

APPENDIX 1:
EVALUATION CRITERIA AS RECOMMENDED BY THE
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO

Appendix B – Criteria for Heritage Value or Interest

The following criteria can be used as a framework to record information about the cultural heritage value or interest of a landscape. These criteria are based on the criteria provided by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture in Regulation 9/06 under the Ontario Heritage Act. The cultural heritage value and interest of the individual cultural heritage resources within the landscape will add to the overall value and interest of the landscape as a whole.

Cultural Heritage Value or Interest Criteria

The landscape has **design value or physical value** because it:

- is rare, unique, representative or an early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway);
- displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal;
- demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

The landscape has **historical value or associative value** because it:

- has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;
- yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture;
- demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

The landscape has **contextual value** because it:

- is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;
- is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings;
- is a landmark.

Appendix C – Indicators of Historical Integrity

The following criteria can be used as a framework to record information that would indicate that a landscape has historical integrity. These examples are not exclusive and may not be appropriate for all CHLs.

Historical Integrity Criteria

Land use - the landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).

Ownership - there has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.

Built Elements - the buildings and other built elements (fences, walls, paths, bridges, corrals, pens, garden features, lighting, sidewalks, fountains, piers, etc.).

Vegetative Elements - plantings (hedgerows, windrows, gardens, shade trees, etc.) are still evident and their traditional relationship to buildings, lanes, roadways, walks and fields are still discernible.

Cultural Relationships - the relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.

Natural Features - prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.

Natural Relationships - the historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site.

Views - the existing views of and within the site can be closely compared to the same view in the past (certain views may have been captured in historic photos).

Ruins - ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear ‘message’ about the site’s history.

Designed Landscapes - changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.

Appendix D – Indicators of Community Value

The following criteria can be used as a starting point to record information that may indicate that a landscape is valued by a community. A community can be broadly defined to include any grouping of people, such as: those who regularly visit or reside in an area; historians or heritage advocates; tourists; artists; researchers; cultural groups; etc. The listed indicators of Community Value below are examples and may not be appropriate for all CHLs.

Indicators That A CHL Is Valued By The Community

Community Identity - the landscape contributes to the community’s identity and is used to tell the story of the community.

Landmark - the area is widely recognized as a landmark.

Pride and Stewardship - the community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep).

Commemoration - the area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.

Public Space - the area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.

Cultural Traditions - people use the area to express their cultural traditions.

Quality of Life - aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living.

Local History - the place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore.

Visual Depiction - the location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.).

Genius Loci - people refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading ‘sense of place’.

Community Image - the area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material).

Tourism - the area is promoted as a tourist destination.

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

Appendix E – Criteria for Regional Significance

CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING A REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE RESOURCE

The Region will identify *cultural heritage resources* of Regional interest. To be identified as being of Regional interest a cultural heritage resource must meet four (4) or more of the following criteria:

1. **Recognized/Protected** - it is, or it contains element(s) that are, recognized on a municipal, regional, provincial or national heritage list;
2. **Old/Rare** - it dates from a prehistoric or early historical period in the development of the region, province or nation;
3. **Outstanding Design** - it is, or contains element(s) that are, a representative example of the work of an outstanding regional, national or international architect, engineer, builder, designer, landscape architect, interior designer or sculptor;
4. **Associated with a Key Person** - it is associated with a person(s) who is recognized as having made a significant contribution to the social, cultural, political, economic, technological or physical development or as having materially influenced the course of regional, provincial, national or international events;
5. **Associated with a Key Event** - it is directly associated with an historic event which is recognized as having regional, provincial, national or international importance;
6. **Illustrates Community’s Development** - it is a significant example and illustration of the region’s prehistoric or historic social, cultural, political, economic or technological development;
7. **Provides Context** - it contributes to the effectiveness of the urban and rural composition, streetscape, viewshed, or landscape of which it may form a part;
8. **Economic Resource** - it has the potential for contributing to commercial tourism or other development that is based on heritage and/or culture;
9. **Regional Character** - it is, or contains elements that are, a good example of vernacular architecture or part of a group of similar bridges/ structures/ landscapes which contribute to the particular “look” of the area or region;
10. **Part of a Collection** - it is part of a group of historically associated structures which may be totally within the region or which may be part of a larger area within the context of the Grand River (a nationally designated Heritage River).

APPENDIX 2:
CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS THAT IMPACTED THE DEVELOPMENT OF KITCHENER'S
CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES

