4. Representative example of residential houses within Warehouse District.
5. Breithaupt factory, adaptively reused as office space.
6. Aerial view of Warehouse District with treed Mt. Hope Breithaupt neighbourhood in foreground.

L-COM-2 Downtown

LOCATION:

Straddles King Street between Benton/Frederick Streets and College Street

HISTORIC THEMES:

Urban Development, Industry and Commerce, Governance and Education

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Commercial

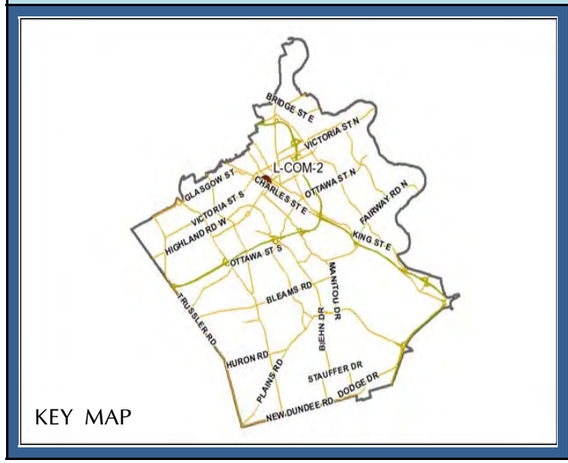
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	7
Listed Properties:	40

DESCRIPTION:

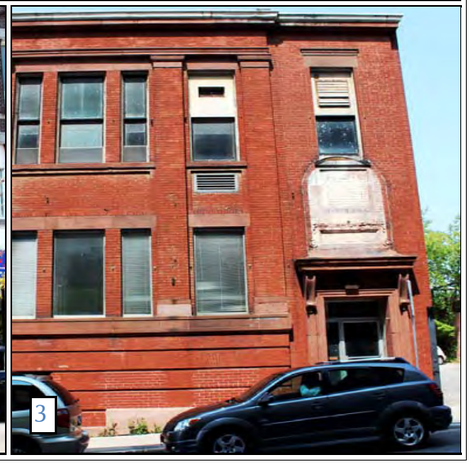
The area roughly bounded by Duke Street, College Street, Charles Street and Frederick Street constitutes the central portion of the larger "City Centre District." Recognized as the heart of the downtown, the City Centre District is filled with a wide-ranging mix of uses. Historically, the downtown has been the focal point of the Region. One of the many uses in the area is commercial, and indeed the defined Downtown CHL area is also part of the "Commercial Core Planning Community." South Queen Street was the main thoroughfare in the city and the junction at King Street became a focal point of the early developments in Berlin. The area radiating out from this important corner is therefore connected with prominent and influential Berlin citizens who contributed to the early prosperity of the City. As is common in mid-to-late 19th century towns and cities throughout the Province, hotels and inns, banks and commercial enterprises of all sorts anchored this commercial core. Many of these late-19th and early-20th century commercial structures exist today, exhibiting a range of architectural styles. Generally brick, with two to four storeys being the norm, most buildings have been in continuous commercial use since their construction. This downtown area evolved throughout the 20th century as the City grew and the needs of its citizens changed. Industry moved out of the downtown. Larger buildings were introduced or replaced earlier structures that housed institutions such as the Post Office. During the second half of the 20th century, the downtown area continued to evolve, buildings were demolished and new mid-century modern buildings were introduced. From the 1960s onward, multiple-lot developments (including surface parking lots) began to change the built-form pattern of the area, precipitated by the changes in modern transportation, commerce and living. The modern City Hall completed in 1993, along with high-rise office towers, now dominate the formerly low-scale area and reveal the new vision of the City with respect to the downtown area.



KEY MAP

1

2



3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [x] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

While several early and intact heritage structures exist in the downtown, its historical integrity is more based on the layout of the original street plan with narrow streets and offset streets at intersections reflecting the early roots of this central area of the community.

CULTURAL VALUE

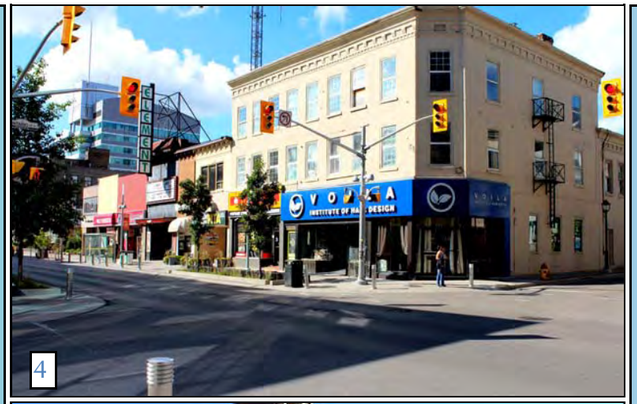
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The cultural heritage of the area is vested in its original position as the core of the community. The wide variety of periods the buildings in the area is reflective of the ongoing growth and change of this commercial centre over a period of 150 years.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [x] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [x] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [x] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [x] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [x] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [x] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The downtown has a valued place in the community as the real and symbolic heart of Kitchener. The placing of the new City Hall within this context has served to maintain this relationship with the community and will stimulate further growth, intensification and change.



CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

The downtown is characterized by its grouping of commercial and institutional buildings, typically with main floor commercial surmounted by residential or mixed-use floors. The character is reinforced by unusual street offsets, a variety of street widths and by modern streetscape improvements

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. View south along King Street West.
2. Heritage west elevation of King Street West streetscape.
3. Early brick construction in the downtown.
4. East elevation of heritage block.
5. Typical building architecture of turn of the 20th century downtown.
6. The Walper Hotel, a landmark building at King and Queen Streets.

L-GRC-1 Grand River Corridor

LOCATION:

The Grand River Corridor, in large part, defines the east limit of the City. It is continuous from the northern limit where Kitchener meets Waterloo at Kiwanis Park south to the meander bend just north of Bloomingdale Road.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

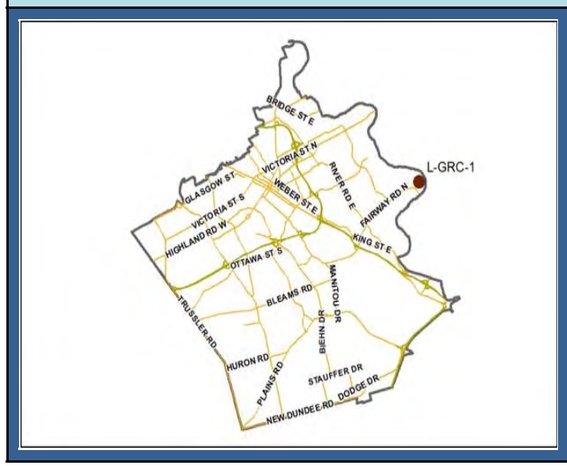
Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Prehistoric Habitation, Grand River, First Exploration, Pioneer Settlement, Mennonite

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Open Space

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES



DESCRIPTION:

Few rivers in Canada have seen as much of the flow of history as the Grand River. First Nations have flourished in the watershed for more than 10,000 years. The last three centuries have brought an influx of European, American and other settlers, initially seeking agricultural land, but eventually diversifying into centres of industry with the arrival of the railway. Although the River provided sustenance to the early pioneers of the Kitchener area, it did not play the same role it did in other watershed communities where waterpower was the genesis of founding industries. Instead the River was probably perceived as more of an obstacle, restricting the flow of goods and services eastward and requiring substantial investment to connect Kitchener to its eastern and southern markets. The Grand and its tributaries drain approximately 6735 square kilometres (2600 square miles) and the combined watershed is the largest catchment basin in Southwestern Ontario. The Kitchener reaches of the Grand create the eastern boundary of the City. Along the eastern edge of Kitchener, the Grand cuts its way through an ancient glacial spillway and has alternating banks that range in height from a few metres to over 30 metres. The alluvial plains in which the River runs vary in width, from less than a kilometre to more than 2 kilometres and have been a source of an abundant supply of sands and gravels for many decades. The Grand River Forest, with its rare Carolinian species south of Kitchener, lines much of the shore in the southernmost reaches. This Forest changes to a mixed deciduous hardwood forest with black willow communities lining the banks through the Kitchener reaches. The River is subject to occasional extreme flows and flooding. In 1954, Hurricane Hazel caused flows of more than 10 times normal levels. This resulted in significant changes to the landscape in the Bridgeport reach due to the construction of dikes and other flood control measures. The Kitchener reaches have been the location of a variety of settlements and other historical activities since the arrival of pioneer settlers beginning around 1800. The highlights of these activities include the following. In 1829, Jacob Shoemaker established Glasgow Mills at the mouth of Laurel Creek on the west bank of the River. At about the same time John Tyson settled on the east bank and called the settlement Bridgeport. The Bridgeport Bridge was built on Bridge Street in 1934, eight years after its sister bridge was constructed at Freeport. The bridge is a five-span reinforced concrete bowstring and is 126 metres long. Shoemaker's Ford & Wooden Bridge is located south of the current Bridgeport Bridge. It was used to connect the two sides of the early settlement of Bridgeport. The first wooden bridge at Shoemaker's Ford was constructed in 1847. The Grand Trunk Railway Bridge (at Breslau) embankments were started in 1854 and constructed over a period of 2 years. The abutments are made of limestone block. Two concrete piers in the river complete the span. The original bridge spans were constructed of wrought iron imported from England. The iron tube structure was replaced by steel girders in 1905. Other early fords along the Kitchener reaches included the Breslau Ford, the Zeller's Ford, and the Sam Bricker's Ford. Livergood's Ford was first called Reichert's Ford and later the Livergood's Ford, after Christian Reichert and George Livergood early local settlers. After the first permanent major bridge in Waterloo Township was erected here in 1820, the area became known as Toll Bridge (and later Bridgeville). Tolls came to an end in 1857 and the area was renamed Freeport in 1865. In 1880, the first iron bridge in Waterloo County was erected here. The existing Freeport Bridge is a seven span, six-pier, concrete bowstring arch. There was a lane or road from the Dundas Road in Preston to Freeport and beyond. This road was extended to the Grand River in the vicinity of the Pioneer Memorial Tower. Soon after 1800, Bechtel's Ford and later a wooden bridge were established from this road westward across the Grand River. On the western side, the bank was quite steep (over 30 metres in height), but the pioneers built the incline of the road from south to north up the steep bank and gradually emerged on the Huron Road. About 1836, a wooden bridge was built across the Grand River at the Bechtel's Ford location and lasted until about 1857, when it was removed by an early spring flood. In 1994, the Grand River and its major tributaries, the Nith, Conestogo, Speed and Eramosa rivers, were designated as Canadian Heritage Rivers. It was the 15th Canadian Heritage River to be designated in Canada. Although the river has been much altered by its people, it still provides large natural areas and scenic views and is of outstanding recreational and educational value. Many decades of careful management have maintained these values even as the urban nature of the watershed grew. While use of the river has changed, the major recreational role it plays, and the well-preserved evidence of the cultures that were drawn to its banks, makes it worthy of its status as a Canadian Heritage River.

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [x] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
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- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [x] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Was the main feature that attracted the first pioneer Mennonite settlers from Pennsylvania to the Kitchener area. Has been the ancestral home of First Nations peoples for 10,000 years.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
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- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Is one of the best known watersheds in southwestern Ontario and is nationally designated as a Canadian Heritage River.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP - SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [x] COMMUNITY IMAGE - IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [x] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [x] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [x] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [x] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [x] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

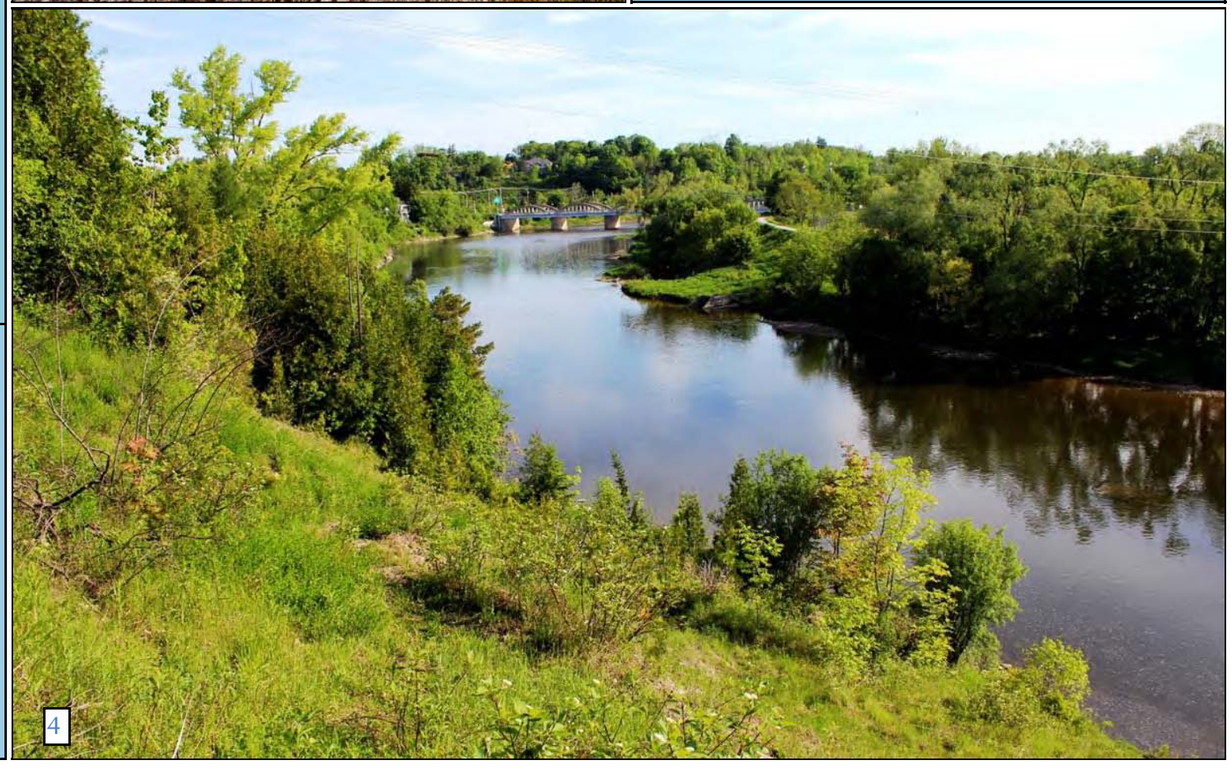
Provides large natural areas and scenic views and is of outstanding recreational and educational value.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

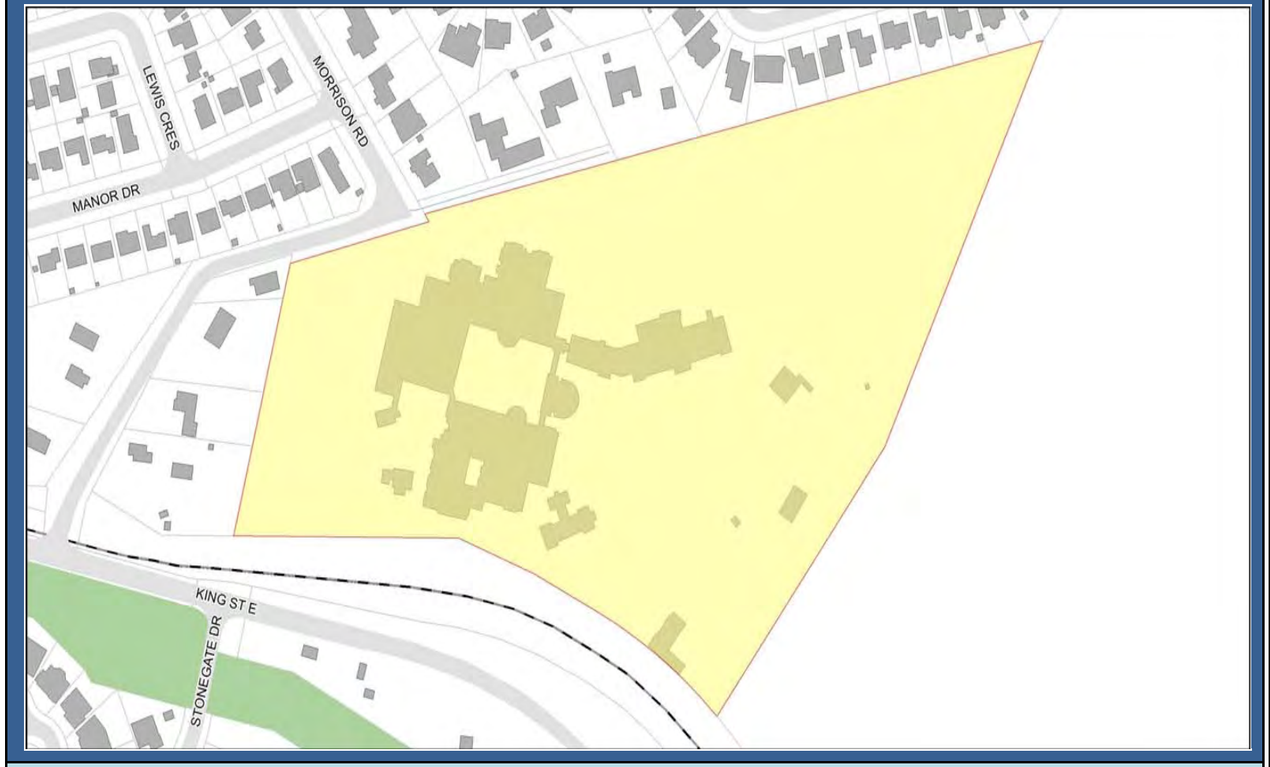
Well-defined river valley with alternating steep and shallow banks. Wonderful meandering river with significant vegetation communities and associated wildlife habitat.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Bowstring bridge at Bridgeport c.1934
2. Remnant bridge pier in middle of river south of Bridgeport.
3. View along river through forested area.
4. View along valley towards Bridgeport crossing.



L-INS-1 Freeport Hospital



LOCATION:

Located on the east edge of the city at the top of bank of the Grand River and bound by King Street E. and Morrison Road in the Planning Community of Centreville Chicopee.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	1

HISTORIC THEMES:

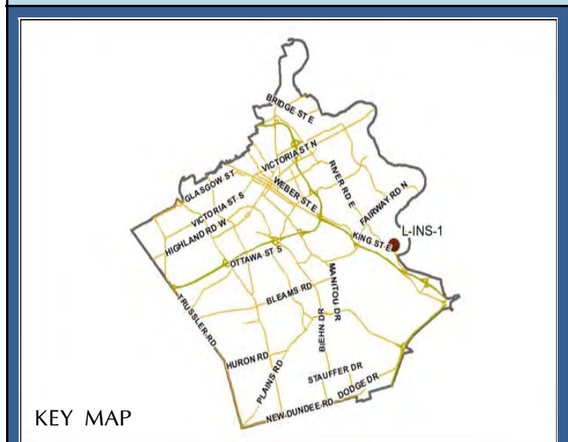
Lifeways, Urban Development

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Institutional - hospital

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL:

DESCRIPTION:

Prior to widespread introduction of antibiotics, Tuberculosis was a disease that was frequently fatal and widespread. It was the most common cause of mortality in Canada in the late 19th and early 20th century. It was known by the late 19th century that rest, a healthy diet, a high elevation and fresh air were the best means of combating the illness. The first sanatorium was constructed in Canada by the National Sanatorium Association in Muskoka, Ontario in 1896. This was followed by similar institutions across Canada constructed remotely from urban areas to isolate them against the spread of the bacillus. The Freeport Sanatorium was constructed on the outskirts of Berlin, to the southeast, and could be accessed both by road and via the Preston Berlin Railway. Of interest is that it was located at the highest elevation of any of the 14 such sites in Ontario. The site was developed as a result, in 1908, of the establishment of the "Anti-Consumption League" which was later named the Berlin Sanatorium Association. Investment came from municipalities in Waterloo County with significant assistance from the activities of the Sanatorium Auxiliaries and Women's Institute chapters. The site was purchased in 1912 from Benjamin Shantz whose house served as the original treatment centre. The site is located on a glacial spillway and at the toe of the till moraine that dominates much of Kitchener's east side. Its location afforded good views across the river and probably determined the aspect of the original buildings. In 1928 considerable grading of the grounds was completed to remove a gravel bank against the railway. This area was topsoiled and lawn was installed. In 1931, landscape architect, Arthur H. Sharpe, of Oakville was retained to provide a landscape plan for the central area of the sanatorium. He supervised its installation that same year. Sharpe is noted for the preparation of site and landscape plans for Shoreacres Estate (now Paletta Park) in Burlington, owned by Edyth Merriam McKay, heir to one of the founders of the Stelco Steel Co. Subsequent expansion from 1926 through 1953 saw the construction of nurses residences, doctor's residence, treatment centre, men's and women's residences, and other support buildings. With improvements in drug therapies in the late 1950's, the site was re-positioned to include chronic-rehabilitative care with the tuberculosis division closed in 1970 and replaced by a large health care complex that, by 2010, included mental health care. The buildings dating to the original construction have attributes that are similar including roof-lines of medium-pitched gable and hipped roofs; original doors and hardware with leaded glass sidelights and glass or wood transoms; Greek (Doric pattern) pilasters and entablatures; brick voussoirs over the windows; original double sash wood windows; brick or concrete sills; dark variegated brick construction including walls and chimneys; concrete foundations; and, other features which are consistent with an overall Georgian Revival aesthetic. This is integrated with an overall site landscaping which completes this cultural landscape.



KEY MAP

1

2

3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [x] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The design value relates to the nine mid-twentieth century sanatoria buildings. The buildings are notable examples of Georgian Revival architectural style. The buildings feature: medium-pitched gable or hip roofs; original exterior wood doors with bronze hardware and knockers; Doric pilasters and entablature, leaded glass sidelights and glass or wood transoms; brick voussoirs and artificial keystones; circular gable windows; dark red variegated brick construction; and original iron railings.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
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The historical/associative value relates to its association with the "Sanatorium Age" in Canada which was marked by extensive, national civic involvement and government investment in tuberculosis education and treatment across the country. Grounded on the principles of isolation, fresh air, rest and good nutrition, sanatoria were designed to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the late 19th century and early 20th century.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
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- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
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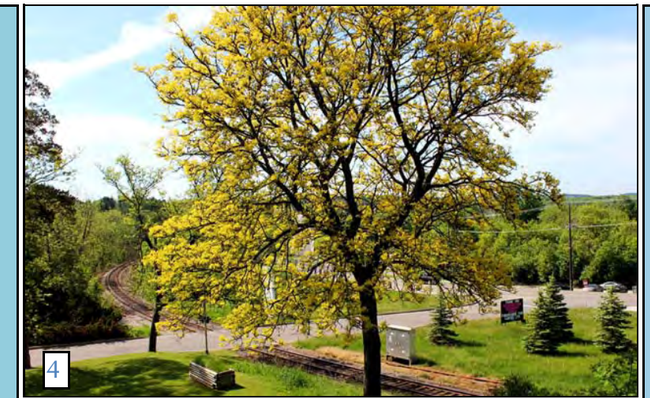
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Important medical institution that has treated many local residents for over 80 years and serves as informal open-space for the immediate neighbourhood.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5

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Mid 19th century buildings in the Georgian Revival architectural style.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Contemporary part of the hospital campus.
2. Original doctor's residence.
3. Nurse's residence.
4. View from hospital grounds along the rail line to the Grand River.
5. View of the Freeport 1926 bowstring bridge.
6. Freeport Hospital landscape by A.H. Sharpe c.1931.

6

L-INS-2 Civic District

LOCATION:

Bound by Frederick Street, Duke Street, Queen Street North and Ellen Street East.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	2
Listed Properties:	2

HISTORIC THEMES:

Urban Development, Lifeways, Commerce and Education

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Institutional

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

Over the past 40 years, downtown Kitchener has evolved into four physically defined districts: Civic District, Market District, City Centre District and Warehouse District. The Civic District, bordered by Queen, Ellen, Frederick and Weber streets, is defined by a number of major public buildings that collectively serve various needs of the citizens of the Region and has continually done so since the founding of the Region. Not only an area of major governmental uses (municipal, regional, provincial and federal), the district is equally identified for the arts and culture. Of the nine major buildings that are located in the Civic District, four are identified for their heritage value. Ranging from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century, these buildings reveal the evolving quality of a municipality, a quality that continues to this day, with many proposals for future development that will continue to support and enhance the public uses. The Civic District's heritage value lies not only in its continuity of institutional uses but also in the collection of architectural styles that visually represent the various decades and centuries in which each institution was built or rebuilt. The governmental/public use of the Civic District was established early in Kitchener's history when the Berlin County Jail and Courthouse (1852), Registry Office (1852), and Governor's House (1878) were built. The extant Jail and Governor's House are stone and brick buildings emblematic of the period, the Governor's House in an eclectic Italianate style. The physical development in the Civic District evolved as the county and municipality grew. The nineteenth century brick registry office was replaced in 1938 with a more substantial building, whose sleek brick and limestone Art Deco style stands in stark contrast to the adjacent rough stone block nineteenth century jail. Similarly, the nineteenth century Courthouse was replaced in 1964 with the modern, boomerang-shaped, steel and concrete multi-storey Waterloo County Courthouse. With its concrete parabolic arched entrance, this building is the boldest of the modernist designs in the District, a style that had appeared in the 1950s with the Waterloo Regional Police Department building and in 1962 with the construction of the Kitchener Public Library. With the jail being the oldest extant government building in Kitchener and the Courthouse and Library being representative examples of modernist architecture in the region, the Civic District is an important architectural grouping of buildings in the heart of the downtown core.

KEY MAP

1

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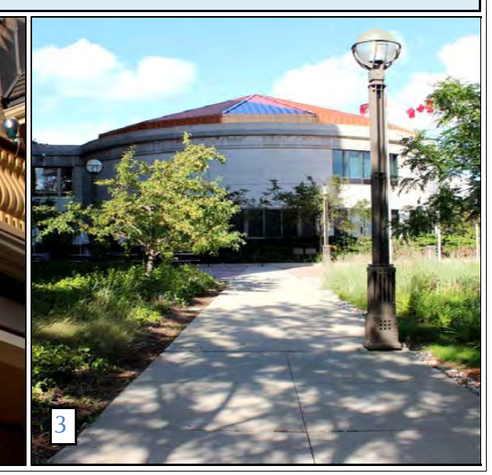

3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

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- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
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- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

This area combines residential and institutional structures spanning back to the 1850s and includes representative examples of good domestic and institutional buildings of all ages. Its historical integrity is vested both in its older structures and in the presence of many more modern structures of good design.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
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The Civic District's heritage value lies not only in its continuity of institutional uses but also in the collection of architectural styles that visually represent the various decades and centuries in which each institution was built or rebuilt.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
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- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

This area is of immense and significant value to the community as it contains major and significant structures directly related to governance, public safety, and arts and culture.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features of this area include the presence of nine major buildings each representing its respective epoch of design and the streetscape design and landscape plantings.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Contemporary Waterloo Region offices.
2. Detail of former Governor's House c.1878.
3. Contemporary Regional offices and landscape.
4. Performing Arts Buidling.
5. Waterloo County Gaol c.1853.
6. 911 Memorial

L-INS-3 "Catholic Block"

LOCATION:

Located in the downtown core between Duke Street West and Weber Street West and bound by College Street and Ontario Street North.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	1
Listed Properties:	3

HISTORIC THEMES:

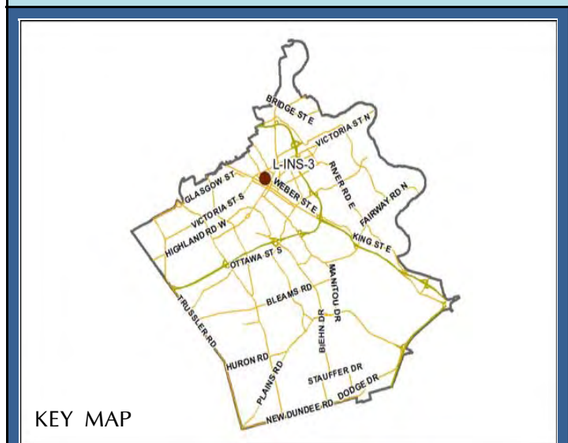
Lifeways, Urban Development, Governance and Education

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Neighbourhood

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

Due to the presence of a number of substantial, early-twentieth century landmark buildings, this two-block area, bounded by Weber Street West, Ontario Street North, Duke Street West and College Street, is notable for its connection to the history of the Roman Catholic church in the Region. While not solely comprised of buildings related to the church, the size and placement of several of the buildings presents an enduring image of the religious past that continues, in most instances, to the present. The notable buildings include St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, the St. Mary's Presbytery (clergy house), the former Notre Dame Convent (now Lutherwood Youth Centre), the former St. Jerome's College (now Wilfrid Laurier University's Faculty of Social Work), and the former St. Mary's Convent School/High School (now the Waterloo Region Catholic Education Centre/Kitchener Downtown Community Centre). In the mid 1830s there were only four Catholic families, who were forced to travel to St. Agatha to attend mass. But, in 1852, Berlin, with a population of 750, was chosen as the county seat and by 1854, the site at the southwest corner of Weber and Young Streets was purchased and construction of a church building begun for the Parish of St. Mary's. By 1891, 20 percent of the population of Berlin was Roman Catholic, leading to the need for a more substantial church, which was completed in 1903, its front tower dominating the skyline. Shortly thereafter, the boy's school (St. Jerome's College) was also in need of larger facilities (having operated out of a small portion of a brick house near the Church) and in 1907 the four-storey structure on Duke Street was begun, and within two years expanded with an auditorium and gymnasium wing along College Street. The various properties are connected not only by the associations to the church and to specific historic figures who are recognized as having made significant contributions to Berlin/Kitchener's social, cultural, political, and economic development, but also many of the buildings adhere to the early-twentieth century Gothic Revival and Collegiate Gothic styles of architecture. The Edwardian classicism of St. Jerome's main building is unique, yet all buildings are consistently constructed with red brick with limestone accents. The visual links through and across the blocks continue to express the connections of the early Roman Catholic faith and education, while, even with new developments in the city commercial core, the Church and St. Jeromes maintain a physical presence on the landscape.



KEY MAP

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The concentration of structures, located here, tells the story of the presence of the Catholic Church in downtown Kitchener. Much of the original suite of structures remains here and tells the story of the evolution of this site.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The site is connected to the development and evolution of religious practice in Kitchener. The development of the Catholic Church is directly associated with the development of the industrial economy with many of those arriving in the community to work in the factories being adherents of the Catholic faith.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [x] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [x] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

This site is representative of the place religion has had in the formative years of the City of Kitchener and has direct associations with the development of the community in terms of its connection between its adherents and the waves of migration arriving in the community as the industrial base expanded. It is also associated with the memory of recognized individuals who made significant contributions to Berlin/Kitchener's social, cultural, political, and economic development.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features of this block of structures include their early-twentieth century Gothic Revival and Collegiate Gothic styles of architecture; the Edwardian classicism of St. Jeromes main building; and the overall composition of the buildings using red brick with limestone accents. The monumental presence of St. Jeromes on the landscape is a significant character defining feature as are the visual links through and across the block illustrative of the connections between the structures.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Formal garden in churchyard.
2. Formal garden in churchyard.
3. Entrance to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.
4. St Jerome's College. South elevation
5. Former Notre Dame Convent.
6. Civic landscape with St Jerome's College and St. Mary's Church in background.

L-NBR-1 Caryndale Neighbourhood

DESCRIPTION:

Political and religious movements in the 1960's arose as a reaction to perceived loss of community, regimentation of society, political control, and a reaction to continued overseas wars. Of a variety of reactions, some groups established communes while others established faith-centred communities that were sited at a distance from the core of the municipalities in which they were developed. Frequently, self-sufficiency was a key tenet of the philosophy of the developments but which, in a manner similar to the Mennonite tradition, included community collaboration in mutual aid. Such communities are not unprecedented, and have been part of western culture for centuries both in Europe and North America. The community of Caryndale is an example of one such cultural thread and was developed in 1963 to form a Swedenborgian community around its church. The Swedenborgian community, or New Church, is based on the writings of Emmanual Swedenborg (1688-1772) whose religious tenets included the Second Coming and that each person must co-operate in repentance, reformation and regeneration of their lives. Properties in Caryndale are generous, random in size and, in many cases, well-landscaped. The landform of the community is gently to steeply rolling, reflecting the preserved kame moraine topography of the surrounding landscape. Since the neighbourhood was not mass graded, houses were located on highpoints and lawns sloped with natural drainage patterns. Of note is the absence of sidewalks along the streets which was a development mirrored in other contemporary developments in Canada, including Thorncrest Village on the western outskirts of Toronto. Roads have a rural cross-section with ditches and no curbs or gutters. There are no utility lines along streets allowing trees to grow beautifully to their mature form and size. Driveways are often steep and lawns tilted toward the streetscape. The generous planting of front yards frames views to houses and creates a wonderful residential scale. This represents a reversal of more conventional residential communities which typically have closely spaced houses with minimal landscape arbitrarily filling the gaps. Caryndale evolved to its present state over a 20 year period with each property owner responsible for acquiring the designs and executing the construction of individual homes. The result is a development that has a wide variety of modest housing types which are consistent with the popular styles of the period in which they were erected, rather than consistent with the designs of their neighbours. As of the date of this report, many of the houses in the development, which have now occupied all of the original lots, are still owned by members of the church or their descendants. Children in the community still attend the church elementary school. The ideal park-like setting creates a wonderful neighbourhood unique in the City of Kitchener.

LOCATION:

Located in south Kitchener off Caryndale Drive north of Stauffer Drive.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	1

HISTORIC THEMES:

Lifeways, Early/Significant Residential Neighbourhood

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Neighbourhood

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

KEY MAP

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [x] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [x] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

This community is a fully intact realization of the development of a Swedenborgian community and has not been altered since its inception in the 1960s.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The community represents a movement of religious communities and communes set up in the 1960s across North America. Its genesis, layout and development are unique in the Kitchener community and represents an alternate method for the development of housing and neighbourhoods.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Derived from a set of principles quite different from those which guided the development of more traditional means, this community represents an alternative viewpoint to the genesis and development of a residential community. As such, it is a unique example of an alternative manner of thinking which could inform future alternative developments in the community.

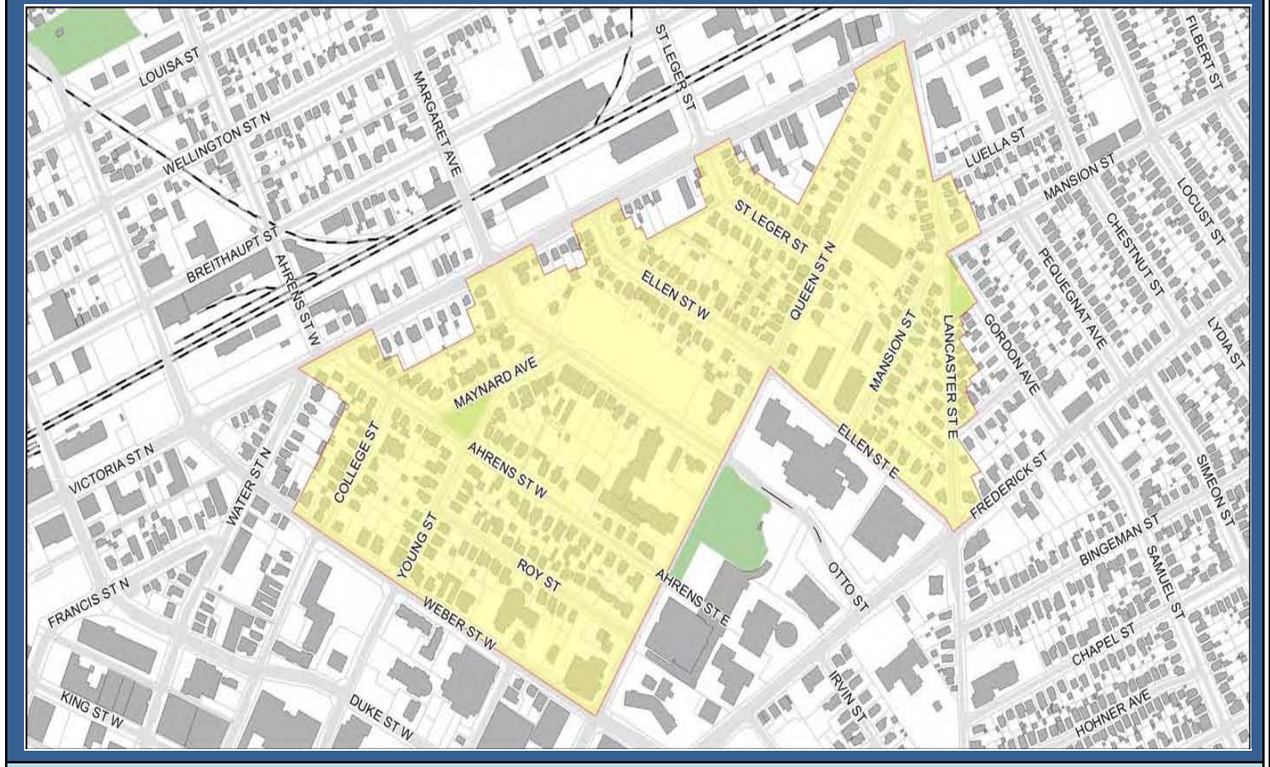
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

The character of this community resides in its informal street arrangement; the lack of sidewalks in favour of slower traffic and mixed use of the streets; the generous set-backs and spaces around the houses; the varied designs of individual houses which reflect a wide variety of housing expressions of the 1960s and later; the absence of power and communication wires which emphasizes the plants and trees; and the varied and now mature plantings and plant materials dating to origins of the community.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Public Open Space.
2. Representative residential building.
3. Typical residential front yard.
4. Undisturbed rolling Kame topography.
5. Typical road cross section without curbs, sidewalks or overhead wires.
6. Mature landscape with natural form.

L-NBR-2 Civic Centre Neighbourhood HCD



LOCATION:

Located east of downtown and bound by Weber Street W, Victoria Street N, Lancaster Street E, Ellen Street E and Queen Street N.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	1
Designated Properties:	4
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

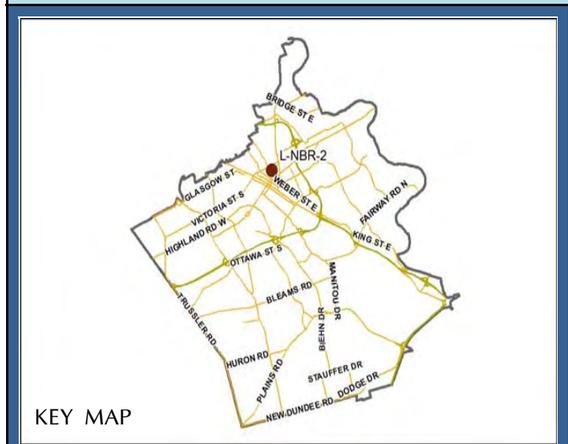
Early/Significant Residential Neighbourhood, Industry and Commerce

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Neighbourhood

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

The Civic Centre Neighbourhood's heritage attributes are found within its residential architecture, streetscapes, historical associations and its association with important business and community leaders during a crucial era of urban development in the City. The physical manifestation of this in the Civic Centre Neighbourhood is a wealth of well maintained, finely detailed homes from the late 1880s to the early 1900s that remain largely intact; a number of unique buildings, including churches and commercial buildings, which provide distinctive landmarks within and at the edges of the neighbourhood and a significant range of recognizable architectural styles and features including attic gabled roofs, decorative trim, brick construction, porches and other details, associated with the era in which they were developed. The Queen Anne style of domestic architecture was popular in a number of urban areas being developed at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. In Kitchener, a unique form of Queen Anne style houses was developed and constructed extensively, now called the Berlin Vernacular. The District has more than a dozen examples of this style with slight variations distributed throughout the neighbourhood. The fine and very fine examples of other defined architectural styles such as Italianate and Attic Gable, account for 172 out of the 366 properties, or almost half. Of the remaining 194 properties, 147 have attributes that contribute value to the heritage character of the district. There are other splendid examples of unique historic properties, some of modest design and proportion, such as 67-69 Ahrens Street West, and others that are grandiose and elaborate such as the three major churches. The presence of an attractive and consistent streetscape linked by mature trees, grassed boulevards and laneways contributes significantly to the overall character. Hibner Park, is one of Kitchener's oldest city parks and is the green jewel in the centre of the neighbourhood. Although small, it is elegant, offers a link to the past and an historic reminder of one of the mayors of Kitchener. With streets framed by mature trees creating a beautiful shaded canopy throughout most of the neighbourhood, the Civic Centre Neighbourhood offers a comfortable and friendly pedestrian environment in the interior of the community. The number of mature trees is remarkable and emphasizes the strong heritage character of the neighbourhood. With linear streets, generally consistent building setbacks, and combined effect of public and private trees along the boulevards, there is a strong rhythm to most of the streetscapes. Laneways threading through the area reflect more traditional patterns of movement and development, and, in Hermie Place, create a unique ambiance where houses front directly onto the lane much like a small cottage community. Yards are well maintained with gardens and foundation plantings, shrubs and trees. Other landscape features include fences, hedges and pillars to delineate private space. Overall, the Civic Centre Neighbourhood is rich with historical, architectural and landscape treasures that contribute to the heritage character of the community.



KEY MAP

1

2

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Continuous residential use since the late 1800s; original period architecture and landscape features; and mature urban forest. Has direct associations with historically significant people.

