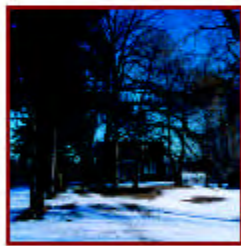
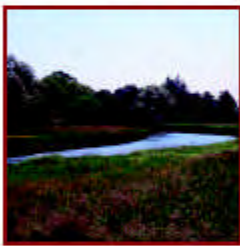




*City of Mississauga*  
*Community*  
*Services*

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## CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY



January 2005

# **CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY**

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CITY OF MISSISSAUGA



by

**THE LANDPLAN COLLABORATIVE LTD.**

in association with

GOLDSMITH BORGAL & COMPANY LTD.,  
ARCHITECTS

NORTH SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL INC.  
GEODATA RESOURCES INC.

JANUARY, 2005

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

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## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

### PREFACE

The City of Mississauga has changed dramatically since 1968, when it was incorporated as a Town and even more so since 1974, when it was incorporated as the City of Mississauga. From a rural farm landscape to the sixth largest city in Canada, in less than thirty years, is an incredible transformation of any landscape. In this short time, a rich agricultural area was converted to a diverse community of industrial, residential, civic and commercial districts each with its own quality, character and in some instances distinct identity. What distinguishes many of these *cultural landscapes* is the degree to which the pre-settlement natural landscape, the former agricultural landscape and the current urban landscape have been blended together to create unique and notable settings in which the citizens of Mississauga live and work.

The concept of a cultural landscape has been around for some time. Early twentieth century English geographers such as Linton recognized that the rural English countryside could be subdivided into visually distinct areas often based on their natural features, historical uses and origin of development. The British National Parks System and the British National Trust have protected and managed cultural landscapes both rural and urban for many decades. Late twentieth century planners and urban theorists such as Kevin Lynch, Christopher Alexander, Jane Jacobs and Gordon Cullen, all subscribed to a central theory that both urban and rural communities could be subdivided into distinct landscapes based on periods of origin, purpose and other physical characteristics. Some would argue that these landscapes became more significant if they were associated with a particular historical event or person and if they had some intrinsic beauty or were representative of cultural traditions.

In 1972, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) implemented a convention calling for the protection and preservation of both cultural and natural heritage landscapes of *outstanding universal value* ( *Criteria for Cultural Landscapes under the World Heritage Convention, APT Bulletin, 1999* ). That convention resulted in the creation of the World Heritage List. Although most cities the age of Mississauga do not have cultural landscapes worthy of being on this worldwide list, the approach laid the foundation for all communities to identify those cultural landscapes within their boundaries that have heritage and visual qualities worthy of recognition, protection, preservation and management on a municipal, regional and national level. Further revisions to the 1972 Convention, in 1992, advocated putting into place *adequate legal and/or traditional protection and management mechanisms to ensure the conservation .....of cultural property or landscapes. The existence of protective legislation at the national, provincial and municipal level or well-established traditional protection and/or management mechanisms are therefore essential and must be stated in the nomination of .....these cultural landscapes* ( *Criteria for Cultural Landscapes under the World Heritage Convention, APT Bulletin, 1999* ).

The purpose of this document is to analyze the landscapes of the City of Mississauga using similar criteria, modified to be applicable within the context of Mississauga, to determine which of the City's cultural landscapes warranted recognition and ultimately some form of protection, preservation and management.

# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

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## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

Why is this important?

What makes older cities interesting is their ability to absorb new development while retaining the best of the heritage resources accumulated since their founding. Urban richness - visual interest, historical interest and interpretive interest - comes from conserving the old and blending it with the new in a way that captures the progression of time and the evolution of the city's form. This variety of cultural landscapes in turn enriches peoples lives because it tells the story of *their* city in a way that no book or film ever could. This also gives individuals and groups a chance to participate in the process of determining what is significant about their community. Is that scenic road important? Is that 200 year old tree worth protecting? Is that combination of industrial structures valuable beyond its original purpose? The importance of this analytical process is to allow participation by anyone interested in *city building*.

In order to have a more complete picture of the City's cultural and heritage resources, Mississauga needs to expand its knowledge base beyond the recognition of individual heritage properties to the identification, protection and preservation of important cultural landscapes. Short term benefits will permit the retrieval of information related to the cultural history of the community and assist in planning and protection of matters such as heritage designations, background searches for information related to new development and other planning initiatives. It may also provide important precedents for future changes to the City's urban form as the Community continues to mature and re-invent itself. By so doing, the City can move forward into the twenty-first century confident that its unique cultural landscapes and related heritage resources will be less at risk and proceed in a manner that may allow the City to develop and manage these resources with a character unique to the City of Mississauga. Understanding the importance of cultural landscapes is essential to the process of *city building* in every community. It should allow individuals, neighbourhoods and special interest groups to work with the City to improve Mississauga's landscapes and neighbourhoods. Irresponsible changes to these significant heritage resources can negatively impact the social well-being, economic vitality and quality of life of the residents of Mississauga. The City of Mississauga should continue to acknowledge and analyze its cultural landscapes and features, and put in place mechanisms that will preserve, protect, manage and enhance these special places.

*People cannot maintain their spiritual roots and their connections to the past if the physical world they live in does not sustain those roots.*

C. Alexander, S. Ishikawa and M.Silverstein, 1977

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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### TABLE OF CONTENTS

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<i>PREFACE</i> .....	1
<i>TABLE OF CONTENTS</i> .....	4
<i>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</i> .....	5
<i>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</i> .....	6
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	9
<b>2. METHODOLOGY</b> .....	12
<b>3. CULTURAL LANDSCAPES and FEATURES</b> .....	12
<b>4. CRITERIA USED FOR IDENTIFICATION of CULTURAL LANDSCAPES and FEATURES</b> .....	13
4.1 Landscape Environment.....	13
4.1.1 aesthetic and visual quality	
4.1.2 natural history interest	
4.1.3 horticultural interest	
4.1.4 landscape architectural and technology interest	
4.2 Built Environment.....	14
4.2.1 aesthetic/visual quality	
4.2.2 consistent with pre-World War II environs	
4.2.3 consistent scale of built features	
4.2.4 unique architectural features and buildings	
4.2.5 designation	
4.3 Historical Associations .....	15
4.3.1 illustrates style, trend or pattern	
4.3.2 direct association with important person or event	
4.3.3 illustrates important phase in community development or social history	
4.3.4 illustrates work of an important designer or group of designers	
4.4 Other .....	16
4.4.1 historical or archaeological interest	
4.4.2 outstanding features/interest	
4.4.3 significant ecological interest	
4.4.4 landmark value	
<b>5. ISSUES</b> .....	16
5.1 Continued Documentation .....	16
5.2 Managing Change .....	16
5.3 Interpretation - Living Legacy .....	17
5.4 Lessons of History .....	17
<b>6. RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	17
<b>7. IMPLEMENTATION</b> .....	19
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	22
<b>APPENDICES</b>	
APPENDIX 1 - DESCRIPTION OF DATABASE AND MAPPING CRITERIA	
APPENDIX 2 - CULTURAL LANDSCAPES	
Matrix, Resource Map, Site Descriptions and Photos	
APPENDIX 3 - CULTURAL FEATURES & LANDMARKS	
Matrix, Resource Map, Site Descriptions and Photos	
APPENDIX 4 - PUBLIC COMMENT	

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The project team would like to acknowledge the contribution the following people made to this project:

**Public Open House** - participants in the public open house provided valuable assistance in their review of the inventory concepts and in their sharing of ideas on the importance and significance of cultural landscapes to their community. Landplan and the City appreciates the volunteer time and insight provided and encourages those participants to continue to evaluate and protect the valuable cultural resources identified in this study.

**Project Steering Committee** - members of the Steering Committee provided valuable direction both in terms of defining the goals and objectives of the study and in determining the level of detail necessary to make the cultural landscape descriptions useful and meaningful. The cooperative and positive approach of the Committee made the task a pleasant one.

Anne Farrell	Community Services
Andrew Ferancik	Community Services
Ruta Fogels	Community Services
Jim Hosick	Heritage Advisory Committee
Lesley Pavan	Planning and Building Department
Eric Rogers	Heritage Advisory Committee
Mark Warrack	Community Services - Steering Committee Chair
Stephen Wahl	Heritage Advisory Committee

The project team included:

Tony Bonnici	GeoData Resources Inc.
Chris Borgal	Goldsmith Borgal & Company Ltd., Architects
Mary Ann Johnson	North South Environmental Inc.
Rod Mac Donald	The Landplan Collaborative Ltd.
Wendy Mac Donald	The Landplan Collaborative Ltd.
Sherry Mennen	The Landplan Collaborative Ltd.
Earl Perry	The Landplan Collaborative Ltd.
Owen Scott	The Landplan Collaborative Ltd.
Mark Steele	The Landplan Collaborative Ltd.

The photographic survey for this project included ground level colour slides and digital imaging from windshield surveys. Unless otherwise identified the photography was completed by: Chris Borgal, Rod Mac Donald and Wendy Mac Donald.

# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

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## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In order to have a more complete picture of the City's cultural and heritage resources, the City needs to expand its knowledge base beyond the recognition of individual heritage properties to the identification, protection and preservation of important natural and cultural landscapes. The purpose of this study is to provide a working inventory of the City's cultural landscapes which will serve as a planning tool in the assessment and management of these resources as the community changes and evolves. Short term benefits will permit the retrieval of information related to the cultural history of the community and assist in planning matters such as heritage designations, background searches for information related to new development and other planning initiatives. It is intended that this database not be considered a "completed" product, but rather the beginning of an extended process. Over the long term, the benefits of this project may include the redirection of the development of the City in a manner that preserves and protects identified resources which might otherwise go unnoticed or be at risk. It may also provide precedent for future changes to the City's urban form as the Community continues to mature and re-invent itself. By so doing, the City can move forward into the twenty-first century confident that its unique cultural resources will be less at risk and proceed in a manner that may allow the City to develop and manage these resources with a character unique to the City of Mississauga.

Two primary categories of heritage resources were identified. These included Cultural Landscapes and Cultural Features. For the purpose of this project, the UNESCO definition of Cultural Landscape has been modified to permit the study to be more inclusive of the full range of the heritage resources within the community. Whereas the UNESCO notion of Cultural Landscape is of a *combination* of the works of man and nature, in Mississauga there are many areas where the natural landscape has been totally subsumed by man-made features. It was therefore felt reasonable that the definition of Cultural Landscapes and Cultural Features be subtly modified and expanded to permit the database to be more inclusive of the wide range of conditions found in Mississauga.

**Cultural Landscapes** can be defined as **a setting which has enhanced a community's vibrancy, aesthetic quality, distinctiveness, sense of history or sense of place.**

**Cultural Features** can be defined as **visually distinctive objects and unique places within a cultural landscape. They are not necessarily consistent with their immediate natural surroundings, adjacent landscape, adjacent buildings or structures.** These features can include objects, paths, trees, woodlands, viewpoints and may include features such as rail lines, historic highways, and airports.