	SIGNIFICANT EVENTS	DATE	DESCRIPTION/REMARKS
PRE 1840	Haldimand Tract	1784	The Haldimand Tract was an area of land 6 miles either side of Grand River from its source to the mouth, a total of 240,000 ha (2400 square kilometres). A gift to the Six Nations for their allegiance to British Crown during the American War of Independence.
	Sale of 38,000 Ha of the Haldimand Tract	1796 to 1798	Six Nations sold 38,000 ha of their lands to Empire Loyalist, Colonel R. Beasley, upon which Kitchener is now partly located.
	Samuel Betzner Sr.	1800	S. Betzner Sr. purchases 66 hectares (163 acres) in Block 2 of the former Six Nations Reserve.
	Bechtel Tract	1800	Colonel Beasley sells 1,285 ha to George Bechtel which becomes known as the Bechtel Tract. This land is developed by George and his two brothers Jacob and Abraham whose extended families immigrated to Upper Canada between 1800 and 1810.
	The Dutch Company	1804/05	The Dutch Company is created and financed by residents of Lancaster County in Pennsylvania. In March of 1805, Colonel Beasley sold his complete remaining holdings, 24,282 ha, to the Dutch Company for \$40,000 creating 160 farm holdings.
	Woolner Farm	1805	Peter Reesor purchases the Woolner Farm.
	Schneider Family	1807	A Pennsylvania-German Mennonite family immigrates to the Kitchener area.
	War of 1812-15 (Anglo American War)	1812	Immigration from Pennsylvania is suspended until hostilities cease in 1815.
	First Mennonite Church	1813	The first log church was built on this site in 1813 on land given Joseph Eby in 1810.
	First Mennonite Church Cemetery	1816	One acre added to the church property to serve as a cemetery. Burials in the area of the church date back to 1812.
	Township of Waterloo	1816	Government of Upper Canada designates the Township of Waterloo.
	Schneider Family	1816	Schneider Family constructs a Georgian frame family home on what will eventually be Queen Street. This is the oldest surviving building in the City of Kitchener and is currently a public museum.
	Freeport Bridge	1820	The first wooden bridge in Waterloo County is constructed at Freeport at the Livergood's Ford. Tolls were charged for crossing.

	The Founding of Village of Berlin (Kitchener)	1823	John Hoffman in partnership with Sammuel Bowers and David Miller from Preston purchase land from Ben Eby east of the Queen and King Street intersection. Hoffman/Bowers build a joining mill to produce furniture and Miller opens a general wares store. Prior to this the only building located in the current downtown area was a blacksmith shop at the corner of King and Queen.
	German Mills	1825	Phillip Bleam constructs a grist mill on Schneider's Creek which is the first enterprise leading to the formation of the village of German Mills.
	The Huron Road	1828	The Huron Road is constructed connecting Guelph with Goderich and passing through the Township of Waterloo from Preston to Strasburg and on to Haysville.
	Glasgow Mills	1829	Jacob Shoemaker constructs a mill at the mouth of Laurel Creek.
	John Betzner	1830	John Betzner, Samuel Betzner's son, constructs the Mennonite Georgian styled house on the ridge overlooking the Grand River.
	Village of Berlin	1833	Berlin becomes the official name of the pioneer community.
	Homer Watson House	1834	Although not confirmed, it is believed that the original part of the Homer Watson House was constructed of brick between 1835 and 1850.
	Steckle House	1835	John and Esther (Bleam) Steckle purchase 87 Ha of land (part of the Bechtel Tract) from Phillip Bleam and begin construction of the Steckle Homestead.
	The Huron Road	1836	A bridge is built across the Grand River at the Bechtel Ford to facilitate the flow of immigrants to the Huron Tract.
	Huron Road	1844/45	Fryfogel Tavern is constructed along the Huron Road west of New Hamburg to provide accommodation for immigrants on the last leg of the journey to the Huron Tract settlement.
	Bridgeport Bridge	1847	First wooden bridge at Bridgeport replaces Shoemaker's Ford.
	Strasburg Pioneer Lutheran Cemetery	1847/48	First log church constructed by the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Strasburg where the existing cemetery still remains.
	Bridgeport Free Church & Cemetery	1848	Bridgeport Free Church & Cemetery are constructed .
	Waterloo County	1852	Waterloo County constituted with Waterloo Township as its core.
	Waterloo County Gaol	1852	Waterloo Gaol and County Courthouse designed by Mellish & Russell Architects of Brantford in a Classical Revival style and constructed of stone. The Gaol is the oldest public building in Kitchener.
	Waterloo County Registry Office	1852	Waterloo County Registry Office constructed of stone.

HIGH VICTORIAN 1840-1856	Village of Berlin	1853	Berlin becomes the County of Waterloo's county seat. Town population: 750.
	Woodside	1853	Woodside is constructed of brick by James Colquhoun, a British barrister, who had recently arrived in Canada.
	Bush Inn	1853-54	The Bush Inn is constructed at the intersection of the Huron Road and Mill Park Drive.
	Doon Presbyterian Church	1854	Doon Presbyterian Church constructed near Homer Watson House.
	Town of Berlin	1854	Berlin incorporated as town.
	Homer Watson	1855	Homer Watson is born in Doon.
	Grand Trunk Railway	1856	GTR completes wrought iron steel bridge across the Grand River at Breslau. The structure was imported from England.
	Grand Trunk Railway	1856	GTR completed from Sarnia to Toronto. The first trains run between Guelph and Stratford in November of 1856. The rail line through Berlin spurs development and industrialization.
HIGH VICTORIAN 1856-1885	Freeport Bridge	1857	Toll charges are no longer collected to cross the bridge.
	The Huron Road	1857	The bridge at Bechtel Ford on the Huron Road is destroyed by a Spring flood and is never replaced.
	Woolner Farm	1858	Around 1858 the existing stone farmhouse is constructed next to the Grand.
	Freeport	1865	Freeport becomes the formal name for the hamlet.
	Bush Inn	1867	Fire destroys the Bush Inn and it is not rebuilt.
	The Dominion of Canada	1867	The Dominion of Canada is created by an act of the British Parliament called the British North America Act.
	Mount Hope Cemetery	1868	Town of Berlin purchases the first 2 acres of land from John Hoffman.
	Town of Berlin	1871	Population: 3,473.
	Mount Hope Cemetery	1872	Town of Berlin changes the name of the cemetery from Greenbush to Mount Hope Cemetery.
	Mackenzie King	1875	Mackenzie King born to John and Isabel Mackenzie.
	Grand Trunk Railway	1875	GTR converts all locomotives to coal and ceases using local trees for fuel in quantities that reached 6 to 7,000 cords of wood per year.
	Governor's House	1877	Governor's house constructed of brick in a 'Italianate' (or Tuscan) style.
	Freeport Bridge	1880	The first iron bridge is erected to replace the wooden structure installed initially in 1820.
	Town of Berlin	1881	Population: 4,054.