CULTURAL VALUE

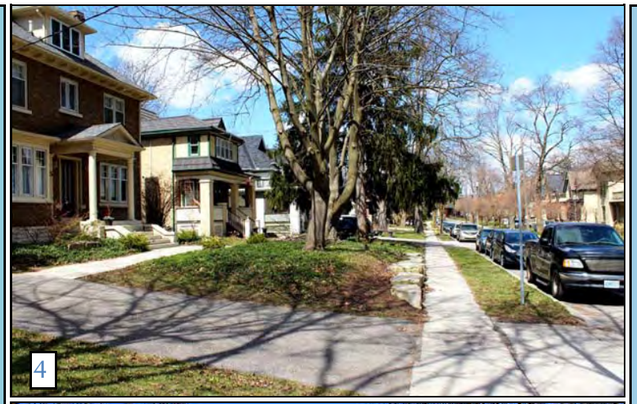
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The buildings and landscape reflect a key era in the development of Kitchener with many buildings associated with important business people and community leaders. Despite the incursion of redevelopment in some areas, there is a significant concentration of original homes in a variety of architectural styles.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

In tandem with the designated Victoria Park Neighbourhood, Civic Centre helps to tell the story of Kitchener's phenomenal growth at the turn of the 19th Century.



CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Contains the majority of the original buildings to the area. Many well maintained finely detailed buildings from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. There are a number of unique landmark buildings in this area, including churches and commercial buildings.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Lutheran Church.
2. Finely detailed home.
3. Finely detailed home.
4. Typical front yard street trees.
5. Queen Street North with heritage street lights.
6. Hibner Park.

L-NBR-3 Onward Avenue Neighbourhood

LOCATION:

Located between King and Weber Streets north of Ottawa Street North.

HISTORIC THEMES:

Early/Significant Residential Neighbourhood

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Neighbourhood

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	1

DESCRIPTION:

In the early years of the use of the automobile, streets were paved but not lined. They generally followed the pattern of the original survey plans of communities and thus followed street allowances originally used by horses and wagons. By the second decade of the 20th century, new ideas were being adopted to provide more satisfactory communities which would allow for a domestic and elegant environment that would be accessible to a wider demographic. Such ideas were originally developed in the middle of the nineteenth century for new areas of cities such as London and Paris, but by the 1920's began to appear more commonly in communities in North America. In Kitchener, with a large demand for larger subdivisions as a result of the explosive growth of industry, it became possible to lay out entire new subdivisions that included this new approach to urban design and, in the process, create beautiful and livable environments that allowed residences to co-exist with the automobile in a pleasant manner. The boulevard along Onward Avenue, the smaller boulevard section on Crescent Street, and the curve of Dane Street, which followed the alignment of the adjacent cemetery, are examples of this new approach to suburban living which provided an interesting formal, and yet informal, setting for the dwellings placed there. Having medians with mature trees allows front yards to be more open and building facades to play a more important visual role in the streetscape. Onward, like the Cedar Hill Neighbourhood, has some slight topography that creates the need for the isolated terracing of lots, but not nearly to the same extent as Cedar Hill. This subdivision, located to the east of two of the earliest cemeteries in the community, was on the outskirts of Kitchener when it was originally developed. Indeed, as cemeteries were typically on the outer edge of communities, the Onward neighbourhood marked an expansion of Kitchener which leapfrogged its original boundaries. The homes in this community are of a size that would have appealed to a burgeoning middle class. They have a variety of arts and crafts features typical for the period including brick masonry construction, porches, and gabled roofs. The scale of the dwellings is relatively consistent as is their setback from the street. There is an overall uniformity in the architectural expression even though, individually, each house has its own suite of details and interest. The result is an exceptionally successful and livable setting - one which has both matured well and has remained stable since its inception.

KEY MAP

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The area remains virtually unchanged since its development, both in terms of its vegetation (now mature), street pattern, and buildings (both residential and institutional). It marked an expansion of the City beyond the earlier perimeter and thus as a marker for the rapid industrial and population growth in the first quarter of the 20th Century.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The site is a late example of how the City Beautiful movement could be incorporated into residential areas while adjusting the layout of the community to accommodate the motor car.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [x] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The attention to lawns and plantings, and the lack of substantial changes to buildings and their high state of preservation is indicative of a community cherished by its inhabitants.

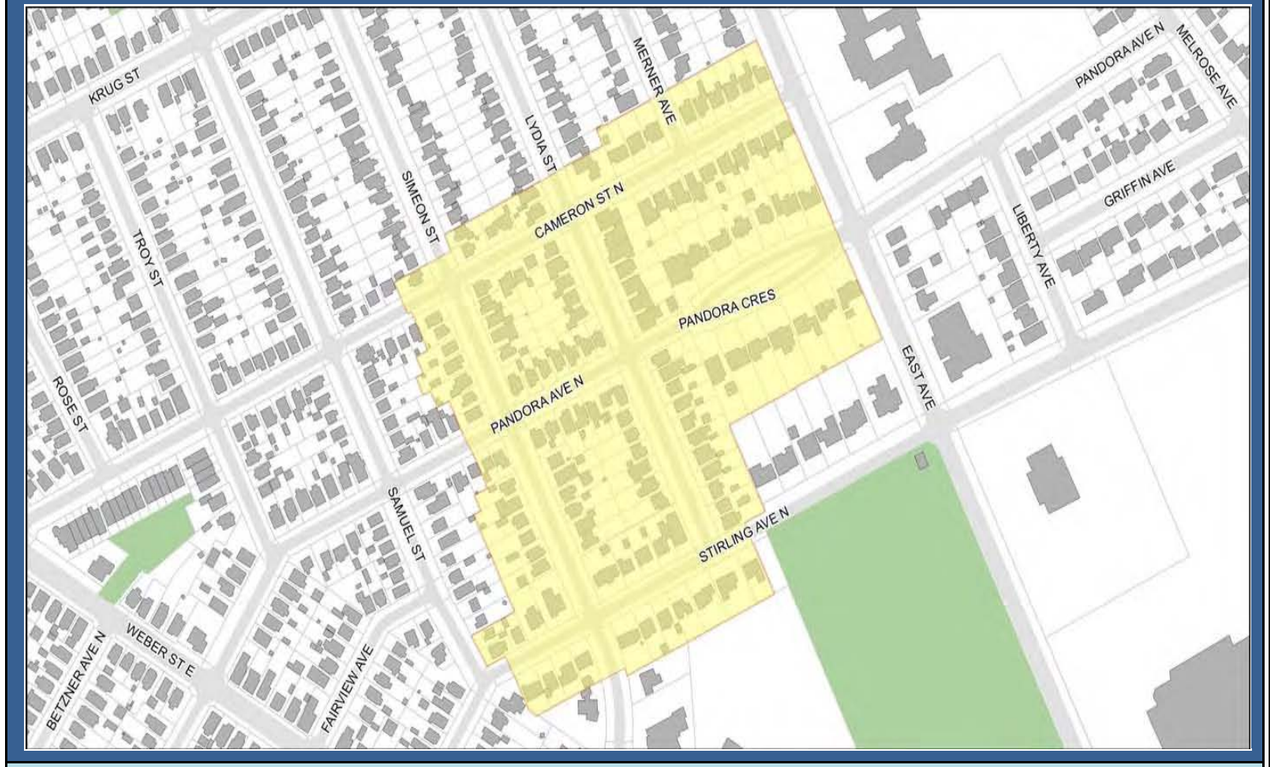
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features of this community include the curved and linked street patterns, embellished by boulevards; the variety of arts and crafts houses and institutional buildings with features typical for the period including brick masonry construction, porches, and gabled roofs; a scale of the dwellings of relative similarity; and the setbacks from the street.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Representative residential building with rearyard garage.
2. Central boulevard with street trees.
3. Representative residential building with rearyard garage.
4. Porches accent front elevation.
5. Central boulevard improves street scale.
6. Neighbourhood church.

L-NBR-4 Pandora Neighbourhood



LOCATION:

Located between Samuel Street and East Street north of Stirling Avenue North.

HISTORIC THEMES:

Early/Significant Residential Neighbourhood

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Neighbourhood

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

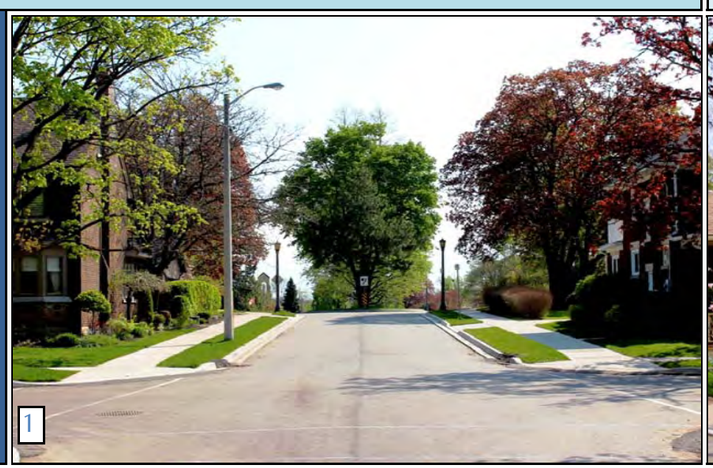
Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

DESCRIPTION:

Kitchener can be said to have grown in a series of rings throughout the 20th Century. The earliest neighbourhoods developed with the original survey plans in the latter part of the 19th Century and form the core of the City. These areas were followed by later developments into the early 20th Century that expanded the community's perimeter in a manner that can be seen in the design and age of the houses and the street patterns in which they are located. Rapid expansion occurred up to the Depression and WWII and then, after a hiatus, carried on from the 1950s. The area around Pandora Avenue can be considered to be among the last mature developments prior to the Depression and was laid out with a combination of planning approaches. By the second decade of the 20th century, new ideas were being adopted to provide more satisfactory communities that would allow for a domestic and elegant environment accessible to a wider demographic. In Kitchener, with a large demand for subdivisions as a result of the rapid growth of industry, it became possible to lay out entire new subdivisions and, in the process, create beautiful and livable environments that allowed residences to co-exist with the automobile. The approaches to planning here were the extension of the street grid already in place to the west and north combined with an accent area, Pandora Crescent (which is essentially an area of the street with a treed boulevard), which responded to new approaches to urban design seen increasingly in new subdivisions. The homes in this community are generally of a size that would have appealed to a burgeoning middle class. They have a variety of arts and crafts features typical for the period including brick masonry construction, porches, and gabled roofs. The scale of the dwellings is relatively consistent as is their setback from the street the exception being those lots around Pandora Crescent. There is an overall uniformity in the architectural expression even though, individually, each house has its own suite of details and interest. Pandora Crescent is, however, an upscale portion of this community with larger houses, some of Georgian Revival design, set back to a much greater distance from the street than the typical houses in the remainder of the development. To create the crescent, the street grid was interrupted to allow for the median, the generous setbacks and larger lot sizes. The result is a neighbourhood that has wonderful streetscapes and front gardens facing the street. Street trees are under constant pressure from a variety of environmental and man-made conditions and it is the exception rather than the rule, to have street trees reach their mature best. The Pandora neighbourhood is fortunate to be one of those exceptions. The street width on Lydia Street for example is 40 metres (108 feet) building wall to building wall and is typical of many of the streets in the Pandora, Central Frederick, Victoria Park, and Westmount neighbourhoods. The boulevards are 4 m (12 feet) wide providing a generous growing area. In one example, between Pandora and Stirling Avenue, there is a magnificent uniform grouping of Crimson King Norway Maples that has survived intact, without losing a single individual tree. In spite of the overhead hydro lines, the trees create a strong simple street character and demonstrate how street trees can define a neighbourhood identity. The equally impressive Pandora Crescent allows the trees in the median to set an overall identity for the street while allowing property owners to express their individual creativeness in their generous front yards. In effect, Pandora Crescent acts as a "gateway" for the entire community.

KEY MAP



1

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The area remains virtually unchanged since its development, both in terms of its vegetation (now mature), primarily grid street pattern, and homes. It was one of the subdivisions that marked the expansion of the City beyond its earlier perimeter and is associated with the rapid industrial and population growth in the first quarter of the 20th Century.

CULTURAL VALUE

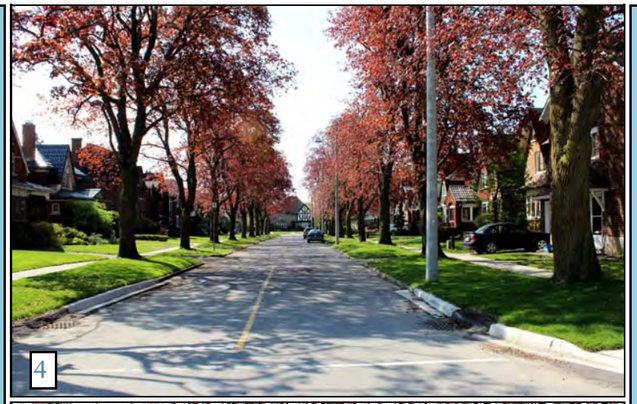
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Pandora Crescent is a late example of how the "City Beautiful" movement could be incorporated into residential areas while adjusting the layout of the community to accommodate the motor car. The remainder of the development was knitted into the rectilinear street pattern of this portion of Kitchener. Of interest is the setting aside of Pandora Crescent for the wealthier members of the community, evident by the setbacks and larger homes.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [x] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The attention to lawns and plantings, and the lack of substantial changes to buildings and their high state of preservation is indicative of a community cherished by its inhabitants.

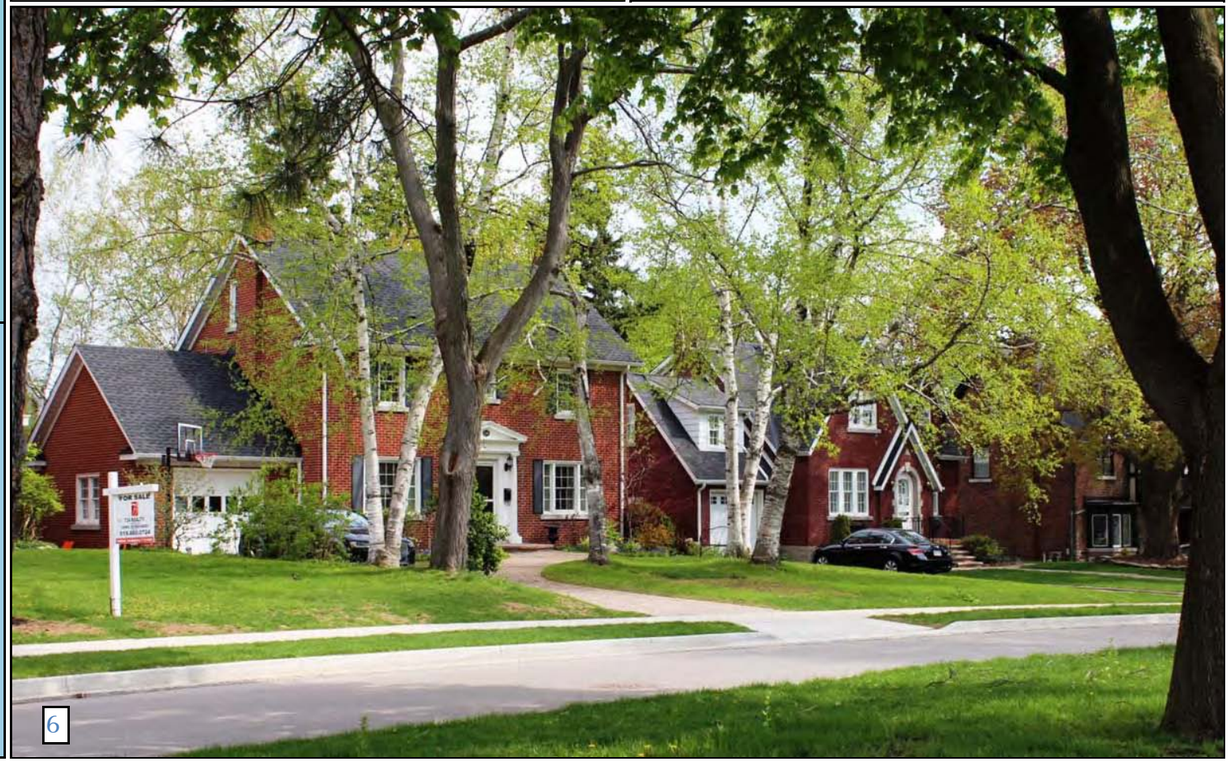


CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features of this community include both the rectilinear street pattern and the boulevard of Pandora Crescent; the variety of arts and crafts houses with features typical for the period including brick masonry construction, porches, and gabled roofs; a scale of the dwellings of relative similarity; and the varied setbacks from the street.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Median serves as neighbourhood gateway.
2. Generous frontyard planting.
3. 1930's Arts and Crafts style architecture.
4. Specimen trees in boulevard.
5. Finely detailed cottage architecture.
6. Mature street trees with complete underground services.



L-NBR-5 St. Mary's HCD

LOCATION:

Located southeast of St. Mary's Hospital and bound by Stirling Avenue South, Pleasant Avenue, Highland Road East and Spadina Road East.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	1
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Urban Development, Early/Significant Residential Neighbourhood

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Neighbourhood

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

St. Marys Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District is comprised of approximately 340 properties, whose architecture and suburban landscape represents a character unique to the post-WWII housing developments in North America. A result of two major plans of subdivision developed by the Housing Enterprises of Canada (1946) and the Wartime Housing Limited (1947), the residential area with single-family dwellings focused on the housing crisis then being addressed by the federal government. Wartime housing subdivisions with their curvilinear streets became a new feature in towns and cities across Canada. With their distinctive architectural features (including scale, massing, materials and details), the wartime housing of the St. Marys neighbourhood is also unique in the suburban setting that deviated from the traditional grid of roads and lot patterns. Public open spaces and substantial tree plantings were meant to complement the small and simple housing forms with their generous front lawns and varied setbacks from the street. The public open spaces were planned out more systematically as a network providing links through and between blocks. This was a new concept that increased backyard privacy and established a substantial green buffer, creating a park-like setting and neighbourhood identity at the same time. This approach set a precedent for the planned communities of the 50s, 60s and 70s such as Meadowvale in Mississauga and Don Mills in Toronto. The design for this neighbourhood utilized an eclectic palette of tree species that created interest and identity to each street and block. Some streets have no overhead utilities allowing trees to mature to their full size and form. This also adds to the quality of the neighbourhood character and identity. The characteristic design of the housing units within these subdivisions is considered a recognizable Canadian architectural style, known as "Veterans", "Wartime", or "Victory Housing". Built primarily as single-family, one and one-and-on-half storey houses, the buildings in the St. Marys Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District continue to serve their original use and the area is today a well-established residential area, characterized by an overwhelmingly homogenous land use and building type.

KEY MAP

1

2

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

This area has retained its curvilinear street pattern and plantings from its original layout immediately after WWII. While the modest houses in the area have been modified, sufficient of the limited range of original designs remain intact to provide an appreciation of the original planning thought behind this community.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Responding to the impending crisis of returning service men and women immediately after WWII, neighbourhoods of such Veterans housing were established in cities across Canada. This neighbourhood is one of the larger and more intact of these communities and represents a strong story regarding the vast impact the Second World War had in communities throughout Canada.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

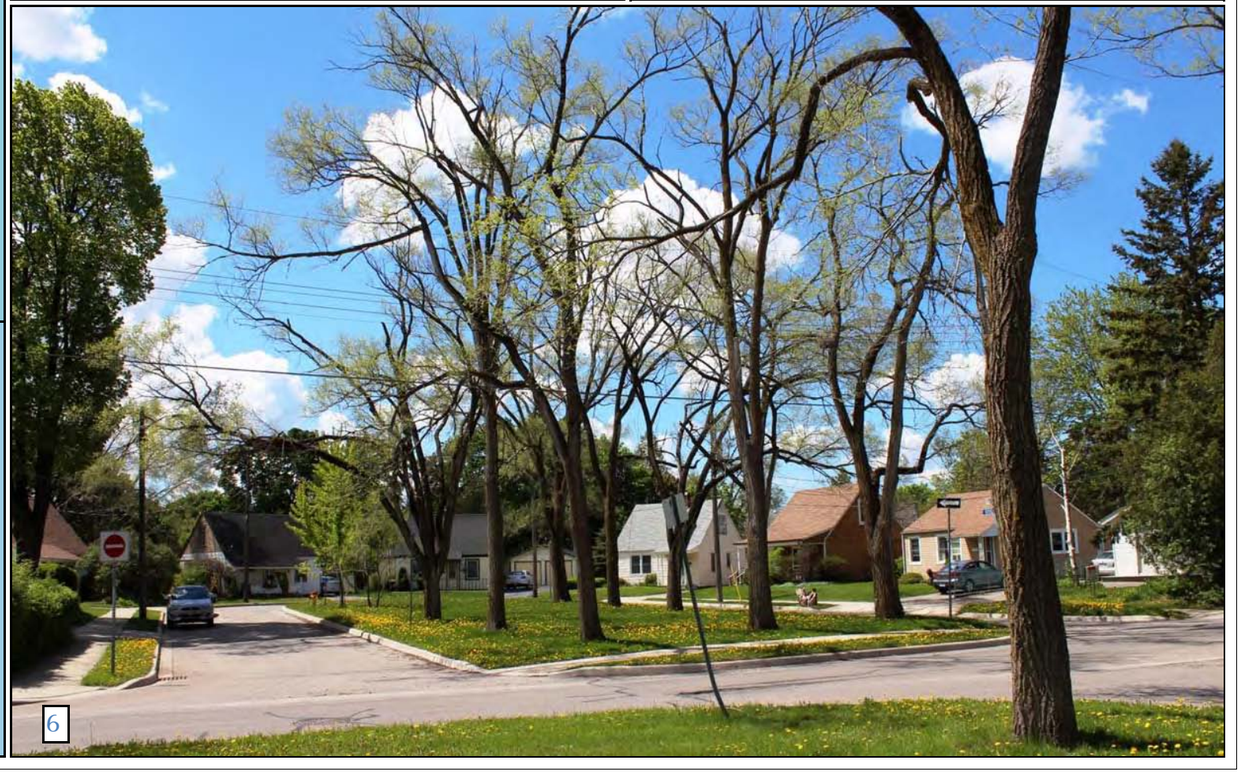
The gradual upgrading of lawns and plantings, and varied levels of renovations indicates that this community began as and continues to be a place for families of modest means both as starter homes, for retirees, and for those of more modest means. As a result, the community continues in its original function, providing good housing and a planned environment for facility living.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

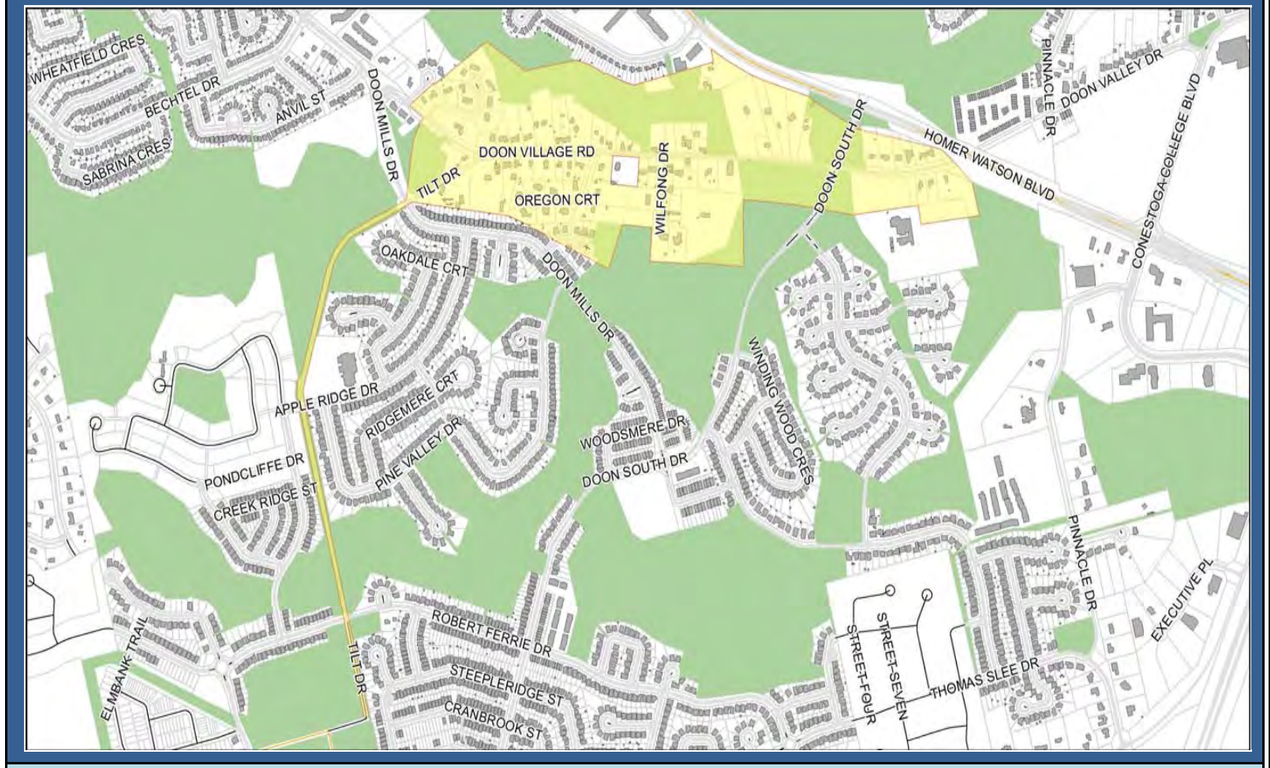
Character defining features of this community include the curvilinear street pattern boulevards with tree plantings, the modest homes with generous setbacks on all sides, and large lots with both front and back yards.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Representative War Time housing.
2. Planned public open space.
3. Representative housing style.
4. Duplex designed housing.
5. War time housing with original shingle roof.
6. Broad centre median.



L-NBR-6 Upper Doon HCD



LOCATION:

Located in south Kitchener and centred on Doon Village Road off of Homer Watson Boulevard.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	1
Designated Properties:	1
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Early/Significant Residential Neighbourhood

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Neighbourhood

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

Running west from Doon South Drive, and bordered to the east and west by branches of Schneider Creek, the portion of the original village of Doon, known also as Upper Doon, is a unique enclave of both heritage and more modern houses set informally along Doon Village Road. The area was designated as Kitchener's first Heritage Conservation District in 1988 and, based on subsequent research, the original goals of the designation appear to have been realized by virtue of the retention of the character of the community. The community traces its roots to the earliest period of settlement in Waterloo County, c. 1800 and was the centre of some of the earliest significant industrial development in the Kitchener area. The area was settled by some of the families who still reside there, and who were among the earliest settlers in the area. Of the original industries, several structures associated with the operation of the flax mill remain. While the mill complex itself was demolished many years ago, a portion of the original foundation has been excavated and is located within an open space interpretive area. Set informally along the road is found a combination of both heritage and more modern houses all of which are arranged within a natural landscape composed of watercourses, random specimen trees and open lawns rendering it a unique community within a more intensive and rapidly developing surrounding area. The heritage housing stock is considered to be vernacular and modest in style while the newer houses, constructed in the past 50 years, match the scale and general impression of the earlier buildings with an emphasis on brick construction. The unique quality of this community, and its deep historical presence, render it one of the most important cultural landscapes in Kitchener.

KEY MAP

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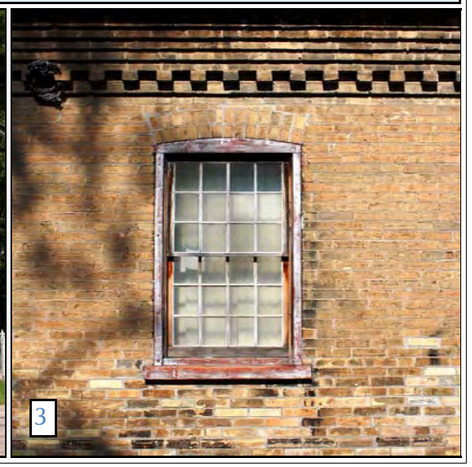

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [x] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

While the concentration of factories has all but disappeared in this community, the generous treed lots and setbacks and the informal setting has remained. Many early houses remain.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The area was one of the earliest industrial areas in Kitchener and the genesis of the later growth of the community. Retention of the street pattern, housing and the remains of a building from an earlier factory provide both a connection to how the past "looked" and to a lifestyle that is disappearing from the remainder of the City.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The area is unique in the City of Kitchener and has been recognized as a Heritage Conservation District.

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CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

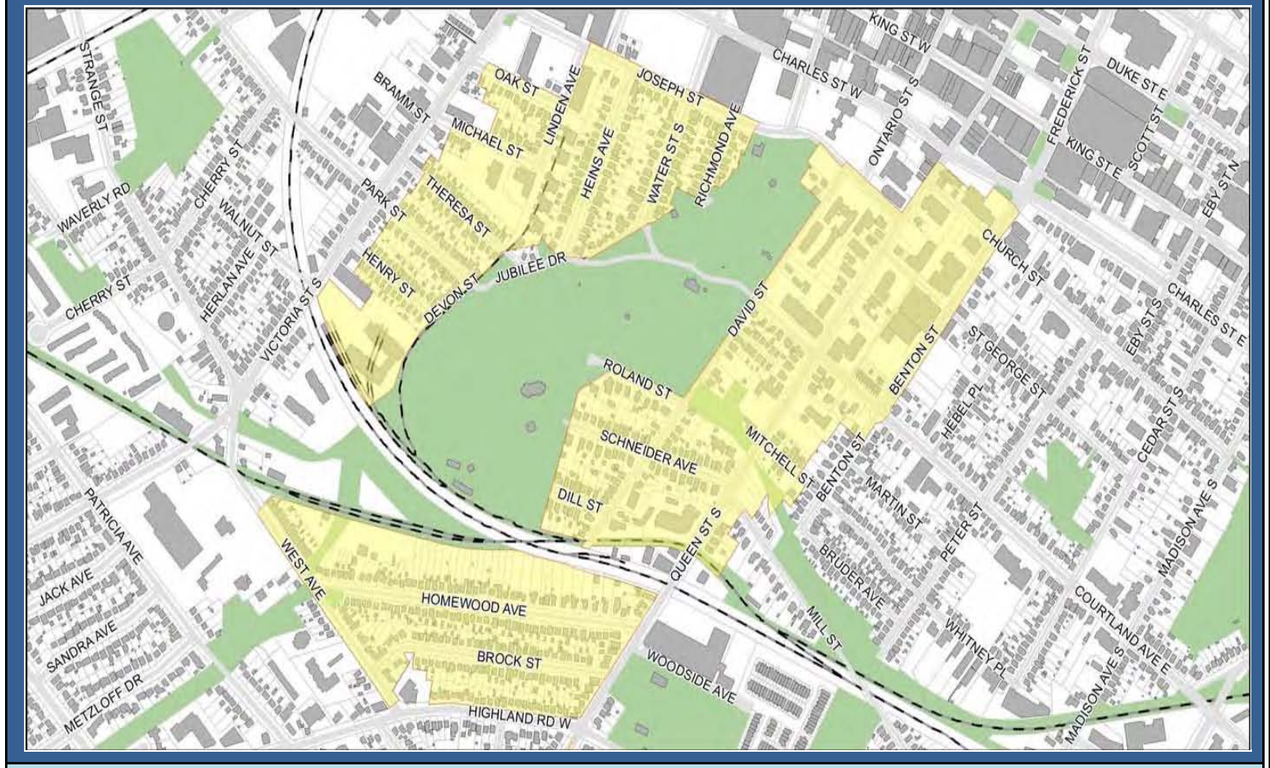
The character defining features of this area include two, one lane bridges at its east end, the informal street without curbs or sidewalks, the heritage structures combined with more modern houses setback in an informal manner in a landscape of mature vegetation and the adjacent Schneider Creek.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Early single storey residential home.
2. Minimal street setback.
3. Masonry brick detailing.
4. Period home with original wood detailing.
5. Significant variation in residential lot sizes.
6. Original landscape features.

6

L-NBR-7 Victoria Park Neighbourhood



LOCATION:

Located west of downtown and bound by Joseph, Victoria, Benton and the Highland Road West.

HISTORIC THEMES:

Early/Significant Residential Neighbourhood

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Neighbourhood

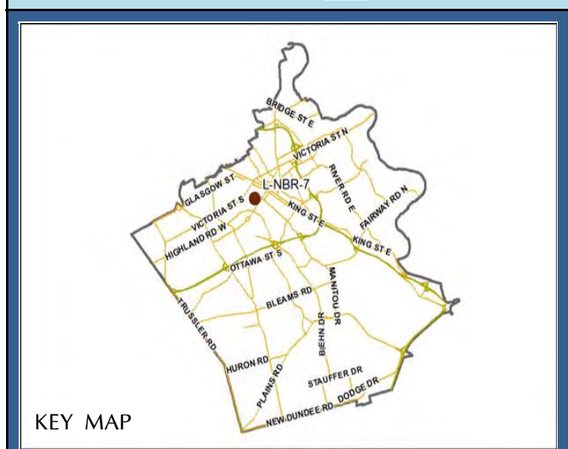
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	1
Designated Properties:	14
Listed Properties:	4

DESCRIPTION:

The Victoria Park Neighbourhood is a large, diverse area of Kitchener reflecting the traditional pattern of nineteenth century urban development. It is one that included residential areas distinguished by their tree-lined streets of large houses for the leading citizens of the day (including the historic Joseph Schneider House Museum, Kitchener's oldest building), along with Berlin vernacular style worker's homes, and the factories in which they worked and the churches in which they worshipped. The earliest settlement took place on Queen Street South (one of the first two major thoroughfares in the city), which is now a heavily trafficked primary arterial road. It is a street with significant history and architecture, diversity of use, scale and character, with Queen Anne style houses, early and later high-rise apartment buildings, a church and a converted factory. However, large vacant lots, surface parking and heavy traffic fracture the streetscape. Benton Street is also a major arterial road with larger development sites including church properties, an apartment building and a former factory converted to residential. Joseph Street forms the north boundary, transitioning to the adjacent Central Business district. Within these boundaries are a number of small local residential streets with varying lot sizes and building styles and types (primarily from the 1880s, 1890s and turn of the century). The neighbourhood landscape consists of large specimen trees planted in front yards because boulevard widths were intentionally left narrow and open. Like the Mount Hope/Breithaupt neighbourhood, coniferous trees were planted in rear yards to increase privacy and these trees have matured into a wonderful backdrop that makes the composition of mid-blocks very appealing visually. The neighbourhood has some of Kitchener's oldest trees dating to the latter part of the 19th Century. The generous front yards have allowed trees to mature to their maximum size and best form. This gives the neighbourhood a special quality that does not exist in newer communities. At the centre of the neighbourhoood, is the romantic landscape of the 1896 Victoria Park, which further enhances the neighbourhood character. With its mixture of factories, factory owner's houses and worker's housing, the area reflects the unique quality of early Berlin society and is now distinct for its mixed use, diversity of community and central location.



KEY MAP

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

This area illustrates the evolution of the early development of Kitchener through to the 1890's and includes street patterns, houses and factory buildings with the whole area centred on Victoria Park. However, more recent appearance of large vacant lots, surface parking and heavy traffics detract from the overall integrity of the district.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

This neighbourhood tells the story of the mid to late nineteenth Century development of the City of Kitchener both in terms of the factories that were established here, together with associated residences, and in terms of the development of institutional buildings and a variety of small to imposing houses set in a treed landscape. At its core is Victoria Park, the embodiment of the Cities Beautiful movement, and one of the most elegant parks in Canada.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [x] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [x] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Neighbourhood and park contribute significantly to Kitchener's civic identity; strong emotional ties to the park and the programmes it offers.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features of this community include its residential streets with mature plantings and deep setbacks; its diversity of use, scale and character; its small local residential streets with varying lot sizes and building styles and types (primarily from the 1880s, 1890s and turn of the century); landscaping of large specimen trees which include some of Kitchener's oldest trees dating to the latter part of the 19th Century; mature coniferous trees planted in rear yards to increase privacy; and views to the associated romantic landscape of the 1896 Victoria Park. A range of residential architectural styles including Queen Anne,

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. House with view of park.
2. Specimen trees in front yard.
3. Finely detailed Queen Anne style house.
4. Industrial - residential edge.
5. Decorative porches typical of area.
6. Landscape trend towards removal of lawns.

L-NBR-8 Westmount Neighbourhood (East and West)

LOCATION:

Located in the northwest part of the city adjacent to the Waterloo municipal boundary. This area is bound by Westmount Golf Course, Municipal Boundary, Belmont Lane W, Duchess Avenue, and Glasgow Street.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

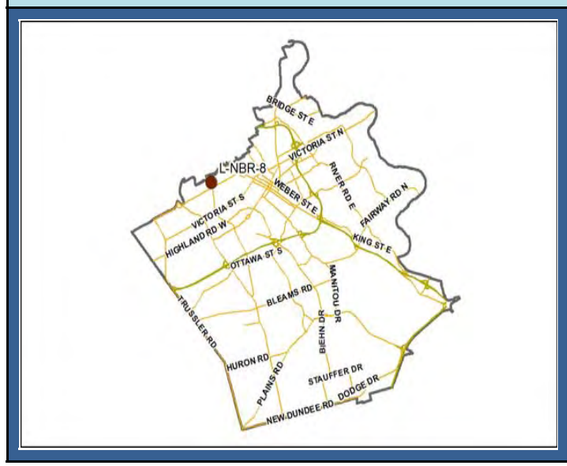
Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	2
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Early/Significant Residential Neighbourhood

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Neighbourhood

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES



DESCRIPTION:

What often makes cities distinctive is the result of a variable layout in the physical form of streets, lot patterns, lot size, building blocks and topography. The Westmount Neigbourhood is an interesting example of a combination of these physical attributes, which creates a unique urban form. The land for Westmount was assembled, commencing in 1912, by industrialist/developer Talmon Reider, a founding partner in the Westmount Improvement Company. Reider travelled widely in his business activities and lived in Kitchener and Montreal at various times in his career. He was influenced by the City Beautiful Movement and by the design of the Mount Royal neighbourhood designed by Frederick Law Olmstead and the Westmount neighbourhood both located in Montreal. He went so far as to contact the Olmstead landscape architectural practice in Boston Massachusetts in 1912, to inquire if they would be interested in providing planning and design services for the proposed development. World War I and Reider's untimely death in 1922 interfered with his early vision coming to fruition. Ownership evolved over the 20s and 30s with notables such as A.R. Kaufman, E.O. Weber and E.F. Seagram being involved in Westmount Homes Ltd. The plan that survives today is a variation of Reider's initial plan, a simple grid pattern with east/west streets running perpendicular to the former right-of-way of the Waterloo Preston electric rail-line, now the Iron Horse Trail. What makes the neighbourhood interesting is that three east/west streets in the Kitchener portion of the neighbourhood, Union Boulevard, Claremont and Rusholme, were given a slightly curvilinear alignment and 6 metre wide medians. This simple gesture has resulted in a neighbourhood with a unique character. The medians are planted with high branching trees such as Norway Maples and newly planted ginkgos. The boulevards are planted with Norway Maples some of which are Crimson King. The continuous unaltered canopy gives the street an open and highly permeable quality. Underground services contribute significantly to the visual quality of these streets. What is interesting is that east of Dunbar this unique character is created in a right-of-way of approximately 33.5 metres, from building face to building face, which is the typical street profile of many other streets in the older neigbourhoods of Kitchener. Side streets have similar street cross-sections without medians but with 30 metre right-of-ways, again from building face to building face. The combined street tree planting and front yard plantings of grass, shrubs and floral display give the streets a highly desirable residential and pedestrian scale and quality. With respect to the neighbourhood's residential architecture, to the east can be found the earlier portion of the development which dates from post World War I to the late 1930s and which typically consists of houses of two story brick construction with generous sideyards. Usually, driveways rather than garages front on the street although later additions have seen garages discretely placed to the side of the main houses. To the west end of the neighbourhood and at the perimeter of the area are newer houses constructed as the economy improved after the Second World War. There is a wonderful 1946 oblique aerial photo looking north along Dunbar with the streetscapes fully constructed including paving, curbs, street trees and sidewalks and only a few houses constructed west of Dunbar. The eventual houses constructed west of Dunbar are of the modern style, popular in the 1950's and later, and consisting of a wider variety of housing types, of both single and two storeys. Interspersed among the housing of all ages are a few of the early (1917 to the 1920s) buildings which would have been the first constructed in the development with the adjacent properties infilled with later houses as the subdivision matured and lots were developed. At least one example, 418 Glasgow Street, is of a much earlier period and represents an example of an original farmhouse or rural estate house which would have occupied the agricultural area prior to the development. The community is consistently residential and lacks the institutional buildings typically found in other communities in Kitchener during this period. This may be the result of the prevailing philosophy of its proposed development as a high-end development. It would be expected that its residents would be mobile and have their own vehicles that would convey them to work, institutional and recreational activities in other parts of the city and the surrounding region. In the early development, first horses and wagons, then cars were stowed at the ends of driveways in the back of the lots. This was the traditional location for domestic stables in housing developments that preceded Westmount. However, by the inception of the development in 1912, the increasing popularity of the automobile would have been the primary focus of transportation in this community. Despite the span of years between the housing types, the neighbourhood has the feel of a single community as a result of the consistent streetscapes that were laid out, together with the adjacent golf course, in the boom years at the beginning of the twentieth century. The Westmount East and West neighbourhood's heritage attributes are bound together with a street layout, mature plantings and setbacks that are common to both sides of the area but separated in time by the period of construction of the houses.

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

While the layout of this area remains virtually unchanged since its development, both in terms of its vegetation and street pattern, the distribution of its residences tells the tale of economic might in the 1920s and 30s, the depression, and the post WWII recovery in the design and dating of the houses constructed here. Contains original period residential architecture, landscape features and original mature urban forest and has direct associations with historically significant people.