Mississauga does not, as yet, have any cultural landscapes which have been officially recognized as world renowned or internationally significant sites with the possible exception of the City Hall and its associated buildings. The City does, however, have a number of nationally, provincially and locally significant cultural landscapes and features which both citizens and visitors to the

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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City can acknowledge, respect and enjoy. At a city scale and within an urban context, Mississauga boasts a variety of fine natural areas, farms, residential neighbourhoods, parks, industrial landscapes and special landscape features which warrant recognition as cultural landscapes and are worthy of both conservation and management. To this end, this document provides a foundation for the continued research and inventory of those heritage resources.

The major results and recommendations of this study are as follows:

1. **continuing process** - there must be a continued openness to adding landscapes and features to the inventory. Not only was this study not able to include all the resources that currently exist, but new resources will present themselves as the City matures and as they become publicly recognized for their heritage value and their contribution to the evolution of the City's social fabric and physical form. This open process will require continued funding, staff resources and volunteer time to keep the inventory up to date. Priorities should be given to: a more complete inventory of residential neighbourhoods with priority given to those in the southern part of the City, and the addition of other residential landscapes i.e. Erin Mills Planned Community and Meadowvale Planned Community; the inclusion of other original settlements as part of the historical settlements classification, such as Lorne Park; and a further analysis of commercial and retail areas such as Square One, Erin Mills Centre, and the Hurontario Corridor.
2. **refinement of evaluation criteria** - it is important that more detailed evaluation criteria be developed and included in the database. These criteria will identify specific heritage, natural and visual qualities of each site which should be protected and enhanced in the future by adjustment to planning policies and through site plan control.
3. **planning policy** - it is recommended that the inventory be used in reviewing all development applications and as part of the background information for planning studies. It is also suggested that reference to the database be a requirement for Official Plan and Secondary Plan amendments, all Zoning changes, and Site Plan and Committee of Adjustment applications. The cultural landscape inventory should be taken into consideration prior to undertaking projects initiated by the City.
4. **prescriptive vs descriptive** - it is recommended that the database be considered prescriptive for the quality of future development (rather than descriptive of current development) and that the qualitative references for each site be included as a part of any future planning process for the area of the community referenced.
5. **publicly accessible** -it should be acknowledged that the cultural resources of the city are part of the City's history and story of development. This information should be available to interested citizens, students and the general public.



# **CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY**

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## **CITY OF MISSISSAUGA**

Eventual inclusion on web sites and in digital format such as video and CD's will allow the public greater access to *their story* and in turn, encourage greater participation in the preservation and management of those heritage resources deemed valuable and worthy of protection.

Understanding the importance of cultural landscapes and features is essential to the process of *city building* in every community. Changes to these significant heritage resources can affect the social well-being, economic vitality and quality of life of the residents of Mississauga. The City of Mississauga should continue to acknowledge and analyze its cultural landscapes and features, and put in place mechanisms that will protect, manage and enhance these special places.

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Since the Ontario Heritage Act was adopted in 1975, the City of Mississauga has identified 717 heritage properties in its Heritage Inventory. This list of individual heritage properties has provided a basic understanding of the City's architectural heritage, with respect to the study of individual sites. It is now important that the City of Mississauga expand its understanding of its heritage resources beyond the identification of individual heritage properties and include the identification, protection and preservation of important cultural and natural landscapes. The cultural landscapes and features described in this report provide a broader, more holistic view of the City's heritage, integrating the relationships of local sites, events and activities within a context of larger landscapes. This holistic approach is in keeping with Provincial cultural landscape policy statements and related policies in the City of Mississauga Official Plan.

This study was initiated by the Community Services Department of the City of Mississauga. Its purpose is to provide a working inventory of the City's cultural landscapes which will serve as a tool to assess and manage these heritage resources as the community changes and evolves. For the purpose of this document, the broad general definition of cultural landscapes will be borrowed from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee:

*Cultural landscapes represent the combined works of nature and of man... They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal.*

Cultural landscapes are valued for the information they convey about the processes and activities, events and peoples, that have shaped a community. In the same manner, a natural landscape is acknowledged for its pleasing appearance as well as the information it conveys about environmental processes that have shaped a geographical area. Both natural forces and human intervention are in a constant battle for control of land. This constant interaction between people and the natural environment has created a large array of landscapes that are culturally or naturally significant. Mississauga's heritage should no longer be viewed as simply a collection old buildings, but a fusion of vernacular architecture, monuments, landmarks, landscapes, former villages and neighbourhoods that coexist to form the City fabric.

This study documents and records an inventory of significant cultural and natural landscapes which are identified as contributing elements to Mississauga's heritage and development as a City. The inventory is supported by guidelines which are based upon policies existing in the City's Official Plan provided under the Ontario Planning Act and other provincial policy statements. These include the following:

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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### 1. The Ontario Planning Act

2.5.1 *Significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes will be conserved.*

### 2. City of Mississauga Official Plan (Mississauga Plan)

#### 2. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

#### 2.12 HERITAGE

##### 2.12.1 Goal

2.12.1.1 *Mississauga will protect and enhance resources of heritage significance.*

##### 2.12.2 Objectives

2.12.2.1 *To recognize the significance of and act responsibly in the identification, protection, and enhancement of structures, sites, cultural landscapes, environments, artifacts, traditions, and streetscapes of historical, architectural or archaeological significance.*

2.12.2.2 *To prevent demolition, destruction or inappropriate alteration or reuse of heritage resources.*

2.12.2.3 *To provide and maintain locations and settings for heritage resources which are compatible with and enhance the character of the heritage resource.*

2.12.2.4 *To encourage other levels of government to enact legislation and develop programs that promote the preservation and rehabilitation of heritage resources.*

2.12.2.5 *To encourage private and public support and financial resources for the preservation and rehabilitation of heritage resources.*

2.12.2.6 *To foster public awareness of, and commitment to, the protection and enhancement of heritage resources.*

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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### 3. GENERAL POLICIES

#### 3.17 HERITAGE RESOURCES

##### 3.17.1 Introduction

3.17.1.1 *Heritage planning is the responsibility of the Provincial Government and the City. A citizens advisory committee has been established to advise City Council on matters pertaining to heritage.*

3.17.1.2 *The Heritage policies of this Plan are based on two principles:*

- a. *heritage planning will be an integral part of the planning process.*
- b. *heritage resources of significant value will be identified, protected, and preserved.*

3.17.1.3 *The identity, category, location, and status of heritage resources will be contained in the Mississauga Heritage Inventory.*

##### 3.17.3 Heritage Sites

###### 3.17.3.1 Policies

- a. *A Heritage Site will have one or more of the following characteristics:*
  - \$ contribution to the identity of a community or landscape;*
  - \$ association with an historic event or person;*
  - \$ distinguishing architectural, artistic, or cultural value;*
  - \$ substantial remaining original materials, workmanship, and siting;*
  - \$ significant context within a community;*
  - \$ areas of natural and cultural landscapes.*

Short term benefits of the study will permit the retrieval of information related to the cultural history of the community and assist in planning matters such as heritage designations, background searches for information related to new development and other planning initiatives. It is intended that this database not be considered a “completed” product, but rather the beginnings of an extended process. This project has set the framework for the information gathering process into which a continually evolving series of sketches related to the history of the community can be placed and described. This living history database is therefore intended to grow richer with the stories of the community and should prove to be the heart of future historical and trend research intent on describing the evolution of the City over time.

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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Over the long term, the benefits of this project may include the redirection of the development of the City in a manner that preserves and protects identified landscapes and features which might otherwise go unnoticed or be at risk. It may also provide precedent for future changes to the City's urban form as the community continues to mature and re-invent itself. By so doing, the City can move forward into the twenty-first century confident that its unique features will be less at risk and proceed in a manner that may allow the City to develop and manage features and districts with a character unique to this community.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

To develop this database, the following steps were undertaken:

1. the Community Services Department provided an initial list of proposed sites and features.
2. a preliminary set of criteria for designation of each cultural feature and each cultural landscape was developed.
3. the consultants visited each of the sites listed and assessed their merits based on the preliminary criteria.
4. some of the original sites were eliminated from the inventory because they did not meet the criteria for resource selection.
5. the set of criteria was also amended as a result of the first site visits.
6. during subsequent field investigations, several other sites were added to the database.
7. concurrently with the site tours and development of the database criteria, the record forms were designed and tests conducted to ensure that the collected data could be inserted into the City's MAX database system. The initial inventory was prepared in Excel worksheets and transferred into an Access (version 97) data base.
8. brief site descriptions were prepared for each site or feature identified. These descriptions formed a field in each database record.
9. to each site file were added several fields for a photographic inventory. The photo inventory was completed in slide and digital formats. The slides were scanned into Photo Shop as TIFFS and a complete separate inventory of photos was completed. The photos are not resident in Access but retained as separate files and accessed through links in Access in order to reduce the size of the Access files.
10. all cultural landscapes and features were initially mapped in AutoCad. The AutoCad mapping was then converted to Microstation to be compatible with the City's GIS system and incorporated into the tabular data from the database.
11. throughout the study process, meetings were held with the Steering Committee to gather input and to assess the direction of the final product.
12. a presentation was made to the Heritage Advisory Committee (HAC) as a part of the process before this report was finalized. The objective was to obtain relevant input to the study to ensure its later efficacy.

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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13. on completion of the draft report, a public open house was held to ensure that suggestions which might be made and which might not have been considered in the current process would be included or advocated for on-going use of the material.
14. a final report was prepared.

### 3. CULTURAL LANDSCAPES and FEATURES

Two primary categories of cultural resources were identified. These included Cultural Landscapes and Cultural Features. For the purpose of this project, the UNESCO definition of Cultural Landscape has been modified to permit the study to be more inclusive of the full range of community landscapes. Whereas, the UNESCO notion of Cultural Landscape is of a *combination* of the works of man and of nature, in Mississauga there are many areas where the natural landscape has been totally subsumed by man-made features. It was therefore felt reasonable that the UNESCO definition of Cultural Landscapes and Cultural Features be subtly modified and expanded to permit the database to be more inclusive of the wide range of conditions found in Mississauga. Therefore,

**Cultural Landscapes** can be defined as **a setting which has enhanced a community's vibrancy, aesthetic quality, distinctiveness, sense of history or sense of place.**

**Cultural Features** can be defined as **visually distinctive objects and unique places within a cultural landscape. They are not necessarily consistent with their immediate natural surroundings, adjacent landscape, adjacent buildings or structures.** These features can include objects, paths, trees, woodlands, viewpoints and may include features such as rail lines, historic highways, and airports.

### 4. CRITERIA USED FOR IDENTIFICATION of CULTURAL LANDSCAPES and FEATURES

Although the following criteria describes those used to make the current selection of sites, the dynamic nature of the database is intended to allow for additions and alterations to these criteria. They are therefore points of departure and a useful tool in establishing the recording process.

#### 4.1 Landscape Environment

This category identifies landscapes where buildings are not present or where structures are ancillary to the landscape type.