	Homer Watson	1883	Purchases the house from Henry Illes.
	Mackenzie King	1886	King's family takes up residence at Woodside.
	Town of Berlin	1891	Population: 7,245.
	Mackenzie King	1893	King's family leaves Woodside.
	Fire Insurance Plan	1894	Fire insurance plan completed by Chase E. Goade, Civil Engineers. Town population: 8,000.
	Victoria Park	1894	28 acres (11.3 ha) of low-lying land purchased from Samuel B. Schneider for park site for the sum of \$6,000.
	Parks Board	1894	The Berlin Parks Board was established.
	Victoria Park	1896	Park was officially opened to the public August 27, 1896.
	VIA Rail Station	1897	Grand Trunk Railway replaces original rail station with the station that remains to today.
	Town of Berlin	1901	Population: 9,747.
	Queen Victoria	1901	Queen Victoria dies on Tuesday, 22nd of January, 1901.
	St Mary's Roman Catholic Church (the Catholic Block)	1903	St Mary's Roman Catholic Church constructed and becomes a major landmark in the downtown skyline.
	Preston & Berlin Railway	1903	A steel truss bridge with 140 ft spans and concrete piers is constructed across the Grand River at Freeport.
	Preston & Berlin Railway	1903	The Preston & Berlin Railway begins regular service between Preston and Berlin in August, 1903. Passenger and freight service is eventually provided from Erb Street in Waterloo, Queen Street in Kitchener, the hamlets of Centreville and Freeport, Preston, Hespler and Galt. The rail corridor is the ROW for the modern day Iron Horse pedestrian trail in Kitchener and Waterloo.
	Kitchener Library	1904	The Carnegie Library is constructed at Queen and Weber in 1903 and opened to the public in 1904. Charles Knechtel was the architect.
	Fire Insurance Plan	1904	1894 fire insurance plan revised by Chase E. Goade, Civil Engineers. Town population: 10,466.
	St. Jerome's College (the Catholic Block)	1907	St. Jerome's College is constructed of brick on Duke Street.
	Warehouse District	1908	Albert Kahn designs the Kaufman Footwear Building on King Street, the same year he designs the Ford Motor Plant in Highland Park, Michigan, where Henry Ford perfects the idea of mass production.

LATE VICTORIAN 1885-1918	Preston & Berlin Railway	1908	The Preston & Berlin Railway is formally amalgamated with the Galt Preston & Hespler Railway.
	Woolner Farm	1908	John Woolner buys the farm from Almon Lewis.
	Ford Model T	1908	The first Ford Model T goes into production and changes the nature of urban living and urban landscapes.
	Town of Berlin	1911	Population: 15,196.
	Victoria Park	1911	A cast-bronze statue of Queen Victoria is erected in Victoria Park, along with a cannon in May 1911, on Victoria Day in the tenth year after her death. The Princess of Wales Chapter of the IODE raised the \$6,000 needed for the monument.
	Warehouse District	1912	The Dominion Tire Factory is constructed on Strange Street by a group of investors lead by Talmon Reider. The main building is designed by Albert Kahn's office, the second in Kitchener by this firm in four years.
	Town of Berlin	1912	Berlin incorporated as city. City population: 16,917.
	Westmount Neighbourhood	1912	Land assembly begins by Westmount Improvement Company.
	Freeport Hospital	1912	Site purchased from Benjamin Shantz on Grand River opposite the village of Freeport made accessible by the Galt Preston & Hespler Electric Railway (GP&H).
	Westmount Neighbourhood	1914	Talmon Reider publishes his site plan of subdivision 248 as part of a real estate prospectus. The prospectus includes a birdseye watercolour by a well known American graphics artist.
	The Leavitt Plan	1914	Charles W. Leavitt, a noted landscape architect and civic planner from New York, prepares a plan for the City to reflect City Beautiful concepts and principles.
	World War 1	1914	World War I commences July 28th, 1914.
	Kitchener	1916	Berlin re-named to Kitchener after the British Field Marshall, The 1st Earl of Kitchener.
	World War 1	1918	World War I ends November 11th, 1918.
	Kitchener	1921	Population: 21,763.
	Mackenzie King	1921	King becomes the 10th prime minister of Canada, Dec. 19, 1921.
	Grand Trunk Railway	1923	Canadian National Railways takes over management of GTR.
	Kitchener Land-use Plan	1924	The first land use plan for the city is documented and is one of the first municipal land use plans in the country.
	Freeport Bridge	1926	The existing bowstring bridge is constructed.