CULTURAL VALUE

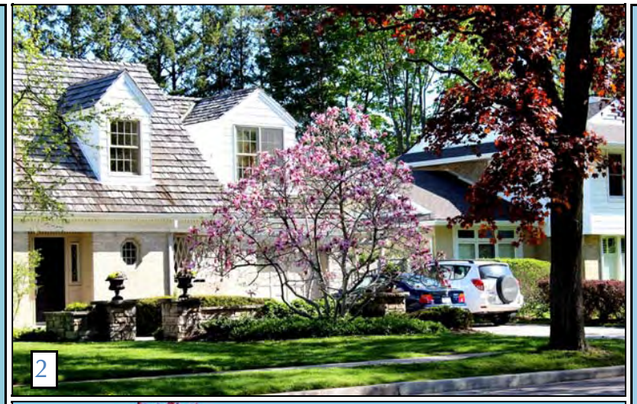
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The buildings and landscape reflect a key era in the development of Kitchener with many buildings associated with important city builders, business people and community leaders. There is a significant concentration of recognizable architectural styles by local and outside architects. The site is a late example of how the City Beautiful movement could be incorporated into residential areas while adjusting the layout of the community to accommodate the motor car.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP - SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE - IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [x] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [x] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

In tandem with Pandora, Onward and St Marys Neighbourhoods, Westmount helps to tell the story of Kitchener's third phase of residential growth during the teens, 20s and 30s of the 20th Century. The subdivision is illustrative of a wide range of housing styles found throughout the 20th Century. The attention to lawns and plantings, and the lack of substantial changes to buildings and their high state of preservation is indicative of a community cherished by its inhabitants.

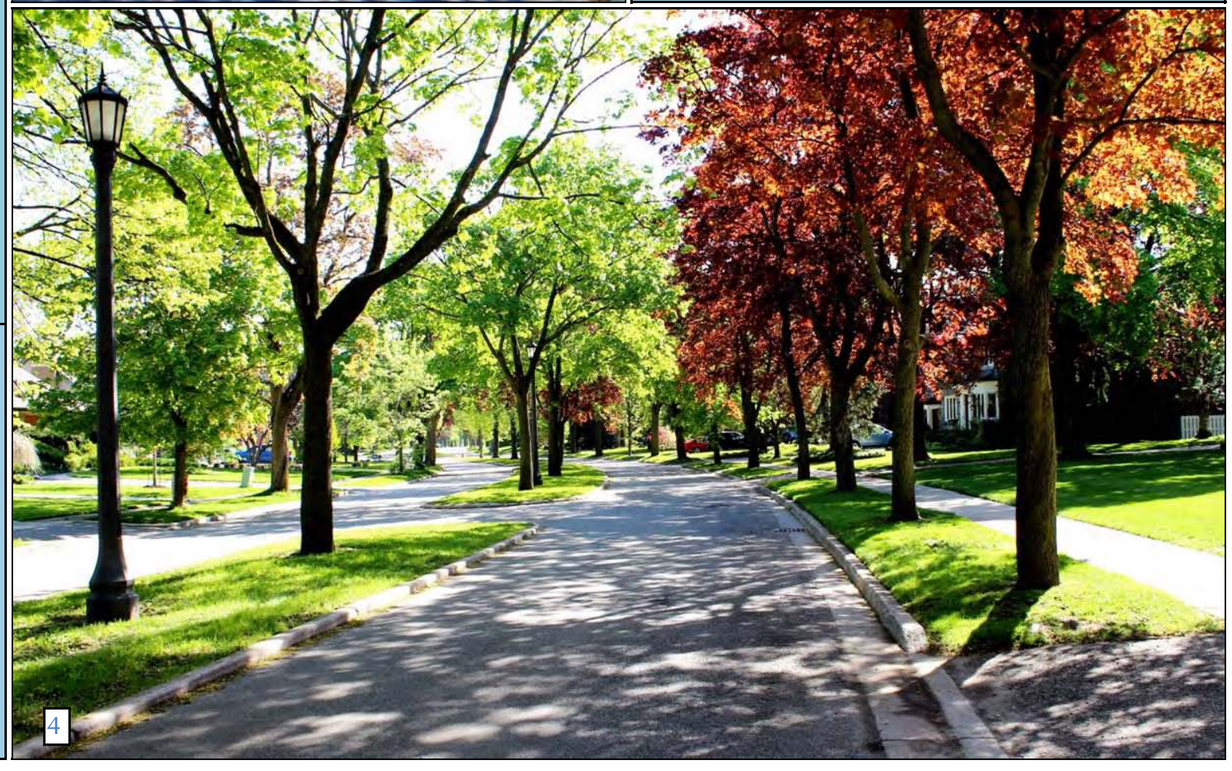


CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

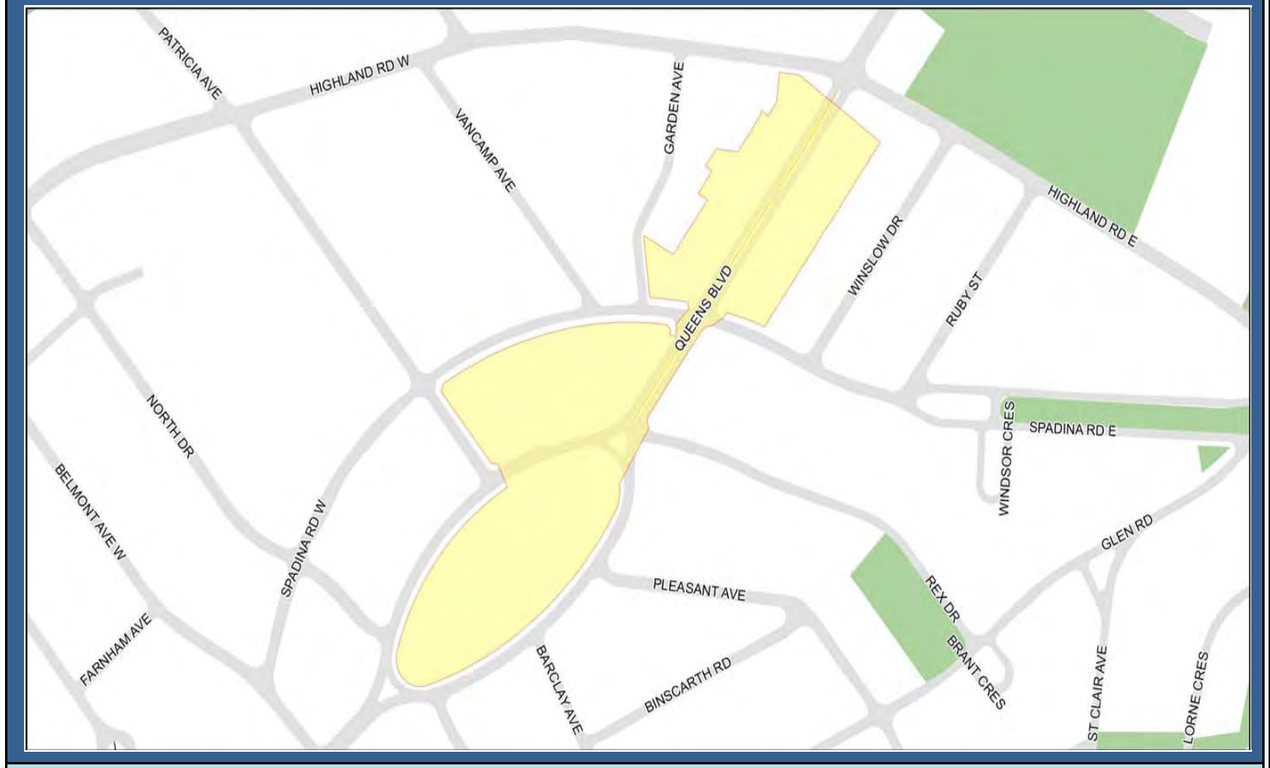
Features of this community include both the street pattern and the streets, plantings and fixtures which were completed during a depression era make-work project. The landscaped centre medians and lack of overhead services on Union Boulevard, Rusholme Road and Claremont Avenue. Many well maintained finely detailed residential designs from the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s including at least one home of a much earlier period incorporated into the street pattern; a long period of stylistic evolution; and the integration with the Westmount Golf Course.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Original street lighting in median.
2. Generous front yard in a more contemporary area.
3. Underground servicing allows for street trees to achieve natural mature form.
4. Panoramic view.



L-NBR-9 Queen's Boulevard



LOCATION:

Located in the core of the City and bound by Highland and Spadina Road.

HISTORIC THEMES:

Early/Significant Residential Neighbourhood

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Neighbourhood

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

DESCRIPTION:

Rapid population growth in the early part of the 20th Century created the need for ever more housing in Kitchener. Responses to this need included the infilling of previously vacant lots, the severance of large lots, and the planning and design of new residential subdivisions around the perimeter of the existing community. A number of these subdivisions utilized new planning principles to create a livable and elegant environment and thus attract buyers to their developments. Of these principles, the use of boulevards down the centre of the main access roads, as well as crescents and curved street patterns constituted a major departure from the rectilinear grid of streets found in earlier town and subdivision plans. Features, such as the gateways found at the entrance to the new Queen's Boulevard development, created a ceremonial access point to some developments. The development around Queen's Boulevard commenced with the extension of Queen Street South, which allowed it to tie into the existing street pattern in an orderly manner. The departure within the development consisted of streets that curved in a manner that allowed for pleasant vistas of the varied house designs. The boulevard down the centre of Queen's Boulevard created an elegant ceremonial street that was presumably intended to attract larger houses while smaller houses would be placed on the adjacent streets. In reality, this development did not attract the large and expensive houses that were created in other contemporary developments with the result that this community was built out with more modest dwellings. This may have been because of the perceived distance of the development from the downtown and from industrial sites. While some of the houses were constructed prior to the Depression, the majority of the development, particularly south of Queen's Boulevard, was filled in after World War II. Thus the neighbourhood, while defined by its street pattern, is populated with the wide variety of modest homes of various styles typical of the post-war period including Arts and Crafts, small Georgian houses and more modest bungalows dating to the early to mid 1950's. The major feature of the community was to be the large park centred on Queen's Boulevard. This park footprint was co-opted by the need for a new hospital, St. Mary's, which opened in 1924 with later major expansions c.1960 and the park ceased to be a recreational resource. With Victoria Park and Woodside Park nearby, and being illustrated as the view from the gateway of the development in an early promotional image, it was reasonable that most of the recreational activities of the community would be served by these other parks thus leaving the proposed crescent park in the development, something of an orphan, and a suitable place for an important and needed public use.

KEY MAP

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

While many of the houses in this community are of later vintage than the original plan, the area is an example of the rapid growth and speculation in real estate ventures stimulated by the rapidly growing population based in Kitchener during the early 20th Century.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

As with several other contemporary subdivisions, and possibly due to the competition among developers to attract buyers to attractive subdivisions, this area utilized some of the theories of the City Beautiful Movement and so was developed with curved streets and a significant crescent (now occupied by St. Marys Hospital in 1924).

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

This subdivision is an exemplar of both a sound middle class community and of the halt in development caused by the Depression. As a result, many of the buildings here were constructed in the boom years after WWII.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

The character defining features of this community include its street pattern; its wide variety of modest homes of various styles typical of the post-war period including Arts and Crafts, small Georgian houses and more modest bungalows dating to the early to mid 1950s; and the large open space centred on Queens Boulevard which is now fully occupied by St. Marys Hospital.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. View towards St. Mary's Hospital.
2. Representative architectural style.
3. Typical elevation with front porch.
4. View towards downtown.
5. Streetscape cross-section.
6. Period lighting in central boulevard.

L-NBR-10 Cedar Hill Neighbourhood

LOCATION:

Located in the City's core south and west of the downtown bound by Benton Street, Iron Horse Trail, Charles Street East and Stirling Avenue South.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	5
Listed Properties:	8

HISTORIC THEMES:

Early/Significant Residential Neighbourhood

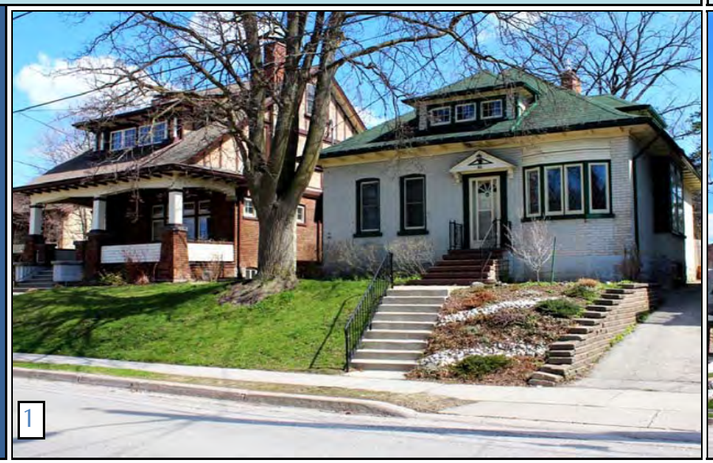
LANDSCAPE TYPE: Neighbourhood

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

Cedar Hill is located to the south of the original town core and formed a part of the original survey. As a height of land, it would have been a desirable location for better quality homes as they would enjoy the breezes and diminished numbers of insects during the summer months. Located here are a wide variety of some of the earlier homes in Kitchener including Italianate, Georgian cottages, and Queen Anne style with the earliest homes set very close to the street line in the manner of the late 1850's. However, the larger lots associated with the larger homes would become candidates for severance with the result that the properties gradually filled in with later housing types, typically associated with the population growth of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The neighbourhood is also one that includes a number of institutional uses such as churches and schools in a manner which is not done in residential areas laid out after the 1920's. The net impact of this is a wide visual variety in the setting, which in itself, creates the character of the community. Indeed, this visual variety is strong enough to permit the presence of massive mid-twentieth century apartment blocks without undue visual deterioration. The topography of the area, particularly the steep east and south sides, adds to the interest of this neighbourhood. Buildings were terraced into the steep slopes in order to create buildable lots. This in turn required significant retaining walls, stairs to front entrances and very steep driveways. Lawns and gardens are located on slopes as steep as 1:1 making maintenance a real challenge. These landscape features are relatively unique in downtown neighbourhoods where most of the landform is flat to gently rolling. Also unique to this neighbourhood are very narrow streets. Cedar Street, for example, has a 24 m (80 ft) right-of-way (ROW) from building face to building face. There are some streets with even smaller right-of-ways. Typical streets in the downtown area range between 30-33m (100 to 110 feet) in width. Cedar Hill streets have very small boulevards or no boulevard at all. This means that all major trees are located in front, rear and side yards and that the front facade of each house plays a more dominate role in the appearance and character of the neighbourhood. There are some dramatic long views along streets particularly to the west where viewing distances are in excess of 3 or 4 kilometres. Because of the visual variety, it can be seen that many of the earlier buildings have been renovated or modified in a manner which is not the same as the more visually cohesive subdivisions laid out in the early part of the twentieth century. The overall result is a unique part of Kitchener with deep historical roots and a continuum of buildings and streetscapes dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the present.

KEY MAP



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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [x] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The area is one of continual change since the earliest period of Kitchener's development and contains a continuum of buildings of various sizes and use from residential to institutional constructed from the 1850s to the late 20th Century.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Constructed on the original grid plan of the town survey, this area of Kitchener is prominent not only for its atypical height over the surrounding City but for the range of structures constructed here which co-exist with reasonable compatibility. As such, it is both an excellent location to study the evolution of community and, because of its extensive historical background, a means to establish an understanding of the evolution of Kitchener.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [x] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The area has community value not just because of its historical connections but by the presence of institutional structures, notably churches, which have formed an integral part of the social growth of the City since its founding.

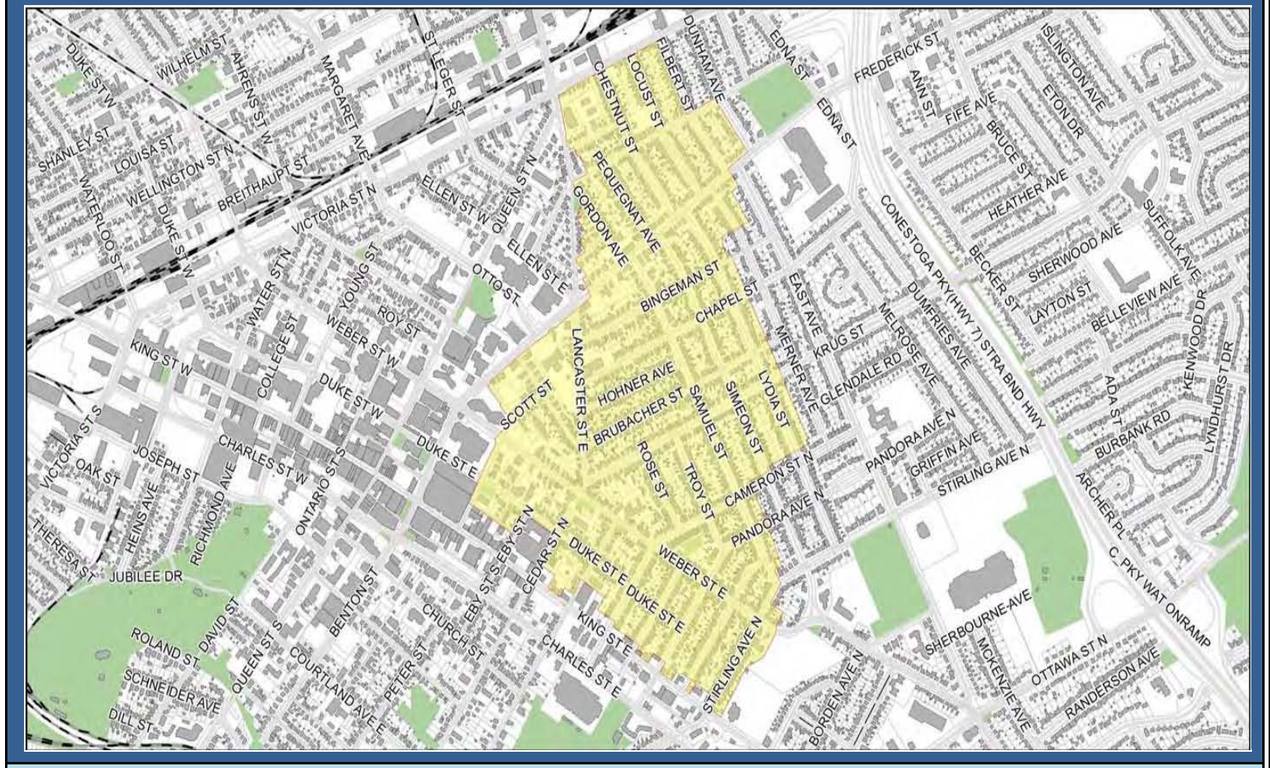
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features of this part of Kitchener include the elevation of the land; the variety of street widths and housing types; the range of dates of construction of buildings; the mingling of early and late housing, high-rise structures, and institutional buildings which creates a varied and yet integrated community unique to the City.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Stairs and walls to accommodate varying topography.
2. Typical streetscape.
3. Typical streetscape.
4. Neighbourhood church.
5. Narrow street cross-section without street trees.
6. Steep landform requires stairs and retaining walls.

L-NBR-11 Central Frederick Neighbourhood



LOCATION:

Located east of the downtown core bound by Frederick Street, Lancaster Street East, Stirling Avenue North and East Avenue.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	5
Listed Properties:	5

HISTORIC THEMES:

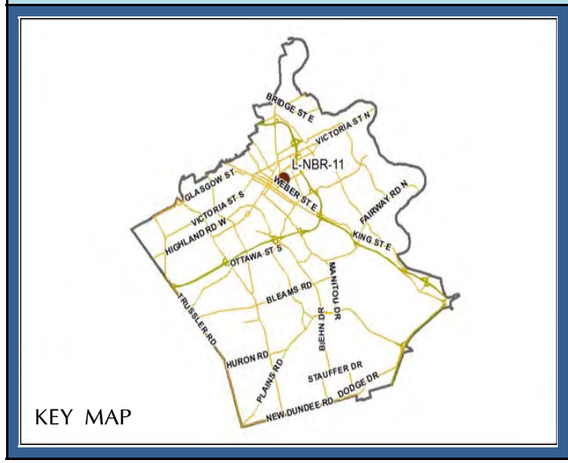
Early/Significant Residential Neighbourhood

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Neighbourhood

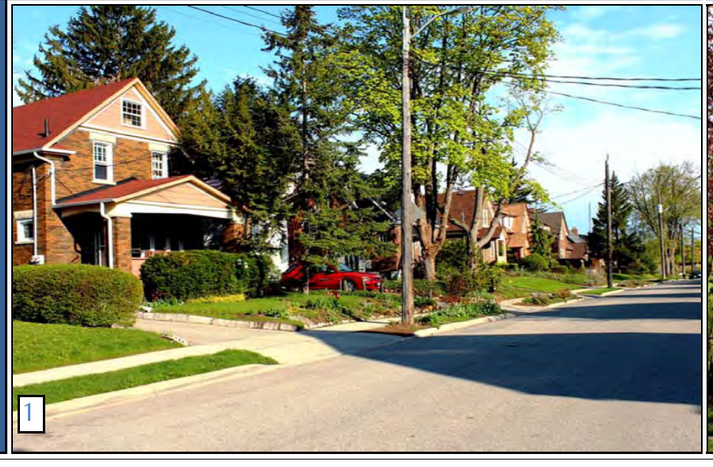
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

Adjacent to the Civic Centre Neighbourhood, the Central Frederick Neighbourhood's heritage attributes are of a similar period. Features found within its residential architecture, its streetscapes, and historical associations correspond to the development of Kitchener during the explosive growth of industry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Unlike Queen Street to the north, the area along Frederick Street near the core is of a somewhat later date and includes only a few buildings of an earlier period. Although Frederick Street was the artery which connected east bound travelers to the bridge in Breslau, which would suggest that there should be a preponderance of earlier buildings along that street, there is a remarkably consistent time period for the development of most of this area including a wealth of well maintained, finely detailed homes from the second and third decade of the 20th Century. There is a limited range of architectural styles but features include attic gabled roofs, decorative trim, brick construction, porches and other details, associated with the era in which they were developed. There are remarkably few houses that have been replaced with more modern examples which speaks to the quality of the construction of these dwellings and to the quality of the environment which they create by their scale, materials, features, massing and surrounding landscapes. The houses are generally closely spaced and, on any given street, massed in a manner that creates both a uniform and domestic environment yet, because of the features unique to each dwelling, allows for an orderly sense of individuality. The presence of an attractive and consistent streetscape linked by mature trees and grassed boulevards contributes significantly to the overall character. The Edwardian period, during which these houses were constructed, was one in which the Arts and Crafts movement had a strong influence. The movement carefully considered the most appropriate features of quiet domesticity for the middle class which arose as a result of the Industrial Revolution and this flavour permeates the dwellings in this community in a manner that has appealed to a succession of generations who have lived here. Many communities in North America are altering their planning requirements to encourage more communities similar to the Central Frederick Neighbourhood. What is different here is that this community is genuine, not a copy, and an exemplar on how to live in an urban and urbane environment.



KEY MAP



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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The majority of early houses, dating to first decades of the 20th century, remain in place in this neighbourhood as do the street patterns.

CULTURAL VALUE

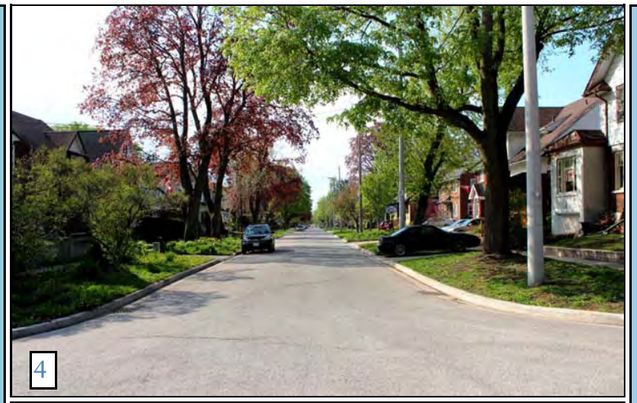
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

This community represents one of the last areas to be infilled and completed according to an early street pattern prior to the layout and design of new subdivisions in the 1920s but this area already incorporated grassed boulevards which contribute to the overall character of the community.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Remarkably few of the houses in this area have been replaced or significantly altered which suggest that a high value is placed by the community on the quality of the original concept and housing designs.

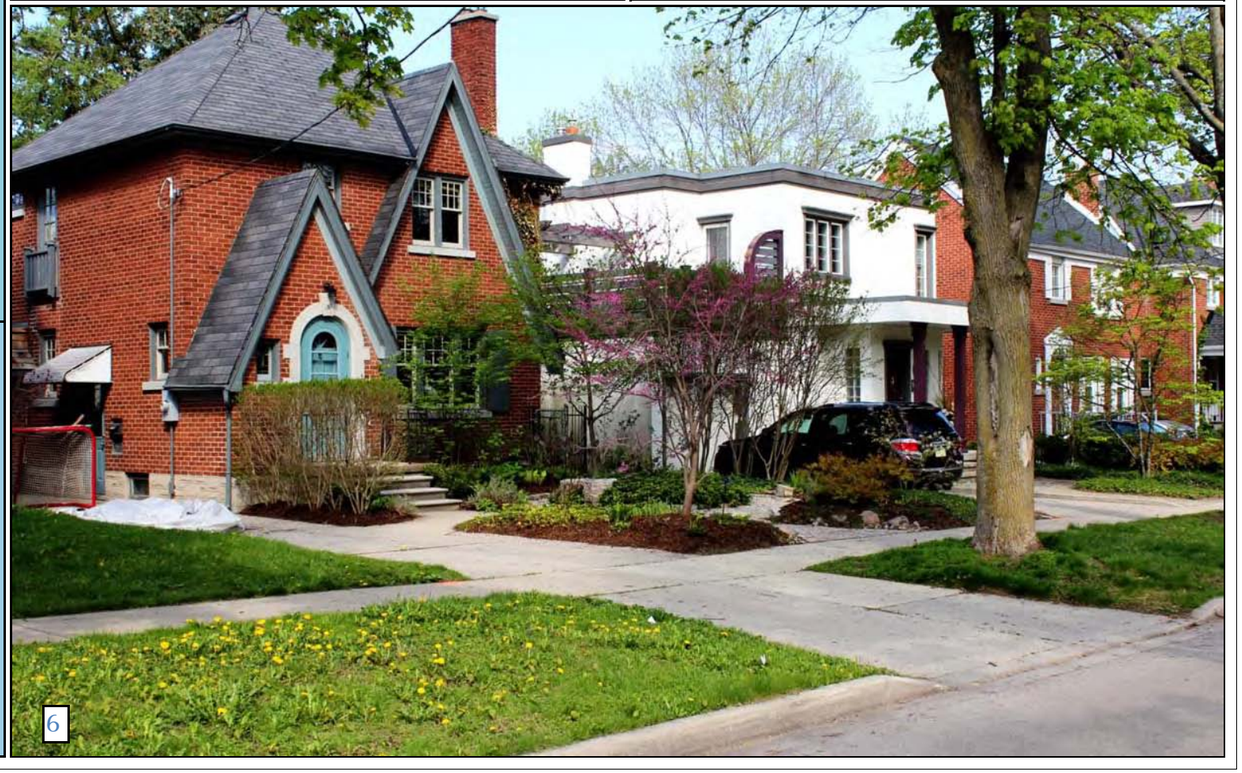


CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

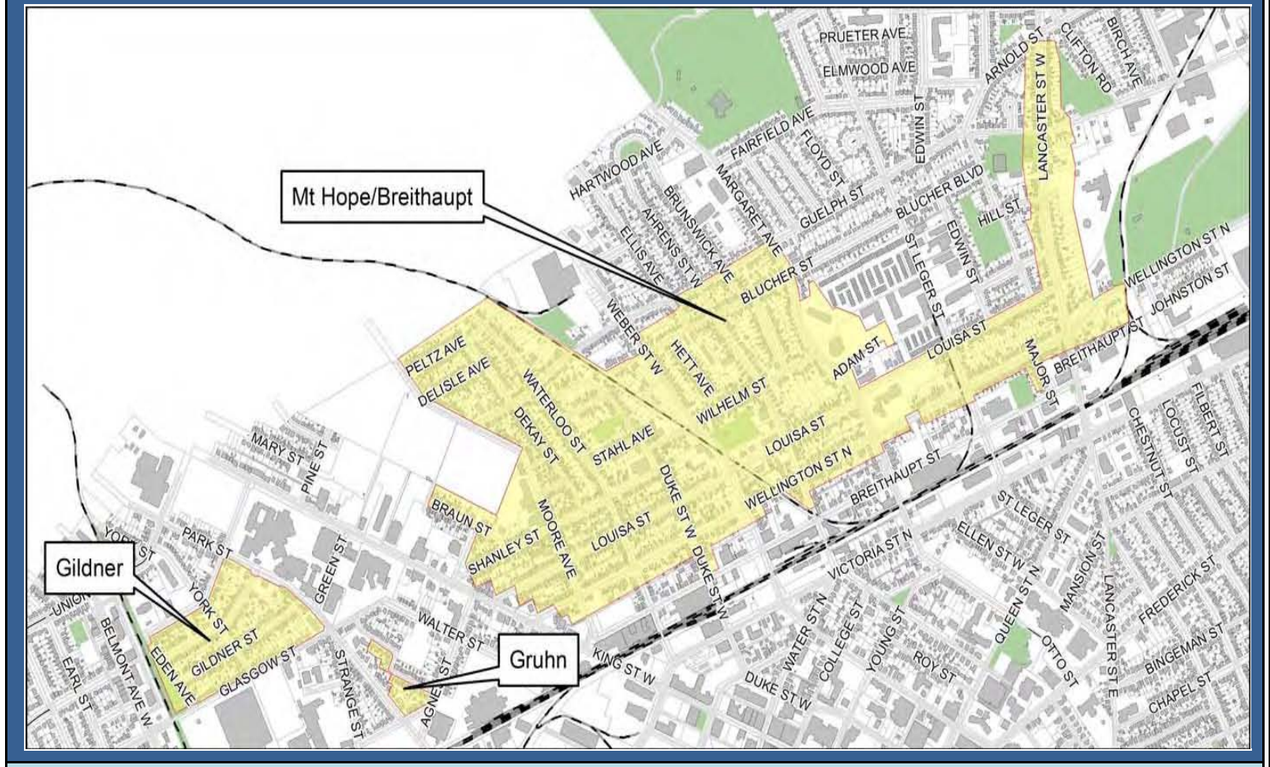
Character defining features of this community include the houses which are notable for the consistency of their scale, materials, features, massing and surrounding landscapes; an orderly sense of individuality of the houses; and the presence of an attractive and consistent streetscape linked by mature trees and grassed boulevards.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Representative streetscape elevation.
2. Representative architectural style with front porches.
3. Street trees in boulevard frame view towards house.
4. Boulevard street trees.
5. Typical street cross-section.
6. Unique juxtaposition of architectural styles.



L-NBR-12 Mt Hope/Breithaupt Gildner & Gruhn Neighbourhood



LOCATION:

Located in the north-central part of the City against the municipal boundary. Bound by Wellington Street (mid block), Strange Street, Guelph Street, Louisa Street, and Lancaster Street.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	2
Listed Properties:	5

HISTORIC THEMES:

Early/Significant Residential Neighbourhood, Industry and Commerce

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Neighbourhood

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

One of the things which can make a neighbourhood unique is its consistency and retention of its original patterns. The street pattern found in the Mount Hope Breithaupt Gildner and Gruhn neighbourhood is a simple grid probably surveyed at right angles to the Grand Trunk Rail Line. The streets glide up and down with the gently rolling topography of the area. The lack of steep grades meant that houses were not terraced into the grade leaving front and rear yards relatively flat. While street patterns are usually fixed, the quality of a residential neighbourhood can be determined by its long-term stability. In many neighbourhoods in Kitchener, development progressed very rapidly over a relatively short period of about 20 to 30 years from the 1890's to 1920. Houses constructed in that time in Kitchener were so remarkably suitable as residences that, over time, only limited changes have been made or were necessary. The quality of the residences in this area resides in their construction, of brick with wood trim; of their design, which lent themselves to small and medium sized families without substantial change and which, although variable within a range of styles, created a comfortable and pleasant environment for families working in nearby factories. This neighbourhood, like several in Kitchener, was built for families working in nearby factories built at virtually the same time and so the homes were within an easy walk of the workplace. Public buildings, in the form of a school, constructed in 1912, a firehall, built in 1913, and churches are all contemporary with the factories and houses. The result is a fully integrated community for all but commercial and recreational purposes. With the quality of good paying jobs, which is evident in the quality of construction of the houses, residents could go out of their neighborhood to shop (save for corner stores which still exist) and for recreation. Houses in this area are of a limited range of design typical of the period, with minor variations in the form of porches, window placement, and roof design. The scale and spacing of the houses is very consistent, thus yielding an overall visually satisfying composition with a variety in the details - an approach that has become increasingly common in planning requirements in the past few decades. The typical two, to two and a half, storey design is more energy and land-efficient than more recent bungalows or buildings of modernist design. The suitability of the housing stock for residential use is evident in the lack of change that most have undergone over the years. As well, with limited pressure for larger houses, very few of the original buildings have been removed or replaced thus yielding a community very much of its own time and place. While the factories have mostly closed, over the years the introduction of the automobile has allowed local residents to travel further to their workplace. In addition to a wonderful housing portfolio, the neighbourhood has an inventory of great trees some in access of 100 years old. Isolated groupings of sugar maples, some between 21m (70ft) to 25m (80 feet) tall, are scattered throughout the area. Rear yards are defined with specimen Norway Spruce and other trees that enhance the green character of the neighbourhood year round. Although the tree canopy is not complete, the mature trees add greatly to the environmental quality of the area by reducing summer heat levels, retaining soil moisture and providing habitat for urban bird populations. Ironically, the original concept of this community, where people could walk to work, is now the cutting edge of planning theory thus revealing one of the most important aspects of this place, as a model for the future design of cities and communities within those cities.

KEY MAP

1

2

3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Continuous residential use since the late 1800s; original period architecture and landscape features; and mature urban forest. Has direct associations with historically significant people.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

There is a significant concentration of recognizable architectural styles and features that are consistent with the styles and methods of construction associated with the era in which they were developed. Many buildings contain specific features that lend a strong sense of visual coherence to the area. The neighbourhood has a distinct character as a result of its architecture, streetscape and historical context that contributes to the immediate area as well as to the community as a whole.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
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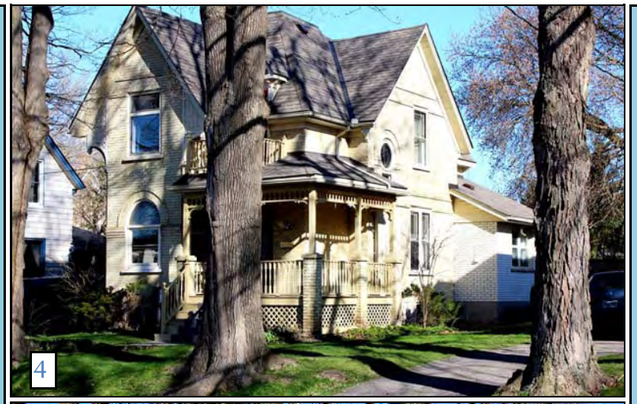
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

A strong cohesive neighbourhood that has provided places to live for middle and working class families for over 120 years.



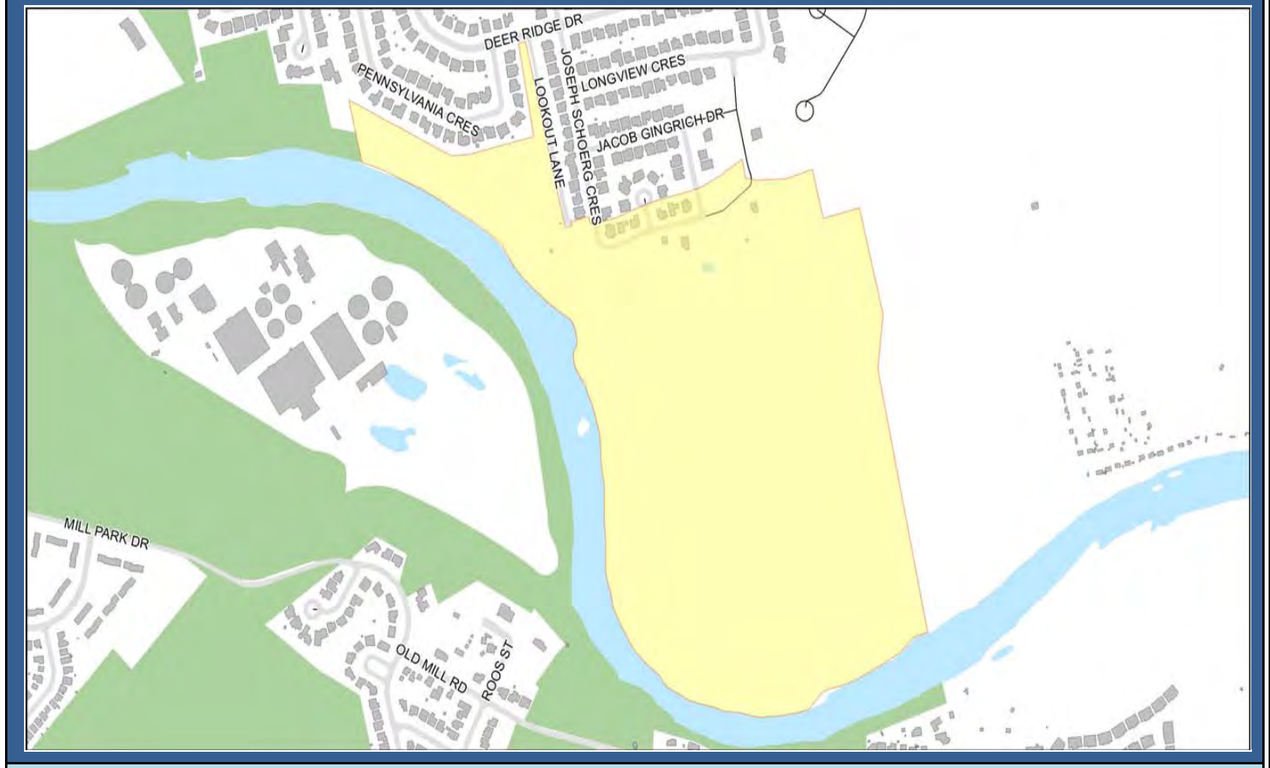
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Contains the majority of the original buildings to the area. Many well maintained finely detailed buildings from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. There are a number of unique landmark buildings in this area, including churches and industrial buildings. There are a significant range of architectural styles and features throughout this community. There is an attractive and consistent public realm linked by streetscape, mature trees, and grass boulevards.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Panoramic view.
2. Neighbourhood church.
3. Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church.
4. Great example of Berlin Vernacular house framed by mature Sugar Maples.
5. Neighbourhood high school.
6. Adaptively reused Fire Hall.

L-OPS-1 Pioneer Tower West



LOCATION:

Located at top of bank on the east of the Grand River south of Pioneer Tower Road.

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Agriculture, Grand River, Mennonite Community

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Open Space

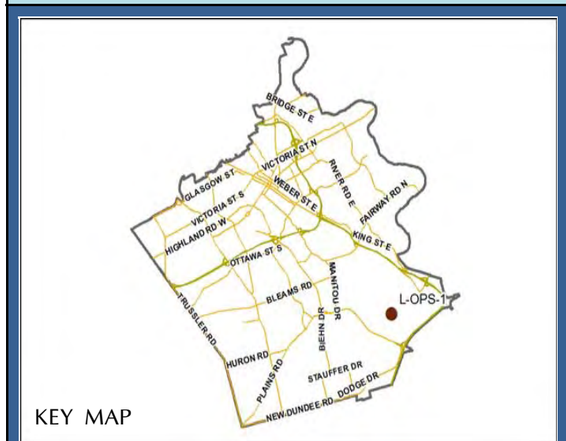
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	3
Listed Properties:	0

DESCRIPTION:

Built in 1926, Waterloo Pioneer Memorial Tower commemorates the arrival of the Pennsylvania-German pioneers to the Waterloo region between 1800 and 1803. The 18.9 metre high tower is located along the east bank of the Grand River within the City of Kitchener's boundary. It is accessed from Lookout Lane which originated at the Huron Road but which is now partially blocked although continuous in the alignment as a public walk. The tower's random-coursed fieldstone, tapered "Swiss" copper roof, and the Conestoga wagon weather vane reflect the German speaking European origin and farming lifestyle of these early settlers. It has a simple well-proportioned profile, a tapered cylindrical shaft of random coursed fieldstone supporting a molded concrete cornice under a hexagonal gallery platform. Today, the Tower has much the same view to the south as it had when it was constructed and what could be seen from the early pioneer farmhouses to the east. The view includes the Grand River flood plain in the foreground, the river in the middle ground and Pinnacle Hill in the background. Protection of this view is critical to the purpose of the Tower and the heritage value of the area. Included as part of this cultural heritage landscape are the houses of the first settlers to the area. The Betzner and Schoerg farmhouses are located at the top of the same ridge line as the Pioneer Tower and feature largely unobstructed views to the Grand River Valley. The location continues to feature characteristics which originally influenced its settlement by Mennonite pioneers. These features include rich fertile soils, a mixture of dense forest, open meadows and proximity to water. In 1800, 66 hectares on the East bank of the Grand River within Block 2 of the former Six Nations Reserve were purchased by Samuel Betzner Sr. The Betzner Farmstead lands were adjacent to 105 hectares purchased by Joseph Schoerg, Samuel Betzner's son-in-law. Samuel Betzner Jr. would purchase 160 hectares on the west side of the Grand River in the same year. Together the Betzner and Schoerg families are believed to have established the first permanent settlements in inland Upper Canada, and are considered to be founding families of Waterloo County. Their contribution to the region is commemorated with the memorial tower. The Betzner Farmstead is an early example of the Mennonite Georgian style. Built circa 1830 by John Betzner, Samuel Betzner's son, the symmetrical proportions and basic architectural features in the home are clear examples of the Mennonite Georgian style. The drive shed, also built circa 1830, is an early example of utilitarian construction on a pioneer farmstead. The City has invested considerable resources in the interpretive programme of the area with the retention of the pioneer barn footprints and creating appropriate settings for the Betzner and Schoerg family homesteads. The Waterloo Pioneer Memorial Tower is a Classified Federal Heritage Building. The designation is confined to the footprint of the structure. The tower represents the theme of the commemoration of ethnic German pioneer settlers in Ontario and is also a very good early example of a regional commemorative structure. This structure is a visible symbol of the rise of German-Canadian nationalism during the 1920s, which resulted from anti-German sentiment, and cultural sanctions imposed on the community during the First World War. The Pioneer Memorial Tower site also features a small cemetery where several founding Mennonite pioneer family members are buried. The Waterloo Pioneer Memorial Tower is a very good example of a well-scaled design of simply detailed construction with a picturesque aesthetic. The tower shows excellent quality of craftsmanship and materials as evidenced by the cut fieldstone, and by the work on the tower's entrance and observation deck. The tower is a landmark to both residents and tourists by virtue of its prominent site in the Grand River Valley and its visibility from several viewing points on both sides of the river.