##### 4.1.1 scenic and visual quality

This quality may be both positive (resulting from such factors as a healthy environment or having recognized scenic value) or negative (having been

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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degraded through some former use, such as a quarry or an abandoned, polluted or ruinous manufacturing plant). The identification is based on the consistent character of positive or negative aesthetic and visual quality. Landscapes can be visually attractive because of a special spatial organization, spatial definition, scale or visual integrity.

### 4.1.2 **natural environment**

Natural history interest can include such features as the remnants of glacial moraines, shoreline features of former water courses and lakes, and concentrations of distinct features such as specific forest or vegetation types or geological features. Remnants of original pre-settlement forests would fall into this category.

### 4.1.3 **horticultural interest**

Landscapes with horticultural interest include all features of landscapes which may be unique or distinct to a specific location. It can include isolated specimen trees, hedge rows, wind rows or other compositions of trees, and specialized landscaped features. Tree plantations would also fall into this category.

### 4.1.4 **landscape design, type and technological interest**

This includes complete landscapes that were designed for a specific use or single purpose. These landscapes are characterized by their design intent or urban function i.e. stormwater management. These landscapes are valued in the community by association of use and/or contribution to the visual quality of the community.

## 4.2 **Built Environment**

This category includes landscapes where groups of buildings or structures (which individually may not be exceptional or worthy of heritage designation) are of such a homogeneous or complementary design that they contribute significantly to the quality and character of the landscape as a whole.

### 4.2.1 **aesthetic/visual quality**

This quality may be both positive (as resulting from such factors as a good design or integration with site and setting) or negative (being visually jarring or out of context with the surrounding buildings or landscape or of utilitarian nature on such a scale that it defines its own local character i.e. an industrial complex). The identification is based on the consistent level of the aesthetic and visual quality of both architecture and landscape architecture and may include noted award winning sites and more modest structures of unique quality or those sites having association with similar structures in other cities and regions.

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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### 4.2.2 **consistent with pre World War II environs**

At a basic level, early settlements usually retain their settlement patterns in the form of roads and large tree plantings. In some instances, stagnation of economic activity allows some locations to remain relatively unchanged with greater potential of restoration decades later. The completeness of the original built features can create a zone or area which allows visitors or inhabitants to understand the context of a much earlier period in the City. Such areas may be residential, commercial or industrial.

### 4.2.3 **consistent scale of built features**

Pleasing design usually is associated with a consistent scale of buildings and landscapes which complement each other visually. Other zones, although not visually pleasing, may have a consistent size and shape of structures due to use or planning constraints. Such groupings may include housing, commercial and industrial collections of buildings with the key criteria being similarity of scale.

### 4.2.4 **unique architectural features/buildings**

Specific sites or portions of specific buildings may have features which are unusual, distinctive or of landmark significance. These may be quite modest in the overall context of the community but of local interest.

### 4.2.5 **designated structures**

Designation of an individual building or district under the Ontario Heritage Act should trigger inclusion within the database.

## 4.3 **Historical Associations**

This category focuses on the historical importance and significance of the built or natural landscape.

### 4.3.1 **illustrates a style, trend or pattern**

Landscapes and buildings, as well as transportation and industrial features in any community, do not develop in isolation from the same forces elsewhere in the world. For each feature, whether a university campus, residential landscape, railway or highway bridge, building type or an industrial complex, each has a rich story. The degree to which a specific site is a representative example of a specific style, trend or pattern will require careful consideration in determining its relevance to the inventory.

### 4.3.2 **direct association with important person or event**

Some sites are rather simple or prosaic in nature. However, great events can happen in a field or in a hut. Famous persons may inhabit or major events may happen in unexpected locations. Preservation of such sites is important to the public's understanding of history and of itself.



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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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### 4.3.3 **illustrates an important phase of social or physical development**

A site may be evocative or representative of a phase or epoch in the development of the City. Such remnants provide context for an on-going understanding of the development of the community.

### 4.3.4 **illustrates the work of an important designer**

Designers may be landscape architects, engineers, planners, architects, or from other allied arts. Several sites in Mississauga are relevant to this category and include residential plans, transportation systems and other building designs.

## 4.4 **Other**

These criteria establish special significance.

4.4.1 **historical or archaeological interest** - cultural heritage resources associated with pre-historical and historical events.

4.4.2 **outstanding features/interest** - a one-of-a-kind feature that is set apart from other similar landscapes or features because of its context or some other special quality i.e. the first of its kind or the acknowledged best of its kind.

4.4.3 **significant ecological interest** - having value for its natural purpose, diversity and educational interest.

4.4.4 **landmark value** - visually prominent, revered and recognized as a public visual asset and important to the community.

## 5. **ISSUES**

This study acknowledges a number of important issues related to the City's heritage resources. These include:

### 5.1 **Continued Documentation**

Key to the success of this project will be its use as a living document. As new information related to specific sites, or as new sites are considered for inclusion, the database should be amended and added to on a regular basis. Through a continuous process of updating, its utility and importance will grow and should, over time, have a profound effect on the understanding of the City.

### 5.2 **Managing Change**

Changes to the City related to new development have been a constant since the rural area which is now Mississauga began to expand in the 1950's. The impact of new highways, Pearson Airport and the economic development of the Golden

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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Horseshoe are all macro factors which contributed to the explosive development of this community and the transformation of Mississauga into a major Canadian city. This rapid change will gradually slow as the City is finally built out. Beyond this more subtle changes will occur.

An understanding of the factors which contributed to the present character of the City and its various neighbourhoods is enhanced by an inventory of the Cultural Landscapes and Features. Through a better understanding of these heritage resources, the implications of future development can be more clearly determined and the proposed changes managed in a manner which can enhance rather than degrade the community. The City can be pro-active in managing these changes by making the public aware of those special qualities that give the City's neighbourhoods their unique appearance or character.

### **5.3 Interpretation - Living Legacy**

Interpretation of historic places and landscapes is of key importance in permitting the citizens of a community to understand the origin of their neighbourhoods and community roots.

Inclusion of historical background material, in an easily accessible database, can be the first step in ensuring the dissemination of relevant historic information.

### **5.4 Lessons of History**

One of the key outcomes of this project may be the ability of the City to more clearly reflect on its own development by enabling it to look back easily at the past, assess the present and re-direct its course into the future. As with all cities, Mississauga will continue to change. It will over time, re-invent itself through the restoration of both natural landscapes and older neighbourhoods. It will intensify and mature. Without the ability to look back objectively at the various cultural landscapes created over the past 200 years (both subjectively good and bad), there can be no overview of direction for the future. Such an overview, separated from the simple mechanics of city building i.e. the construction of roads, sewers, water supply, etc., is a vital component of appropriate planning and must be present if the City is to mature into a more viable and humane environment for all of its citizens.

## **6. RECOMMENDATIONS**

Mississauga does not as yet, have any cultural landscapes which have been officially recognized as world renowned or internationally significant sites with the possible exception of City Hall complex. The City does, however, have a number of provincially renowned and locally significant cultural landscapes and features which both citizens and visitors to the City can acknowledge, respect and enjoy. At a city scale and in an urban context, Mississauga boasts a variety of fine, natural areas, neighbourhoods, farms,

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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residential properties, parks, industrial landscapes and special landscape features which warrant recognition as cultural landscapes and are worthy of both conservation and management. To date, thirty-nine cultural landscapes and twenty-two cultural features have been identified. This document provides a foundation for the continued research and inventory of Mississauga's cultural resources.

To provide maximum benefit to the community, new policy initiatives should be implemented to ensure the continued development of this database. The recommendations of this study include the following:

- 6.1 continuing process** - that there must be a continued openness to adding landscapes and features to the inventory. Not only was this study not capable of including all the resources that currently exist, but as the City matures, new resources will present themselves as they become publicly recognized for their heritage value and contribution to the evolution of the City's social fabric and physical form. This open process will require continued funding, staff resources and volunteer time to make the inventory complete. Priorities should include: a more complete inventory of residential neighbourhoods particularly those in the south end of the City, and the addition of other residential landscapes i.e. Erin Mills Planned Community and Meadowvale Planned Community; the inclusion of other original settlements i.e. Lorne Park as part of the historical settlements classification, and a further analysis of commercial and retail areas such as Square One, Erin Mills Centre, and the Hurontario Corridor.
- 6.2 refinement of evaluation criteria** - it is important that more detailed evaluation criteria be developed and included in the database. These criteria will identify specific heritage, natural and visual qualities of each site which should be protected into the future by adjustment to planning policies and through site plan control.
- 6.3 planning policy** - it is recommended that the inventory be used in reviewing all development applications and as part of the background information for planning studies. It is also suggested that reference to the database be a requirement for Official Plan and Secondary Plan amendments, all Zoning changes, and Site Plan and Committee of Adjustment applications. The cultural landscape inventory should be taken into consideration prior to undertaking projects initiated by the City.
- 6.4 prescriptive vs. descriptive** - it is recommended that the database be considered prescriptive for the quality of future development (rather than descriptive of current development) and that the qualitative references for each site be included as a part of any future planning process for the area of the community referenced.
- 6.5 publicly accessible** - that the cultural resources of Mississauga are part of its history and evolution. This information should be available to interested citizens, students and the general public. Eventual inclusion on web sites and in digital

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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format such as video and CD's will allow the public greater access to this information and in turn, encourage greater participation in the preservation and management of those cultural resources deemed valuable and worthy of protection.

- 6.6 digital software** - Access 97 has been replaced by several updated versions. Although it is recognized that this software is useable across a number of interdisciplinary boundaries within the City, it is also important to upgrade software, particularly as it relates to geographical information systems and related database software. Access 97 does not handle photographic and other graphic information well. Staff should explore the benefits of more current software which have made significant advancements in their use and handling of photographic and graphic information.

## 7. IMPLEMENTATION

### 7.1 Data Input and Maintenance

The Cultural Landscape Inventory will become an integrated part of the City's existing Heritage Inventory. there are two primary steps necessary to begin the process:

- 7.1.1 The first step to implement the Cultural Landscape Inventory is to have the report endorsed by the City's Heritage Advisory Committee with a recommendation to City Council to have the Inventory added to the City's Heritage Inventory.
- 7.1.2 The second step is to ensure that the data is incorporated into the MAX planning system.

This will be the responsibility of the Heritage Coordinator, Planning and Heritage, Community Services to ensure that the data is integrated into MAX and maintained. At the time of writing this document there is no need or requirement for additional or altered policies in the City's Official Plan.

#### 7.1.3 Planning Application Process

Planning applications will continue to be processed through the Planning and Building Department. If the subject property of a planning application appears on the Heritage Inventory, as indicated in the MAX system, then the planner assigned to that application will forward the application to the Heritage Coordinator for comment. This process already exists and will be extended to include the identified cultural landscapes. It is the responsibility of the Heritage Coordinator to make appropriate comments to the Planning and Building Department related to methods of conservation or any other related concerns.