BETWEEN WORLD WARS 1918-1939	Westmount Golf & Country Club	1929	Golf Club established by board of directors in June 1929. Stanley Thompson engaged to design the course.
	New York Stock Exchange	1929	New York Stock Exchange crashes in October, 1929.
	Sims Estate	1929	Rural estate residence designed by Page & Steele.
	Freeport Hospital	1929/30	First half of main treatment building constructed. Designed by B. A. Jones of Kitchener.
	Kitchener	1931	Population: 30,793.
	Westmount Golf & Country Club	1931	Officially opens.
	Freeport Hospital	1931	A.H. Sharpe, landscape architect, retained to design hospital grounds.
	Freeport Hospital	1932	Main treatment building is completed for 103 patients.
	Sims Estate	1933	Estate grounds designed by Carl Borgstrom & H.S.M. Carver Landscape Architects & Town Planners. Garden exhibited in Canadian Homes &
	Bridgeport Bridge	1934	The existing concrete bowstring bridge is constructed.
	Chicopee Ski Club	1934	First organization meeting held at the Kitchener YMCA in November.
	Rockway Golf Course	1934/35	Course designed by Stanley Thompson.
	World War II	1939	Britain declares war against Germany in September, 1939.
	Kitchener	1941	Population: 35,657.



APPENDIX 3: HISTORIC PLACES KITCHENER - ONLINE SURVEY RESULTS Responses from June 12 – July 11, 2014

Q. Taking into consideration the candidate areas identified in the categories below, please choose your top ten cultural heritage landscapes.

Cemeteries

		Response Total	Response Percent
First Mennonite Cemetery (L-CE-1)		11	17%
Mount Hope Cemetery (L-CE-2)		23	37%
Doon Presbyterian Church & Biehn/Kinzie Cemeteries (L-CE-3)		9	14%
St. Peter's Lutheran Cemetery (L-CE-4)		6	10%
Strasburg Lutheran Pioneer Cemetery (L-CE-5)		7	11%
Williamsburg Cemetery (L-CE-6)		9	14%
Woodland Cemetery (L-CE-7)		10	16%
Total Respondents		63	

Residential Neighbourhoods

		Response Total	Response Percent
"Catholic Block" (L-NBR-1)		4	6%
Caryndale Neighbourhood (L-NBR-2)		22	35%
Chestnut / Mansion (L-NBR-3)		6	10%
Civic Centre Neighbourhood HCD (L-NBR-4)		7	11%
Gildner Green Neighbourhood (L-NBR-5)		5	8%
Gruhn Street Neighbourhood (L-NBR-6)		4	6%
Onward Avenue Neighbourhood (L-NBR-7)		2	3%
Pandora Neighbourhood (L-NBR-8)		16	25%
St. Mary's HCD (L-NBR-9)		4	6%
Upper Doon HCD (L-NBR-10)		9	14%
Victoria Park Neighbourhood HCD (L-NBR-11)		25	40%
Westmount East & West Neighbourhood (L-NBR-12)		7	11%
Queen's Boulevard (L-NBR-13)		6	10%
Cedar Hill Neighbourhood (L-NBR-14)		5	8%
Central Frederick Neighbourhood (L-NBR-15)		10	16%
Mt Hope/Breithaupt Neighbourhood (L-NBR-16)		13	21%
Total Respondents		63	

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Residential Estates

		Response Total	Response Percent
Homer Watson House (L-RES-1)		31	49%
Sims Estate (L-RES-2)		5	8%
Woodside Homestead (L-RES-3)		31	49%
Total Respondents		63	

Transportation

Dodge Drive (L-RD-1)		7	11%
Doon Village Road (L-RD-2)		13	21%
Groh Drive (L-RD-3)		3	5%
Hidden Valley Road (L-RD-4)		6	10%
Huron Road (L-RD-5)		9	14%
Jubilee Drive (L-RD-6)		7	11%
Lookout Lane (L-RD-7)		3	5%
Mill Park Drive (L-RD-8)		3	5%
Old Chicopee Trail (L-RD-9)		5	8%
Patricia Avenue (L-RD-10)		1	2%
Pinnacle Drive (L-RD-11)		6	10%
Pioneer Tower Road (L-RD-12)		11	17%
Plains Road (L-RD-13)		0	0%
Reidel Drive (L-RD-14)		6	10%
Stauffer Drive (L-RD-15)		9	14%
Tilt Drive (L-RD-16)		9	14%
Trussler Road (L-RD-17)		5	8%
Union Street (L-RD-18)		6	10%
Canadian National Railway Line (L-RD-19)		5	8%
Iron Horse Trail (L-RD-20)		26	41%
Walter Bean Trail (L-RD-21)		18	29%
Total Respondents		63	

Parks / Open Space

		Response Total	Response Percent
Pioneer Tower West (L-OPS-1)		18	29%
Huron Natural Area (L-OPS-2)		21	33%
Chicopee (L-OPS-3)		7	11%
Westmount Golf Course (L-OPS-4)		7	11%
Victoria Park (L-OPS-5)		35	56%