KEY MAP

1

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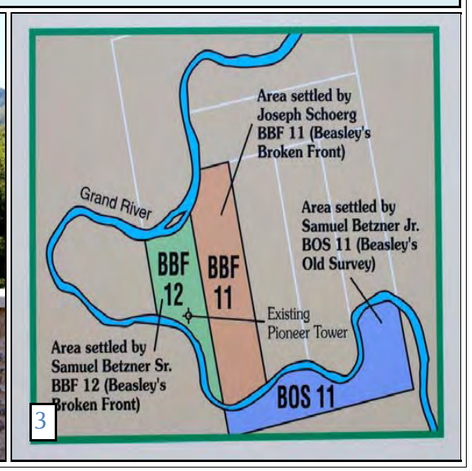


3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [x] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [x] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Constructed in the then popular Arts and Crafts style (reflecting a German/Swiss aesthetic) in 1926 to commemorate the arrival of the Pennsylvania-German pioneers, this site is a federally Classified (the highest level) historic building and represents the rise of German-Canadian nationalism in the 1920s.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The site has significant cultural value in the theme of the commemoration of ethnic German pioneer settlers in Ontario and is also a very good early example of a regional commemorative structure. The two farmsteads were constructed by the first permanent settlers to the area and represent very good examples of pre-Confederation rural architecture in the Mennonite Georgian style.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [x] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [x] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [x] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [x] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [x] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [x] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The tower was an opportunity for German-Canadians to express their historical contribution and loyalty to Canada in the form of German-Canadian nationalism as well as a method for the community to re-establish its self worth and is also associated with W.H. Breithaupt, a prominent engineering consultant in Kitchener, who has been recognized as the initiator of the scheme.

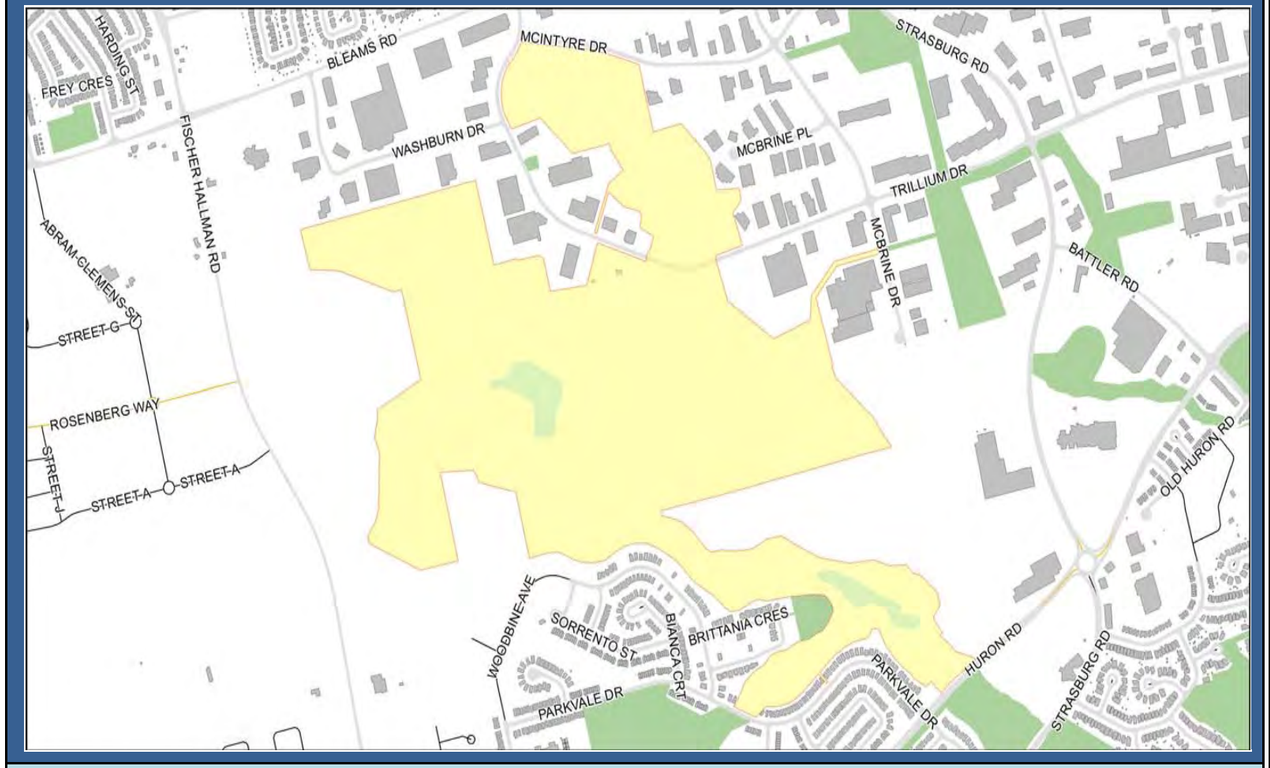
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Features of the site include: the Tower and the two farmsteads; the location on the east bank of the Grand River; its access via Lookout Lane which is associated with the original Huron Road; random-coursed fieldstone; tapered "Swiss" copper roof the Conestoga wagon weather vane; the Tower's simple well-proportioned profile consisting of a tapered cylindrical shaft supporting a molded concrete cornice under a hexagonal gallery platform; views to the south from the tower including the Grand River flood plain, the river corridor and Pinnacle Hill in the background.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. View of tower from parking lot.
2. Spectacular view across Grand River valley with Pinnacle Hill in background.
3. Interpretive signage.
4. Original barn and farmstead.
5. Remnant barn and interpretive site.
6. Restored Betzner farmhouse.

L-OPS-2 Huron Natural Area



LOCATION:

Located south of Bleams Road and north of Huron Road.

HISTORIC THEMES:

Prehistoric Habitation, Governance and Education, First Exploration

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Open Space

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

Within the Described boundary, there are:

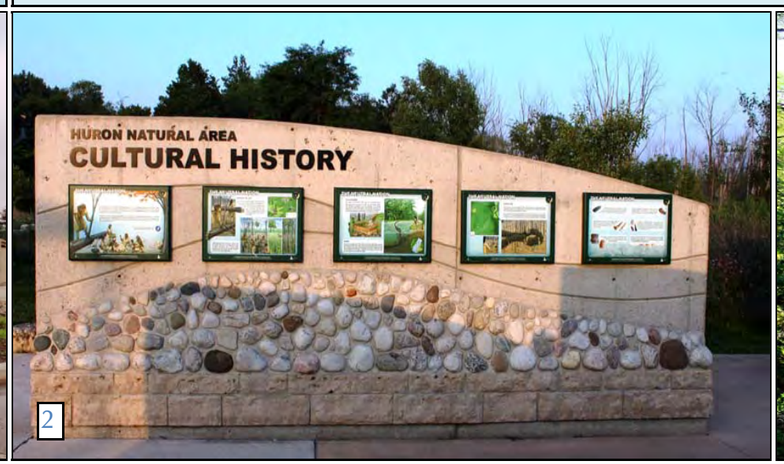
Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

DESCRIPTION:

The Huron Natural Area is a wonderful 107 ha site set aside within the Huron Industrial Park. The site is surrounded by residential and mixed use industrial areas. The site contains a variety of natural features including: Strasburg Creek, one of the City's only coldwater streams; provincially significant wetlands; forest, plantations, meadows and significant plant species; kame landform; and, open old field areas. A large pond was created in the 1960s and it has naturalized into a very interesting wetland habitat. Archaeological investigation has confirmed the site of a pre-contact Late Woodlands, First Nations, agricultural village consisting of ten longhouses. Extensive interpretative signage at the entrance to the park, focuses on the significance of the First Nations' Neutral Tribe that inhabited the Kitchener area before European settlement. In addition, the City has developed an entrance building that serves as a trail head and washroom facility and incorporates sustainable building techniques to reduce the impact and environmental footprint of this structure. Recent improvements have included vehicular entrance, parking, trails, boardwalks, rest areas, lookouts, and an informative interpretive signage programme.

KEY MAP

1



2

3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [ ] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [x] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [x] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

This site includes pre-contact native artifacts and retains within its 107 acres a variety of untouched natural features.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Set aside with the development of the Huron Industrial Park, this site preserves a substantial portion of the natural environment within the City.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [x] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [x] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
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- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The site is of high value to the City in permitting access by the community to a varied and unique set of natural features and its inherent First Nations story.

4

5

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

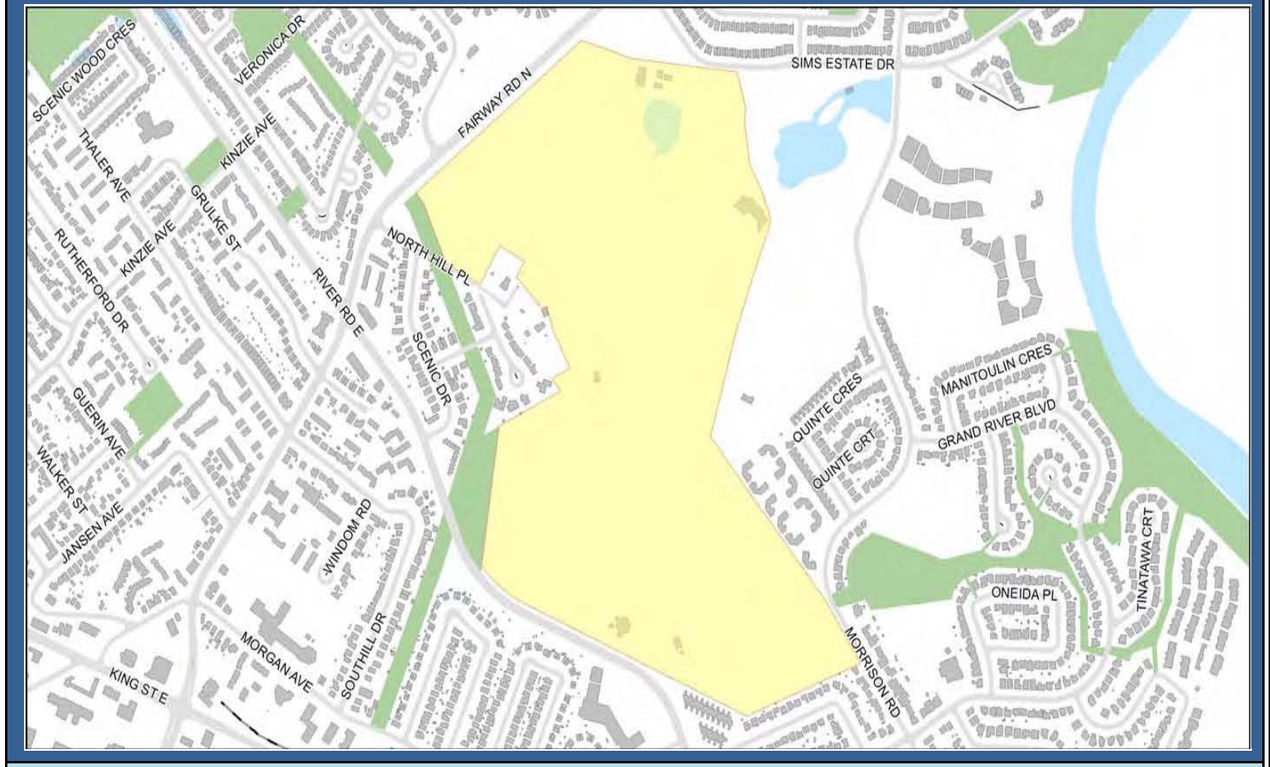
Character defining features of this area include: its natural features such as Strasburg Creek (a cold water stream); provincially significant wetlands; forest; plantations; significant plant species; kame landform; open field areas; a pond created in the 1960s; archaeological sites focusing on the First Nations Neutral Tribe; and more recent improvements including trail head building, trails, boardwalks, rest areas, lookouts and interpretive signage.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Entrance building and washroom.
2. Park interpretive signage.
3. Trail through plantation woodlot.
4. Trail seating area.
5. Trial alignment through rolling landscape of park.
6. Pond and wetland edge.

6

L-OPS-3 Chicopee



LOCATION:

Located midway along the eastern city limit. It is bound, in part by River Road E, Fairway Road N, Sims Estate Drive and Morrison Road.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

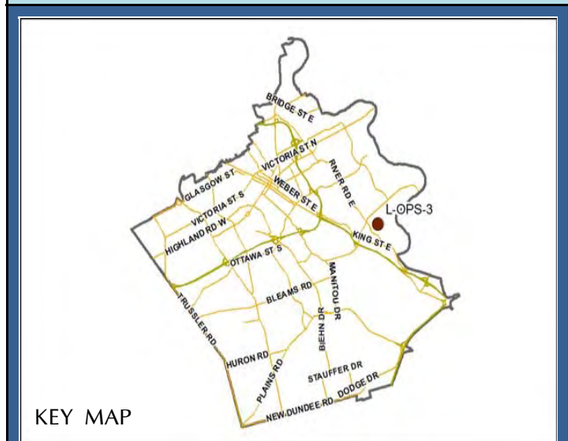
Urban Development

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Open Space

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL:

DESCRIPTION:

The Chicopee Ski & Summer Resort is located on the west side of Kitchener, about midway between Hwy's 401 & 7. It is bound in part by River Road East, Fairway Road North, Sims Estate Drive, Morrison Road and Underhill Crescent. The ski hill is the dominant landform in the east side of the city. Its landform is part of the post glacial landscape of southern Ontario known as ground moraine and its viewshed extends over 3 kilometres to the east and is a significant landmark both inside and outside the city. The Chicopee Club was built upon the community values of leadership, volunteerism, inclusiveness and the enjoyment of a healthy outdoor lifestyle. These values were present at the beginning of the club founded in 1934. It began as a shared vision of five local businessmen known as the 'Dutch Companee'. This social club included, Jake Baetz, Dr. H.M. Lackner, J.A. Martin, Albert Butler, brothers Fred and Norman Schneider, Jack Halliwell and Clare Duffus. The vision of these men was achieved with the support of the 'Dutch Companee' and the several dozen enthusiastic skiers who turned out for a planning meeting at the Kitchener YMCA in November 1934. By the end of December 1934, Chicopee was officially on its way with the establishment of a constitution and a Board of Directors. The location chosen for the Club was the only viable ski terrain in the area, namely the Lewis and Janowski properties on what is now King Street East near Morrison Road. These lands included parts of the Chicopee Hill and were in use as operational farms during the spring and summer months. Each ski season, thereafter, the Club rented the site which consisted of both downhill slopes and bush trails and eventually evolved into the all-season facility it is today. It continues to bring the original core values together in its 2009/10 Vision Statement, which is, "Chicopee will be a leader in Southern Ontario by providing a quality, year round recreational experience and facility supported by sound partnerships within the local community and beyond".



KEY MAP

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [x] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [x] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [x] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Since its inception in 1934, the Chicopee club has been built on community values of leadership, volunteerism, inclusiveness and enjoyment of an outdoor lifestyle all of which were philosophical themes popularized in the 1930s.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

This social club included prominent citizens of the City and continues the social values of its original organization.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [x] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [x] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The site is important for winter and summer sports in the Kitchener region and is visited by skiers from a wide radius of adjacent communities.

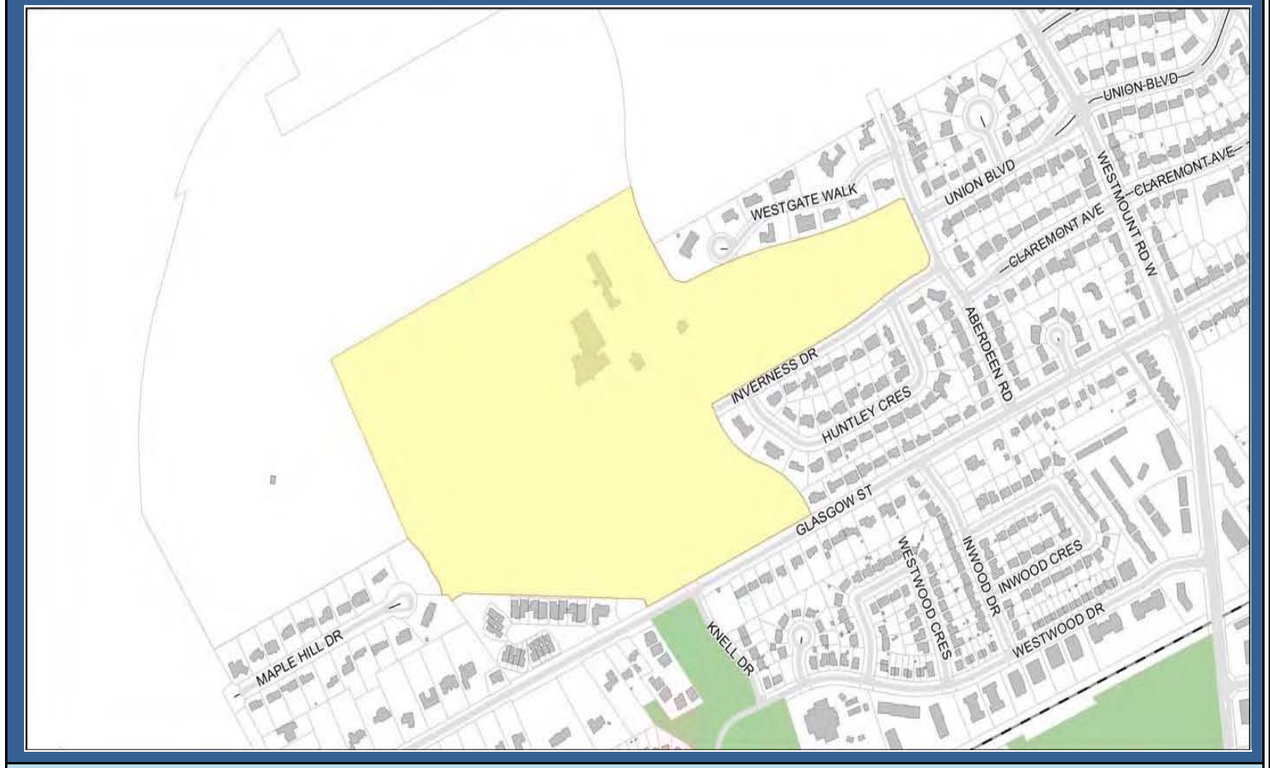
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features of the site include its landform, part of the post-glacial landscape, which is a significant landmark both inside and outside of the City; and its landscaped ski hills visible from some distance to the east and south.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Lifts and runs.
2. Contemporary jumps and other ski facilities.
3. Contemporary lift.
4. Contemporary lift.
5. Lodge.
6. Base facilities.

L-OPS-4 Westmount Golf Course



LOCATION:

Located along the boundary between Kitchener and Waterloo and mostly triangular in shape, it is bound in part by University Avenue W, Glasgow Street and various residential lots in the Westmount Neighbourhood.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

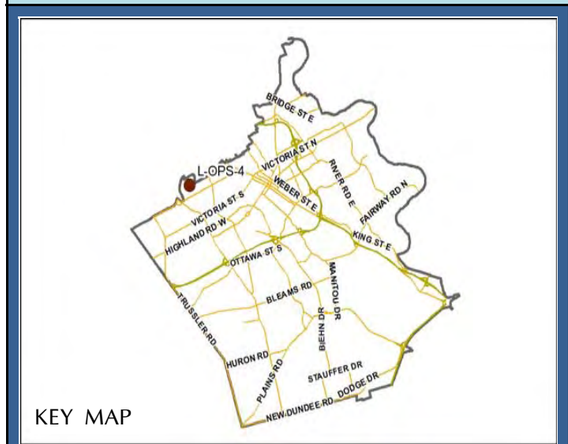
Urban Development

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Open Space

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL:

DESCRIPTION:

Westmount Golf and Country Club is a private golf course integrated with the Westmount neighbourhood along its eastern edge and borders several other residential neighbourhoods on its south, west and northern boundaries. The Westmount residential area encloses a chipping and putting complex and practice area paralleling Westgate Walk and Inverness Drive. The 64 ha (160 acre) Westmount Golf and Country Club was established on June 17, 1929 when twenty members of the Grand River Golf Club met to consider acquiring land for a new 18-hole golf course. Herbert M. Snyder chaired the meeting. Robert M. MacFarlane made a survey of recently acquired land, and the adjoining properties of E. O. Weber and Howard Snider were acquired and surveyed for the new course. The course architect was Stanley Thompson (1893-1953). Thompson was a renowned and prolific Canadian golf course architect. He designed 121 courses in 9 provinces across Canada and others in the United States, Central America and the Caribbean. He was noted for his sensitivity in interpreting the natural characteristics of the landscape. Thompson designed Fairmont Jasper in 1925, St. Georges (Etobicoke) in 1928, Fairmont Banff Springs in 1928 and Westmount in 1929/30. He is also credited with the design of Kitchener's Rockway Golf Course in 1934/35. In 2006, the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada named Thompson a Person of National Significance. Much of the Westmount course was cut from bush and swamp. Westmount officially opened in 1931. A number of major golf tournaments have been held at the Club including the Canadian Open Golf Championship in 1957, the Canadian Ladies Open and Closed Championship in 1965, Canadian Amateur Golf Championship in 1969, Labatt's International Golf Classic for the C.P.G.A. in 1981, the L.P.G.A. du Maurier Classic in 1990, and the Canadian Boys Junior Championship in 2007. Westmount has produced golf champions at the provincial, national and international level, including Gary Cowan, Mary Gay, Dan Maue, Colin Moskal, and Judy Ellis. In 1963 a curling facility was added and the club began to operate year-round. Tennis was added in 1977. The course has been ranked in the top 15 courses in Canada for many years and is currently ranked 12th. The course is located on gently rolling topography and has a spectacular collection of native and non-native trees dating to its early construction in 1929/30. Some of the new trees planted at the course in 1929/30 came from Connon's Nursery, in what is now Flamborough, and which still exists today. Parts of fairways have been sculpted into wonderfully complex landforms. The compositions of landforms deciduous trees and coniferous trees demonstrate a high level of design quality that is characteristic of Thompson courses and the creativeness of the grounds crews over its 84 year history. Although the course is private, views from surrounding roads and residential areas, integrate the course with its urban context. The overall visibility and strategic views contribute significantly to the quality of adjacent residential neighbourhoods and streetscapes. Apart from its historical value, it is an important open space in the context of its urban surroundings.



KEY MAP

1

2

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [x] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [x] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [x] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The course is intact and a testament to design quality characteristic of a Thompson-designed course.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The site is associated with several prominent citizens of the early 20th century and was designed by a prominent landscape architect (Stanley Thompson) of the period. A number of major golf tournaments were played at this course since its opening. The course has produced several golf champions at the provincial, national and international level.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [x] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

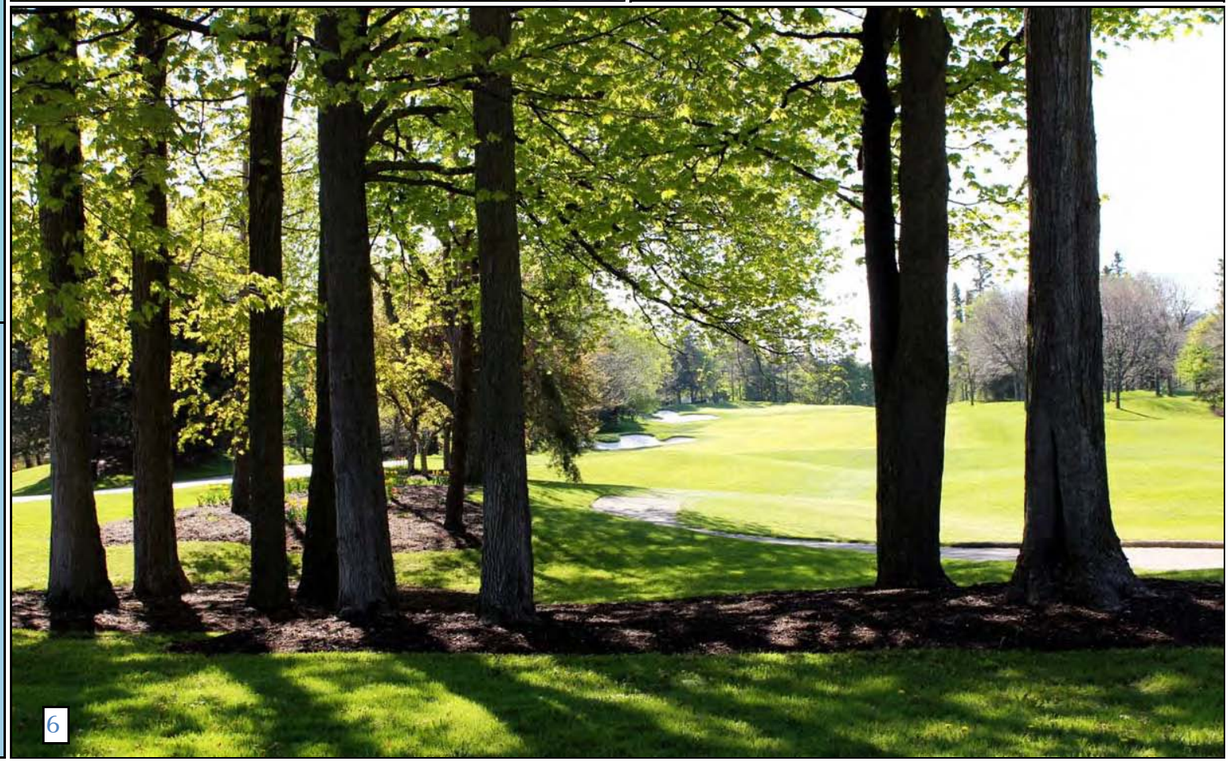
This golf course is valued by its members, provides important open space and views from its surrounding neighbourhoods and contributes to the quality of life of these adjacent areas.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

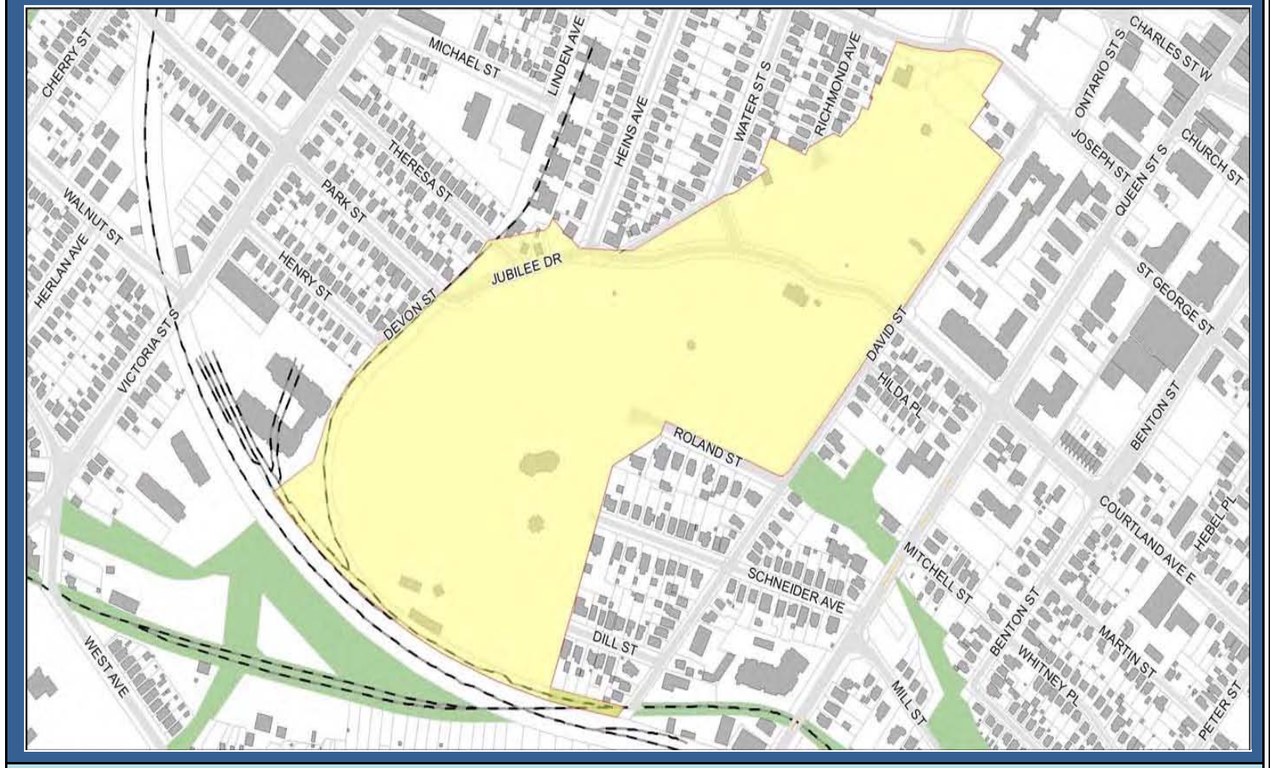
The character defining features of this site include its collection of natural and exotic trees; its composition of plant materials and sophisticated layout representative of a high design quality; its intact entrance road and clubhouse; and its integration with the Westmount residential community.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Practice area integrated with the Westmount neighbourhood.
2. Representative example of spectacular collection of native and non-native trees.
3. Fairway view framed by trees.
4. Course landscape representative of Stanley Thompson design.
5. Heavily wooded area of the golf course.
6. Fairway view framed by trees.



L-OPS-5 Victoria Park



DESCRIPTION:

The 11ha (28 acre) Victoria Park was developed in 1895-96 as Kitchener's second civic park after Woodside Park. The lands were purchased from Samuel B. Schneider for $6,000. The Park site is shown in the 1894 insurance map as an elongated natural pond centred on Schneider's Creek. The site was described as wetland and probably required drainage and filling to create the Park landscape. The initial capital investment in the Park was a civic debenture of $12,000. The Park was originally designed by J.M. Stuebler, a Kitchener Parks Board member, with the assistance of Buffalo, New York engineer, M. A. Richer. The Park was designed in the Romantic Style. Romanticism was an artistic, literary and intellectual movement that originated in Europe toward the end of the 18th century and influenced landscape design well into the 20th century. Romanticism was a rejection of classical design, opting instead for more natural forms with curvilinear lines and natural compositions. It was not a true restoration of nature, but a manicured, idealized natural landscape inspired by romantic landscape paintings. There was a great emphasis on creating specific views with defined focal points at the end of these views. New York's Central Park (1858) was one of the first public parks constructed in North America to adhere to Romantic landscape concepts. There are many similar parks in Ontario inspired by the Romantic movement including Stratford's Queens Park and Lake Victoria (1911), Niagara Fall's Victoria Park (1888) and High Park in Toronto (1876). Victoria Park was opened to the public on August 27th, 1896. Many of the Park's existing features were added by Bernard Koehler after his appointment as Park Superintendent in 1914. The park features include: a naturalistic layout with open swathes of turf; random specimens and groupings of trees focused on the man-made lake and surrounding the Commons; and, meandering paths connecting park features. Over many years it has contained a variety of architectural and landscape features including: a remnant clock tower from Kitchener's 1924 City Hall; a fine example of statuary commemorating Queen Victoria's reign (installed in the Park in 1911 at a cost of $6,000); Roos Island Bridge (1896); the Courtland Entrance ornamental gates (1930); a 1924 park pavilion (the second, the first was lost to a fire during the First World War); washrooms (1910); a grandstand (demolished); gazebo; boat house and restaurant (1929/1967); peace garden; drinking fountains; and, contemporary features such as bridges, washrooms (2014), parking lots and sculpture. The Park lake was remediated in 2011 to improve water quality at a cost of $10.1 million.

LOCATION:

Located immediately west of downtown and bound by Joseph, David, the Canadian National Rail ROW, Devon and Jubilee Drive.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	1
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Urban Development

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Open Space and Park

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

KEY MAP

1

2

3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [x] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [x] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [x] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Continuous use since the late 1800s as a public open space; original landscape and architectural features; mature urban forest; prominent water body.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Excellent example of Victorian era park designed in the Romantic Style. Has direct associations with historically significant people and events.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [x] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [x] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [x] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [x] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [x] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [x] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [x] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [x] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

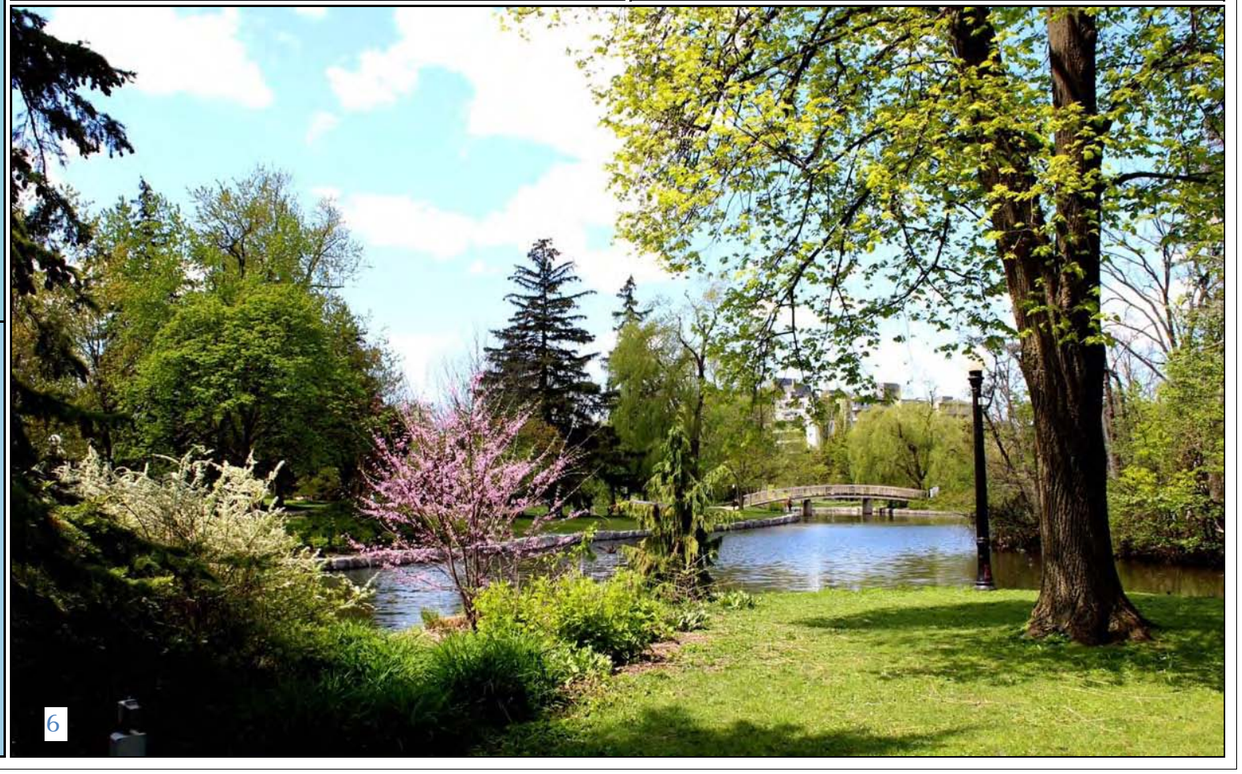
Park and adjoining neighbourhoods contribute significantly to Kitchener's civic identity; residents have strong emotional ties to the park and the programmes it offers.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

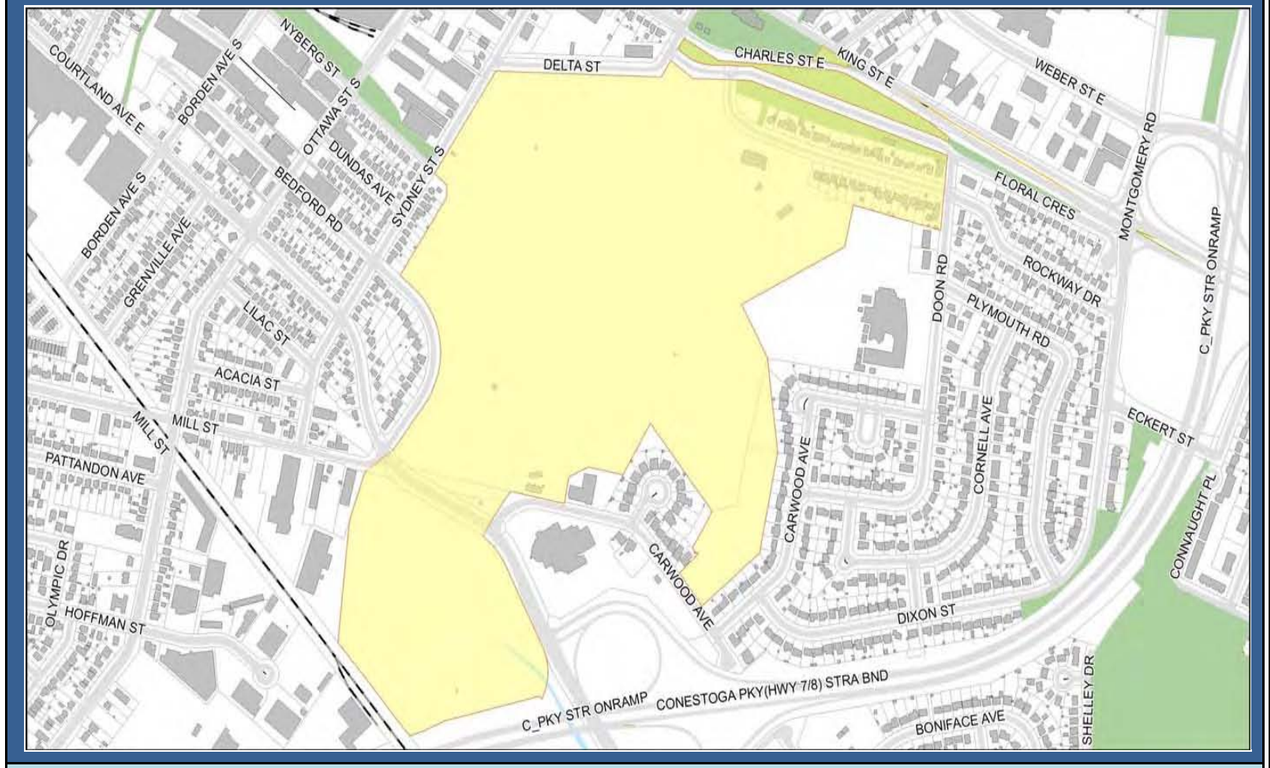
A Victorian era park designed in the Romantic Style with mature trees, original streetscape, a lake, bridges, monuments, and architectural features typical of the periods in which they were constructed.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Park view from Roos Island.
2. Restored bandshell on Roos Island.
3. Walkers enjoying a late evening stroll along lake.
4. Typical park landscape of open lawns and specimen trees.
5. Original 1896 Roos Island pedestrian bridge.
6. The Romantic landscape with beautifully composed trees over water and landmark bridge.



L-OPS-6 Rockway Neighbourhood, Gardens & Golf Course



LOCATION:

Located east of the intersection of Highways 7 & 8 and bound by Delta Street, Charles Street E, King Street E, Doon Road, Carwood Crescent, Carwood Avenue, Courtland Avenue E, Highway 7/8, CNR RR and Sydney Street S.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	1
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Urban Development

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Open Space

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL:

DESCRIPTION:

The Rockway area was at the southern edge of Kitchener in the late 1920s and early 30s. Much of the area was still farm land but included a sewage treatment plant (operated from 1890 to 1929) and after 1923 was the transfer point between the Grand River Railway and the Kitchener Waterloo Street Railway at Kitchener Junction. The Rockway Gardens were initiated by the Kitchener Horticultural Society in 1928. The first gardens were in place by 1930. The Society's goal was to provide a scenic gateway for the southern entrance to Kitchener along Highway 8 (King Street). Two individuals given credit for initiating the idea of the garden were Charles Janzen, a landscape artist, and early superintendant of the Gardens and Albert Smith. From a modest beginning the garden grew through the 1930s and was the focus of a relief project to create work for unemployed citizens during the Depression. The rockery was constructed at this time and was built with 2000 tons of rock transported by train from the Rockton/Sheffield area, east of Galt. Several improvements have been made between 1940 and the present. Today the Gardens feature a wonderful collection of specimen trees, herbaceous borders back-grounded by shrubs and tree masses. There are water features and pieces of garden architecture scattered throughout the site. The adjacent Rockway Golf Course was initiated in the early 1930s again as a job-creating programme. Construction started in 1932 with funding provided by the provincial government. The course included the site of the former sewage treatment plant. The City Engineer laid out the first nine holes, but this was quickly revised by Stanley Thompson (1893-1953) and George Lang. Thompson was a renowned Canadian golf course architect who designed courses across Canada, the United States, Central America and the Caribbean. He is also credited with the design of Westmount Golf and Country Club in 1929. The Rockway course was opened for play in 1935 and remains one of the finest public golf courses in Ontario. Located in the heart of Kitchener, this fully mature Stanley Thompson course offers a challenge to golf enthusiasts of all skill levels. The beautifully landscaped 18 hole, par 70 course features fairways lined with mature trees along with a recently developed chipping and putting complex that opened in 1998. A favourite among Kitchener residents and visitors alike, Rockway Golf Course boasts a history of such renowned players as the legendary Moe (Murray) Norman, Gary Cowan, and Gerry Kesselring. The course is located on flat to gently rolling topography and has a spectacular portfolio of native and non-native trees dating to its early construction in 1935. The compositions of fairways, deciduous trees and evergreens demonstrate a design quality that is characteristic of Thompson courses and the creativeness of the grounds crews over its almost 80 year history. Surrounding roads and views from adjacent residential areas, integrate the site with its urban context. Also included in this cultural landscape is the adjoining residential street of Rockway Drive which was subdivided around the same time as the golf course was constructed. The residential architecture is characteristic of houses built in the latter part of the 1930s. The direct relationship between Rockway Golf Course and Rockway Gardens and other public areas gives this area a special status in the hierarchy of public open space in the City of Kitchener. Its overall visibility and strategic views contribute significantly to the quality of adjacent residential neighbourhoods and streetscapes. Apart from its historical value, both the golf course and the gardens are an extremely important public open space in the context of its urban surrounds.