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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The criteria for assessing an application will reflect the data and reasons of significance as stated in the Cultural Landscape Inventory. Each property on the Inventory has background data which justifies its inclusion on the Inventory and the reasons for listing. This data will form the basis for providing comments back to the Planning and Building Department. The Planning and Building Department will take appropriate action in processing the application having regard for comments provided by the heritage Coordinator.

### **7.2 Expanding the Cultural Landscape Inventory**

Over time it is expected that the number of cultural landscapes noted for conservation will increase. Suggested additions to the Inventory can come from both the public and staff. The Heritage Coordinator will review suggestions and based on priorities bring forward a corporate report to the Heritage Advisory Committee. If the Heritage Advisory Committee agrees with the recommendation, they in turn will recommend to City Council that the addition be formally adopted in to the city's Heritage Inventory. It will then be the responsibility of the Heritage Coordinator to ensure that the addition is added to the MAX database.

The preparation of this database is evidence of the will of the City of Mississauga to re-assess its growth and to move in a future direction that will enhance the lives of its citizens. However, this should be considered the beginning of a longer term process. While the conclusion of this report is the completion of the initial database, observations made during the course of the work suggest the following comments:

- \$ while the international notion of Cultural Landscapes includes the combination of both human habitation and natural features and their effects on each other, in Mississauga the natural environment is frequently subsumed by human intervention. However, the qualitative nature of many of the man-made areas of the City are distinct and powerful resulting in their inclusion in the database.
- \$ the sense of loss of natural environment in the City, as identified in many of the areas listed, should prompt a re-assessment of the direction of City growth and redevelopment. The remaining natural areas in the City should be protected to the greatest extent possible. Areas which have been degraded or lost, should be restored and enhanced through proper management and reconnected with the natural environment through naturalization where opportunities exist.
- \$ none of the descriptions presented in the database should be considered complete. Rather, they should be considered open ended and a work in progress. Properly managed, the database should develop as a rich repository of information related to the features of Mississauga and become an ever more useful tool in the planning and development of the community.

# **CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY**

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## **CITY OF MISSISSAUGA**

Understanding the importance of cultural landscapes and features is essential to the process of *city building* in every community. Changes to these significant heritage resources can affect the social well-being, economic vitality and quality of life of the residents of Mississauga. The City of Mississauga should continue to acknowledge and analyze its cultural landscapes and features, and put in place mechanisms that will protect, manage and enhance these special places.

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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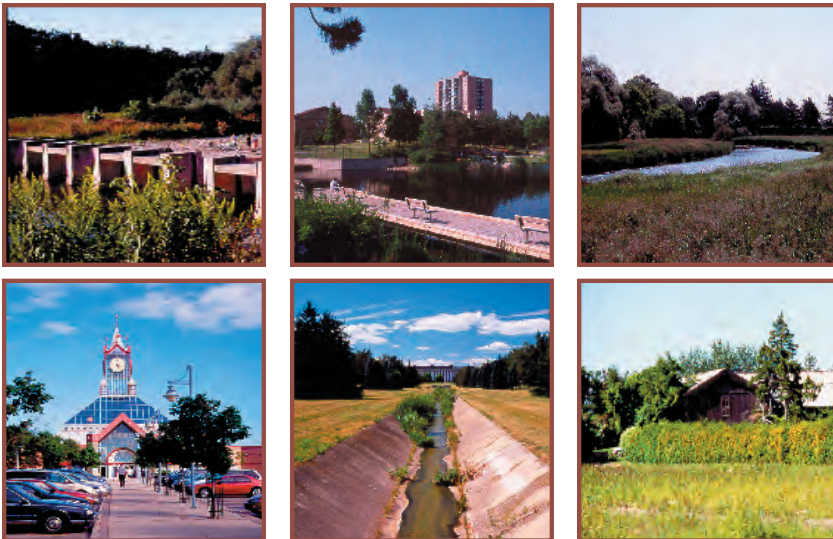
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**City of Mississauga**  
**Community**  
**Services**

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## CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY



**Appendix 1: Description of Database  
and Mapping Criteria**



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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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### APPENDIX 1

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#### DESCRIPTION OF DATABASE AND MAPPING CRITERIA

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The following defines each of the fields identified in the data sheets for each cultural site:

**Site Name:** The site name is the name by which the site is generally known to City residents. Where alternate names are used or known, these have been included in the Site Description text.

**Site Number:** The site number is keyed to the inventory maps using the following format. All cultural resources were grouped into two main categories, cultural landscapes and cultural features, as defined on page seven. Two typical examples of the numbering system for landscapes and features, are respectively, as follows:

L-NA-1 - Rattray Marsh and F-IND-4 - The Four Sisters  
(Lakeview Generating Station)

The site numbers for each of the two overall categories of cultural resources are initiated using a single character, "L" for landscapes and the character "F" for features.

Within the overall categories of landscapes and features, there are seven sub-types for landscapes and seven sub-types for features. A two or three letter character code represents each of the fourteen sub-types. The data base lists these in alphabetical order. These include:

For cultural landscapes:

AG -agricultural landscapes  
HS -historical settlements and landscapes  
IND -industrial landscapes  
INS -institutional landscapes  
NA -natural landscapes  
PA - parks and other urban landscapes  
RES - residential landscapes

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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For cultural features:

IND -industrial features and landmarks

INS -institutional features and landmarks

NA -natural features and landmarks

PA - parks elements and other civic features and landmarks

SLF -special landscape features

SV -scenic views

TC -transportation corridors

The final number in the code designates the number of resources in each of the sub-categories.

The common or formal name follows this number.

**Site Classification:** Although not all of the site types are represented in the existing inventory, both landscapes and features are classified according to a variety of options. These include:

For Cultural Landscapes:

**S** Natural Landscapes

These may include structures but the overwhelming nature of each landscape is that it is natural rather than man-made.

**S** Agricultural Landscapes

These sites may be full scale farm operations or may be the historic remnants (such as the original farm house or a structure) of agricultural use.

**S** Parks and Other Urban Landscapes

These elements are sites which are fully developed for use by the public. They may include man-made landscapes or consist of natural landscape with man-made features such as walks or paths.

**S** Industrial Landscapes

These sites primarily include active industries, usually of large scale. However, remnants of industrial activity may also be included in more localized situations. Industrial activity is generally associated with making or fabricating objects although such “making” could also include the generation of power or refinement of a product. The industrial landscape could also be the “hinterland” around a major economic activity such as the commercial and industrial zone around Pearson Airport.

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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- S** Historical Settlement Landscapes  
Complete pioneer or village communities i.e. Meadowvale, that retain their original layout and organizational fabric.
- S** Institutional Landscapes  
Collections of institutional buildings such as a university, civic or corporate campus.
- S** Residential Landscapes  
Whole neighbourhoods where age, landscape architectural and architectural styles create a consistent visual image, character and quality.

### For Cultural Features and Landmarks:

- S** Agricultural Features and Landmarks  
A unique feature that may be a component of a full scale farm operation or may be a historic remnant of agricultural use.
  - S** Historical Settlement Features  
Historic settlements leave behind patterns of use including roads, ponds and lot alignments. More overt evidence may include buildings of any size which may be still in use or adapted to another use or abandoned.
  - S** Industrial Features and Landmarks  
  
These features are parts of sites which primarily include active industries, usually of large scale. However, remnants of industrial activity may also be included in more localized situations. Specific features could be tall structures as a part of the industrial setting which can be perceived over a long distance.
  - S** Institutional Features and Landmarks  
  
Generally, features associated with institutions consistent with large government operations or private corporations such as offices or hospitals but can also include organized activities such as the operation of a major harbour or airport.
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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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### S Natural Features and Landmarks

A very site specific feature which is natural rather than man-made.

### S Park Elements and other Civic Features and Landmarks

These elements are located on or in sites which are fully developed for use by the public. They are generally man-made features such as sculptures or may be portions of features such as bridge structures or remnants of historic sites which have been incorporated into a park setting.

### S Residential Features and Landmarks

These features can include specific examples of settlement or housing. If prominently located and of an appropriate scale or of unique quality, residential sites could be considered landmarks.

### S Scenic Views

A view or vista from a hill or across a body of water. While some vistas might prompt the taking of photographs, others simply provide an expansive sense of landscape which, in its own right, is worthy of note.

### S Transportation Corridors

Not all features are specific points. Linear elements such as roads, rail lines, trails and watercourses can create their own cultural landscapes throughout their length. In some cases, the adjacent landscapes can be remarkably consistent while others may be remarkable for the variety of response to the linear feature.

### S Special Landscape Features

These elements are unusual and cannot be categorized under any kind of broader category. The elements may be of outstanding beauty or may be considered ugly or offensive. A key element of their inclusion would be their apparent permanence or a long history of presence in the community.

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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**Site Quality:** To provide a reason for listing as a part of this inventory, each site had to have one or a variety of unique or distinct features which would allow it to be distinguished from other sites and landscapes in the City. The criteria are based on the following:

Landscape Environment

- S Scenic & Visual Quality
- S Natural Environment
- S Horticultural Interest
- S Landscape Design, Type & Technological Interest

Built Environment

- S Aesthetic & Visual Quality
- S Consistent Early Pre World War II Environs
- S Consistent Scale of Built Features
- S Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- S Designated Structures

Historical Associations

- S Illustrates a style, trend or pattern
- S Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- S Illustrates An Important Phase of Social or Physical Development
- S Illustrates the Work of An Important Designer

Other

- S Historical or Archaeological Interest
- S Outstanding Feature/Interest
- S Significant Ecological Interest
- S Landmark Value

**Site Description:** The site description provides background and a brief outline of the issues which make the particular site worthy of inclusion in the database. It is intended, by the authors of this current report, that the site descriptions be augmented as new information becomes available. Some sites may have extensive site descriptions while others may have only the basic description of location and interest.

**Site Images:** Images of the site are included as a visual reference to the data contained in the site record. Since this is a database, over the long term such images could become invaluable as a means to document the changes over time to the site.