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Rockway Golf Course, Neighbourhood & Gardens (L-OPS-6)		16	25%
Doon Valley Golf Course (L-OPS-7)		3	5%
Total Respondents		63	

Institutional

		Response Total	Response Percent
Freeport Hospital (L-INS-1)		19	30%
Civic District (L-INS-2)		15	24%
Total Respondents		63	

Commercial/Industrial/Retail

		Response Total	Response Percent
Warehouse District (L-COM-1)		20	32%
Downtown (L-COM-2)		32	51%
Total Respondents		63	

Agriculture

		Response Total	Response Percent
Trussler Farm (L-AGR-1)		10	16%
Woolner Farmstead (L-AGR-2)		9	14%
500 Stauffer Drive (L-AGR-3)		9	14%
Steckle Homestead (L-AGR-4)		26	41%
Total Respondents		63	

Grand River

		Response Total	Response Percent
Grand River Corridor (L-GRC-1)		37	59%
Total Respondents		63	

Q. Are there other cultural heritage landscapes of significance that you feel should be added to the list of candidate sites already identified? Why? For example, does it help to tell the history of your community? Is it notable due to its design or physical form? Does it create a sense of place?

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- I feel the grand river trail is important and under threat by recent development. A good example is the area along Zeller drive. This was formerly agricultural/forrested and now is flanked by houses. It is hard to enjoy this trail when you can see into people's back windows. A terrible loss.
The Uniroyal factory, formerly Dominion Tire, on Strange Street should be added. Designed by Albert Kahn and built in 1912, the work done there was responsible for Kitchener becoming the "Rubber Capital of Canada.
For background documentation, please consult "Rieder Rubber and Romance : How Kitchener became the Rubber Capital of Canada" by Susan Mavor. An e-version has been forwarded to Rod MacDonald at Landplan and Leon Bensason, VCity of Kitchener
- Are there early first nations landscapes that should be recognized and/or early settlement landscapes (Bridgeport, Lower Doon,etc.. Those pieces of the story seem to be missing.
- The homes around the KPL - it is where the founding fathers of Berlin lived. Possibly look at sections of Bridgeport or along the Grand River.
- Freeport Bridge
- 1021 Doon Village Road > birthplace of artist Homer Watson (near Tilt Drive)
Joseph Schneider Haus on Queen Street; although it's re-created Doon Heritage Village; the Kaufman Footwear building; Krug Furniture building; VIA rail station (what will happen to the train station when the transit hub is relocated to King and Victoria?). The jog in Queen Street at King Street - don't ever let the transportation planners try to straighten this out by demolishing a building or two.
- Courtland/Queen intersection ... homes, rowhouses, Bread and Roses co-op
- Peoples places who are/were important to the growth and heritage of Kitchener Waterloo.
- How 'bout Shirk Place in Bridgeport (incl the part above Woolwich)? Or Laurel Creek through Bridgeport? Or Macville Ave?
- Unsure.
- Kind Edward school and neighbourhood. Historic school and surrounding houses
- Conestoga College
WLU
UofW
WLU St. Jeromes
- Pearl Place/Scott Street/Irvin Street: this is a little pocket of very old houses, some traditional Berlin vernacular homes, on very quiet streets close to downtown. In the case of Pearl Place, it's a dead end, and half the street has already been knocked down for a development. Irvin is one-way, kind of out of the way and forgotten, with both single-family dwellings and rental properties. It has low-income housing and higher-end homes. It has a history, and at least one resident who is now in her late 80s who was born on the street and still lives there.

Total Respondents 15

Q. Do you have any information or personal stories that would explain why you value any of the candidate sites listed above?

- test
- I am a mason that worked on several of the sites listed. I specialize in stone and

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restoration.

For background regarding the Westmount neighbourhood-one of Canada's first "planned subdivisions"- please consult "Westmount: The Tie that Binds the Twin Cities" by Susan Mavor.

A PDF version of this book has been forwarded to Rod MacDonald at Landplan and Leon Bensason, City of Kitchener.

I liked the idea of a document like a coffee table book that showcases the cities landscapes. Perhaps a future project would be to create such a book working with local historians. Connecting the tangible elements in the landscapes with real people and their stories.

I just love Woodside and feel that we do not celebrate the City's (and Region's) political history enough.

I value the history of downtown Berlin / Kitchener. Walper hotel & stories of the days of prohibition told by elders from the community.

Some of the sites I chose because I believe they are most at risk from development, benign neglect, or intentional neglect (i.e. Woodside National Historic Site). Shame on this community and indeed the entire country for not uttering more than a whimper when the Federal government closed the property; the Region should step forward and fund/operate it at the level it deserves.

History is a big thing to me. You need to know where you came from and what your family or people did before you. It's needs to be saved for our children and children's children to know what people had to go through to get top where we are today.

Caryndale, aside from the fact that the topography is virtually unaltered, has interesting stories. All the houses are different and many have their original owners, others house second and third generation inhabitants. Many of the Caryndale inhabitants are members of the Carmel New Church and the settlement is built around the church. The church building was recognized by architects for its unusual style.

It is both visually and culturally unique; developed over an approximately 40 year period one house at a time and as an intentional community. Although it is fairly recent (1960s) as a community, its roots are in Kitchener in the C19th.

Simply the most culture, history and beauty in some of these areas.