KEY MAP

1

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [x] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [x] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [x] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

This public golf course has been in continuous use since 1935 and has a connection with the make-work projects of the 1930s Depression. The course boasts a history of renowned golfers over its life span.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The site is to the design of Stanley Thompson, a renowned Canadian golf course architect whose work extend into the U.S., Central America and the Caribbean as well as the Westmount course in Kitchener completed in 1929.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [x] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [x] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [x] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The relationship of the course with Rockway Gardens and other public areas, together with views from adjacent streets and residential areas create a valuable integration with the urban context and make this an important public open space.

4

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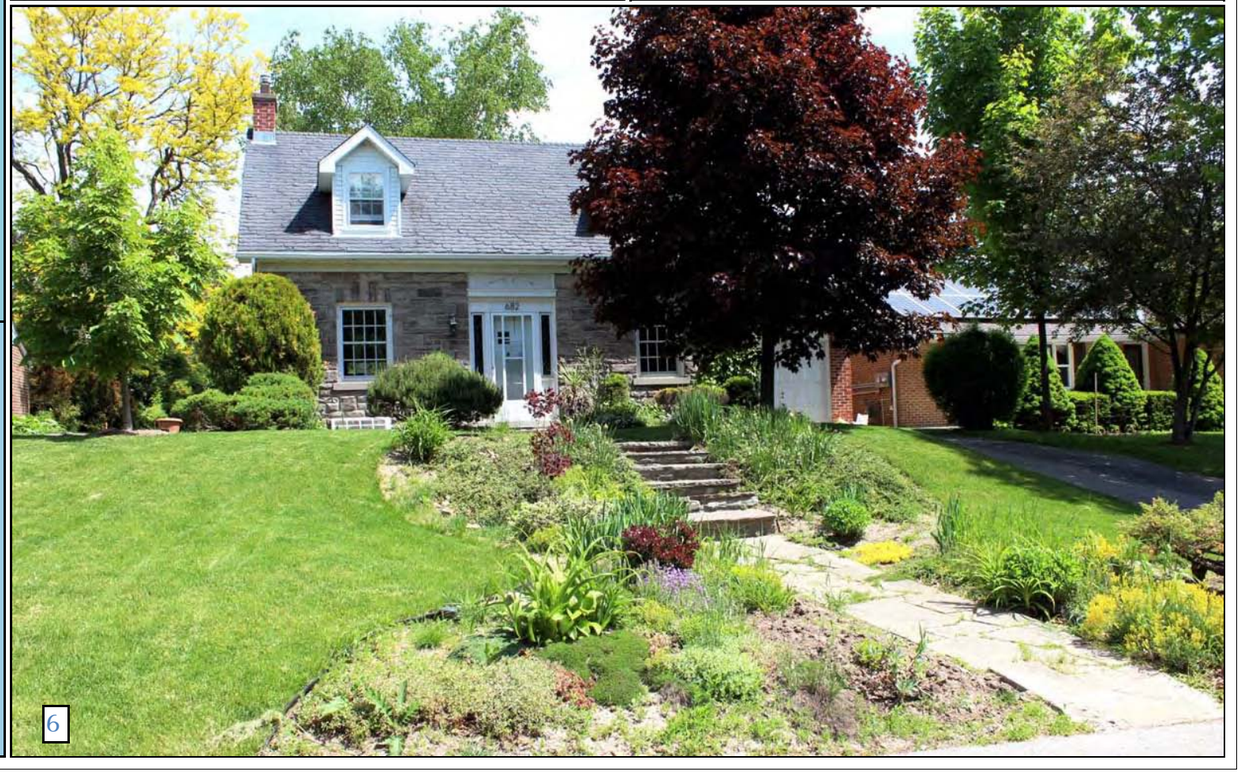
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features of this site include: the golf courses challenging layout; the composition of the fairways lined with mature trees characteristic of Thompson courses; its overall visibility and strategic views; and the Rockway Garden and associated residential neighbourhood.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Typical course fairway representative of Stanley Thompson design c.1935.
2. Edge of fairway back-grounded with evergreen trees.
3. Rockway Garden decorative shelter.
4. Main clubhouse.
5. Rockway Garden water feature.
6. Rockway neighbourhood residence.


6

L-OPS-7 Doon Golf Course

LOCATION:

Located in the Grand River floodplain against the southern boundary of Kitchener, Highway 401, in the Planning Community of Lower Doon.

HISTORIC THEMES:

Urban Development

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Open Space

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

DESCRIPTION:

Doon Valley Golf Course's story began when Arnold Elmslie started construction of the 6,200 yard course, located next to the Grand River in the south end of Kitchener, in 1955. Elmslie operated it under private ownership until 1966, when it was purchased by the City of Kitchener for $340,000. Situated mainly in the flood plain of the Grand River and in both Kitchener and Cambridge (the municipal boundary was changed with the construction of Highway 401), the table land features a clubhouse founded on a 19th century farmhouse. The original farm was once crossed by the Grand Trunk Railway, the roadbed of which can still be found on either side of the highway. The course architect in 1955 was C. E. (Robbie) Robinson, a student of renowned golf course architect Stanley Thompson. Robinson moved on to become one of the premier golf course architects of his time, designing over 100 courses across Canada. He was mentor to many other designers, and a compatriot of Bob Moote who made improvements to the course in the latter part of the twentieth century. In 2010 - 2011, the course was transformed from its original 18 hole layout to a 27 hole course with a pitch and putt course and practice range, utilizing river valley lands on the Kitchener side and additional flood plain lands on the Cambridge side of Highway 401. The eight new holes situated on the Cambridge side of Highway 401 were constructed with the environmental features of the land at the forefront. Wetlands were created and planted with native plant species. The Savannah landscape of the new holes contrasts with the parkland style of the original Robinson course. The revamped and enlarged course was designed by golf course architect Shawn Watters with landscape architects The Landplan Collaborative Ltd. Its historic / associative value, both pre and post the current golf course use are complemented by its design and contextual values. It is an important public open space.

KEY MAP

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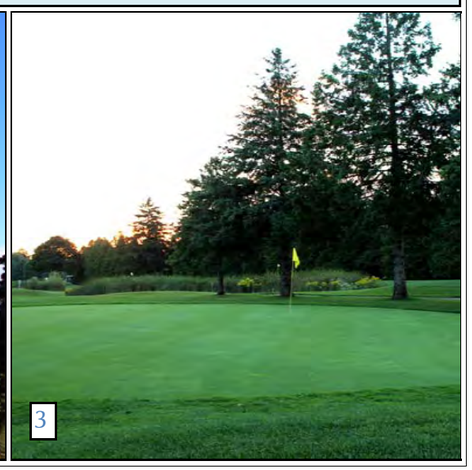


3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [x] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The site has been used since its inception in 1955 as a golf course although changes have been made since that time. The site has historical associations with earlier features including the 19th century farmhouse forming the clubhouse and the remnants of the right of way of the Grand Trunk Railway.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The site has associative values with its designer, C.E. Robinson who became one of the pre-eminent designers of golf courses in Canada and was mentor to other designers.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The site is an important public open space.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features include its relationship to the flood plain of the Grand River; the clubhouse building; the roadbed of the former Grand Trunk Railway; wetlands created with more recent expansion of the site; and the contrast between the Savannah landscapes of the new course with the parkland style of the original Robinson course.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. View from Highway 401.
2. View from Highway 401.
3. Late evening view of typical course green.
4. Doon Clubhouse.
5. Panoramic view of course across the Grand River valley.
6. Panoramic view of course from clubhouse.

L-RD-1 Dodge Drive

DESCRIPTION:

Dodge Drive, is a short loop road off the New Dundee Road and is a remnant of the original road that connected the villages of Blair and New Dundee. The road was truncated by the construction of the 401 in the early 1960s. Today it follows a slightly curved alignment that more or less parallels the New Dundee Road. The name is taken from an early pioneer family name. The road straddles between the low lying topography of Blair Creek in the east and south, and the rolling kame topography typical in the area, in the west. The road is bound by early and contemporary rural estate homes, encroaching new subdivisions on its north side and wetland and agricultural lands on its south side. There is a one room schoolhouse, Union # 22, located on the north side of the road west of Groh Drive. The schoolhouse was constructed in 1879 and is identified on the 1881 map in the County of Waterloo atlas. It has been converted to a private residence. The road has a rural cross-section with a 6m (20 ft) asphalt surface. A single wood pole hydro line runs parallel to the road on the north side for its entire length. Like many roads in the Township of Waterloo, Dodge Drive was not formally laid out during a township survey as in other parts of Upper Canada. It is part of an irregular network of roads typically built after settlers had begun to clear their lots. Although much of the surrounding agricultural landscape remains intact, new subdivisions are encroaching from the north. At present, Dodge Drive continues to form part of the local road network. Dodge Drive is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road: was built as part of initial settlement activities in the southern part of the Township of Waterloo; relates to the development of the Township of Waterloo for agricultural and rural residential purposes in the nineteenth century; is bounded by cultivated fields and a rural landscape; and continues to form part of the local road network. The following attributes are evocative of the road's historic and scenic character: the narrow two-lane alignment without shoulders; the scenic views to surrounding residential and agricultural fields; the diverse roadside vegetation that abuts the roadside providing a defined edge to the road in some locations; and the undulating topography and original historic alignment.

LOCATION:

Located north of the New Dundee Road with each end terminating on the New Dundee Road.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

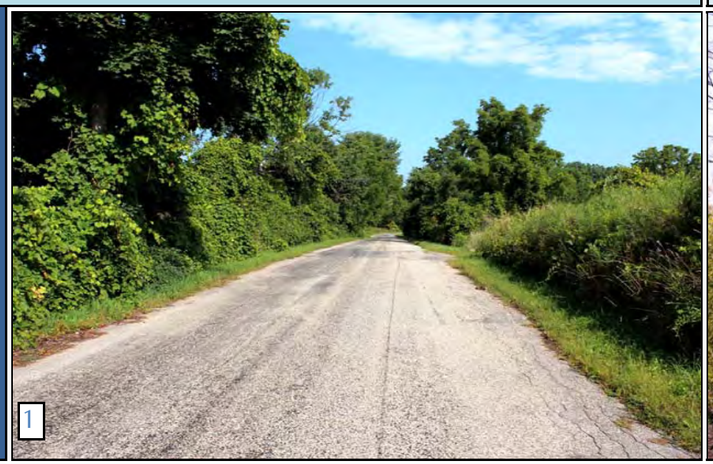
HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Transportation, Agriculture

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Transportation Corridor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

KEY MAP



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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Dodge Drive, is a remnant of the original road connecting the villages of Blair and New Dundee and was truncated by the construction of the 401 in the early 1960s. Like many roads in the Township of Waterloo, Dodge Drive was not formally laid out during a township survey as in other parts of Upper Canada. It is part of an irregular network of roads typically built after settlers had begun to clear their lots.

CULTURAL VALUE

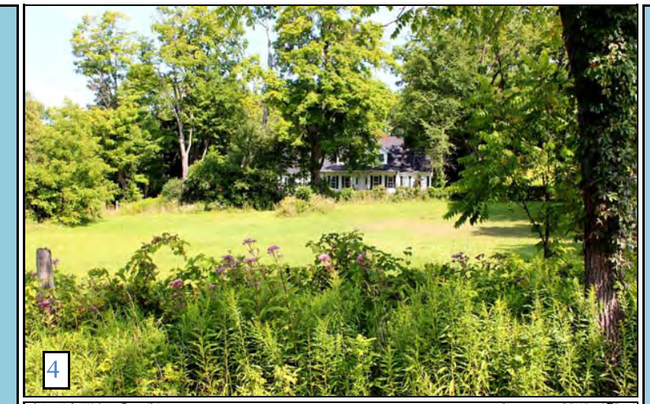
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Dodge Drive is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road: was built as part of initial settlement activities in the southern part of the Township of Waterloo; relates to the development of the Township of Waterloo for agricultural and rural residential purposes in the nineteenth century; is bounded by cultivated fields and a rural landscape; and continues to form part of the local road network. The name is from an early pioneer family.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The road retains its connection with the development of the community and remains, in part, as a portion of the local road network.

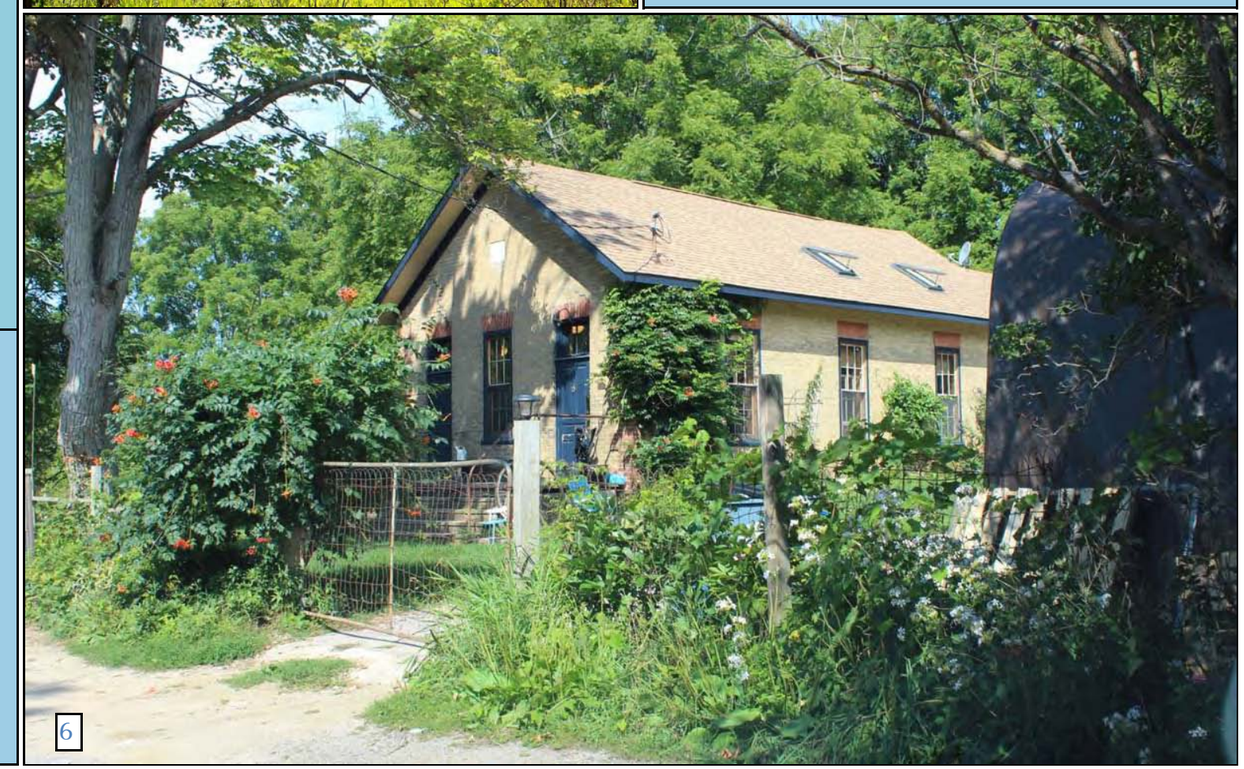


CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

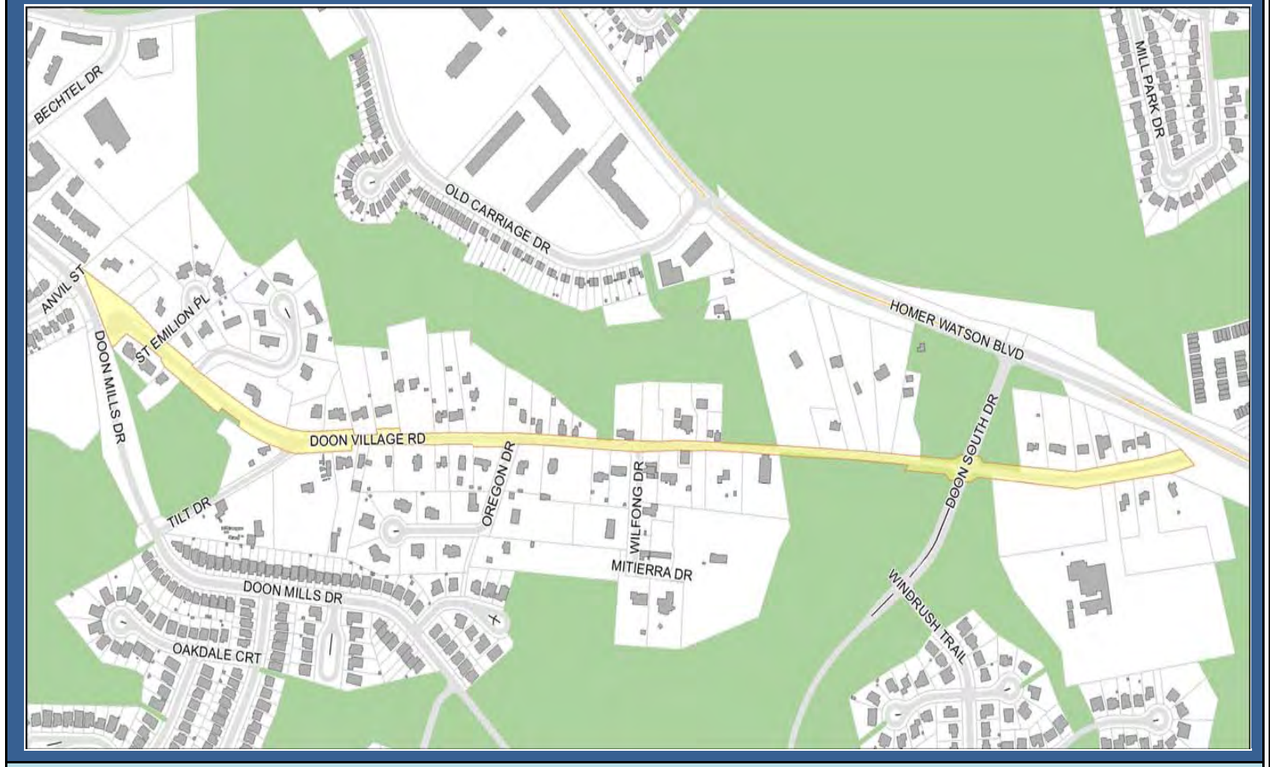
Character defining features of the road include: the narrow two-lane alignment without shoulders; the rural cross-section with a 6m (20 ft) asphalt surface; the scenic views to surrounding residential and agricultural fields; the diverse roadside vegetation that abuts the roadside providing a defined edge to the road in some locations; the undulating topography and original historic alignment; and associated sites including Union #22 schoolhouse.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Rural cross section of Dodge Drive.
2. Rural residential.
3. Upper reach of Blair Creek.
4. Rural estate housing.
5. Blair Creek wetland.
6. Union School No. 22, c.1879.



L-RD-2 Doon Village Road



DESCRIPTION:

Doon Village Road is a narrow paved road with a rural cross-section and utility poles and hydro lines on its northern side. With its connection to Tilt Drive, the road provided access for farmers from the southwest part of Waterloo Township to reach Mill Park Drive and the Huron Road east. Unlike roads further to the west that follow the gently to moderately steep topography of the glacial moraine, the Doon Village Road is generally flat following the floodplain topography of Schneider's Creek. The road has no curbs or gutters and shoulders are a combination of granular and grass to the edge of the pavement. There are some mature trees including coniferous trees close to the edge of the road and randomly located along property lines and in open grass lawns. These trees provide a partial and sporadic canopy over the road creating open and closed views along its length. The varying size of lots and the random sitting of homes creates a very informal travelling experience, typical of early village settlements. The rural road cross-section contributes significantly to the rural village character and is in direct contrast to the strong geometric layout and character of adjacent modern subdivisions.

LOCATION:

Main road through Upper Doon Village bound by Doon South Drive and Doon Mills Drive.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

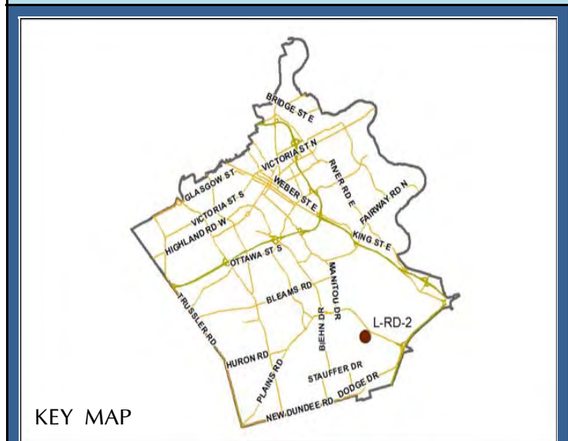
Designated HCDs:	1
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Transportation

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Transportation Corridor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES



KEY MAP

1

2

3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Running along its original alignment with a connection to Tilt Drive, this road is visually intact and represents the appearance of early roads in the City.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The road provided access for farmers from the southwest part of Waterloo Township to reach Mill Park Drive and the Huron Road east and was thus an integral part of the transportation network.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The rural road cross-section contributes significantly to the rural village character and is in direct contrast to the strong geometric layout and character of adjacent modern subdivisions. As such, it creates an alternative viewpoint to local development and an attractive place to visit and walk.

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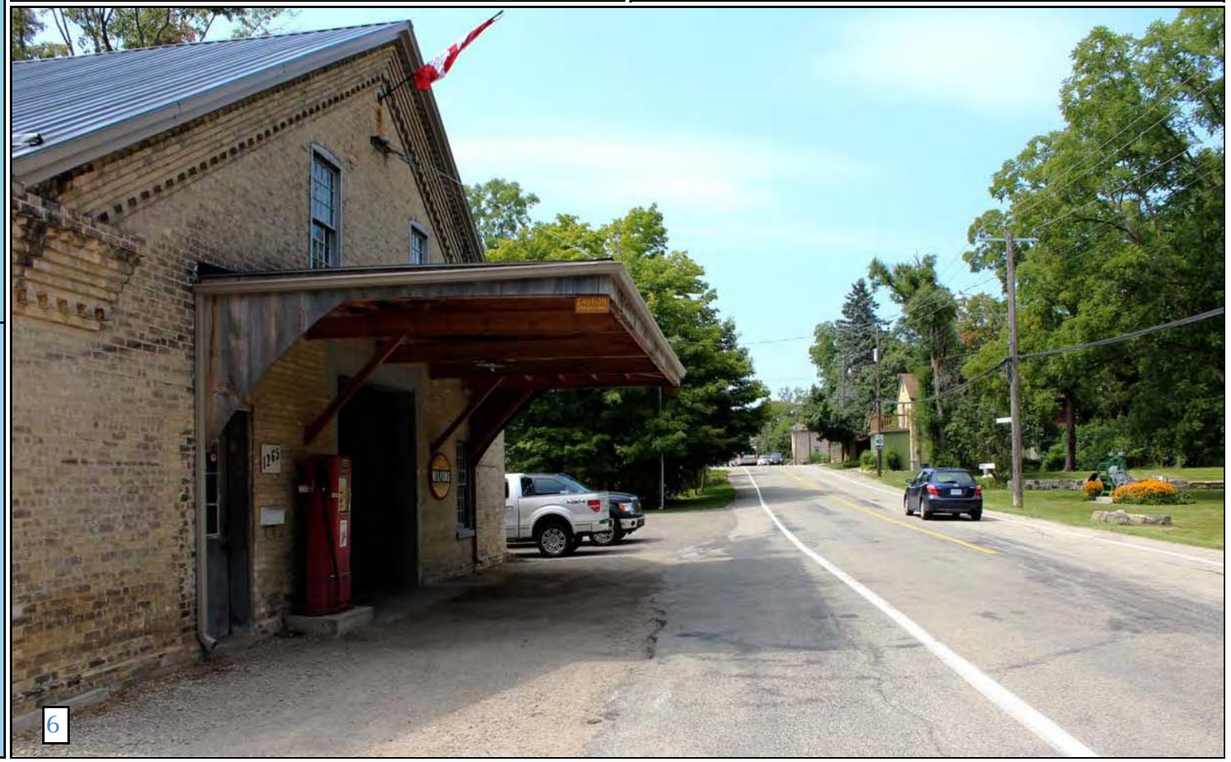
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Features of the road include: its lack of curbs and gutters with shoulders a combination of granular and grass; mature trees including coniferous trees close to the edge of the road and randomly located along property lines and in open grass lawns; the partial and sporadic tree canopy over the road creating open and closed views along its length; the varying size of lots and the random sitting of homes which creates an informal travelling experience, typical of early village settlements.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Rural cross section of village road.
2. Village homes as viewed from road.
3. Industrial artifact at road edge.
4. Panoramic view of roadway.
5. One lane bridge over Schneider's Creek.
6. Heritage right of way setback.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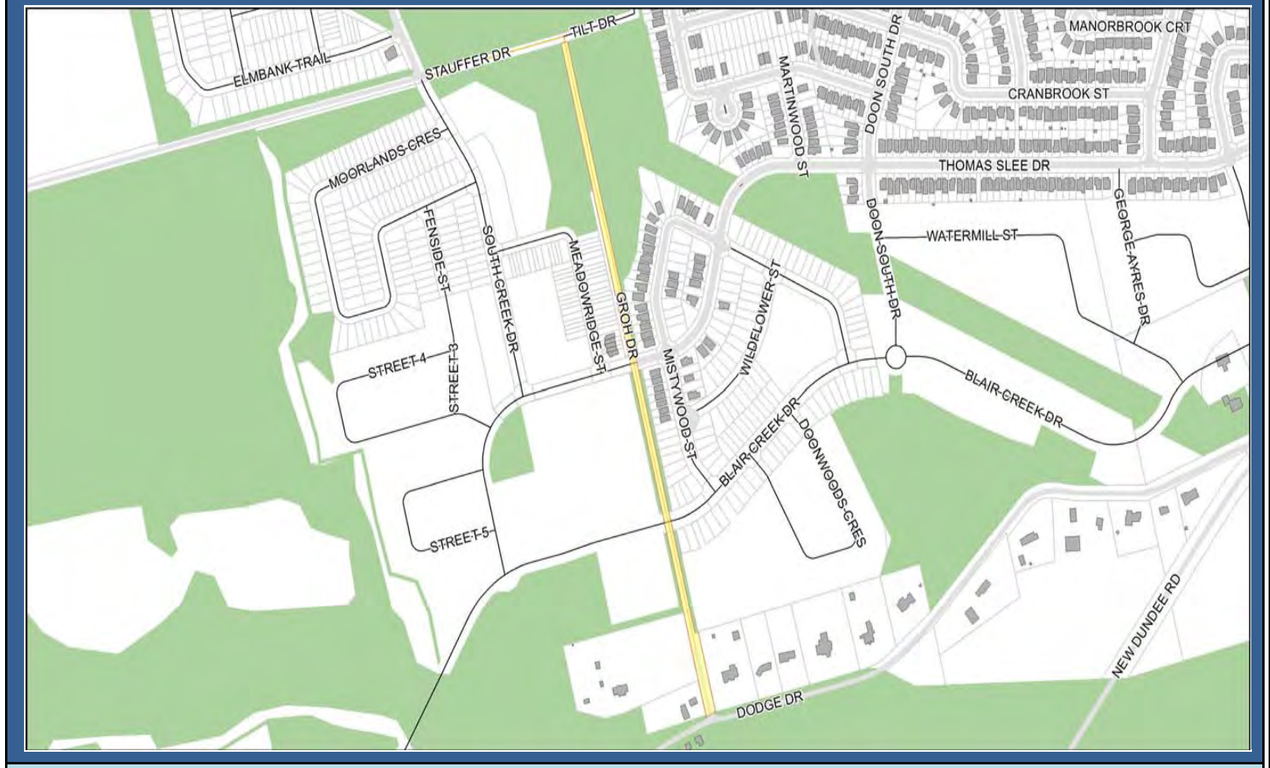
L-RD-3 Groh Drive



LOCATION:

A closed road starting on the closed east end of Stauffer Drive and terminating on Dodge Drive.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Transportation, Agriculture, Mennonite Settlement

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Transportation Corridor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

Groh Drive, from Stauffer Drive southerly to Dodge Drive, is a closed paved road that appears to be an offset continuation of Tilt Drive. It follows a straight alignment between Lots 2 and 3 of Beasley's New Survey. It appears that there never were any farm houses or other agricultural buildings with frontage on Groh. It may simply have been access to fields and/or a short cut to Dodge Drive from the Tilt Drive exit out of Doon. The road follows an undulating topography that gently slopes with the kame moraine topography, characteristic of southeast Kitchener. The road is being surrounded by newly developed residential neighbourhoods and has been incorporated into the residential open space system. It provides pedestrian access from Dodge to Stauffer. The road alignment has no shoulders and large sections of the road are open to clear views across these new residential areas. The road has scattered trees and other vegetation along its length. Although straight, like many roads in the Township of Waterloo, it was not formally laid out in a concession and side road grid during a township survey as in other parts of the County and Upper Canada. Instead it is part of an irregular network of roads developed to meet the needs of early settlers as they cleared their lands and required access to villages, settlements, farms, markets and mills. The road is shown on the 1881 Waterloo atlas. The surrounding area remains agricultural but a plan of subdivision is slated for the area and appears to incorporate Groh's alignment into the network of new subdivision roads and open space. Because it is closed, it no longer forms part of the local road network. Groh Drive is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road: was built as part of initial settlement activities in the southern part of the Township of Waterloo; formed part of Beasley's New Survey; relates to the development of the Township of Waterloo for agricultural purposes in the 19th Century; and, is bound by cultivated fields and a rural landscape, but no longer forms part of the local road network. The following attributes are evocative of the road's historic and scenic character: the diverse roadside vegetation that abuts the roadside providing a defined edge to the now pedestrian trail; and the undulating kame topography and original historic alignment.

KEY MAP

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Groh Drive appears to have been an access drive to fields; is a continuation of Tilt Drive; and, is shown on the 1881 Waterloo atlas.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Groh Drive is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road: was built as part of initial settlement activities in the southern part of the Township of Waterloo, forming part of Beasleys New Survey; relates to the development of the Township of Waterloo for agricultural purposes in the 19th Century; is bounded by cultivated fields and a rural landscape, but no longer forms part of the local road network.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Although the road no longer forms a part of the local road network, it provides pedestrian access on an early road alignment which provides recreational opportunities and a connection with the past development of the community.

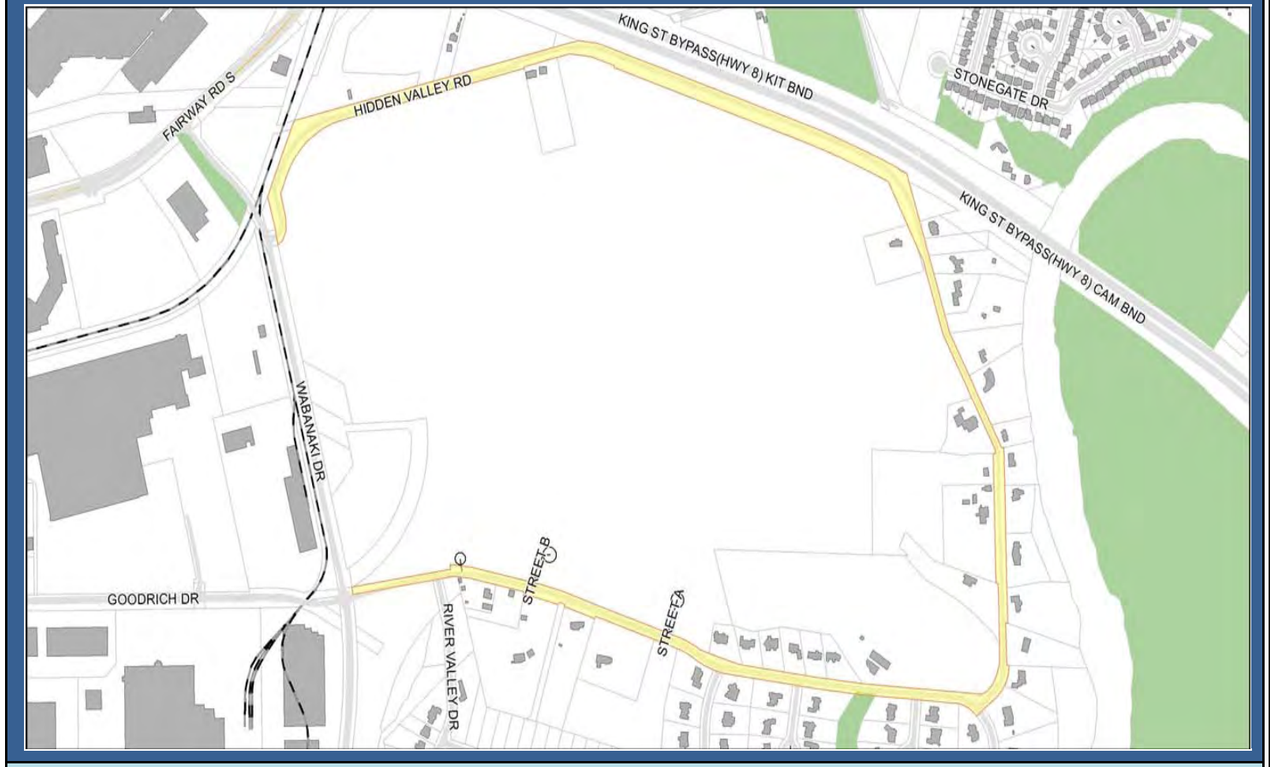
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features of Groh Drive include: the narrow two-lane alignment without shoulders; the scenic views to surrounding agricultural fields; the diverse roadside vegetation that abuts the roadside providing a defined edge to the road; and the undulating kame topography and original historic alignment.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Closed right of way.
2. Heritage alignment incorporated into public open space.
3. Intersection.
4. Original hedgerows and remnant woodlot.
5. Scenic views from roadway.
6. Public right of way through residential area.

L-RD-4 Hidden Valley Road



DESCRIPTION:

Hidden Valley Road, is the remnant of a road that ran from Freeport to the settlement of German Mills. The alignment is shown in the 1881 Atlas of Waterloo Township. Travellers forded the river just west of the current Highway 8 bridge. The road climbed the steep bank on the west side of the river and followed a random alignment to just south of German Mills where it joined Mill Park road and the combination of roads that lead south to Blair and north to Berlin. The road falls within the Beasley's Old Survey. The road follows an undulating topography that gently slopes up and down with the small creek valleys and swales that run at right angles to the river. The road has scattered trees in its right-of-way and is bound by agricultural fields, small wooded areas associate with the top of bank of the Grand River and small natural drainage areas. The road alignment has no shoulders and sections of the road open up to clear views across adjacent cultivated fields. Like many roads in the Township of Waterloo, it was not formally laid out in a geometric concession and side road grid during a township survey as in other parts of County of Waterloo and Upper Canada. Instead it is part of an irregular network of roads developed to meet the needs of early local settlers as they cleared their lots, and to meet their requirements for access to villages, settlements, other farms, markets and in particular the mills at German Mills. The surrounding area remained agricultural landscape until recently when new contemporary residential developments have taken advantage of wonderful locations along the top of bank of the Grand River. These new plans of subdivision appear to incorporate most of Hidden Valley's alignment into the network of new subdivision roads and open space. It remains part of the local road network. Hidden Valley Drive is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road was built as part of initial settlement activities in the southern part of the Township of Waterloo, forming part of Beasley's Old Survey; relates to the development of the Township of Waterloo and German Mills for agricultural purposes in the 19th Century; is partially bound by cultivated fields and a rural landscape, and forms part of the local road network. The following attributes are evocative of the road's historic and scenic character: the narrow two-lane alignment without shoulders; the scenic views to surrounding agricultural fields and the Grand River Valley; the diverse roadside vegetation that abuts the roadside provides a defined edge to the road; and follows the undulating topography and is part of the original historic alignment.

LOCATION:

A loop road that travels along the north bank of the Grand River starting and ending on Wabanaki Drive.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

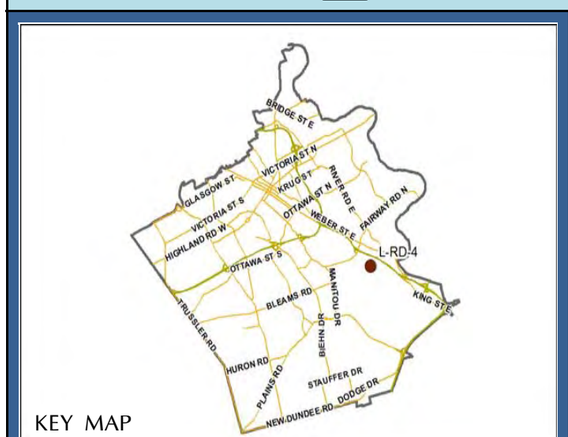
Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Transportation, Agriculture, Grand River

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Transportation Corridor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES



KEY MAP

1

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Hidden Valley Road, is the remnant of a road that ran from Freeport to the settlement of German Mills with an alignment shown in the 1881 Atlas of Waterloo Township.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Hidden Valley Drive is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road was built as part of initial settlement activities in the southern part of the Township of Waterloo, forming part of Beasley's Old Survey; relates to the development of the Township of Waterloo and German Mills for agricultural purposes in the 19th Century; is partially bound by cultivated fields and a rural landscape, and forms part of the local road network.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

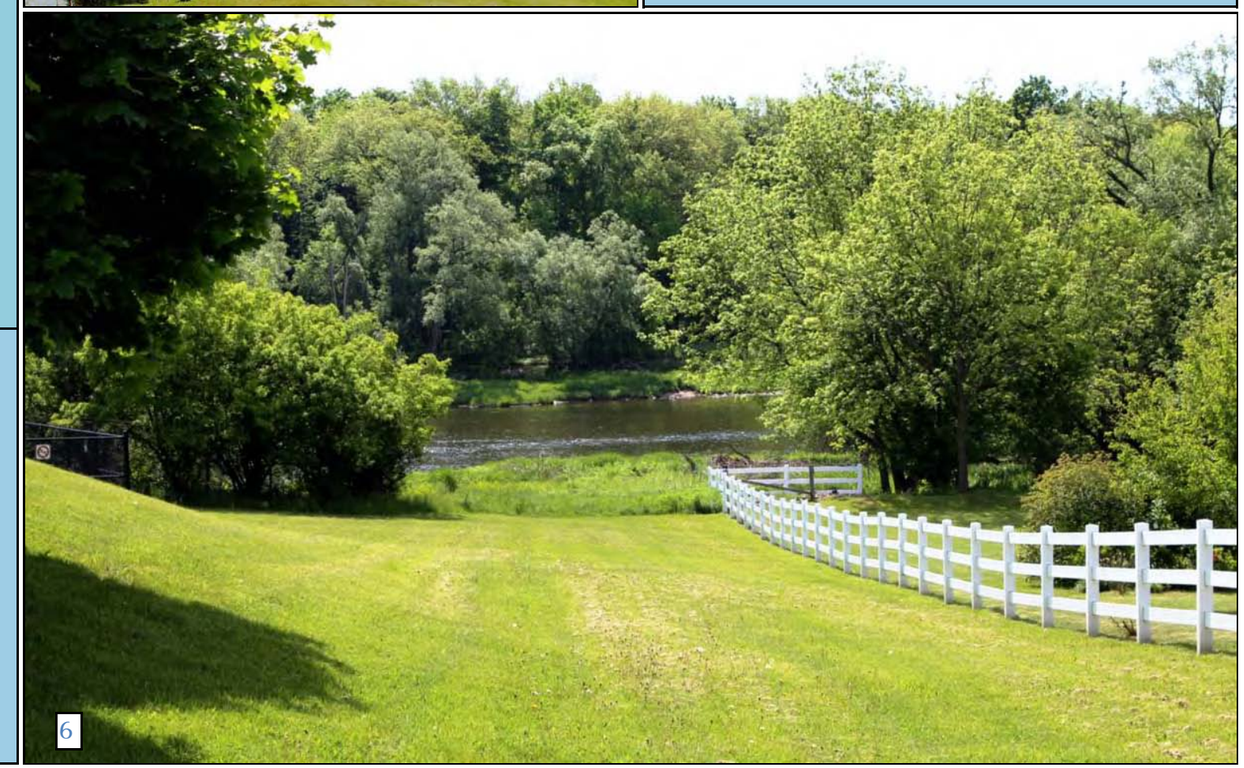
The road remains a part of the local road network but has an overlay of the history of the development of the community.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

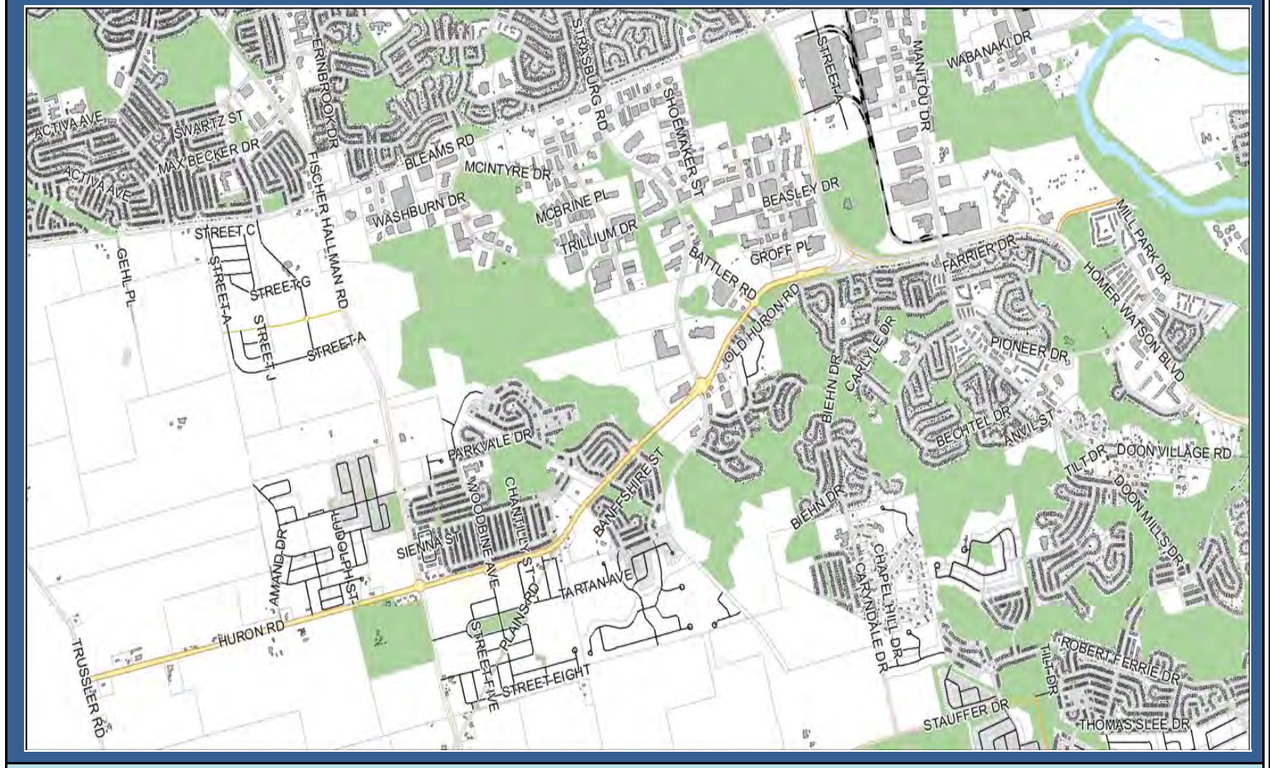
Character defining features of Hidden Valley Road include: the narrow two-lane alignment without shoulders; the scenic views to surrounding agricultural fields and the Grand River Valley; the diverse roadside vegetation that abuts the roadside provides a defined edge to the road; and the correspondence to the undulating topography which is part of the original historic alignment.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Rural cross section.
2. Adjacent agricultural fields.
3. Enclosing hedgerow.
4. Scenic road alignment.
5. Contemporary estate residential.
6. View to Grand River.