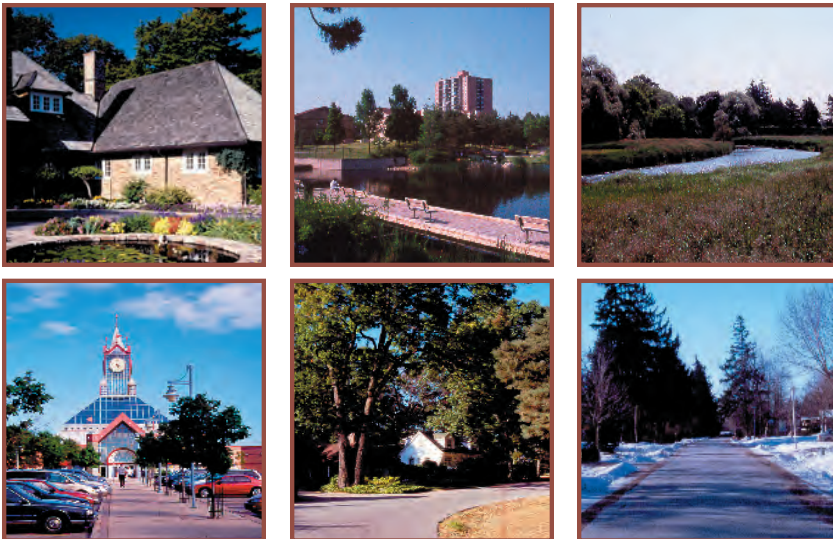
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**City of Mississauga**  
**Community**  
**Services**

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## **CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY**



**Appendix 2: Cultural Landscapes**  
Matrix, Resource Map & Site Descriptions

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# **CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY**

## **CITY OF MISSISSAUGA**

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### **CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INDEX**

<b>CODE</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES</b>
	<b>AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES</b>
L-AG-1	Madill Farm 1
L-AG-2	Madill Farm 2
L-AG-3	Britannia Farm
L-AG-4	Pinchin Farm
L-AG-5	Sandford Farm
L-AG-6	Hustler Farm
L-AG-7	Robertson Farm
	<b>HISTORIC SETTLEMENT LANDSCAPES</b>
L-HS-1	Old Port Credit
L-HS-2	Meadowvale Village HCD
L-HS-3	Streetsville Village Core
	<b>INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPES</b>
L-IND-1	Petro Canada Refinery
L-IND-2	St. Lawrence Cement
L-IND-3	Arsenal Lands
L-IND-4	Sheridan Research Park
L-IND-5	Lakeview Generation Plant
	<b>INSTITUTIONAL LANDSCAPES</b>
L-INS-1	City Centre Precinct
L-INS-2	University of Toronto at Mississauga
	<b>NATURAL LANDSCAPES</b>
L-NA-1	Rattray Marsh
L-NA-2	Credit River Corridor
L-NA-3	Creditview Wetland
	<b>PARKS &amp; OTHER URBAN LANDSCAPES</b>
L-PA-1	Port Credit Harbour

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## **CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY**

### **CITY OF MISSISSAUGA**

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L-PA-2	Kariya Garden
L-PA-3	Streetsville Memorial Park
L-PA-4	Lakefront Promenade
L-PA-5	Lakeview Golf Course
L-PA-6	Erindale Park
L-PA-7	Lake Aquitaine Park
L-PA-8	Britannia Hills Golf Course and Britannia Landfill Site

#### **RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPES**

L-RES-1	Cawthra Estate
L-RES-2	Adamson Estate
L-RES-3	Mississauga Garden Park
L-RES-4	Bradley Museum
L-RES-5	War Time Housing (Malton)
L-RES-6	Mineola Neighbourhood
L-RES-7	Lorne Park Estates
L-RES-8	Trelawny Community
L-RES-11	Erindale Village
L-RES-12	Benares
L-RES-13	Gairdner Estate

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# MISSISSAUGA CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

ATTRIBUTES

**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**  
 Scenic & Visual Quality  
 Natural Environment  
 Horticultural Interest  
 Landscape Design, Type & Technological Interest

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**  
 Aesthetic & Visual Quality  
 Consistent Early Environments  
 Unique Scale of Built Features  
 Designated Architectural Features/Buildings

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS**  
 Illustrates a Style, Trend or Pattern  
 Illustrates Association with Important Person or Event  
 Illustrates a Phase of Social or Physical Development  
 Illustrates the Work of An Important Designer

**OTHER**  
 Historical or Archaeological Interest  
 Outstanding Feature/Interest  
 Significant Ecological Interest  
 Landmark Value

**REMARKS**

CODE	SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES	LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT	BUILT ENVIRONMENT	HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	OTHER	REMARKS				
<b>AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES</b>										
L-AG-1	Madill Farm 1			X	X	X				
L-AG-2	Madill Farm 2			X	X	X				
L-AG-3	Britannia Farm		X	X	X	X	X	Britannia School House & Gardner-Dunton House designated		
L-AG-4	Pinchin Farm	X	X	X	X	X	X	log house designated		
L-AG-5	Sandford Farm	X	X	X	X	X	X	house designated		
L-AG-6	Hustler Farm			X	X	X	X	house designated		
L-AG-7	Robertson Farm			X	X	X	X	house and barn designated		
<b>HISTORIC SETTLEMENT LANDSCAPES</b>										
L-HS-1	Old Port Credit			X	X	X	X	a number of designated properties		
L-HS-2	Meadowvale Village HCD	X		X	X	X	X	heritage district ( the first formally designated heritage district )		
L-HS-3	Streetsville Village Core			X		X	X	numerous designated properties		
<b>INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPES</b>										
L-IND-1	Petro Canada Refinery				X	X				
L-IND-2	St. Lawrence Cement				X	X				
L-IND-3	Arsenal Lands					X				
L-IND-4	Sheridan Research Park	X		X	X	X	X	Xerox nationally recognized building		
L-IND-5	Lakeview Generation Plant				X	X				
<b>INSTITUTIONAL LANDSCAPES</b>										
L-INS-1	City Centre Precinct	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	internationally recognized building	
L-INS-2	University of Toronto at Mississauga	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Lislehurst House	
<b>NATURAL LANDSCAPES</b>										
L-NA-1	Rattray Marsh	X	X					X		
L-NA-2	Credit River Corridor	X	X	X			X	X	provincially significant landscape	
L-NA-3	Creditview Wetland		X						provincially significant wetland and ANSI	
<b>PARKS &amp; OTHER URBAN LANDSCAPES</b>										
L-PA-1	Port Credit Harbour	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
L-PA-2	Kariya Garden	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
L-PA-3	Streetsville Memorial Park		X				X			
L-PA-4	Lakefront Promenade	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
L-PA-5	Lakeview Golf Course	X	X	X	X	X				
L-PA-6	Erindale Park	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
L-PA-7	Lake Aquitaine Park	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
L-PA-8	Britannia Hills Golf Course and Britannia Landfill Site			X	X	X			X	
<b>RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPES</b>										
L-RES-1	Cawthra Estate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	house designated and ANSI
L-RES-2	Adamson Estate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	house designated
L-RES-3	Mississauga Garden Park	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	property and structures
L-RES-4	Bradley Museum			X	X	X	X	X		house designated
L-RES-5	War Time Housing ( Malton )				X		X	X		
L-RES-6	Mineola Neighbourhood	X	X	X	X	X				
L-RES-7	Lorne Park Estates	X	X	X	X					X
L-RES-8	Trelawny Community			X			X	X		
L-RES-11	Erindale Village	X	X		X	X			X	a number of designated structures
L-RES-12	Benares	X		X	X	X			X	house designated
L-RES-13	Gairdner Estate		X			X			X	X



*City of Mississauga*

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY



**Appendix 2: Cultural Landscapes**  
Site Descriptions and Photographic Inventory

## Madill Farm 1

L-AG-1

**Location** Bordered by the 403 on the south, Eglinton on the north and east of Mavis Road

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Agricultural

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Madill Farm 1****L-AG-1**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Surrounded by residential neighbourhoods and within sight of City Hall, this vestige of the rural community that once predominated the Peel Plain is one of the last remnants of the agricultural landscape in the City. With a period composition of house, barns, out buildings, pond and orchard, the 40 hectares (100A) farm is typical of the hundreds of agricultural properties that covered Mississauga prior to 1960. Although the future of the farm may be in question, it represents a good example of the farm community that was once taken for granted as the highest and best use of the landscape in the County of Peel.



## Madill Farm 2

L-AG-2

**Location** North of the 401 and bound by Hurontario on the east side.

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Agricultural

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Madill Farm 2****L-AG-2**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The barn is the only original farm building remaining on the site. The barn is unique because of the double ridge in the roof line, the fact that it is the only remaining one of its kind in the City, and because of the large clock on the east façade.



## Britannia Farm

L-AG-3

**Location** Located on Hurontario Street and north of Bristol Road

**Heritage or Other Designation** Farmhouse and Britannia Schoolhouse 634-78

**Landscape Type** Agricultural

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Britannia Farm is one of a few remaining agricultural properties within the City of Mississauga. The property includes 80 ha (200A) and four heritage structures, two of which are original to the site, the farmhouse and school house, and two which were moved to the site from other locations within the City in 1990. The farm buildings are of a consistent scale and are representative of their period of construction. An additional heritage feature on the site is the remnant rail bed of the Suburban Electric Radial Railway which ran from Guelph to Toronto. The original field pattern, hedgerows, sugar bush and fence lines are also significant in terms of the agricultural history of the site. In 1989, a master plan to preserve the agricultural landscape as a teaching resource was prepared by The Landplan Collaborative Ltd. The farm was dedicated to the local Board of Education in 1833 by William the Fourth of England as an educational trust. The heritage significance of the site remains, one of the last remaining agricultural landscapes in the City of Mississauga.

For more information visit: [www.britanniaschoolhouse.org](http://www.britanniaschoolhouse.org)





## Pinchin Farm

## L-AG-4

**Location** Located on the east side of Mississauga Road just north of the 403

**Heritage or Other Designation** Leslie Log House 479-87

**Landscape Type** Agricultural

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Pinchin Farm****L-AG-4**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The Pinchin Farm, like the Sandford and Madhill Farms, is one of the last active farms in the City of Mississauga and one of the few farms that was within the Credit River Valley. This scenic farm is sandwiched between Mississauga Road and the west bank of the Credit River. It is made up of tableland, alluvial benches created by glacial lakes and the flood plain of the Credit River. The house, barn and orchards are relatively intact with the orchards planted in apple, pear and plum trees. The farm has been in operation since 1833 and in the Pinchin family since 1926. Average production is about 400 bushels/acre annually. Its significance is that it is one of the last remaining active orchards within the City of Mississauga of approximately 1500 orchard farms that predominated the north shore of Lake Ontario between Burlington and Toronto, prior to extensive urbanization beginning in the 1950s and 1960s. The farm is in the ownership of the City of Mississauga. The Leslie Log House, which was moved to the farm by the City, is a designated structure. A management plan will be implemented that will determine the future purpose of the farm landscape.



**Sandford Farm****L-AG-5**

**Location** Located just north of Highway 401 and east of Old Creditview Road straddling the Credit River

**Heritage or Other Designation** Main House 833-83

**Landscape Type** Agricultural

**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This large farm north of the 401, is made up of low lying fields on alluvial benches within the flood plain of the Credit River. The house and barn are located on an alluvial bench, one of many, created by glacial melt waters as the glacial lakes Iroquois and Peel receded. The lot was patented by the Crown in 1824. It passed through three owners before John Simpson purchased it in 1837, shortly after his arrival in Upper Canada from Yorkshire, England. Simpson built a dam and a saw mill on his property in 1837, a carding mill was built shortly after. This mill was the second saw mill to be built in Meadowvale. Architecturally, the house is a fine example of a patterned brick house as recommended by the Canada Farmer in 1865. The farm includes a large woodlot, known locally as Roger's Bush, containing sugar maples, oak spp., white pine, black cherry and beech. A beautiful complex of willows and Manitoba maple follows the meander of the river through a wide alluvial flood plain. The entire property creates the idealistic setting of farm life that characterized Peel County until the urbanization of the 1950s and 1960s. The Sandford Farm is one of the last remaining active farms in the City of Mississauga and one of the few farms that was within the Credit River Valley. The Simpson-Humphries House is listed on the Mississauga Heritage Inventory and designated for its architectural and historical significance.