Caryndale Neighbourhood (L-NBR-2) is of significance to me because I was raised in the community of Caryndale and went to the private school here - The Carmel New Church School. This neighbourhood is a religious community and represents something very special in Kitchener. It is unusual and quite neat to have a community that was built around a church and school. I would love to see this area conserved because I believe it has significant cultural heritage.

I have lived in Caryndale since my parents built their home at the top of Chapel Hill Drive in 1969. For several years before that, we grew a large plot of potatoes on their lot, which did wonderfully in the rich but sandy soil. Caryndale has a unique "country in the city" atmosphere that is instantly felt by all who come here. The history of how this community was established is fascinating and worth preserving.

With regards to #2 - Residential Neighbourhood -
<http://www.carmelnewchurch.org/about.html>

I have the pleasure of living with my young family in Caryndale. There is a great sense of community in the neighbourhood . We love the large lots and access to the nearby Caryndale woods.

I grew up in Caryndale until my 20s. A year and a half ago my wife, two boys and I moved back to Caryndale and into the house I grew up in. This is a great

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neighbourhood to raise children. It was built around the church and many of us still believe in the uses of a community like this one. It is number one on my list by far.

I spent the first 25 years of my life in the community of Caryndale. It's such a unique area in Kitchener-Waterloo, with the incredibly individualized homes and twisting and hilly roads. Many of my high school friends who grew up outside of Caryndale, knew of it well and shared in reminiscing about visiting the park or outside basketball court or even just going for a peaceful, quiet walk or bike ride around "the figure-eight," as we called it. It is also a friendly neighbourhood. Everyone waves to everyone, even if you don't know them. There's nothing quite like this community in KW from my experience exploring our city.

The Caryndale neighborhood demonstrates a time when the land was valued and respected for what it was. Homes were built with the natural shape of the land and each home was unique to the family who built it. It also has large properties and beautiful greenery and trees. This neighborhood is in stark contrast to the generic neighborhoods that are built now. The Caryndale neighborhood is an important part of this city's cultural heritage.

Since I live in the Central Frederick neighbourhood, I appreciate the lovely old homes, tree-lined streets, and sense of history one has when one walks around the neighbourhood. It's full of families, an active neighbourhood association, arts and culture -- people who are talented and want to share that with others in the neighbourhood. Irvin Street, on the other hand, used to be part of the redlight district, and still has residents with drug and alcohol issues. But I feel that's what makes it a healthy neighbourhood, one where everyone takes it for what it is.

Total Respondents **18**

Q. Do you have any additional comments, ideas or suggestions regarding this study? Did you notice that we missed something, or is there a site you think we should add to or remove from the list? Your feedback is appreciated.

1. Westmount 2. Westmount Golf Course 3. Union Street 4 First Mennonite Cemetery 5. Gildner Green Neighbourhood

I think it is a great idea to identify these areas and buildings. The City did a good job with the starting list.

I am not convinced that streetscapes are landscapes in and of themselves. They are scenic, but would be best preserved if part of a neighbourhood or rural landscape.

I'm not a resident of Kitchener and so the neighbourhoods don't mean as much to me. It's difficult to choose among the cemeteries and parks!

I would really like to see Woodside preserved. it's not only our heritage, but Canada's Heritage. it teaches our children what life was like back then.

I don't know enough about most of the sites to rank them, so I just picked 3 obvious ones from the list.