L-RD-5 Huron Road



LOCATION:

An east/west alignment that starts on Mill Park Drive and continues across Trussler into Wilmot Township.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Transportation, Agriculture, Grand River

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Transportation Corridor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

In 1826, nearly one million acres of land, called the Huron Tract, was purchased by the Canada Company from the Crown in the hope of attracting thousands of settlers to Upper Canada's western territory. The Huron Road was a part of one of the largest land development strategies in Upper Canada and became a vital transportation link between the Port of Goderich and the central part of the Province. In 1827, under the leadership of John Galt and Dr. William "Tiger" Dunlop, a massive road clearing operation began from Guelph through the future counties of Waterloo, Perth and Huron to Goderich, the deepest harbour on the Canadian side of Lake Huron. The road was surveyed by John Mc Donald and a party of 10 to 12 men with the assistance of Indians who attended to supplies and horses. A portion of the road was constructed by Colonel Anthony Van Egmond (1778-1838), a professional soldier, who immigrated from the Netherlands, first to Pennsylvania in 1819, and then to Oxford Township East in Upper Canada in 1828 where he purchased 200 acres of land from the Canada Company. At the time of construction, the Canada Company withdrew or reduced its financial support to Galt and Van Egmond and his subcontractors were paid in land in the Huron Track in lieu of money for services rendered. The road was intended to connect Guelph (also developed by the Canada Company), where the Canada Company headquarters were located, with its vast land holdings along Lake Huron. The section of the road passing through Waterloo County varied in its alignment based on the reliability of the Grand River crossing. Prior to 1800, there was a lane or road from the Dundas Road (Preston to Freeport and on to Berlin) to the Grand River in the vicinity of the Pioneer Memorial Tower. Soon after 1800, Bechtel's Ford was established from this road westward across the Grand River where an island broke the river into two small channels. The bank on the western side of the river, was quite steep (at this point is over 30 metres high), but the pioneers built the incline of the road from south to north up the steep bank and gradually emerged onto the Huron Road. The Huron Road passed through Strasburg and on to Haysville. Haysville was a staging centre with large stables where teams were changed and rested. About 1836, a bridge was built across the Grand River to facilitate the flow of traffic along the Huron Road. This bridge survived until about 1857 when an early spring flood removed it. It was never replaced and the alignment of the Huron Road was shifted south to Fountain Street in Preston where a new bridge was built north of Blair. Most pioneers disembarked in Dundas and travelled to the Huron Tract through Galt. Several inns were constructed along the Huron Road to provide accommodations for settlers moving into the Huron Tract. Col Van Egmond built three, one in South Easthope west of Kitchener and two more between Stratford and Goderich. In Waterloo County, the Bush Inn was built by Henry Hilborn in the winter of 1853-54. The Inn was constructed at the crossroads of the Huron Road and Mill Park Drive (formerly Cressman Road, Bush Road and Wilson Avenue). This latter road connected Berlin with Preston, Galt and Paris. The Bush Inn survived only 13 years and was destroyed by a fire in 1867 and never rebuilt. The Fryfogel Tavern built in 1844/45 and located between New Hamburg and Shakespeare is the last surviving example of the Huron Road inns. Today the road alignment west of Plains Road in Kitchener is the original alignment that was created by the pioneer construction. East of Plains Road it is difficult to know where the original alignment may have been because of the many changes that have been made over the years since its 19th Century construction.

KEY MAP

1

2

3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Today, while the road alignment west of Plains Road in Kitchener is the original alignment that was created by pioneer construction, east of Plains Road it is difficult to determine the original alignment because of changes since its original construction.

CULTURAL VALUE

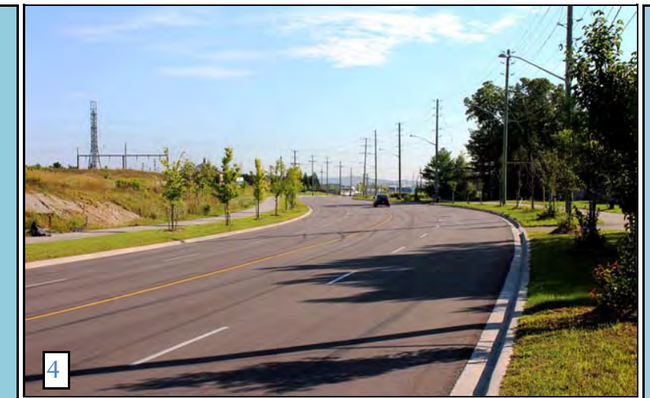
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Connected to the 1826 development of nearly one million acres of land, called the Huron Tract, the Huron Road was a part of one of the largest pioneer land development strategies in Upper Canada and became a vital transportation link between the Port of Goderich and the central part of the Province. The road was intended to connect Guelph (also developed by the Canada Company), where the Canada Company headquarters were located, with its vast land holdings.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Only portions of the road remain although they form a part of the local road network.



CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

No character defining features, apart from a portion of the original road alignment, remain in the City of Kitchener.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Adjacent agricultural landscape.
2. Evolved heritage right of way setback.
3. Rural farmhouse.
4. Contemporary alignment of Huron Road.
5. Contemporary alignment of Huron Road.
6. Rural cross-section and alignment east of Trussler Road.

L-RD-6 Jubilee Drive

LOCATION:

Central road through Victoria Park.

HISTORIC THEMES:

Transportation

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Transportation Corridor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

Within the Described boundary, there are:

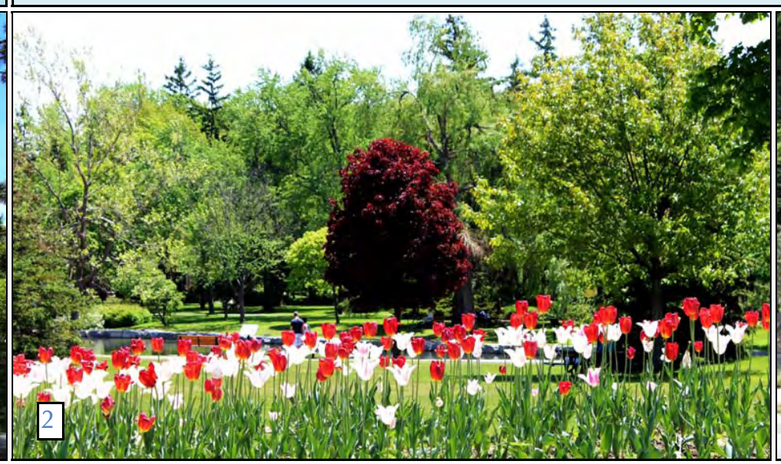
Designated HCDs:	1
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

DESCRIPTION:

The design of Victoria Park included a separation of pedestrian and carriage traffic much the same way Omstead had separated traffic in the design of Central Park in New York 36 years earlier. From a 1911 map of the city, the plan of Victoria Park clearly shows a carriage path that has three entrances, one at the east end of Schneider Avenue, another at the east end of Roland Street and one at the west end of Water Street South. The carriage way circumvented the lake and had a secondary loop around the Commons which in 1911 was reduced in size to accommodate a ball grounds on the eastern edge of the Park, close to Joseph. An early photo from the same period as the 1911 plan shows the carriage way as a well maintained gravel path, wide enough to allow two carriages to meet and pass comfortably. In the same photo a separate and smaller pedestrian path also circumvents the lake adjacent to the shoreline. Jubilee Drive is part of this original carriage way. It is assumed that as cars replaced horse drawn carriages, a decision was made to remove or limit vehicles of any kind in the Park, however the alignment of Jubilee Drive was retained as a vehicular route through the Park connecting Courtland with Henry, Theresa and Water Street South. The alignment may have been altered slightly, but the statue of Queen Victoria and existing trees were already in place, restricting the amount of realignment that could be achieved. The width of the road has been widened over many years since its conversion to a paved and curbed road and some of the original trees are now just inside the present day curbs. Ceremonial stone entrance gates were added at the Courtland Avenue entrance. The overall driving experience in terms of views into the Park has probably not changed since the early design.

KEY MAP

1



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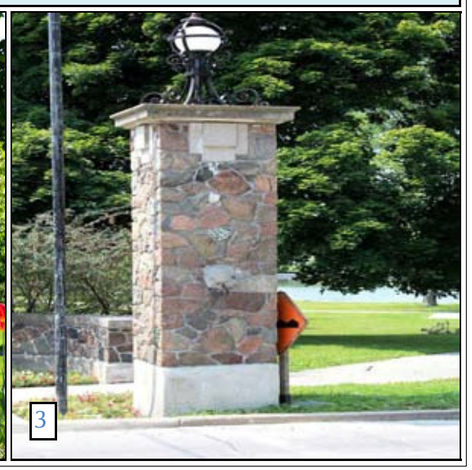


3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [x] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Associated with the development of Victoria Park, the drive retains its original alignment which was intended to separate pedestrian and carriage traffic.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The cultural heritage value of the drive is associated with the City Beautiful Movement and derives from Olmstead's designs for Central Park in New York.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [x] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The drive is a part of Victoria Park which is a significant recreational landscape in the City of Kitchener.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features of Jubilee Drive include: its three entrances, one at the east end of Schneider Avenue, another at the east end of Roland Street and one at the west end of Water Street South.; the alignment which circumvented the lake with a secondary loop around the Commons; ceremonial stone entrance gates at the Courtland Avenue entrance; and the overall driving experience in terms of views into the Park.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Northern entrance to Victoria Park.
2. View of park from road.
3. Ornamental gateway to park.
4. View framed from Jubilee Drive.
5. Road alignment through park.
6. View of surrounding residential neighbourhood from road right of way.

L-RD-7 Mill Park Drive

LOCATION:

Paralleling the Grand River from Huron Road to Old Mill Drive.

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Transportation, Agriculture

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Transportation Corridor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

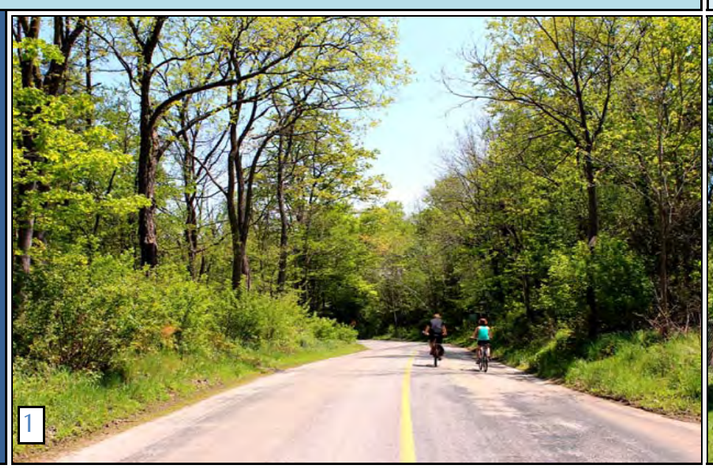
Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

DESCRIPTION:

Mill Park Drive is a remnant of an early pioneer road and possible trail that connected Berlin with Blair, Galt and Paris on the west side of the Grand River. Mill Park Drive was formally connected to Wilson Avenue. Mill Park Drive crossed the Huron Road and it was at this intersection that the Bush Inn was located (see Huron Road description). The road undulates up and down with the landform of the west bank of the Grand following the topography of small streams and swales leading to the Grand River. It is paved with a typical rural cross-section. One section of the road is closed in with the woodlots of Homer Watson Park on both sides, suggesting the experience of what it must have been like travelling on pioneer roads in the 19th Century. The Doon Presbyterian Church and the Biehn-Kinzie Cemeteries face onto Mill Park Drive suggesting that the Drive was of greater importance in its early history as a major transportation route. Mill Park Drive is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road: was built as part of initial settlement activities in the southern part of the Township of Waterloo, within the Biehn's Tract; became a link to the Huron Road after 1857 when a new bridge north of Blair replaced the one at Bechtel's Ford; relates to the development of the Township of Waterloo for pioneer travel and agricultural purposes in the nineteenth century; is bounded by natural woodlots at the top of bank of the Grand River; and continues to form part of the local road network.

KEY MAP



1

2

3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

A remnant of what may have been an early major transportation route, Mill Park Drive connected Berlin with Blair, Galt and Paris on the west side of the Grand River. Only portions of the road remain albeit in the original alignments.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
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- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Mill Park Drive is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road: was built as part of initial settlement activities in the southern part of the Township of Waterloo, within the Biehn's Tract; became a link to the Huron Road after 1857 when a new bridge north of Blair replaced the one at Bechtel's Ford; and, relates to the development of the Township of Waterloo for pioneer travel and agricultural purposes in the nineteenth century.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
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- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

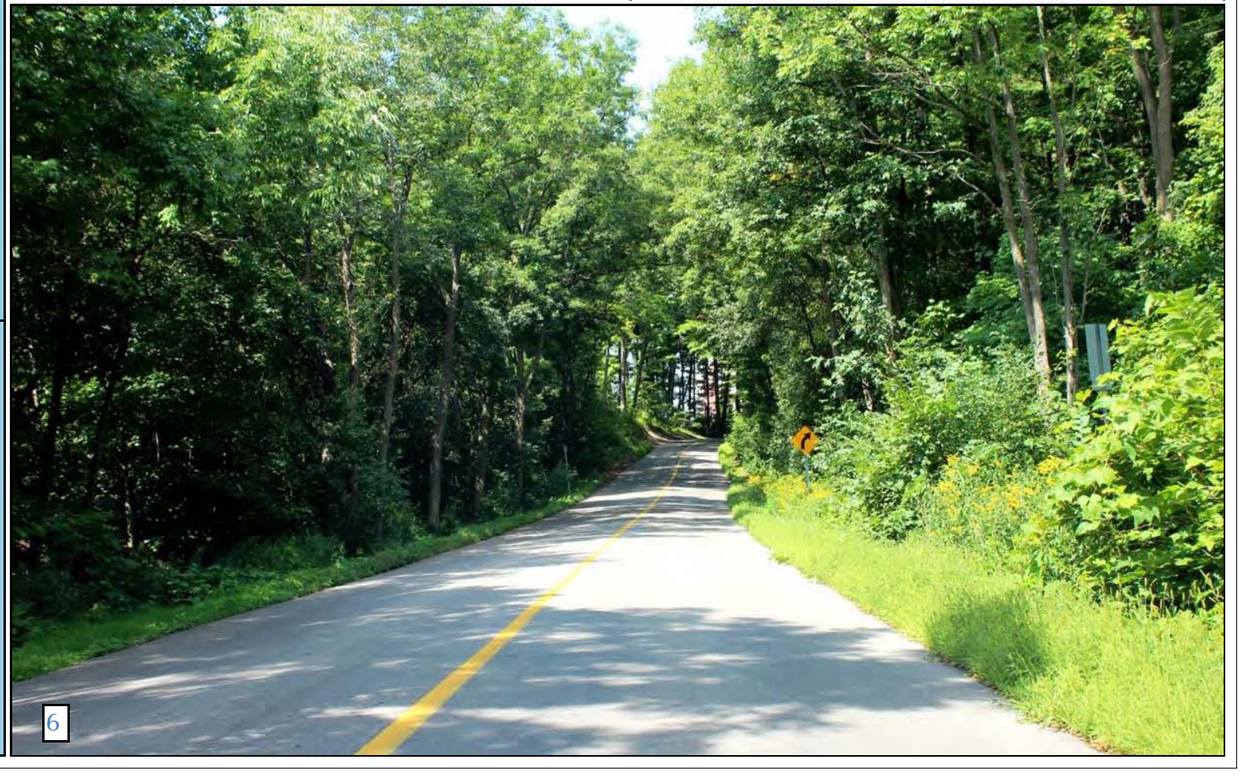
The road remains in public use and maintains an historical connection to the early development of the area.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features of Mill Park Drive include: its undulation up and down with the landform of the west bank of the Grand following the topography of small streams and swales leading to the Grand River; its typical rural cross-section; its closed section with the woodlots of Homer Watson Park on both sides, suggesting the experience of what it must have been like travelling on pioneer roads in the 19th Century; and its relationship with the Doon Presbyterian Church and Biehn-Kinzie Cemeteries.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Mill Park Road through Homer Watson Park.
2. Main entrance to cemetery from Mill Park Drive.
3. Enclosing woodlot.
4. Mill Park Drive through residential area.
5. Rural cross-section.
6. Panoramic view.



L-RD-8 Pioneer Tower Road & Lookout Lane

LOCATION:

Previously extended from King Street to the top of bank at the Grand River valley. Currently the road itself begins at Baxter Drive near King Street and is discontinuous and closed to vehicular traffic where it has been converted into public walkway.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Grand River, Pioneer Settlement, Mennonite Settlement, Agriculture, Transportation,

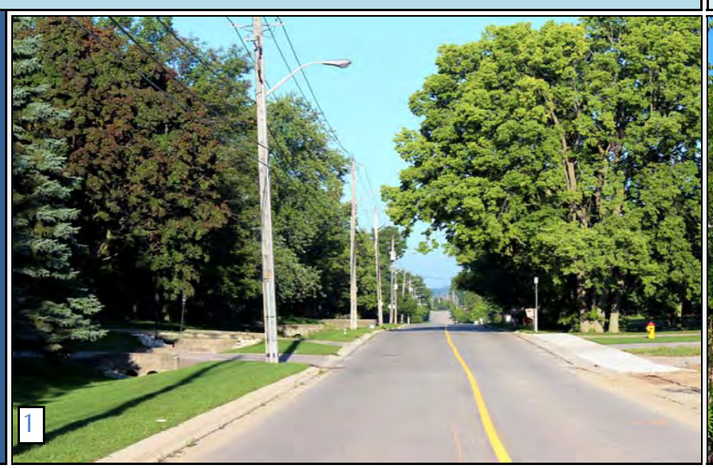
LANDSCAPE TYPE: Transportation Corridor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

Pioneer Tower Road and Trail extends from Baxter Drive near King Street East (Highway 8) to the top of the Grand River Valley bank, terminating in the Deer Ridge Golf Course. Historically, the Right of Way was used by the earliest non-native settlers to establish the first farm settlements in inland Upper Canada (1800), in the low lying lands along the east side of the Grand River. Pioneer Tower Road and Trail Right of Way then became part of the Huron Road (1828), linking the Canada Company headquarters in Guelph with the Huron Tract and the Town of Goderich. The road travelled down to the river's edge through the existing golf course, where Bechtel's Ford was used to access the west side of the river. A wooden bridge was constructed in 1836 to facilitate access across the river for the flow of immigrants to the Huron Tract. The bridge was washed out in the spring of 1857 and never rebuilt. Today, the road and trail provides continuous pedestrian access over its length but is discontinuous for vehicular access between Pioneer Ridge Drive and Fall Harvest Drive. A portion of the road and trail, between Marquette Drive and the Grand River is designated a Scenic-Heritage Road in the Official Plan, in recognition of its historic alignment. Pioneer Tower Road is flanked by residential development; Pioneer Sportsman Club; Pioneer Camping Club; Deer Ridge Golf Course Maintenance Yard; an equestrian farm; Settlers Grove park; and service and retail developments. Lookout Lane T's into Pioneer Tower Road and was the original access to the Pioneer Memorial Tower and Cemetery Site (a National Historic Site) and remnants of the original Schoerg Family Homestead (now 330 Joseph Schoerg Crescent) and Betzner Family Homestead (now 300 Joseph Schoerg Crescent), both designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

KEY MAP



1

2

3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The historical right of way was used by the earliest non-native settlers to establish farm settlements and subsequently the alignment became a part of the Huron Road in 1828. While the road and trail provide continuous pedestrian access over its length, it is discontinuous for vehicular access. Only the original alignment of the road remains, although the road provides access to the Pioneer Memorial Tower and remnants of early homestead sites.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Historic route to the Schoerg homestead and Betzner farmstead - the first permanent settlements in inland Upper Canada (1800); Limited views into Grand River Valley; Incorporated into the Huron Road by John Galt & Dr Wm "Tiger" Dunlop 1828.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [x] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Shows alignment of historic transportation route that was used by original non-native settlers. The road and its alignment are of high value to the community as a result of its recreational uses and historical associations.

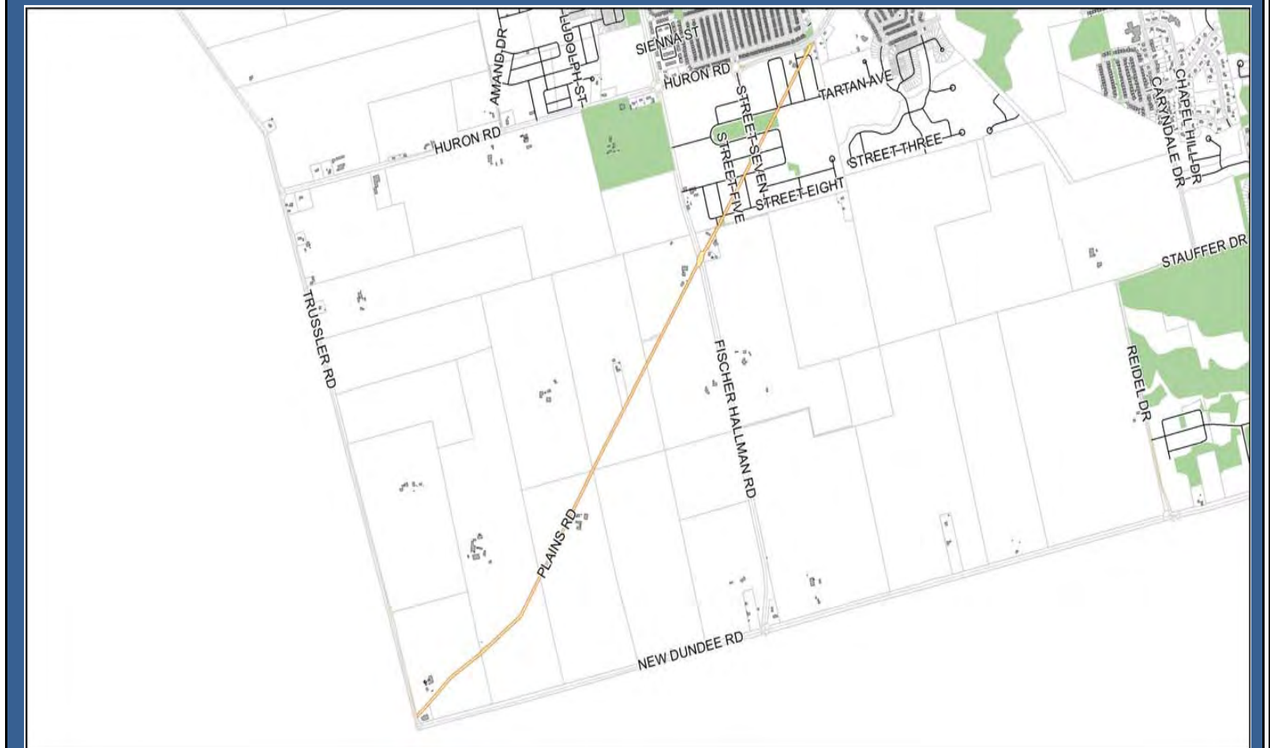
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features include: the alignment of the road; the association of the road with the former fords across the Grand River; and the adjacent heritage sites including the Pioneer Tower, the Schoerg Family Homestead and the Betzner Family Homestead.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. High point off of King Street.
2. Alignment converted to pedestrian trail.
3. View west towards Grand River.
4. Former bridge location at Grand River on Huron Road.
5. Agricultural land use.
6. Golf course at terminus of road.

L-RD-9 Plains Road



DESCRIPTION:

Plains Road travels diagonally in a westerly and southerly direction from Huron Road terminating at Trussler Road just north of the New Dundee Road intersection. The diagonal alignment is unusual within the City of Kitchener because it appears intentional as a short cut between Strasburg and New Dundee. Its diagonal alignment created unusual property configurations north and south of the road. Although there is minimal documentation, the existence of Plains Road can be traced to written references as early as 1828 (forming part of the Huron Road alignment from 1828-1836) and it appears on maps as early as 1835. Today, it traverses some of the last remaining farmland within the City of Kitchener. The alignment remains open to the public; however, its northern section between Huron Road and Fischer Hallman Road is scheduled to be incorporated into a new subdivision located east of Fischer Hallman Road. The road is paved with a typical rural cross-section. The driving experience is very open and exposed with narrow ditches, few fence lines and sparse remnant trees possibly planted by early settlers. Although the diagonal is unique, its road alignment is again typical of many roads in Waterloo Township and does not conform to a rural grid of concessions and side roads. Like many roads in the Township of Waterloo it was not laid out during a township survey. Instead, it was part of an irregular network of roads that were typically built after settlers had begun to clear their lots, and the need for roads linking villages, settlements, farms, markets and mills followed. The road follows an undulating topography that gently slopes up and down with the kame moraine topography of the area. No mass grading of the alignment was ever completed. At present, Plains Road continues to form part of the local road network. Plains Road is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road was built as part of initial settlement activities in the southern part of the County of Waterloo, forming part of Beasley's 1881 New Survey. It also relates to the development of the County of Waterloo for agricultural purposes in the nineteenth century and remains bounded by farms and cultivated fields. The following attributes are evocative of the road's historic and scenic character: the narrow two-lane alignment with rural cross-sections and, the scenic views to surrounding rural countryside, agricultural fields and original pioneer farmsteads.

LOCATION:

Plains Road travels diagonally in a westerly and southerly direction from Huron Road terminating at Trussler Road just north of the New Dundee Road intersection.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

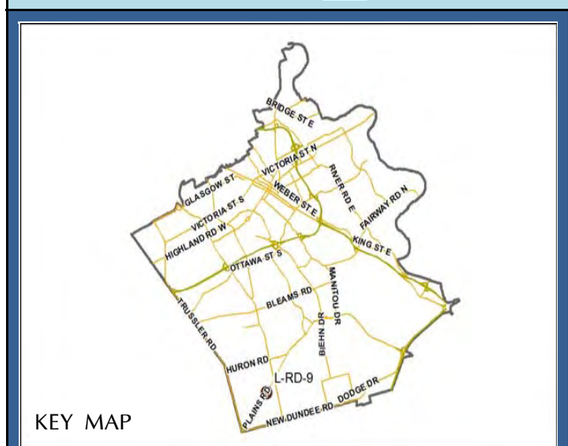
Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Transportation, Agriculture

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Transportation Corridor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES



KEY MAP

1

2

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Plains Road travels diagonally in a westerly and southerly direction from Huron Road terminating at Trussler Road just north of the New Dundee Road intersection with a diagonal alignment unusual within the City of Kitchener as an intentional short cut between Strasburg and New Dundee. The origins are referenced as early as 1828.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Plains Road is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road was built as part of initial settlement activities in the southern part of the County of Waterloo, forming part of Beasleys 1881 New Survey. It also relates to the development of the County of Waterloo for agricultural purposes in the nineteenth century and remains bounded by farms and cultivated fields. Unusual property alignments result from the diagonal path of the road.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

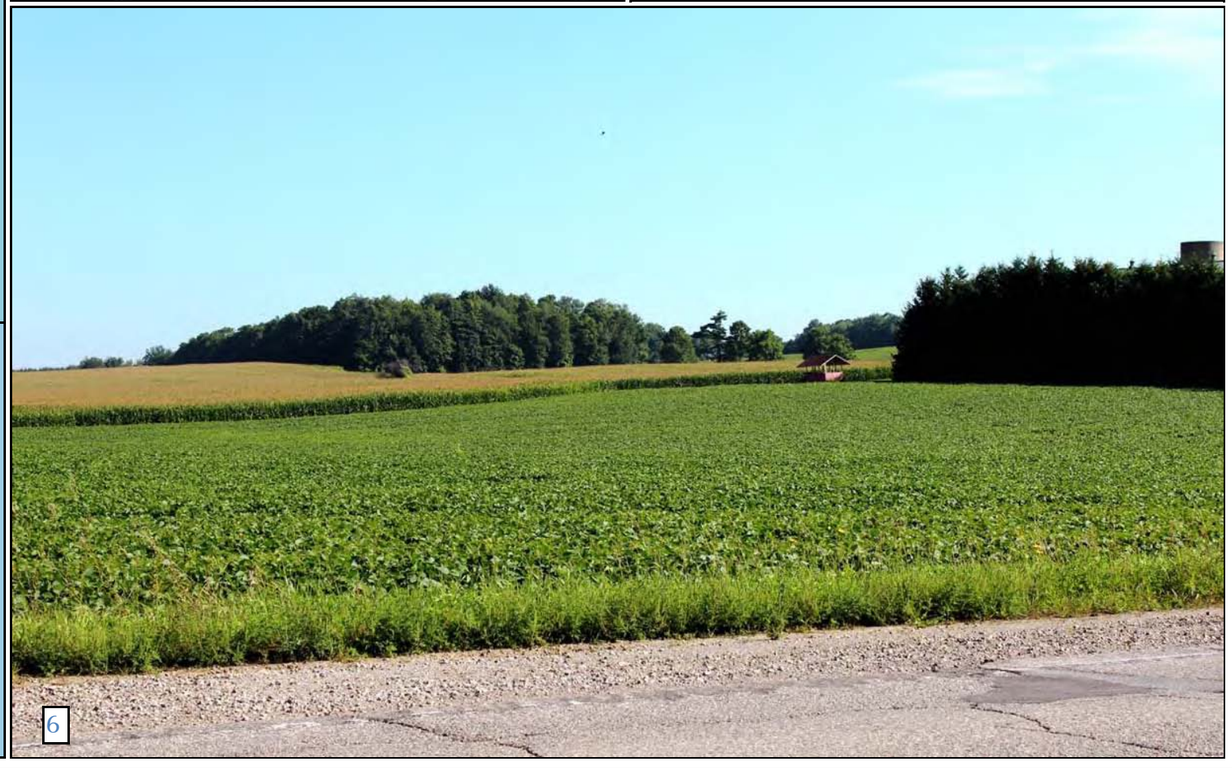
At present, Plains Road continues to form part of the local road network.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features of the road include: the narrow two-lane alignment with rural cross-sections; the undulating topography that gently slopes up and down with the kame moraine topography of the area; a very open driving experience with narrow ditches, few fence lines and sparse remnant trees possibly planted by early settlers; and, the scenic views to surrounding rural countryside, agricultural fields and original pioneer farmsteads.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Narrow right of way, Plains Road.
2. Pioneer homes off of Plains Road.
3. Agricultural landscape.
4. Pioneer farmstead off of Plains Road.
5. East end of Plains Road at Huron Road.
6. Open rural landscape.



L-RD-10 Reidel Drive

DESCRIPTION:

Reidel Drive, from Stauffer Drive southerly to Blair Creek, is a paved road with a posted speed limit of 50km/h. It follows a straight alignment between Lots 4 and 5 of Beasleys New Survey. The road follows an undulating topography that gently slopes down at the Blair Creek crossing. The road is bounded by agricultural lands and a single wood pole hydro line runs parallel to the road on the east side for the length of this section of Reidel Drive. Sections of the road, particularly at the north end and around the Blair Creek crossing, are enclosed by dense vegetation that closely bounds the road alignment given that there are no shoulders, while other sections of the road open up to clear views of adjacent cultivated fields.

Roads in the Township of Waterloo were not formally laid out during a township survey as in other parts of Upper Canada. Instead, an irregular network of roads developed given that they were typically built after settlers had begun to clear their lots, and the need for roads linking villages settlements, farms, markets and mills followed. The road is bounded by Lots 4 and 5 of Beasley's New Survey. The 1831 Assessment Rolls indicate that this part of the township was not yet developed, and thus Reidel Drive was not yet in place (Bloomfield 1997:36). The earliest historic map available to show this road is the 1861 Tremaine, which indicates that James Goodfellow owned/farmed land to the west, while William Dalgleish owned/farmed land to the east. The surrounding agricultural landscape remains intact. At present, Reidel Drive continues to form part of the local road network. Reidel Drive is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road: was built as part of initial settlement activities in the southern part of the Township of Waterloo, forming part of Beasley's New Survey; relates to the development of the Township of Waterloo for agricultural purposes in the nineteenth century; is bounded by cultivated fields and a rural landscape; and, continues to form part of the local road network. The following attributes are evocative of the road's historic and scenic charcter: the narrow two-lane alignment without shoulders; the scenic views to surrounding agricultural fields; the spatial and visual relationship between the road thoroughfare and Blair Creek, and associated vegetation; the diverse roadside vegetation that abuts the roadside providing a defined edge to the road; and, the undulating topography and original historic alignment.

LOCATION:

A north/south alignment starting at Stauffer Drive and ending at the New Dundee Road.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

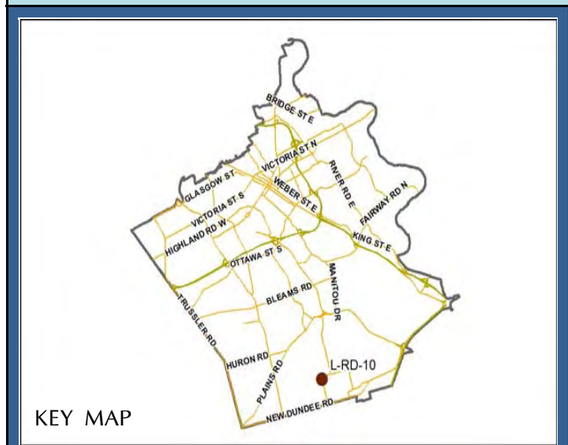
Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Transportation, Agriculture, Mennonite Settlement

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Transportation Corridor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES



KEY MAP

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Reidel Drive, from Stauffer Drive southerly to Blair Creek, follows a straight alignment between Lots 4 and 5 of Beasleys New Survey. The earliest historic map available to show this road is the 1861 Tremaine, which indicates that James Goodfellow owned/farmed land to the west, while William Dalgleish owned/farmed land to the east. The surrounding agricultural landscape remains intact.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Reidel Drive is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road: was built as part of initial settlement activities in the southern part of the Township of Waterloo, forming part of Beasleys New Survey; relates to the development of the Township of Waterloo for agricultural purposes in the nineteenth century; and is bounded by cultivated fields and a rural landscape.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

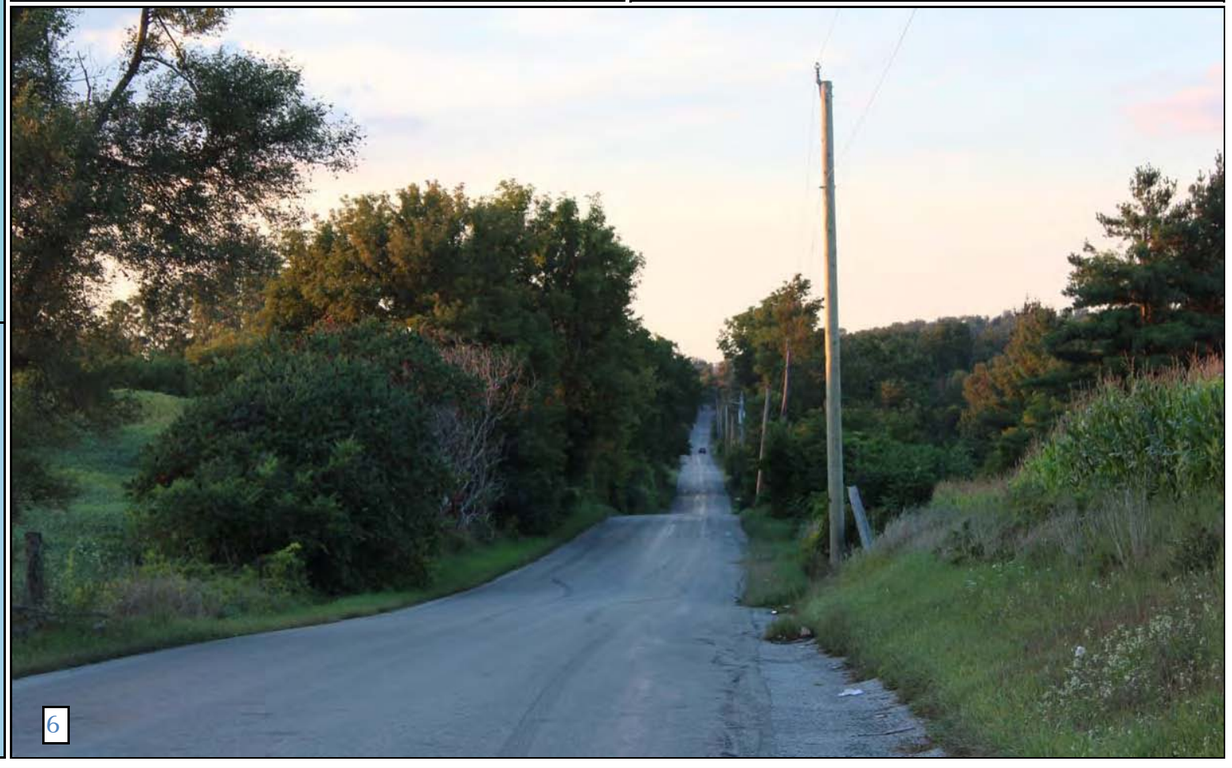
At present, Reidel Drive continues to form part of the local road network and is a reminder of the mid-nineteenth century development of lots and new farmsteads.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Features of this road include: the narrow two-lane alignment without shoulders; the scenic views to surrounding agricultural fields; the spatial and visual relationship between the road thoroughfare and Blair Creek, and associated vegetation; the diverse roadside vegetation that abuts the roadside providing a defined edge to the road; and, the undulating topography and original historic alignment.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Reidel Drive at Stauffer Drive intersection.
2. Kame landscape off of Reidel Drive.
3. Rural cross section.
4. Agricultural landscape.
5. Undulating kame topography along Reidel Drive.
6. Undulating kame topography along Reidel Drive.