## Hustler Farm

L-AG-6

**Location** Bordered by the 401 on the north, Tenth Line on the east and 407 on the west

**Heritage or Other Designation** Designated 857-79

**Landscape Type** Agricultural

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Hustler Farm****L-AG-6**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The Hustler Farm is one of two remaining working farms that continue to raise livestock in Mississauga. The house dates to the mid 1830's. The fine Georgian house and the collection of related outbuildings have become rare throughout the City. The orchard, grazing sheep and treed setting make this a unique and pleasant landscape important for its reminder of Mississauga's agrarian past.



**Robertson Farm****L-AG-7**

**Location** Located north of Lakeshore Road West and east of Winston Churchill Boulevard intersection.

**Heritage or Other Designation** House and Barn 547-2001

**Landscape Type** Agricultural

**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



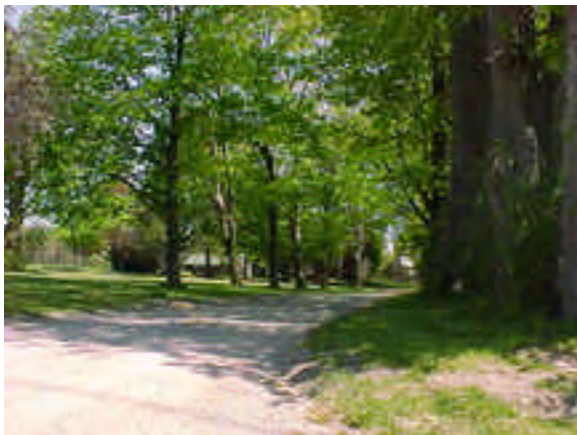
**Robertson Farm****L-AG-7**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Historically the property was acquired by Andrew Robertson in 1851. The property was then sold to Robertson's son, Andrew, in 1867. The heritage house is believed to have been built prior to 1861 as it is indicated on the 1861 census. The farm prospered and was known to be one of the first to specialize in strawberry production in the Clarkson area. The model farm was awarded the prize of "The Gold Medal Farm".

The context of this property is important in that it illustrates a fine example of the disappearing rural landscape within an urban and industrial development. The heritage features remain on a large plot of land that has protected the conservation of the main house, outbuildings and barn, as well as other farm related features such as the large set-back from the road, tree lined drive, and tended fields. The farm complex provides relief from the encroaching industrial and residential lands that surround it. The relationship of the house to the barn, stone outbuildings and other farm structures is a model example of the nineteenth century farm.





## Old Port Credit

L-HS-1

**Location** Located west of the Credit River and straddling Lakeshore Road.

**Heritage or Other Designation** A number of designated properties

**Landscape Type** Historic Settlement (Village)

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Old Port Credit****L-HS-1**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Old Port Credit is characterized by its treed and shady streets with a mixture of relatively modest dwellings dating from various periods. The site retains the original grid pattern and much of the original building stock. Located just to the west of the harbour, the site is associated with the development and use of Port Credit harbour from the 1830's and has managed to avoid wholesale replacement from development by virtue of the concentration of small lots, the desirability of its distinct neighborhood, and the changing fortunes of the harbour. The street grid is considerably more dense than virtually any other part of the City and is the result of the early date of its survey and settlement. At the time of writing this report there were forty heritage listed properties within this area and seven designated properties. This area is proposed as a Heritage Conservation District.

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**Meadowvale Village HCD****L-HS-2****Location** Located at the intersection of Derry Road and Second Line**Heritage or Other Designation** Heritage District 453-80**Landscape Type** Historic Settlement (Village)**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Meadowvale is a small scenic enclave containing several buildings dating back to the early and mid nineteenth century. Established in 1831 along the banks of the Credit River as a mill town, the community is now characterized by its extensive stock of heritage structures on original lots, heritage streetscape and mature trees which create a visually distinct community in the middle of the larger City. Meadowvale represents an important period of the development of City of Mississauga and was the first Heritage Conservation District in Ontario. Stimulated by its designation as a heritage conservation district, the community has maintained its heritage character in a manner which allows it to evoke the appearance of a nineteenth century mill town. The cultural landscape thus expressed is of the Mississauga area as it once was. Ironically, the attractiveness of heritage districts such as this has compelled developers to re-think their projects with the result that many new housing developments now attempt to mimic the appearance of communities such as Meadowvale. Thus, the impact of this enclave is much wider than locally and influences current thinking related to the continued development of the community at large.



**Streetsville Village Core****L-HS-3****Location** Located on Mississauga Road west of the Credit River and south of Britannia Road**Heritage or Other Designation** Numerous designated properties**Landscape Type** Historic Settlement (Village)**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Streetsville Village Core****L-HS-3****SITE DESCRIPTION**

Despite the encirclement of Streetsville by encroaching urbanization over the past twenty years, the main core of the community retains the distinct scale and character of a rural farming town. New developments continue to respect the scale of shop fronts along the main portion of the street and local features have crept into the many forecourt walls fronting buildings to the north end of the core area. Because of its integration with the surrounding development, the core area remains a local service centre to its surrounding community - albeit to a much larger population base. Care should be taken to ensure that the appearance of Streetsville, including extant churches, cemeteries and public buildings, is retained in the face of future development pressures to ensure that the character of this part of Mississauga remains intact. There are over ninety heritage properties listed, many of which are designated. Streetsville is recognized as a significant cultural landscape because it retains a portfolio of heritage buildings of a consistent scale and portrays a period landscape of a small village.



## Petro Canada Refinery

### L-IND-1

**Location** Located in the south west corner of Mississauga on Lakeshore Road, at Southdown Road

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Industrial

#### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

#### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

#### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

#### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value





## Petro Canada Refinery

## L-IND-1

### SITE DESCRIPTION

Taking advantage of the economies of shipping by lake freighters, the Petro Canada Refinery bridges the combined themes of transportation and the lakeshore industrial corridor. It is one of the last two refineries on the Lake Ontario shoreline. The cracking towers and night-time lighting give this site a distinctive character which creates a visual terminus to a section of Lakeshore Road, evoking a landscape of heavy industrial activity mirrored by the nearby St. Lawrence Cement plant to the west.





**St. Lawrence Cement****L-IND-2****Location** Located in the south west corner of Mississauga on Lakeshore Road**Heritage or Other Designation** None**Landscape Type** Industrial**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**St. Lawrence Cement****L-IND-2**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Also taking advantage of the economies of shipping by lake freighters, the St. Lawrence Cement Company bridges the combined themes of transportation and the lakeshore industrial corridor. As a result of the large concrete silos and overhead conveyors, the site is distinctive and brackets Lakeshore Road creating a landscape of heavy industrial activity mirrored by the nearby oil refinery.



**Arsenal Lands****L-IND-3****Location** Located south of Lakeshore Road East and east of Dixie Road**Heritage or Other Designation** None**Landscape Type** Industrial**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Arsenal Lands****L-IND-3**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

In World War I, Canada's first aerodrome and flying school was established on the Arsenal Lands by the Curtis Aeroplane Company (later supplanted by Malton/Pearson). Between 1917 and 1919, the area was used as a training centre for the Cadet Wing of the Royal Flying Corps. In World War II, the Canadian Small Arms School, a rifle range, and a munitions plant operated by Small Arms Limited occupied the Arsenal Lands. The water tower, perimeter fence, administrative building, rifle range and semi-subterranean rifle range in the form of a concrete bunker are the last visible remnants of the former uses of this site. Hydro One and the Police Cadet Training School presently occupy the administrative building, and the semi-subterranean rifle range is still used by a private gun club. Now primarily a park and open space, the Arsenal Lands are associated with both the natural environment and with significant historical developments.



**Sheridan Research Park****L-IND-4****Location** Located east of Winston Churchill Blvd. at the QEW.**Heritage or Other Designation** None**Landscape Type** Industrial**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Sheridan Research Park is a unique campus of architecturally significant mid-rise structures which is associated with the "planned research park" movement. Careful control of building siting through urban and landscape design guidelines means that the area has a distinct visual character within the environs of Mississauga as a whole. This landscape was intended to improve the productivity and creativity of those who work in the associated industries and research facilities. Several of the buildings located here are of a unique architectural quality. The Xerox building by Steve Irwin was awarded a Canadian Architecture Award. Sheridan Research Park is recognized as one the country's first privately funded research parks and established a precedent setting model for similar planned facilities on university campuses and other private commercial/industrial developments across Canada.



## Lakeview Generation Plant

L-IND-5

**Location** Located in the southeast corner of Mississauga and south of Lakeshore Road

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Industrial

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Lakeview Generation Plant****L-IND-5**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The Lakeview Generating Station is one of five hydro generation plants along the north shore of Lake Ontario. Lakeview is a highly visible landscape feature from the air, from well out on Lake Ontario, and from much of the lake shore area of Mississauga. The strong architectural massing of the building, coal piles and loading terminal creates a distinct zone in the Lakeshore Road area, around which other industrial and recreational activities have developed. The site is symbolic of industrial development and the history of power generation in the Province of Ontario.





## City Centre Precinct

L-INS-1

**Location** Located north of Burnhamthorpe Road West and west of Square One Shopping Centre

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Institutional

**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This site is the administration centre of the City of Mississauga. The civic campus is comprised of three main buildings including the main Public Library, the City Hall and the Performing Arts Centre. The City Hall was developed as a result of an international competition and designed by UK architect Ed Jones, in association with Michael Kirkland and Project Planning, of Toronto. The City Hall development put Mississauga on the international cultural map. The City Hall building is one of the more important "Post Modernist" monuments in the world and set a new standard for design for Mississauga in much the same manner that the new Toronto City Hall did for Toronto in the 1960's. The roof deck landscape including the Queen Elizabeth Garden and main terrace reflecting pool is of interest from a landscape architectural perspective. While the cultural landscape represented by the Civic Centre is localized to a three block area, the impact of City Hall's clock tower and building massing extends considerably out into the City as a civic landmark. The City Hall represents an important phase of the City's development and will be forever associated with the City's longest serving Mayor, Hazel McCallion.



## University of Toronto at Mississauga (UTM)

L-INS-2

**Location** Located on Mississauga Road north of Dundas Street West and south of Burnhamthorpe Road West

**Heritage or Other Designation** Lislehurst 879-85

**Landscape Type** Institutional

**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Initiated as a satellite suburban campus of the University of Toronto, the University of Toronto at Mississauga (UTM), has and continues to evolve into a mature and well respected centre of learning. Nestled against the west bank of the Credit River, the university takes advantage of its wonderful setting, locating buildings on prominent landform and table lands to take best advantage of views to the river valley with its forested table land and mature treed slopes. The campus grounds have struck a good balance between preserving and enhancing natural areas and developing manicured grounds for campus activities. The campus has an interesting portfolio of buildings ranging from modern to newer international styled structures. As the campus matures, this range of styles will expand and form an impressive collection of architecturally significant buildings. If the campus plan continues to acknowledge an environmentally friendly, sustainable balance between natural and developed landscape areas, the campus will be unique among Ontario universities in terms of its visual quality and character. This site is recognized as a unique cultural landscape within the City of Mississauga and one which is expected to demonstrate leadership balancing development requirements with the protection and enhancement of the natural environment. Lislehurst, the President's residence, is a heritage designated structure for architectural and historical significance.