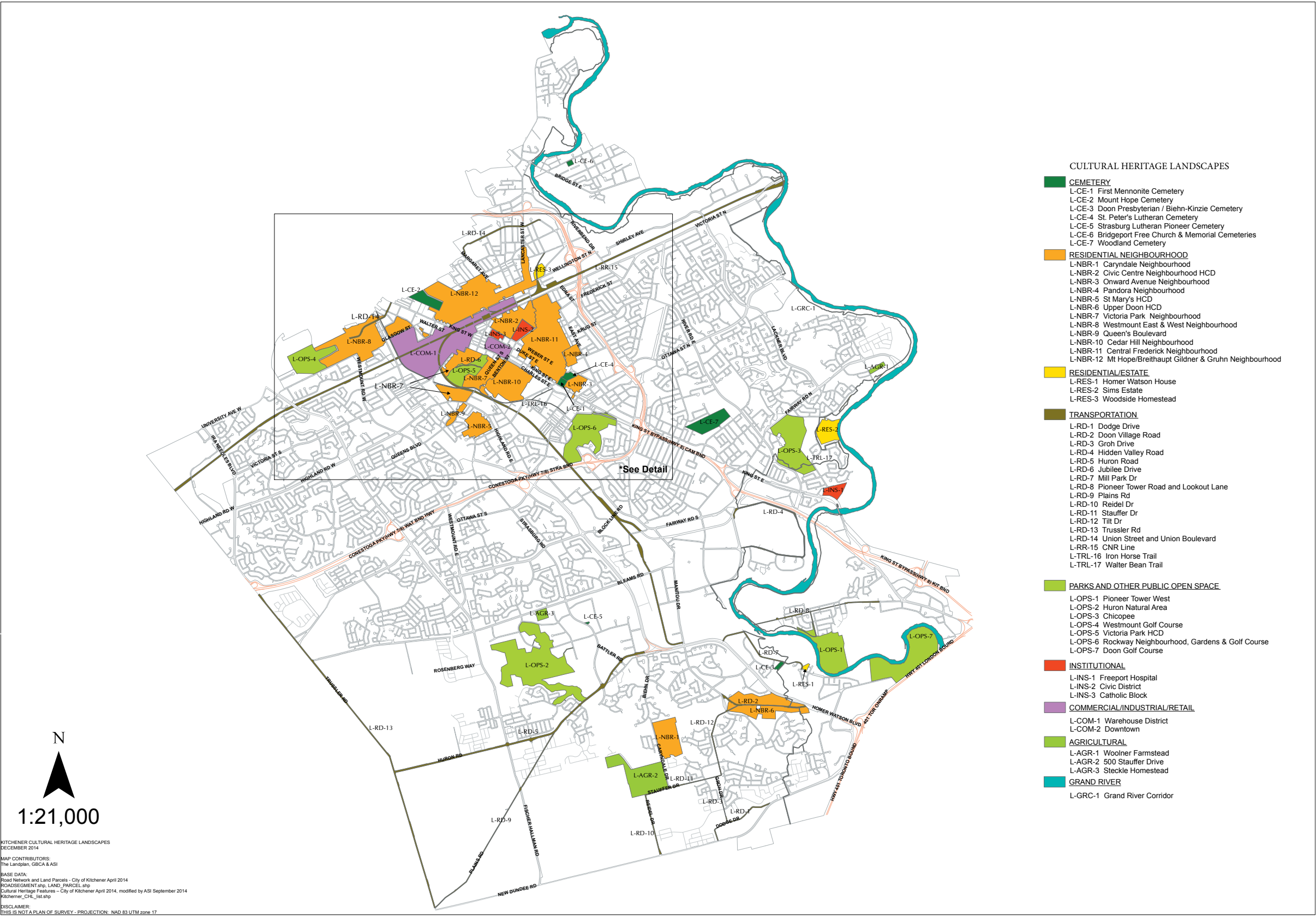
We do need to be careful to maintain neighbourhoods that have historic value that are close to the rapid transit developments.

The four churches at Weber, Frederick, and Queen: Lutheran, Zion United, Trinity United and St. Andrews Presbyterian.