L-RD-11 Stauffer Drive

LOCATION:

Located between Reidel Drive and South Creek Drive with a partially closed alignment between South Creek Drive and the south end of Tilt Drive.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Transportation, Agriculture, Mennonite Settlement

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Transportation Corridor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

Stauffer Drive, from Tilt Drive to Reidel Drive, is a paved road with a posted speed limit of 50km/h. It follows a straight alignment between Lots 9, 8 and 5 of Biehn Tract and Lots 3, 4 and 5 of the Beasley's New Survey. The east end of Stauffer has been closed to vehicular traffic and is incorporated into the public open space system of adjacent new neighbourhoods, along with Groh and part of Tilt. The road follows an undulating topography typical of the western side of Kitchener. The road has a rural cross-section and has no shoulders. It is bound by agricultural lands and a single wood pole hydro line runs parallel to the road on the north side for the full length of the road. Sections of the road are enclosed by dense vegetation that closely bounds the road alignment crating a dense canopy over the road right-of-way. The adjacent woodlots are maple/beech/white pine typical of Waterloo County forests. The understory vegetation includes wonderful communities of trillium, dog's toothed violet, umbrella plant and skunk's cabbage. Other sections of the road open up to clear views of adjacent cultivated fields. Roads in the Township of Waterloo were not formally laid out during a township survey as in other parts of Upper Canada. Instead, an irregular network of roads developed given that they were typically built after settlers had begun to clear their lots, and the need for roads linking villages settlements, farms, markets and mills followed. The surrounding agricultural landscape remains intact although residential development is encroaching from the north. At present, Stauffer Drive continues to form part of the local road network. Stauffer Drive is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road: was built as part of initial settlement activities in the southern part of the Township of Waterloo, forming part of Beasley's New Survey; relates to the development of the Township of Waterloo for agricultural purposes in the nineteenth century; and is bound by cultivated fields and rural landscapes. A portion of the road continues to form part of the local road network. The majority of the road right of way will be converted to a pedestrian trail through planned subdivisions in the area. The following attributes are evocative of the roads historic and scenic character: the narrow two-lane alignment without shoulders; and, the scenic views to surrounding agricultural fields; the diverse roadside vegetation that abuts the roadside providing a defined edge to the road.

KEY MAP

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
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- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Stauffer Drive, from Tilt Drive to Reidel Drive, follows a straight alignment between Lots 9, 8 and 5 of Beihn Tract and Lots 3, 4 and 5 of the Beasleys New Survey.

Stauffer Drive is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road: was built as part of initial settlement activities in the southern part of the Township of Waterloo, forming part of Beasleys New Survey; relates to the development of the Township of Waterloo for agricultural purposes in the nineteenth century; and is bound by cultivated fields and a rural landscape.

At present, a portion of Stauffer Drive continues to form part of the local road network and is a reminder of the mid-nineteenth century development of lots and new farmsteads. The east end of Stauffer is incorporated into the public open space system of adjacent new neighbourhoods, along with Groh and part of Tilt.

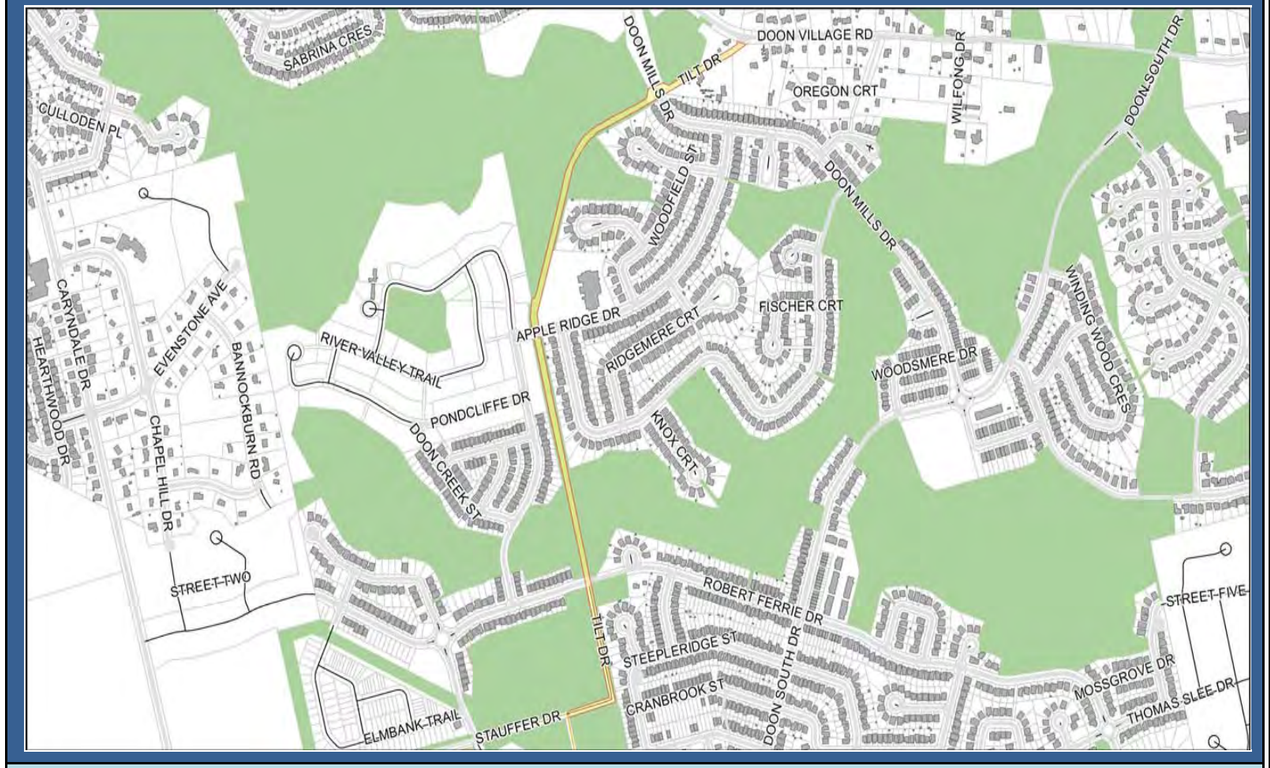
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features of this road include: the narrow two-lane alignment without shoulders; the scenic views to surrounding agricultural fields; and, the diverse roadside vegetation that abuts the roadside providing a defined edge to the road.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Beautiful trillium understory adjacent to road.
2. View to Stauffer Road from Caryndale Drive.
3. Moraine wetland off of Stauffer Drive.
4. Rural land use adjacent to road alignment.
5. Closed portion of alignment.
6. Trail network connection to Stauffer Drive.

L-RD-12 Tilt Drive



LOCATION:

Southwest corner of Kitchener between Doon Village Road and Stauffer Drive.

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Transportation, Agriculture, Mennonite Settlement

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Rural Road

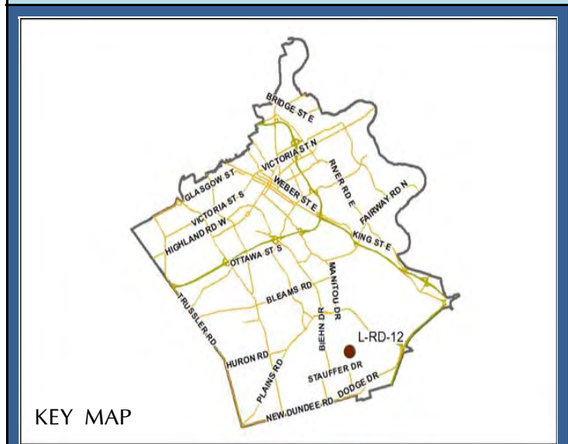
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	1
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

DESCRIPTION:

Tilt Drive travels westerly and southerly from Doon Village Road to Stauffer Drive. A short part of the alignment from Doon Village Road to Doon Mills Drive remains open as a paved road with a typical rural cross-section. The balance of the road has been closed and converted to a pedestrian trail on the original curving alignment. The road alignment is typical of many roads in Waterloo Township and does not conform to a rural grid of concessions and side roads. Roads in the Township of Waterloo were not formally laid out during a township survey as in other parts of Upper Canada. Instead, an irregular network of roads developed given that they were typically built after settlers had begun to clear their lots, and the need for roads linking villages, settlements, farms, markets and mills followed. Sections of the alignment pass through Tilt's Bush and Doon Creek Natural Area. The road follows an undulating topography that gently slopes up and down with the kame moraine topography. No mass grading of the alignment has been completed. At present, a portion of Tilt Drive continues to form part of the local road network. Tilt Drive is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road: was built as part of initial settlement activities in the southern part of the Township of Waterloo, forming part of Beasley's 1881 New Survey; relates to the development of the Township of Waterloo for agricultural purposes in the nineteenth century; continues to be bound by woodlots and cultivated fields; and, remains part of the Doon Village road network.



KEY MAP

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
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- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
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COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Rural cross section on original historic alignment.

Tilt Drive is considered to be of contextual value as part of the initial settlement activities of the Township of Waterloo.

A small portion continues to form part of the local road network. Most of the right of way has been converted to a trail.

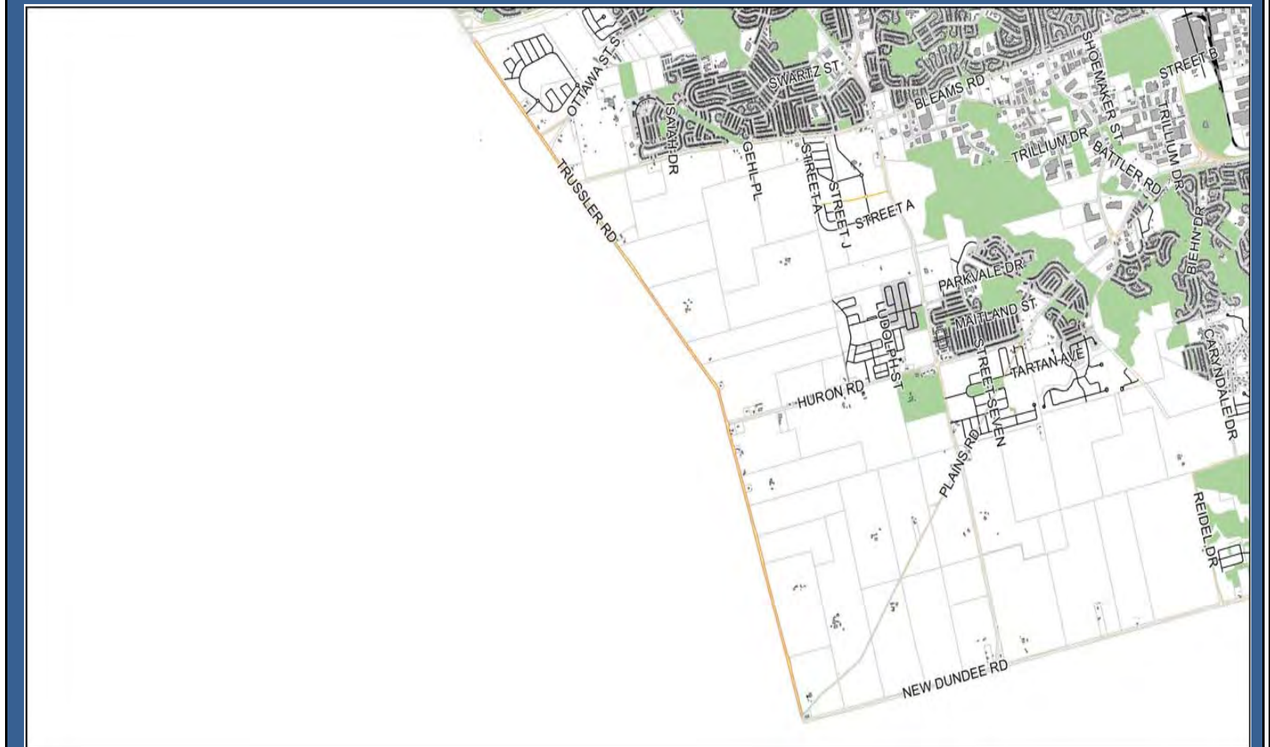
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Its contribution to the Upper Doon Village cultural landscape; the narrow two-lane historical alignment with rural cross-sections; the scenic views to surrounding woodlots, agricultural fields and old and new residential neighbourhoods; and, follows the natural topography of the underlying kame moraine landform.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Closed portion of right of way west of Doon Mills Drive.
2. Right of way now part of public open space system.
3. Adjacent woodlot.
4. Enclosing woodlot.
5. View to former agricultural lands.
6. Woodlot encroaching on right of way.

L-RD-13 Trussler Road



LOCATION:

A major arterial travelling from the southwest corner of Kitchener to Ira Needles Boulevard.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Pioneer Settlement, Transportation, Agriculture

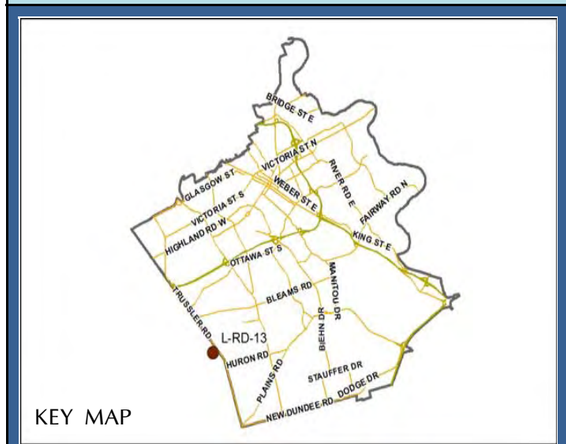
LANDSCAPE TYPE: Transportation Corridor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL:

DESCRIPTION:

Trussler Road, from Ira Needles Boulevard to New Dundee Road, is a paved rural road which forms the boundary between Kitchener and Wilmot Township. Trussler was a significant control for the Waterloo County survey because it is a boundary for all five townships. The road follows boundaries of the Beasley's New Survey, the German Company Small Lots Survey and Upper Block according to the 1881 atlas of Waterloo County. The road follows the undulating topography of the kame moraine landscape that is typical of the southwest and west side of Kitchener. The road is straddled by agricultural lands and a single wood pole hydro line runs parallel to the road on the east side for most of the length of the road. The road runs through very open farmland with clear views of adjacent cultivated fields framed by random scattered trees paralleling its alignment on both sides of the road. There are a few short sections of the road which are bordered by woodlots. Trussler was an important survey boundary and an exception to many of the other roads in the Township of Waterloo which were not formally laid out during township surveys. The surrounding agricultural landscape remains largely intact except as the road approaches Ira Needles Boulevard where residential neighbourhoods are beginning to encroach on the right-of-way. At present, Trussler Road continues to form part of the local road network. Trussler Road is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road: was built as part of initial settlement activities and became a connecting transportation route for the County of Waterloo; relates to the development of the County of Waterloo for agricultural purposes in the nineteenth century; is bounded by cultivated fields and a rural landscape; and, continues to form part of the local road network.

The following attributes are evocative of the road's historic and scenic character: the narrow two-lane alignment without shoulders; the scenic views to surrounding agricultural fields; the diverse roadside vegetation that abuts the roadside providing a defined edge to the road; and, the undulating kame topography and original historic alignment.



KEY MAP

1

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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

Trussler Road, from Ira Needles Boulevard to New Dundee Road, is a paved rural road which forms the boundary between Kitchener and Wilmot Township and which retains its relationship with rural agricultural lands.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Trussler Road was a significant control for the Waterloo County survey because it is a boundary for all five townships. Trussler was an important survey boundary and an exception to many of the other roads in the Township of Waterloo which were not formally laid out during township surveys. The road follows boundaries of the Beasleys New Survey, the German Company Small Lots Survey and Upper Block according to the 1881 atlas of Waterloo County.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

Trussler Road is considered to be of local historical and contextual value given that the road: was built as part of initial settlement activities and became a connecting transportation route for the County of Waterloo; and, continues to form part of the local road network.

4

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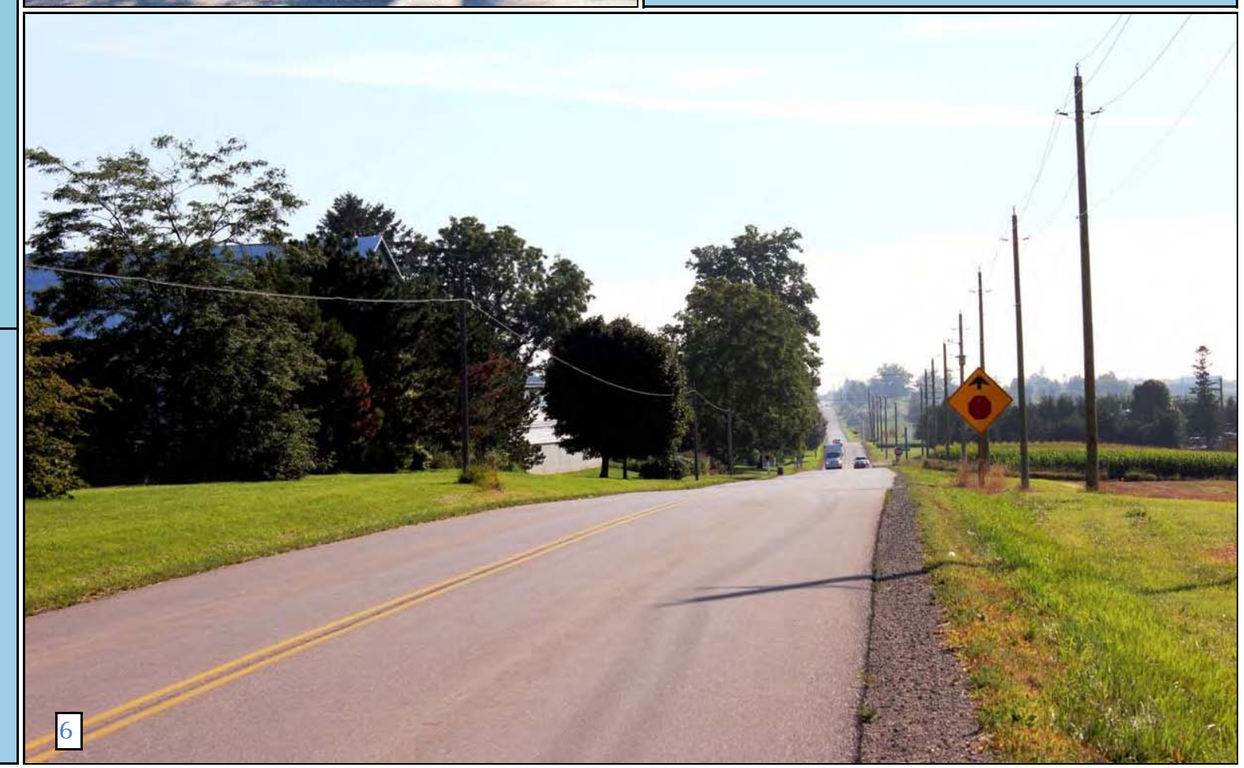
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features of Trussler Road include: the narrow two-lane alignment without shoulders; the scenic views to surrounding agricultural fields; the diverse roadside vegetation that abuts the roadside providing a defined edge to the road; and, the undulating topography and original historic alignment.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Farmstead view from Trussler Road with stone outbuildings.
2. Rolling kame landscape typical of west Kitchener.
3. Huron Road and Trussler Road intersection.
4. 1824 homestead with bank barn viewed from Trussler Road.
5. Heritage farmhouse.
6. Rolling kame topography, through which the road passes.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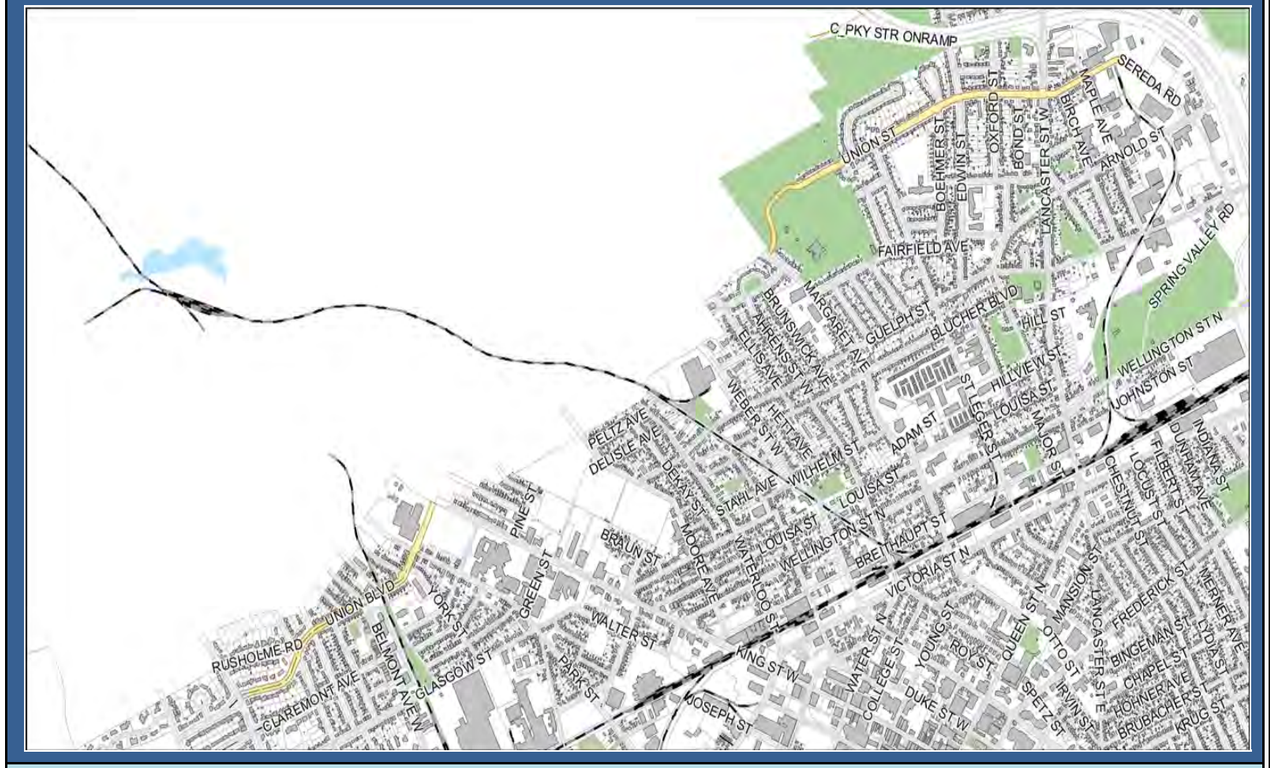
L-RD-14 Union Street & Union Boulevard



LOCATION:

East/west road travelling from Sereda Road to Westmount Road.

HISTORIC THEMES:

Transportation, Urban Development

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Transportation Corridor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL:

Within the Described boundary, there are:

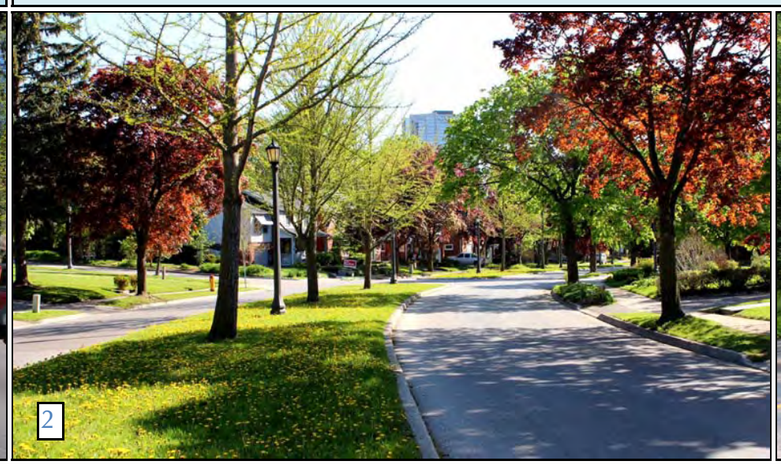
Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

DESCRIPTION:

The various parts of Union Street are historically important because they were and remain, in part, the boundary between the Cities of Waterloo and Kitchener. Currently the combined street traverses the City in an east/west alignment terminating in the west at the Westmount Golf and Country Club and in the east just beyond Lancaster Street. The oldest part of the street centres on King Street where late 19th and early 20th Century homes and institutions straddle the streetscape. It is from this portion of the street that it derives its name, Union Street, because it is here, that the two cities were first joined in the latter part of the 19th Century. The western portion, Union Boulevard travels through the Westmount neighbourhood. The Westmount Improvement Company extended the street incrementally through the neighbourhood between 1912 and 1945. The eastern part of the street was agricultural land until after World War II. The street was part of farms that fronted onto Bridgeport Road. As Union Street East passes through Breithaupt Park, it cuts through a forested area that was a former farm woodlot which was at the rear of a farm whose house and barn were located on Bridgeport Road. The middle portion of Union is in the City of Waterloo and was developed in the 40s, 50s and 60s. The alignment of Union again reflects the same curvilinear street pattern characteristic of Waterloo Township. The vertical alignment rises and falls with the gently rolling topography of north east Kitchener. The exception to this is the alignment through Westmount which is curvilinear but done deliberately as part of the design of the neigbourhood to add character to the planned community. Highlights along the street include: an interesting section through Breithaupt Park where it traverses the former farm woodlot; the high point of land west of Erb Street; the Grand River Hospital and Sun Life institutional campus; and, the divided lanes through the Westmount neighbourhood terminating in the Westmount Golf and Country Club.

KEY MAP

1



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3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

This street alignment represents, in part, the boundary between Waterloo and Kitchener with the oldest portion of the street dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The street is representative of the joining of the Cities of Waterloo and Kitchener and developed in concert with the urban area as it expanded through the 19th and 20th centuries.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

While the street serves as an east/west connection through several eras of City development, it is a reminder and record of the progression of both Kitchener and Waterloo.

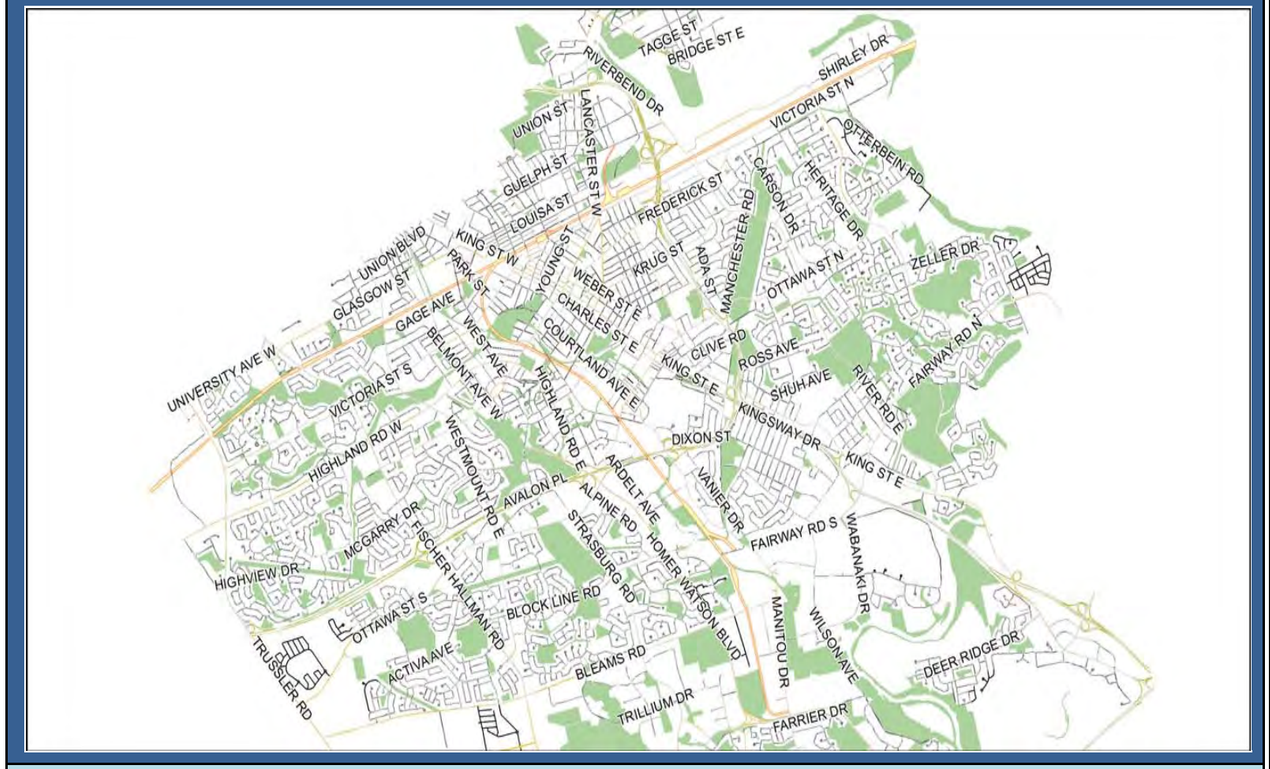
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Features include: the part of the street that is centred on King Street with its 19th and early 20th Century homes and institutions; its passage through Breithaupt Park; the alignment of Union which reflects the curvilinear street pattern characteristic of Waterloo Township; the vertical rise and fall with the gently rolling topography; the curvilinear alignment through Westmount as part of the neighbourhood design; the Grand River Hospital and Sun Life institutional campus; and, the divided lanes through the Westmount neighbourhood.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Central median east of Belmont Avenue West.
2. Road right of way through Westmount neighbourhood.
3. Union Street right of way through Breithaupt Park.
4. View from Union Street at King Street West.
5. Alignment west of King Street West.
6. Alignment through Breithaupt Park.

L-RR-15 Canadian National Railway Line



LOCATION:

Travels east/west across the City between Victoria and Wellington Streets.

HISTORIC THEMES:

Transportation, Industry and Commerce, Urban Development, Grand River

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Transportation Corridor

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL:

DESCRIPTION:

The Canadian National Railway through Kitchener was initially constructed as part of the Grand Trunk Railway network. Under the sponsorship of Sir Francis Hincks (1807-1885), the GTR was formally incorporated in 1852 to build a railway from Toronto to Montreal. Hincks was a newspaperman turned politician and colonial administrator. He promoted the construction of railways in Ontario and Quebec in the Baldwin/Lafontaine ministry from 1848 to 1854. Construction of the line took three years from 1853 to 1856. Much of the financing for the Grand Trunk Railway had to be raised in England, and the English construction firm of Peto, Brassey, Jackson and Betts received the contract to build the Montreal-to-Toronto section in return for agreeing to promote the company. Gzowski & Company received the contract for the 276 km (172 mile) Toronto-to-Sarnia section at a cost of 1,376,000 pounds sterling or $2,767,000 (CAN) in 2014 currency. Sub-contractors through Waterloo County were Jackson and Fowler. Completion of the road bed grading took 2 years and was completed in 1855. The bridge over the Grand River was completed in 1856. The wrought iron structural span was brought from England. The centre span was a tubular structure and was replaced in 1905 by steel girders to accommodate heavier loads. The contractor for the stations was Marshall Farr until he was ironically killed in a train accident at the Desjardins Canal in Hamilton in 1857. The Kitchener station was completed before his death, in 1856, and other stations were completed by his two nephews George and Shubel Randal. The small 1856 station was replaced by a larger station in 1897 by the GTR. This station was rebuilt in 1908 after a fire, and is what remains to this day as the VIA Rail station on Victoria Street. The rebuilt station included an impressive clock tower which was removed by Canadian National in 1966. The first trains ran from Toronto to Guelph in July, 1856 and from Guelph to Stratford in November of the same year. For almost 20 years, up to 1875, wood burning locomotives were used. This required enormous amounts of high quality hard wood such as maple and beech. At the Kitchener station, 6-7000 cords of wood were supplied annually meaning that in the two decades between 1856 and 1875 over 120,000 cords of wood were supplied to passing trains. This demand for wood would have had a dramatic impact on the remaining forest in Waterloo County after being cleared for farmland between 1805 and 1850. Despite financial difficulties in the initial years, the GTR expanded steadily, often leasing existing railways as a means of expansion. At Confederation (1867), the GTR was the largest railway system in the world, with 2055 km of track; by the late 1880s it had grown to over 700 locomotives, 578 cars, 60 post-office cars, 131 baggage cars, 18,000 freight cars and 49 snowplows. In 1882, it eliminated its main competitor with the takeover of the Great Western Railway and added another 1450 km of track. Additional links to the US rail system were established with the International Bridge across the Niagara River (1855), and the impressive St Clair Tunnel beneath the St Clair River in 1891. The GTR ran unbroken from Sarnia through Kitchener, Toronto, Montreal and on to Portland, Maine. Envious of the Canadian Pacific Railway thrust into West Canada, the GTR set up a subsidiary, the Grand Trunk Pacific, to build a transcontinental line. Completed in 1914, the railway was a financial disaster and was largely responsible for the bankruptcy of the GTR in 1919. The federal government, which had already given the GTR some $28 million in subsidies and loans, took over the railway on 10 Oct, 1919. It was placed under the management of the Canadian National Railways on 30 Jan, 1923. The railway dramatically changed Kitchener and was the momentum behind the industrial development that took place between Wellington Street and Victoria paralleling the track, particularly between 1850 and 1920. The rail corridor today is much as it has always been since its mid 19th Century construction. Commuters and visitors travelling to Kitchener see a combination of industrial and commercial districts and residential neighbourhoods from the rail line. The core area industry is gradually being phased out and one of the largest redevelopments in Kitchener's history is likely to occur around the rail line within the core area in the near future.

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The GTR/CNR was the first major export of the great railway boom that first occurred in the UK. It is the earliest major line in Canada and one of the earliest in North America. Many original features, including stone bridges, line its route and remain in service. The alignment remains as originally laid out with minor changes in its almost 160 years of service.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
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- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The railway dramatically changed Kitchener and created the momentum behind the industrial development between 1850 and 1920. The rail line has extensive associations with the economic development of Canada (being the largest system in the world in 1867), and with persons of significant achievement including engineers and politicians. It also includes some of the earliest engineering works in the region, including the 1856 bridge over the Grand River.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP - SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE - IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [x] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
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- [x] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [ ] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The tracks pre-date much of the development of the community and were the stimulus both for local settlement and the massive surge in industrialization from the latter 19th century through well into the 20th century. While the industrial uses of the line locally have considerably lessened, the line will be of increasing importance as a rail and commuter link to Toronto with the expansion of the GO rail system.

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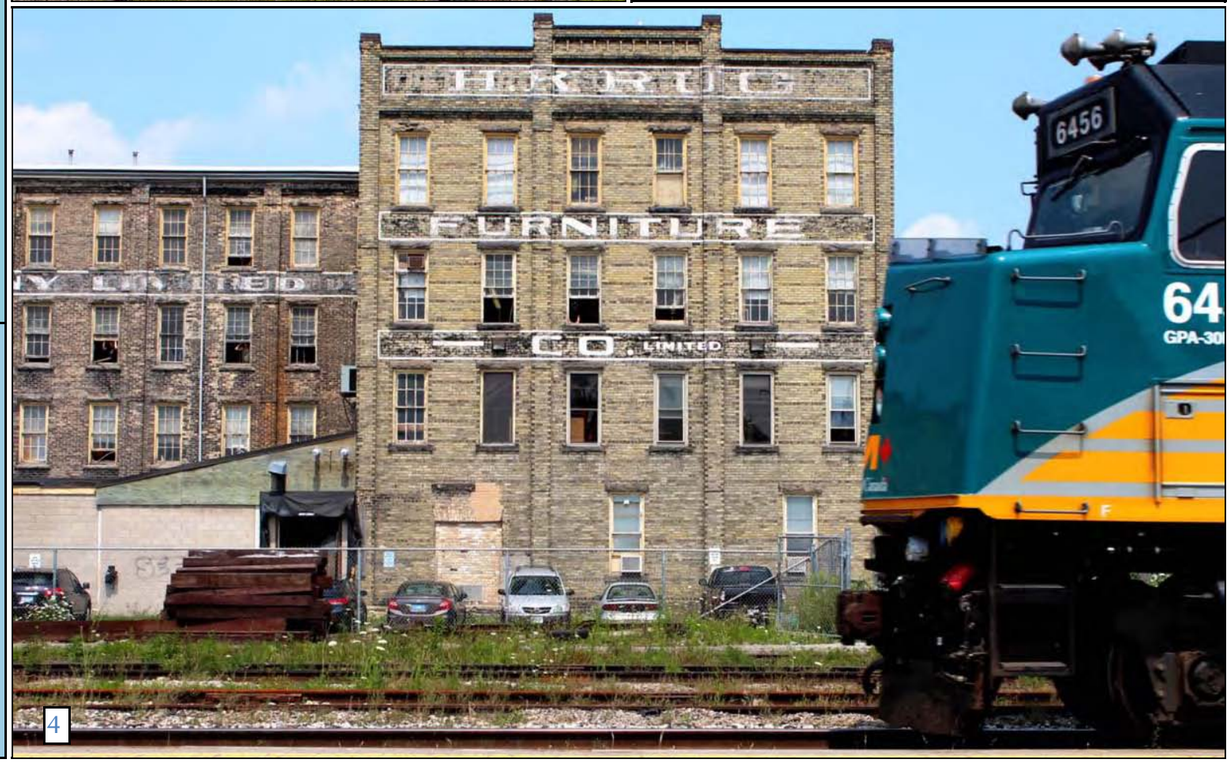
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features of the rail alignment include: a combination of industrial and commercial districts and residential neighbourhoods along the rail line; the engineering works including bridges and 1908 station (which replaced the original); and the varied mixture of vegetation and open space along the alignment.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. 19th Century bridge across the Grand at Breslau.
2. View of station with furniture factory in background.
3. Yard engine and station.
4. Contemporary VIA Rail locomotive with Krug Furniture in background.



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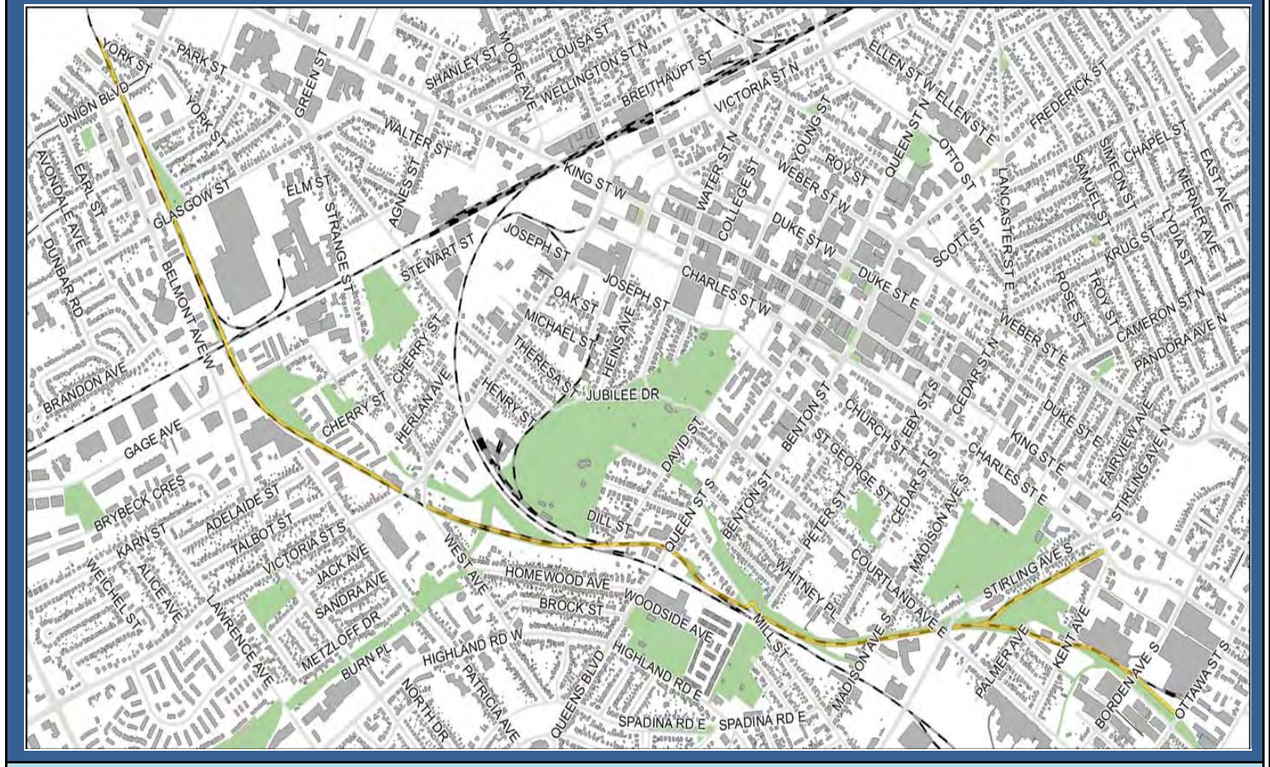
L-TRL-16 Iron Horse Trail



LOCATION:

A rails to trails that follows the alignment of the former Berlin Preston Electric Railway from Kitchener's northern boundary east of Belmont to Lakeside Park Natural Area.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

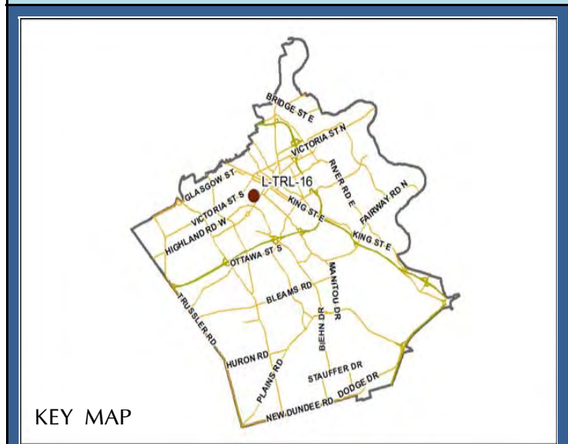
Transportation, Industry and Commerce

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Transportation Corridor

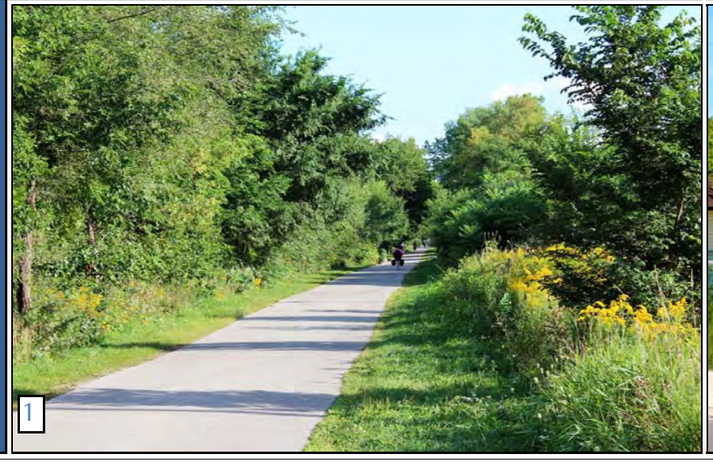
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

Part of the Trans Canada Trail, the Iron Horse Trail represents a significant part of Kitchener and Waterloo's heritage. The Iron Horse Trail is the former right-of-way of the Preston & Berlin Street Electric Railway. The Railway was started in 1900 by John Patterson of Hamilton and became operational on August 21st, 1903. The route started in east Preston and ran through Preston Junction, Hagey's Siding, Freeport, Centreville, Kitchener Junction before reaching a station on Queen Street, west of the downtown. From here, it ran into Waterloo paralleling Belmont Street and eventually along Caroline to Erb. It connected with a street rail section at Stirling and this route took passengers along King Street north to Water Street in downtown Kitchener. It operated under the name of the Preston & Berlin Electric Railway until 1909 when it was amalgamated with the Galt Preston & Hespler Street Railway. It was renamed the Grand River Railway in 1914. The change to the "Grand River Railway" was made under lease to the Canadian Pacific Railway. It eventually connected with the Grand Trunk Railway (CNR) in Kitchener, the Canadian Pacific Railway in Galt and the Lake Erie & Northern Railway in south Galt which provided service to Port Dover. Electrical power was provided by a powerhouse in Preston and a substation in Berlin. Cars were built by the Preston Car & Coach Company (1908/1923) which sold cars to electric railways across Canada. The Grand River Railway provided passenger service until 1955. The rail line was eventually closed completely on July 6th 1993. Today, the pedestrian trail runs some 5.5 kilometres between Ottawa Street and Erb Street West in Waterloo. The Iron Horse Trail not only connects downtown Kitchener to uptown Waterloo, reflecting the close-knit fabric of the two cities, it also links Victoria Park to Waterloo Park. The Iron Horse Trail became a reality in 1997 when both Kitchener & Waterloo formed a partnership to purchase the abandoned rail line and preserve it as an important part of the heritage of both cities. The Iron Horse Trail today provides a scenic and historic route linking the two cities. The trail is managed jointly by the City of Kitchener and the City of Waterloo.