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## Rattray Marsh

L-NA-1

**Location** Located in the southwest corner of Mississauga at the south end of Sheridan Creek

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Natural Area

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### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Ratray Marsh****L-NA-1****SITE DESCRIPTION**

Ratray Marsh was part of the H.H. Fudger family estate. Mr. Fudger was president of the Robert Simpson Company. The original mansion, known as Barrymede was built by the Fudgers between 1918 and 1920 as a summer residence. The property was purchased by James Halliday Ratray in 1946. Mr. Ratray worked for Kerr Addison Gold Mines in Colbalt, Ontario and was its Vice-President from 1955 to 1958. Upon his death in 1959, the 60 ha (148 acre) estate fell into private hands and was being planned for development when the house was torn down in 1969. For many years the future of the property was the subject of much debate until approximately 46 ha (114 acre) of the original estate was eventually purchased by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority to protect the Marsh. After much lobbying and support by the local citizens and area naturalists, Ratray Marsh was made accessible to the public in 1975. This natural feature at the end of Sheridan Creek is a small example of several similar features scattered along the Lake Ontario shoreline. Several creeks along the Lake Ontario shoreline have drowned mouths. These mouths were created when the lake level was much lower and as the water level rose, the creeks produced bars which eventually became barrier beaches. The barrier beaches such as the ones in Ratray Marsh, Frenchman's Bay and Twenty Mile Creeks cut off small lagoons from Lake Ontario. These lagoons eventually filled in with a variety of aquatic plants to form the interesting natural communities that people enjoy today from boardwalks and other recreational trails. The significance of this site is that it contains 496 different plants (42 rare species and 92 uncommon species -see Natural Areas Survey), has 243 wildlife species and is the last large marsh landscape between Toronto and Burlington. Ratray Marsh is recognized by the Province as a significant wetland (excerpts from a profile prepared by the Mississauga Heritage Advisory Committee).



**Credit River Corridor****L-NA-2**

**Location** The River runs north south and transects the City from the Brampton border to the Lake Ontario shoreline.

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Natural Area

**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The Credit River is 58 miles long in total and has a drainage area of 328 square miles. From south of Georgetown to Erindale, the river cuts through the boulder till of the Peel Plain and in some areas exposes the underlying Paleozoic bedrock of shales and sandstones. The River flows through a wide alluvial terrace at Meadowvale where its banks are gentle and tree covered. As it approaches the old Shoreline of glacial Lake Iroquois at Erindale it cuts deeper and deeper into the Peel Plain creating steep valley walls in excess of 75 feet deep. In several locations, such as on the former Bird property north of Burnhamthorpe, intermediate benches were formed as the water levels of the glacial lakes receded. These benches and alluvial terraces provide wonderful natural and recreational settings for trails and other recreational activities. South of the Iroquois shoreline the River cuts through the sands and boulder till of the Iroquois Plain. The last mile of the river is drowned and marshy. The wave action of Lake Ontario continues in its efforts to build a bar across the mouth of the river which is periodically removed by dredging. Despite its size, the River has had significant impact on the settlement of the area. At one time, Erindale had a mill and for a short while a small hydroelectric generating station. At Streetsville, four flour mills operated some of which remain today as modern mills. Two sawmills and a carding mill were built in Meadowvale. The banks of the river continue to be developed for attractive residential neighborhoods, parks and special uses such as the University of Toronto Erindale campus. The river provides the residents of Mississauga with a variety of recreational and educational opportunities. The Credit River Valley is the most significant natural feature remaining in the City of Mississauga. ( excerpts from The Physiography of Southern Ontario)

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## Creditview Wetland

L-NA-3

**Location** East of Creditview Road between Eglington Avenue West and Sherwood Gardens and south of Willowvale Gardens

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Natural Area

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



View from Northern boundary of wetland May 08 / 02

**Creditview Wetland****L-NA-3****SITE DESCRIPTION**

This site occurs in a surface depression that contains a perched body of water, held above the regional water table. This water body is primarily sustained by surface water runoff from the surrounding residential land catchment area with minor seasonal groundwater contribution. The perched body of water supports a wetland that is underlain by organic soils. Bedrock geology consists of the grey shales of the Georgian Bay Formation. These are overlain by up to 7.5m of soils and glacial deposits consisting primarily of imperfectly drained Chinguacousy clay loam formed in Halton till deposits. The northern half of this site is located in the Carolyn Creek subwatershed and the southern half is located in the Wolfedale Creek subwatershed. There are 169 flora species and 103 fauna species documented for this site. This site is composed of four vegetation communities; a hawthorn thicket; a cattail marsh; a willow - buttonbush thicket swamp and an open water marsh. The site is recognized because it is a significant natural area preserved within the built - up residential neighbourhood. For further information, consult the Creditview Wetland Conservation Plan (July 30, 2004).



## Port Credit Harbour

### L-PA-1

**Location** Located in Port Credit at the Mouth of the Credit River.

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Park

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

As one of the more important ports along the Lake Ontario shoreline, Port Credit Harbour facilitated the early development of Peel County by providing a location to exchange and export goods and services to and from other shoreline communities around the Great Lakes. Today, the Harbour has evolved into a well known centre for charter boat fishing, transit and permanent moorage for boating enthusiasts and a favorite location for early morning and evening walks by both residents and visitors to the City. Designed by Hough Stansbury Woodland, ARCOP Architects and John George & Associates, the Harbour will continue to expand and mature into one of the most significant recreation and tourist areas along the north shore of Lake Ontario. As a cultural landscape, the Harbour embodies a rich history of navigation and shipping and adds a key piece to the successful redevelopment of the City's shoreline as both a tourist attraction and as a recreational resource.



## Kariya Garden

L-PA-2

**Location** Located on the west side of Kariya Boulevard south of Burnhamthorpe

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Park (Garden Park)

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### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Kariya Garden****L-PA-2****SITE DESCRIPTION**

In 1981, the City of Mississauga and the City of Kariya, Japan, formalized a friendship agreement which was manifested in the creation of Kariya Park in 1990. Although not intended to be an authentic Japanese garden, the garden-park embodies many of the styles and principles of design that were used to create traditional Japanese gardens. These principles include the use of water in a variety of ways, the sculpting of shrubbery, the focus on flowering cherries for ornamental and ceremonial purposes, the use of rock to symbolize elements of nature and the introduction of gates, pavilions, walls and other structures to further interpret the importance of garden design to Japanese culture, religion, history, art and social structure. The Garden contains many gifts from the citizens of Kariya including a number of stone lanterns, the tsukubai basin, the 'Bon-Shoo' peace bell and the granite sculpture of two embracing children which was dedicated in 2001 upon the twentieth anniversary of the original friendship agreement. The Garden's development has been phased over ten years. The original master plan was completed by the City's staff in 1990. The most recent addition, the pavilion, bell and dry garden were designed by John George and City staff in 2001. There have been several exchange visits between both cities' citizens and public officials and the garden continues to provide an important symbol and venue for these formal exchanges. Although somewhat isolated on the periphery of the City Centre, continued development within the City Centre will make this small green oasis a visually intriguing and symbolically important asset to the future City Centre open space system.



## Streetsville Memorial Park

L-PA-3

**Location** Located on the west side of the Credit River east of Church Street

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Park

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Streetsville Memorial Park****L-PA-3**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Streetsville Memorial Park is the remnant of the Streetsville Fairground, established in the mid nineteenth century. This is probably the oldest and most noted public open space remaining in Mississauga with a continued history of public programming. The very successful Bread and Honey Festival is held at this location each year.





## Lakefront Promenade

**L-PA-4**

**Location** Located south of Lakeshore Road between Cawthra Road and Dixie Road

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Park

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value

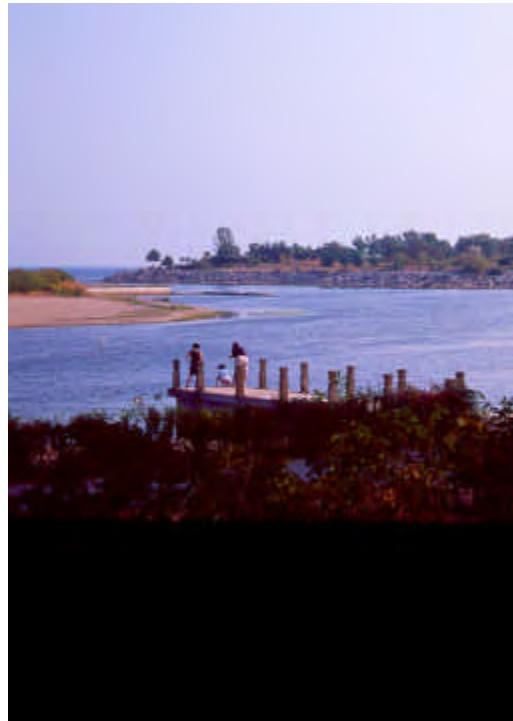


**Lakefront Promenade****L-PA-4**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

One approach to increasing recreational opportunities along the developed shorelines of Lake Ontario in the 1960's, 1970's and 1980's was to use surplus fill from construction sites to create artificial islands, points and lagoons at strategic locations along the urbanized part of the shoreline. Ontario Place, Tom Thompson Park and Bluffers Park are a few examples. One of the more successful of these lakefill projects is Lakefront Promenade, designed by Hough Stansbury Woodland Associates of Toronto. This artificial land mass increased the shoreline length providing new protected beaches, small craft harbours, boat launches and several passive recreation areas for picnicking, sunbathing and walking. Changes in landscape aesthetics has allowed some of the shoreline areas to be naturalized providing better habitat for shore birds, mammals and fish. Although it is unlikely that similar developments will occur along the shoreline in the future, Lakefront Promenade is recognized for its landscape architectural and engineering achievements and for its significant contribution to the recreational opportunities along the Lake Ontario shoreline.