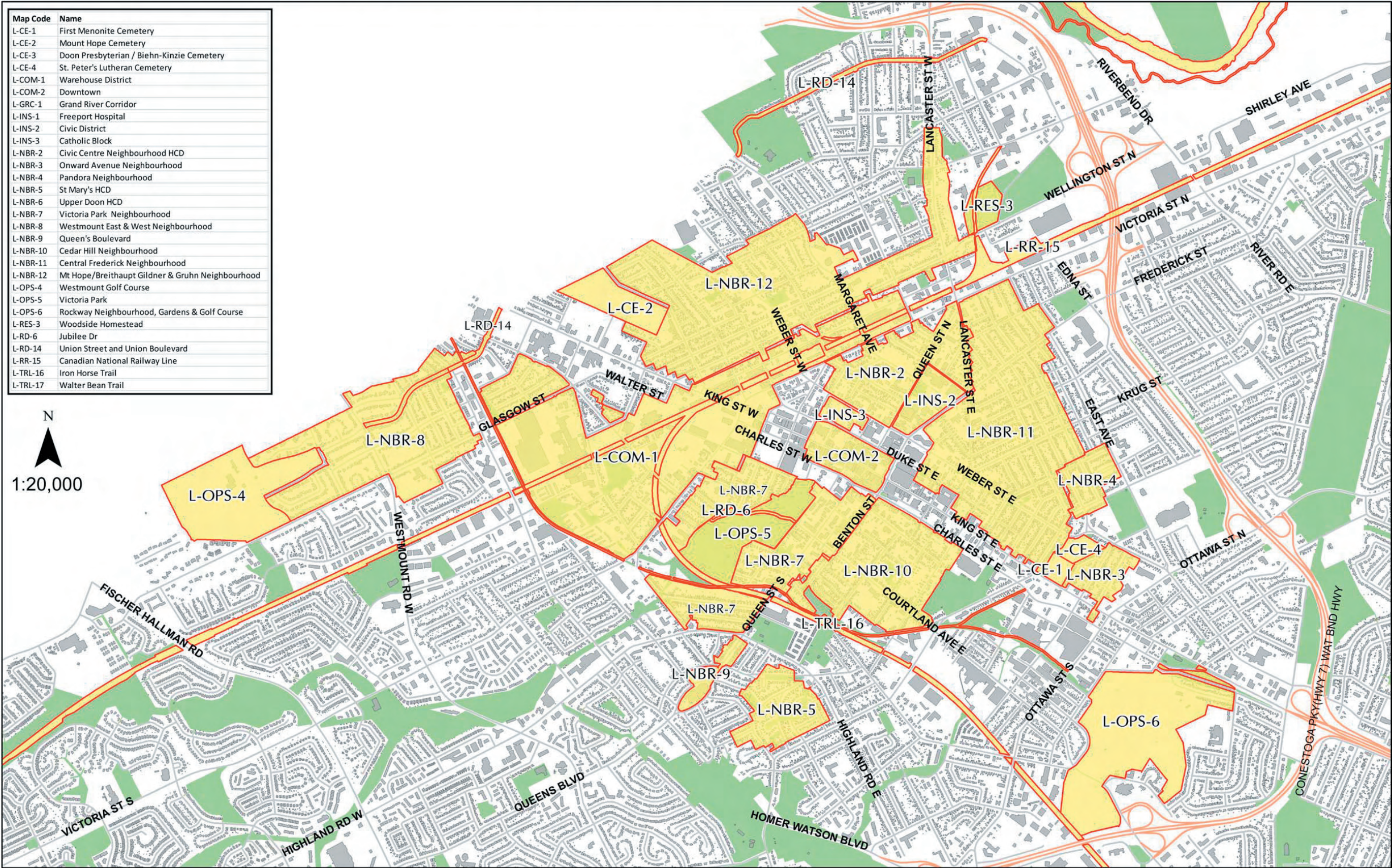
Total Respondents 9

KITCHENER CULTURAL LANDSCAPE STUDY

Kitchener Cultural
Heritage Landscapes

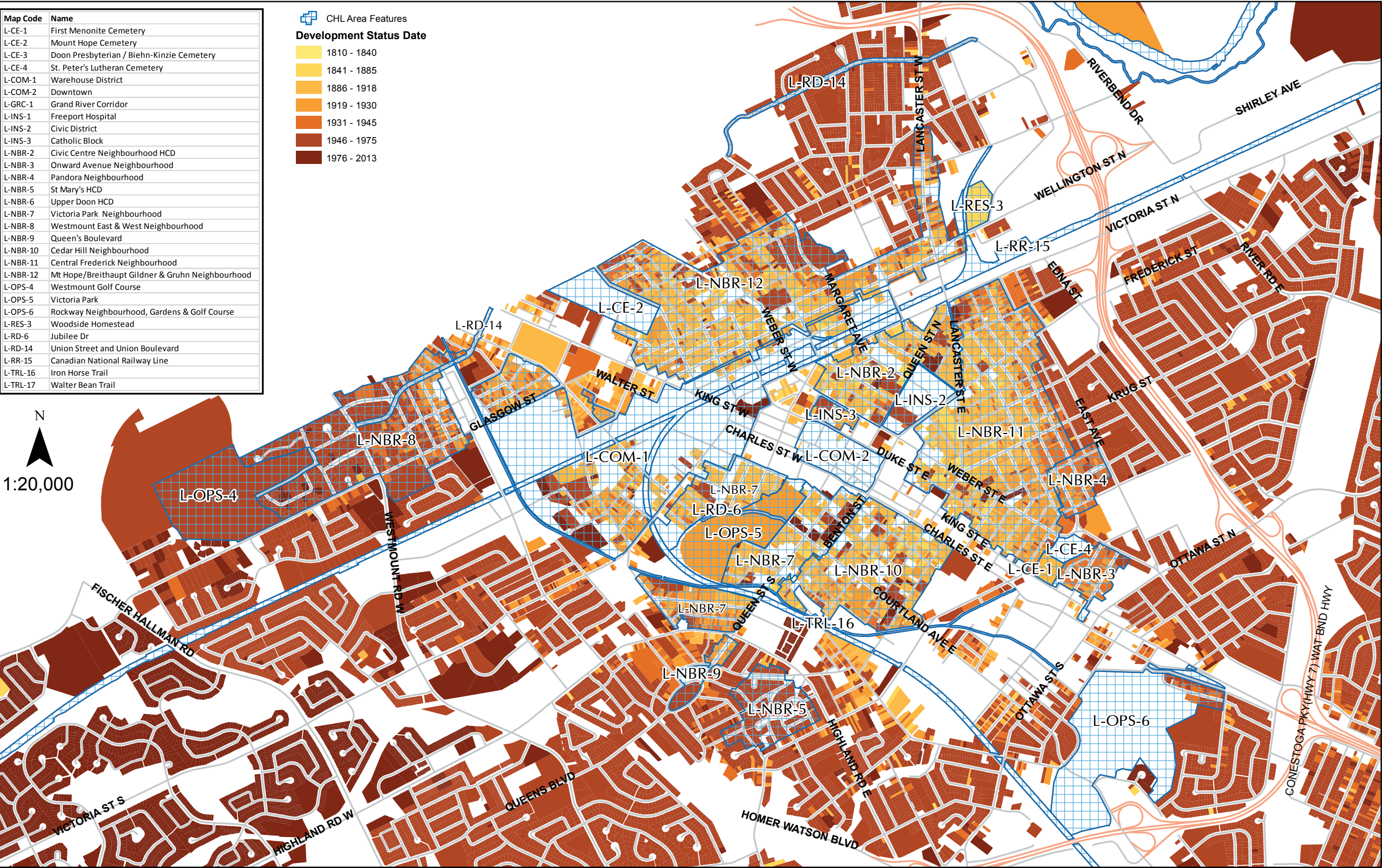


Kitchener Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Central Neighbourhoods



Kitchener Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Development Periods in Central Neighbourhoods





City of Kitchener 12/22/2014		Cultural Heritage Landscape of Considerable Value and Regional Significance
		Cultural Heritage Landscape of Considerable Value and Significance
		Cultural Heritage Landscape of Moderate Value and Significance

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landplan

City of Kitchener

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