KEY MAP



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HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [ ] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [x] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The trail preserves the right-of-way of the original Preston and Berlin Railway.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The trail is representative of the early transportation network formed by early rail lines that knitted the communities of Ontario together.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [x] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
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- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The Iron Horse Trail provides a significant recreational feature in the Kitchener/Waterloo community and symbolically and physically links both communities with a recreational feature.

4

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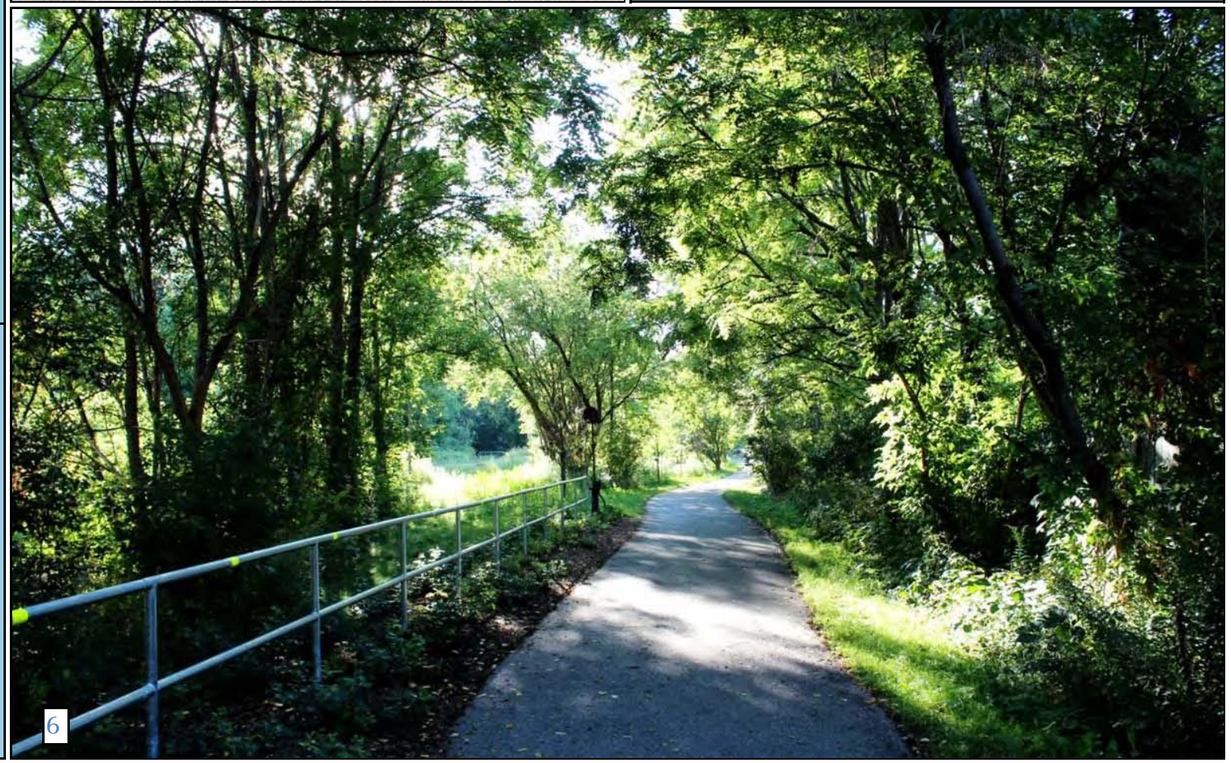
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

The character of the trail is vested in its alignment; its connection of Victoria Park and Waterloo Park; and, the plant materials and surfacing materials used to permit its use as a trail.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Trail alignment through Belmont area.
2. Trail alignment at Madison Avenue South.
3. Union Street crossing.
4. Typical trail cross-section.
5. Typical street crossing.
6. West of Victoria Park Neighbourhood.


6

L-TRL-17 Walter Bean Trail

LOCATION:

Follows the west bank of the Grand River from the northern municipal boundary to the southern municipal boundary at the 401.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	0
Listed Properties:	0

HISTORIC THEMES:

Transportation, Urban Development, Governance and Education

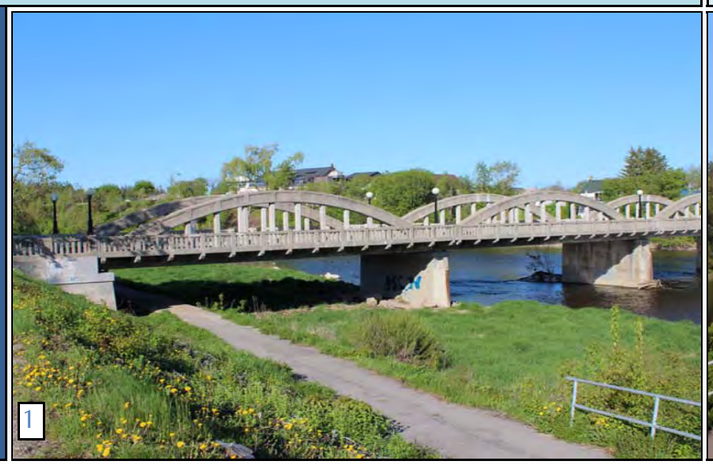
LANDSCAPE TYPE: Transportation Corridor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

DESCRIPTION:

When complete, the Walter Bean Trail will link West Montrose in the north to the Town of Blair, just south of Highway 401. It will extend along 78 km of the 290-km length of the Grand River basin. The trail alignment parallels the Grand River on its west bank, and rises and falls with the variable height of valley walls. Its position in the valley provides spectacular panoramic views along and across the river valley. The trail is generally paved with limestone screenings with strategic asphalted sections where slopes are steep or where there is high traffic. The trail is serviced by trail heads where there is parking, seating areas, and way-finding and interpretive signage. To fully appreciate the significance of the trail it is important to understand something of the person after which the trail has been named. Walter Bean was a business and community leader who believed in contributing to the welfare of area residents. He championed the vision of a public hiking trail along the Grand River. As Honourary Chair of The Kitchener and Waterloo Community Foundation, Walter challenged the Foundation to increase public accessibility to the river by building a trail along its length within the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. Following Walter's death, his many friends took up his challenge and in 1998 formed The Walter Bean Grand River Community Trails Foundation. To make his vision a reality, this non-profit fundraising corporation has partnered with the cities of Cambridge, Kitchener, Waterloo and the Township of Woolwich to build and maintain a recreational trail. Along its way, it will connect with many local municipal trails and the Trans Canada Trail. Philanthropist, military hero and prominent Canadian business leader, Walter Bean was one of this area's most distinguished citizens. Born in Berlin (now Kitchener), he graduated from Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate & Vocational School and the University of Toronto, where he played junior hockey and in 1929 was selected for the Canadian All-Star Football Team. In 1930 Walter Bean joined the Waterloo Trust and Savings Company, advancing to treasurer in 1934, general manager in 1957, and president in 1964. After the merger of Waterloo Trust with Canada Trust, he became Deputy Chair of Canada Trust until his retirement in 1978. Walter Bean served with distinction in the Second World War, in North Africa, Europe and the Pacific. Retiring from active service with the rank of Brigadier-General, he was named a Commander of the British Empire. From 1966 to 1972 he was Honourary Colonel of the Highland Fusiliers of Canada. Walter's numerous public positions included membership on the University of Waterloo Board of Governors, President of the Kitchener United Way, and Governor and Honourary Treasurer of the Stratford Festival. Perhaps his most significant role was that of creator and founding Chair of The Kitchener and Waterloo Community Foundation in 1984. Walter's modest and unassuming manner motivated others to continue his good public works, especially his challenge to create a river trail. It is fitting that the Trail bears the name of this remarkably accomplished, generous, community-minded person. It would please Walter to see the co-operative spirit of community in building this legacy.

KEY MAP



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2

3

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [ ] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [ ] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [ ] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [x] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [x] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [ ] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

This trail, still in its infancy, has connections with Walter Bean who has championed its creation.

CULTURAL VALUE

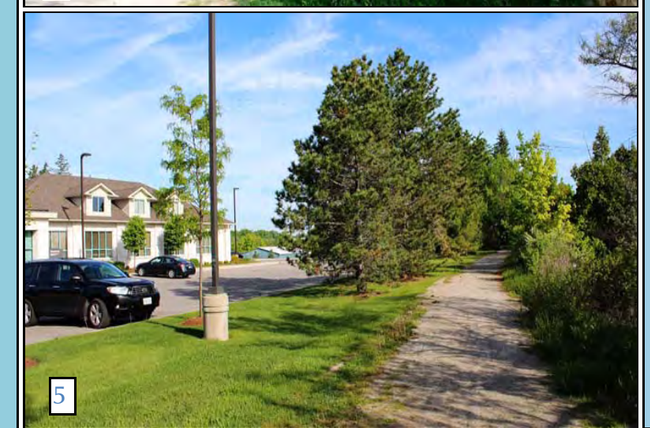
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The trail will connect several communities along the Grand River and will also connect with the Trans Canada Trail. It is associated with Walter Bean, a community activist, philanthropist, military hero, prominent business leader and sportsman, Commander of the British Empire, and Honourary Colonel of the Highland Fusiliers of Canada and was active in many important community organizations.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [ ] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [x] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [x] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

This trail maintains an important recreational and conservation link through the City.



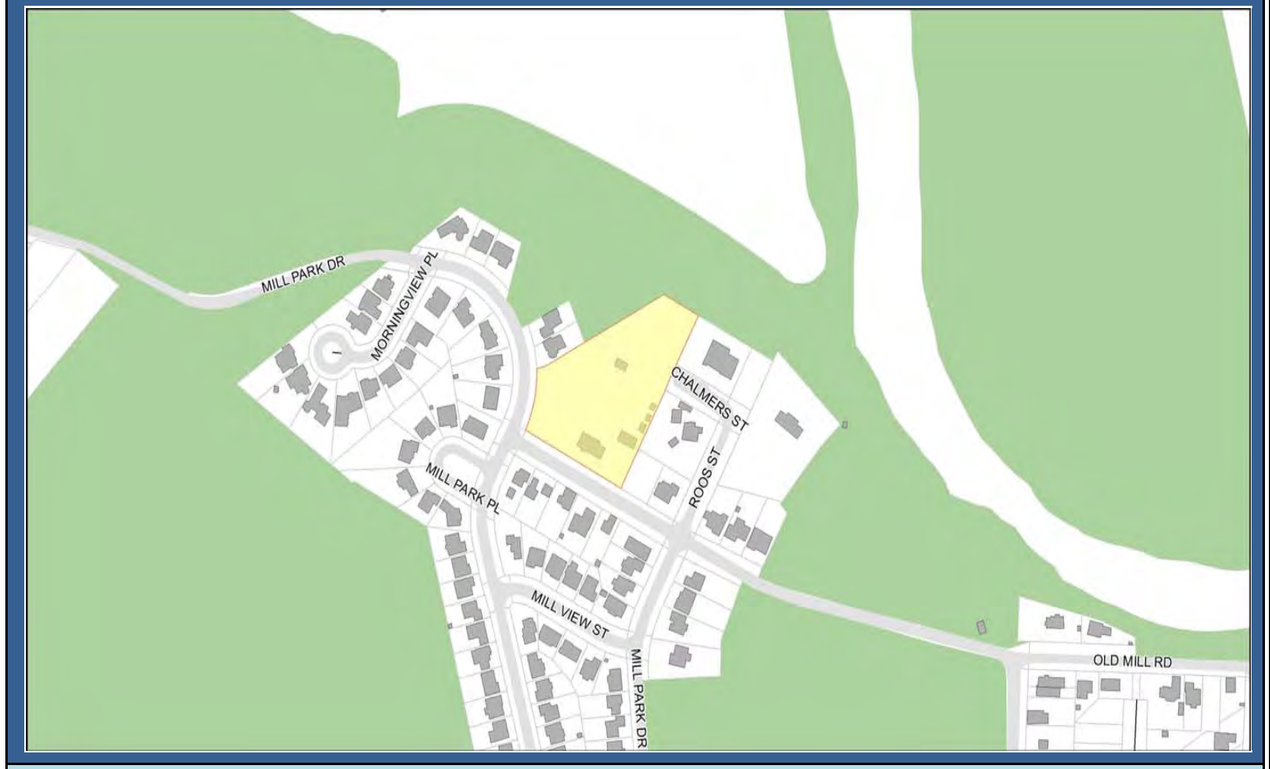
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

The features of the trail include: a link from West Montrose in the north to the Town of Blair; an alignment which parallels the Grand River on its west bank, and rises and falls with the variable height of valley walls; a position in the valley that will provide spectacular panoramic views along and across the river valley; its pavement with limestone screenings; and, service sites including trail heads, parking, seating areas, and way-finding and interpretive signage.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Trail alignment under Bridgeport bowstring bridge.
2. Walter Bean Trail on dike at Bridgeport.
3. Wooded right of way along Grand River floodplain.
4. Modern pedestrian bridge along trail to provide access across small tributaries.
5. Access adjacent private properties.
6. View to Grand River.

L-RES-1 Homer Watson House



LOCATION:

Located at the corner of Mill Park Drive and Old Mill Road.

HISTORIC THEMES:

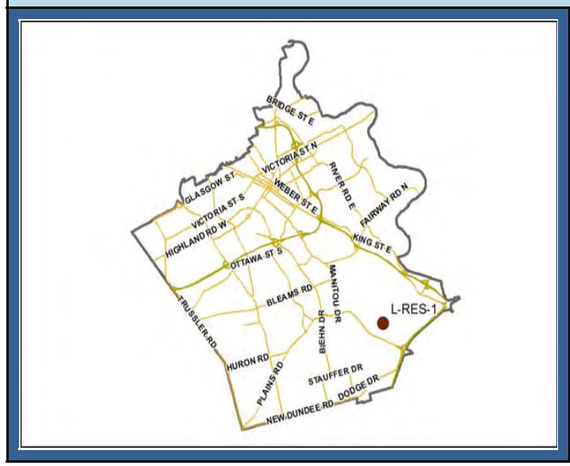
Governance and Education

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Residence

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	1
Listed Properties:	0



DESCRIPTION:

The Homer Watson House is built on land that was part of the Doon Mill site operated by Adam Ferrie Jr, the founder of the Village of Doon. The Ferries were an influential family in Waterloo County, in the early part of the 19th century. In 1834, Adam Ferrie purchased 121 ha (300 acres) of land from the estate of John Bean (Biehn) (1737-1811) where his family established a mill complex, distillery, tavern, granary, cooperage, workmen's housing, a general store and post office. When Ferrie died in 1849, the property passed to his brother Robert. It was likely that Robert subdivided a portion of this land into 133 building lots with the Homer Watson House located on lot 122. Local undocumented accounts suggest that the Homer Watson House could have been built as early as 1834. Lot 122 was transferred to Henry Drake in 1873 and to Henry Iles in 1883. In 1883, Homer Watson rented the third floor of a home then owned by Henry Iles (lot 122) and in the same year he purchased the property, 1.25 ha (three acres) and 11 building lots from Iles. Homer Watson was born in the Village of Upper Doon in 1855. As a boy he showed artistic potential, and left to study art in Toronto in 1875. Watson did not receive any formal artistic training, but he associated with artists John Fraser, Henry Sandham, Henri Perre and Lucius O'Brien. In 1878, he exhibited with the Ontario Society of Artists and was elected a member. In 1880, he began exhibiting his works at the Royal Canadian Academy and did so annually until 1936. During the first exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy, one of Watson's paintings the 'Pioneer Mill' was purchased by the Governor General of Canada, for Queen Victoria's art collection. This was widely celebrated in the press and launched Watson's career. In 1887 through the benefaction of Oscar Wilde and the Marquess of Lorne, both admirers of Watson's work, Homer and his wife Roxanna (Bechtel) went to England so that Watson could develop his artistic skills, including dry point etching which he learned from James Whistler. The Watsons returned to Canada in 1890 after which Watson's pastoral style was almost exclusively Canadian and most of this work was inspired by the landscapes surrounding this house. The Homer Watson House faces onto Old Mill Road and Mill Park Drive and backs onto the Grand River. Historically the house was always considered part of Doon. The one-and-a-half-storey brick structure was designed in a vernacular style with Gothic Revival details. The precise date of construction is unknown but the building existed in 1850 and possibly earlier making it an important and rare example of pre-Confederation architecture in Waterloo County. It is notable that the original portion of the house was built in a vernacular cottage style. The house features an unusual combination of Flemish and English Common bond on all the exterior walls and brick quoins on the corners of the house. In 1893, Watson built a buff brick extension to the rear of the house. As he used this extension for his studio, an oversized window with 24 panes of glass is located on the north wall. The covered porch was added at the same time as the gallery addition with wood columns, gable roof, fish-scale shingles on the portico gable and wood stairs. In 1910, a one-storey wood frame addition was added. On the interior of the two rooms of the studio, Watson painted a frieze on the walls depicting artists who had influenced him. Rendered in brown and ochre, the frieze includes the names of 11 European artists: Turner, Constable, Corot, Rousseau, Gainsborough, Daubigny, Diaz, Millet, Ruysdael, Rosa and Bastien-Lepage. Small landscape panels in the style of each artist are painted adjacent the letters of the artist's name. The outbuildings on the Homer Watson property include the buff brick coach house, small artist cabins and a modern artist studio. The buff brick coach house is one-storey plus attic designed in the Ontario vernacular cottage style. As the building was used as a studio, a number of windows have been added, giving it an irregular fenestration. The small wood cabins on the eastern edge of the property are of a vernacular design with horizontal wood siding built from 1949-1951 and used to house resident and visiting artists. At one time there were 15 cabins, but only three remain. The landscape of the property features broad spacious lawns with a fountain sculpture, mature trees, other major plantings and shrubs, and English style gardens. A stand of native trees frames the north side of the property along the edge of the Grand River Valley. Watson had a view of this landscape from the large window of his studio. Remnants of a former laneway from Mill Park Drive that leads to the coach house has stone walls and stone pillars at the entrance. The Homer Watson House is provincially significant for its association with Canadian-born painter, Homer Ransford Watson (1855-1936). The cultural heritage value of the house and landscape is that it was Watson's permanent residence. Here he constructed a studio and a gallery and devoted his life to his art. Much of his work was inspired and influenced by the rural landscapes surrounding this house, depicting and interpreting the pioneer life and the people of Waterloo County.

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [ ] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [x] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [x] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

This property is located on a plot of land c.1834, which was the site of an early mill. Substantially unchanged since, this property is one of the sites in Kitchener with the highest levels of historical integrity.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Not only is this of early construction, by 1884 it had become the home of the internationally celebrated artist Homer Watson rendering the site of immense heritage value, both while Watson was alive and since with the establishment of an arts school.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP - SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [x] COMMUNITY IMAGE - IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [x] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [x] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [x] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [x] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [x] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [x] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [x] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

This site is of the highest community value both for the age of its structures and intact landscape as well as for the connection with Watson. This includes the various additions and amendments made to the site. The value extends to the largely intact landscape and setting which was a part of the artistic influence on Watson's work.

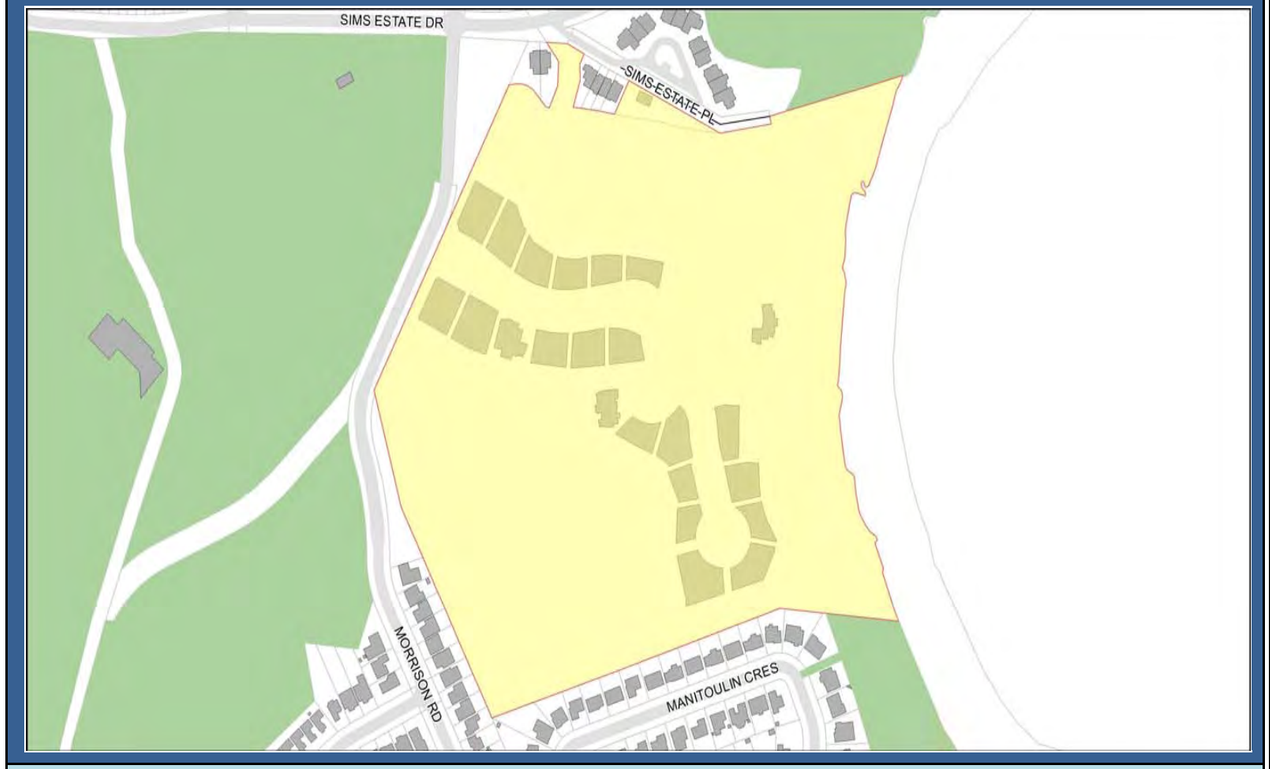
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features include: the relationship with the river; the original house in the Georgian cottage style with Gothic Revival details; the unusual details of the original house and its additions, small artist cabins; the landscape featuring broad spacious lawns with a fountain sculpture, mature trees, other major plantings and shrubs, and English styled gardens; and, remnants of a laneway from Mill Park Drive that lead to the coach house with stone walls and stone pillars at the entrance.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Main entrance.
2. Former coach house and studio.
3. Panoramic view of Homer Watson House.
4. West elevation and Gallery.

L-RES-2 Sims Estate



LOCATION:

A large property overlooking the Grand River, bordered by Chicopee Creek and accessed by Morrison Road.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

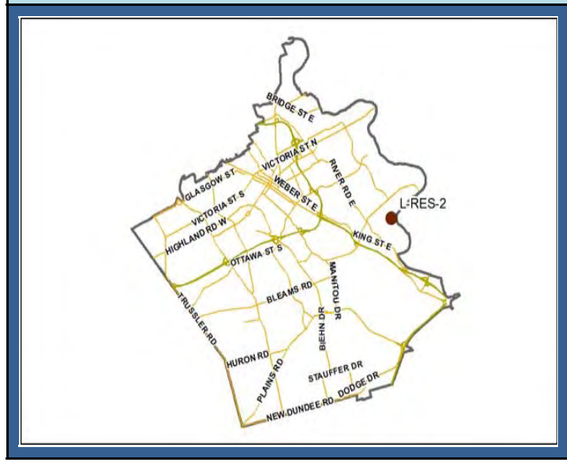
Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	3
Listed Properties:	0

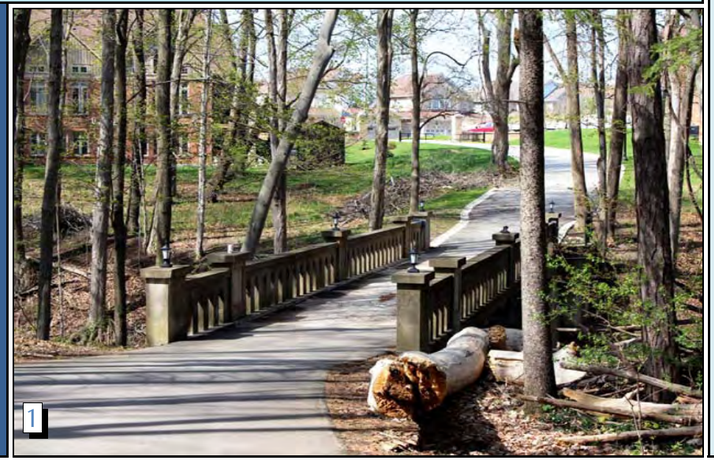
HISTORIC THEMES:

Gand River

LANDSCAPE TYPE: Residence

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL:





DESCRIPTION:

The Sims Estate, or 'Chicopee' as it is locally known, has heritage value in the natural landscape of its setting as well as in the built form of the professionally designed architecture and landscape architecture. The natural setting, a result of the last period of glaciation some 12,000 years ago, includes steep wooded ravines, the Grand River valley, remnant hedgerows, heritage trees and wetland. As a designed landscape, it is a fine example of a North American interpretation of the English rural estate style of the early twentieth century: a style that sensitively integrated formal landscape design in natural settings. The Sims Estate has been described and evaluated in a number of documents, including the 1933 Canadian Homes and Gardens article, Chicopee: An Estate in Western Ontario; Chappel (2002), Chicopee, Former Sims Estate; Hawkins (2003), Riverglen; and Shearer (2004), Chicopee: Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment. Since 2004, the estate has undergone development and been transformed through a Draft Plan of Vacant Land Condominium. Although some may argue that its integrity has, in part, been compromised by recent development, the Sims Estate is still a valuable cultural heritage landscape through its direct and indirect associations with important local and nationally historic figures, its direct association with two important landscape architects, and as a designed landscape representative of the prevailing style of the 1920s and 1930s. According to Chappel (2002), Harvey 'Peter' Sims was an active community member, sports enthusiast including representing Canada at the Olympics. He had a lifelong passion for landscape gardening. Professionally, he fulfilled the role of City Solicitor; was the author of "Life Insurance Contracts in Canada"; and, was the director of a number of financial and insurance institutions. He was a charter member of the K-W Rotary Club; served on the Senate at the University of Toronto; was a member of the St. Andrews Presbyterian Church and of the Twin City Lodge AF & AM; was inducted into the Waterloo County Hall of Fame; and, served as Honourary Colonel of the Scots Fusiliers regiment. Mr. Sims was also active in politics, including being Mackenzie King's lifelong friend and campaign manager. The main house at Chicopee was built in the 1920s and designed by the architectural firm of Forsey Page and Steele, Architects of Toronto. The firm grew as residential designers throughout the late 1920s and 1930s, particularly in the Forest Hill area of Toronto, and exists today as Page + Steele Inc., Architects. Chappel (2002) describes the main house as consisting "...of an animated, asymmetrical compilation of projecting and retreating gabled roof sections, tall chimneys, multiple dormers, and a bay window that extends horizontally along the top of the bluff. In this respect, the structure takes full advantage of the various scenic vistas afforded in all directionsThe success of the design lies in part with its pleasing scale, lively composition and compatibility with the site." The grounds and garden were designed by the landscape architectural firm of Wilson, Bunnell & Borgstrom. The same firm designed the Rock Garden in what later became the Royal Botanical Gardens as part of the firm's 1928 City Beautiful scheme for the northwestern entrance to Hamilton, Ont. Construction in the abandoned gravel pit began in November 1929 and was completed two years later. As a designed landscape, the Sims Estate was not necessarily a new landscape style, but rather, a fine example of traditional, well established set of patterns that included: a grand entrance lane across a creek with a fine poured-in-place concrete bridge (1929) that establishes a great sense of entry and identity; separation of vehicular traffic from pedestrian circulation routes; natural stone walls, walks and balustrades; grass terraces; controlled views and vistas; geometric layout of a succession of garden rooms defined by coniferous hedging; elaboration of an entrance courtyard; colourful perennial borders; separation of the enclosed production garden from the ornamental gardens; geometric layout of the kitchen garden and orchard; garden accents such as a sundial, pergola and statuary (WSLAL, 2004). The Sims Estate is one of three rural estates from the early twentieth century remaining in the Region. The other two being the Cruikshank Farm and Langdon Hall, both located nearby in Cambridge.

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [ ] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [x] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [ ] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [ ] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [x] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The core of the estate remains intact today and is a representative example of the country estate era.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

Constructed by a prominent Kitchener resident who was a friend of William Lyon Mackenzie King. The estate is a cohesive example of a formal design integrated into a natural setting representing the prevailing style of the 1920s and 1930s.
Involvement of two landscape architects, who through their years of practice made valuable contributions to the Province of Ontario.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [ ] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP - SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [ ] COMMUNITY IMAGE - IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [ ] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [ ] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [ ] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [ ] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [ ] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [ ] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

The estate is a recognized landmark that contributes to the story of the area.

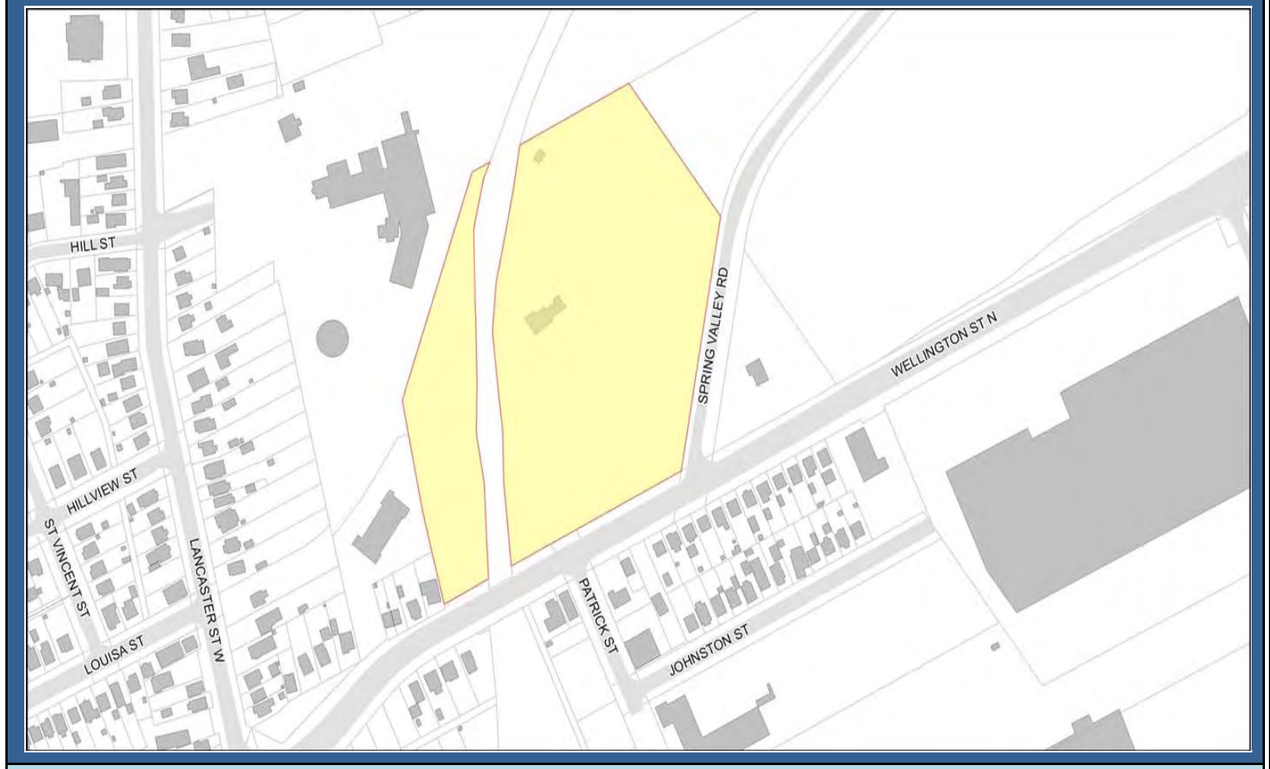
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Features include: the main house, the gardener's stone house, the bridge and entrance drive, stone gates, lanterns, lily pool, pergola, main terraces, orchard, rose garden, cut flower garden, vegetable garden, main lawn, alpine garden, pond, Grand River valley, specimen trees and groupings of mature natural vegetation.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Original entrance road and bridge.
2. Front lawn.
3. Original driveway alignment.
4. Panoramic view of house.

L-RES-3 Woodside Homestead



LOCATION:

Located off of Wellington Street North east of Lancaster Street East.

HISTORIC THEMES:

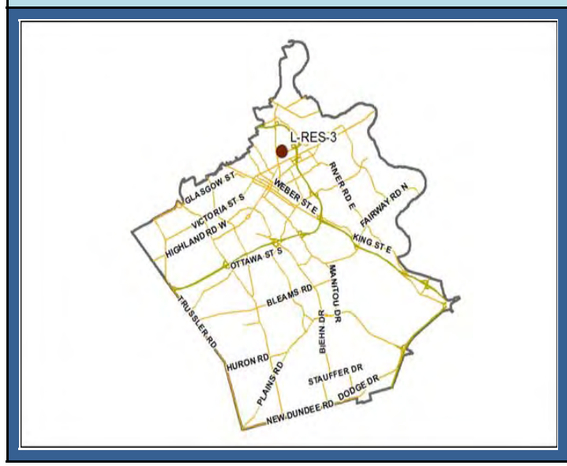
Governance and Education

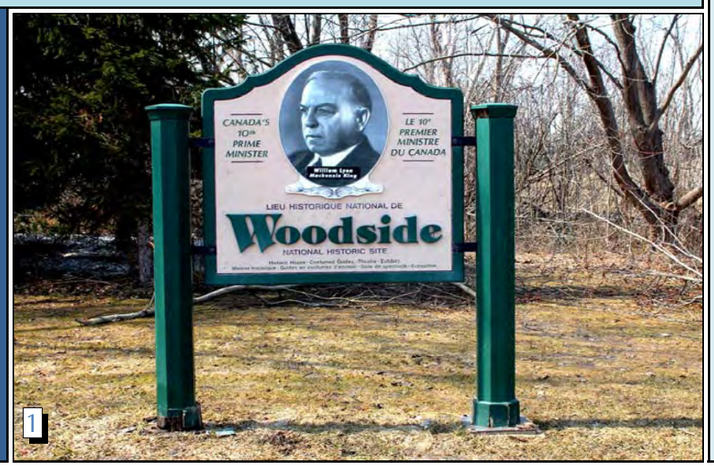
LANDSCAPE TYPE: Residence

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: YES

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	1
Listed Properties:	0





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DESCRIPTION:

Woodside National Historic Site is the childhood home of former Canadian Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King. The house is located in the north east section of the City of Kitchener, which was called Berlin at the time King was growing up. The 11.5 acre (47,000 m2) site includes wooded grounds, gardens, and lawn. The house and the grounds were designated a National Historic Site of Canada in 1952. Woodside was built in 1853 by James Colquhoun, a British barrister who had recently arrived in Canada. Following Colquhoun's death in 1877, it was occupied by a succession of tenants, among whom was the King family. In the early 1940s, Woodside was in danger of demolition to make way for a housing development. A group of citizens organized the Mackenzie King Woodside Trust to preserve and restore the house in honour of Mackenzie King. The house has been restored to reflect the Victorian 1890s period when King lived there as a child. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Willie, as he was affectionately known by his family and friends, resided at Woodside from 1886-93 with his father, John, and his mother, Isabel (Grace Mackenzie), a noted hostess in the community. His maternal grandfather was William Lyon Mackenzie, first mayor of Toronto and leader of the Upper Canada Rebellion in 1837. His father was a lawyer with a struggling practice in a small city and never enjoyed financial security. His parents lived a life of shabby gentility, employing servants and tutors they could scarcely afford. In later years, his father became a professor at Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto. King had three siblings, two sisters, Isabel (Bella) and Janet (Jennie), and a brother Dougall McDougall (Max). He attended Berlin Central School (now Suddaby Public School) and Berlin High School (now Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate and Vocational School). Tutors were hired to teach him more politics, science, math, English and French. King became a lifelong practicing Presbyterian with a dedication to applying Christian virtues to social issues in the style of the Social Gospel. The importance of those years for the young Mackenzie King may be judged by his later reflection: "The years that left the most abiding of all impressions and most in the way of family associations were those lived at Woodside." William Lyon Mackenzie King, PC, OM, CMG (December 17, 1874 July 22, 1950), also commonly known as Mackenzie King, was the dominant Canadian political leader from the 1920s through the 1940s. He served as the tenth Prime Minister of Canada from December 29, 1921 to June 28, 1926; from September 25, 1926 to August 7, 1930; and from October 23, 1935 to November 15, 1948. A Liberal with 22 years in office, he was the longest-serving Prime Minister in Canadian history. Trained in law and social work, he was keenly interested in the human condition and played a major role in laying the foundations of the Canadian welfare system. According to his biographers, King lacked the typical personal attributes of great leaders. Voters did not love him. He lacked charisma, a commanding presence or oratorical skills and was cold and tactless in human relations. He had allies but very few close personal friends and he never married. He kept secret his beliefs in spiritualism and the use of mediums to stay in contact with departed associates and particularly with his mother. Historians conclude that King remained so long in power because he had developed wide-ranging skills that were appropriate to Canada's needs. He was keenly sensitive to the nuances of public policy. He was a workaholic with a shrewd and penetrating intelligence and a profound understanding of how society and the economy worked. King worked to bring compromise and harmony to many competing and feuding elements, using politics and government action as his instrument. Scholars have expressed little admiration for King the man but offered unbounded admiration for his political skills and attention to Canadian unity. King also had a long-standing concern with city planning and the development of the national capital, since he had been trained in the settlement house movement and envisioned town planning and garden cities as a component of his broader program of social reform. He drew on four broad traditions in early North American planning: social planning, the Parks Movement, the City Scientific, and the City Beautiful. King's greatest impact was as the political champion for the planning and development of Ottawa, the national capital. His plans, much of which were completed in the two decades after his death, was part of a century of federal planning that repositioned Ottawa as a national space in the City Beautiful style.

HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

- [x] LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE
- [ ] OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP
- [x] BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES
- [x] VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS
- [x] CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS
- [x] NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES
- [x] NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE
- [x] VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS
- [ ] RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS
- [x] DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The childhood home of Prime Minister William Lyon MacKenzie King, the house and its surrounding landscape remain intact and protected as a National Historic Site. The house has been restored to reflect the Victorian 1890s period when King lived there as a child.

CULTURAL VALUE

- [x] DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS
- [x] DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS
- [ ] DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA
- [x] HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON
- [ ] HISTORIC VALUE - WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE
- [x] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA
- [ ] CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS

The site, as the home of a former Prime Minister, is of national cultural heritage value. Of interest was King's fascination with city planning and was instrumental as the political champion for the planning and development of Ottawa in a manner that is reflected in several of the planned neighbourhoods in his home community of Kitchener.

COMMUNITY VALUE

- [x] COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA
- [x] PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP - SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM
- [x] COMMUNITY IMAGE - IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION
- [x] TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION
- [x] LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY
- [x] COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS
- [ ] PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS
- [ ] CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS
- [ ] QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE
- [x] LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE
- [x] VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN
- [x] GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE
- [x] PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

This site is of immense local, provincial and national value both as an historic site and as an open space in the east side of Kitchener.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:

Character defining features of Woodside include: the restored original buff brick house with steeply gabled roof and informal massing; the mature plantings and parkland setting; and the site refinements to permit an orderly flow of visitors including parking and interpretive signage.

LIST OF FIGURES:

1. Entrance sign.
2. South elevation.
3. Elevation detail.
4. Elevation detail.