## Lakeview Golf Course

## L-PA-5

**Location** West side of Dixie Rd. between Lakeshore Road and the QEW.

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Park (Golf Course)

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value

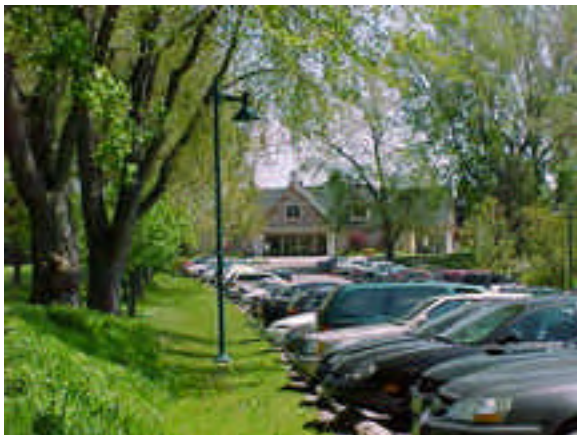


**Lakeview Golf Course****L-PA-5**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The Lakeview Golf Course was originally known as the High Park Golf Club, formed in 1896. The golf club relocated to its present site in 1907, and in 1912 its name was changed to the Lakeview Golf and Country Club Limited. The club became highly popular, hosting the Canadian Open in both 1923 and 1934. In 1939, a fire destroyed its thirty-room clubhouse. For the next fifteen years, the property was privately and semi-privately owned. Between 1956 and 1964 the Township of Toronto leased the property. Now known as the Lakeview Golf Course, the site was purchased in 1965 by the Township of Toronto and is currently owned and operated by the City of Mississauga. It is now open to the public.



## Erindale Park

L-PA-6

**Location** Located north of Dundas and west of the Credit River and the Dundas Street West and Mississauga Road intersection

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Park

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Erindale Park****L-PA-6**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site of an old landfill operation, Erindale Park has been redeveloped to provide a wonderful setting for passive and active recreation opportunities. The park provides picnic areas, trails and great fishing opportunities for both Mississauga residents and visitors to the City. The remnants of a former power dam pay tribute to the role of the Credit River in the early pioneer development of the Village of Erindale and subsequently of the modern city. The park provides a gateway to the Valley trails which provide a quiet natural refuge from the fast pace of the remainder of the City. Designed by Johnson, Sustronk and Weinstein and Baker Salmona Hess, the park is a good example of balanced use of flood plain lands and the protection of more sensitive natural areas. Its acknowledgment as a significant cultural landscape recognizes a common theme of parks of this type to preserve their cultural heritage artifacts while providing a delicate balance between the availability of recreational opportunities and protecting important features of the natural environment.

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## Lake Aquitaine Park

L-PA-7

**Location** Located east of the Meadowvale Town Centre on Glen Erin Drive and south of Aquitaine Avenue.

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Park

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Lake Aquitaine Park****L-PA-7**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This 1970s park was designed by Project Planning and is a good example of a park connected to an extensive pedestrian open space system. The unique feature of this park is that it was one of the early attempts in Canada to separate pedestrian and vehicular access by a series of pedestrian tunnels which cross arterial and local roads thereby providing barrier free access to adjacent neighbourhoods.





## Britannia Hills Golf Course and Britannia Landfill Site L-PA-8

**Location** Located west of Terry Fox Way and south of the Terry Fox Way and Britannia Road intersection

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Park

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value





### SITE DESCRIPTION

This former landfill site is currently being readapted as a public golf course. The significant landform has a viewshed which is visible for several miles around the site.



## Cawthra Estate

**L-RES-1**

**Location** Located south of the QEW and bounded by Cawthra Road on the west

**Heritage or Other Designation** Designated 549-92

**Landscape Type** Residential (Former Estate)

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The Cawthra Estate dates back to 1808 when Henry Cawthra was given a Crown land grant of 81ha (200 A) which extended from the Lake Ontario shoreline on its southern boundary to the current alignment of the QEW on its northern boundary. The existing 22 ha (60 A) rural estate was subdivided from the larger holdings and was eventually passed down to Grace Cawthra sometime in the early 1920's. In 1926, she commissioned the design of a house to replicate the original family home, known as Yeadon Hall, in Yorkshire England. The two storey stucco finished structure was designed in a Georgian style with a centre hall floor plan. There were extensive gardens including a walled garden and several out buildings. Only remnants of these remain today. The City has since renovated the house as a small meeting centre. This adaptive re-use has required the construction of a modern addition on the north elevation to facilitate barrier free access and a small parking lot to the west of the house. The entire property remains totally forested with a combination of a sugar maple, red ash, red maple forest on imperfectly drained sandy soils in the north and a sugar maple, American beech forest on imperfectly drained clay loam soils in the south portion of the property. The trees are typically 90 to 100 years old which means the site was allowed to regenerate between 1900 and 1910, almost twenty years prior to the house and gardens being constructed. No attempt has been made to restore any of the original gardens although remnants of these gardens can be found scattered in the forest floor. The property's significance lies in the fact that it is a wonderful combination of an early twentieth century rural estate and the subsequent natural regeneration which gives the existing landscape its unique quality and character today. The house and adjoining property has been designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. The site supports 331 different floral species and 79 different species of fauna. Furthermore, it has provided refuge to the Jefferson Salamander, a federally declared threatened species. The low wet pockets that exist throughout this forest community have been identified as provincially significant wetland.(excerpts from a profile provided by the Mississauga Heritage Advisory Committee and the 1999 Natural Areas Study).

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**Adamson Estate****L-RES-2****Location** Located on the Lake Ontario shoreline south of Lakeshore Road at Enola Avenue**Heritage or Other Designation** Designated 461-78**Landscape Type** Residential (Former Estate)**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The original estate was a grant of Crown land to Joseph Cawthra in 1808. The Cawthra family preferred a business life to farming and Joseph became a very successful Toronto merchant. Upon his death in 1842, a 16 ha (40 A) parcel of land was separated from the main Cawthra holdings to the East and was inherited by Joseph's grandson, John Cawthra II. Having a fine grove of white Pines, it was named the Grove Farm and was let to two local families, the Ducks and the Ritchies, who farmed the property and helped fulfil the grant intentions. In 1867 John built a two storey summer house for his English bride. Eventually the Grove Farm was passed to Mabel Cawthra, great granddaughter of Joseph. The summer house was torn down in 1919 upon the return of Mabel, and her husband Agar, from the World War I. Mabel commissioned local architects to design a new permanent house reflecting the years spent in Flanders. The brick and stucco house with Flemish gables was built over the winter of 1919-1920 and is the house that stands on the site today. In 1943, upon the death of his mother, Anthony and his wife Augusta moved into the main house. Their smaller classical house on adjacent property was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Derry with small acreage in 1944. This house came to be known as the Derry house and was occupied by Mrs. Derry until 1992. The new residents of the Grove Farm subdivided the East field, sold off frontage on the highway and urbanized the property for modern living. In 1975, the Adamson Estate was purchased by the Credit Valley Conservation Association and is now leased by the City. The City obtained ownership of the Derry House and associated property in 1992, and today both portions of the original estate are maintained as public parkland. The remnants of the original estate with its house, barn, out buildings and grounds are significant as a cultural landscape because they provide a window into the past of an important pioneer family and the lifestyle associated with an early twentieth century country estate.

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## Mississauga Garden Park

**L-RES-3**

**Location** Located north of Burnhamthorpe and east of the Credit River

**Heritage or Other Designation** Designated

**Landscape Type** Residential (Former Estate)

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The property known as Riverwood was initially settled by the McDougall and McGrath families in 1833. In 1913, the Parker family purchased the property and used the site as a summer retreat from their residence in Toronto. In approximately 1917 or 1918, the family commissioned Mathers and Halenby Architects of Toronto, to design a house to be located on a prominent point of table land between two small tributaries of the Credit River. The stone house designed in the Arts and Crafts style was completed in 1919 and the Parkers lived in it until it was sold to the last owners Hyliard and Grace Chappell some time around 1950. The Chappells sold the house and property to the City in 1990. In addition to the large home, several other structures were constructed on this property before and after the main house was built. The Zaichuk family purchased the northern portion of the property in the early 50s. A barn which was part of the original Parker estate already existed. A new house was constructed and the property functioned as a market garden operation until Mr. Zaichuk's death in the late 60s. Both barn and house were abandoned and eventually torn down. The entire site is significant as a cultural landscape because it retains some of the elements of its rural farm layout, contains three important heritage buildings and conveys some of the opulent life style of early twentieth century rural estate living. At the time of writing this report, this property is being redeveloped as a public garden.





## Bradley Museum

**L-RES-4**

**Location** Located on the Lake Ontario shoreline in Meadow Wood Park off of Orr Road

**Heritage or Other Designation** Designated 477-77

**Landscape Type** Residential

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Bradley Museum****L-RES-4**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The Bradley Museum was established in 1967. With the restoration of the Bradley House and the relocation of the "Anchorage" House to the site in 1970's, there are now four structures on the site including a drive shed, a barn. The site is bounded on the west by the Petro Canada Refinery and on the north, east and south by Meadow Wood Park. The Bradley House site is presented as a collection of historic buildings in an historic park like setting, and continues to operate as a community museum by the City of Mississauga.



## War Time Housing (Malton)

L-RES-5

**Location** Located north of Pearson International Airport bounded by Derry Road on the south and Airport Road on the west

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Residential (Neighbourhood)

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This planned subdivision is located opposite the northeast corner of Pearson International Airport. The neighbourhood is close to where the original Malton Terminal was located and remains close to the present airplane manufacturing and service industry. Although some of the original houses have been altered with newer porches, dormers, raised basements and garages, many retain characteristics typical of the period with 1 to 1 roof pitches, central front doors, picture windowed living rooms to one side, kitchen and eating areas on the opposite side and bedrooms and bathrooms to the rear. According to local sources, one in four of the houses were moved from Bramalea Road when the airport was expanded in 1950. The relocated houses and lots sold for \$2,500.00 each. The street names in the area, including Churchill Avenue and Victory Crescent, act as reminders that this area was developed during the post-war period. Its significance lies in the fact that it retains a number of post-war houses which represent some of the first mass produced housing in the GTA.

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## Mineola Neighbourhood

**L-RES-6**

**Location** Located north of Lakeshore Road bounded by the Credit River on the west and Hurontario on the east

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Residential (Neighbourhood)

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Mineola was developed before it became standard practice to regrade top soil into large piles in the early twentieth century, level every nuance of natural topography and engineer the complete stormwater drainage system artificially. In Mineola a road system was gently imposed on the natural rolling topography of the Iroquois Plain; homes were nestled into slightly larger lots and natural drainage areas were retained. This provided greater opportunity to save existing trees and because the soils and drainage system were minimally impacted, provided fertile ground for the planting of new vegetation, the natural regeneration of native trees and landscaping of the residential landscapes. What has evolved today is a wonderful neighbourhood with a variety of quality housing stock and a rich stimulating landscape that blends the houses with their natural and manicured surroundings. There are no curbs on the roads which softens the transition between street and front yards. The roads wind, rise and fall with the natural topography and houses sit often at odd angles to take advantage of slopes and the location of large trees. A gradual infilling has increased the density over the years and care must be taken to ensure that this does not, in the end, ruin the very quality and character that makes this neighbourhood so appealing and attractive. Of the many neighbourhoods in Mississauga, the Mineola neighbourhood stands out as one of the most visually interesting and memorable. As is often the case, when new development is balanced with the protection of the natural environment, a truly livable and sustainable community evolves. Mineola is an excellent example of this type of community.



## Lorne Park Estates

## L-RES-7

**Location** Located south of Lakeshore Road at Lorne Park Road

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Residential (Neighbourhood)

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

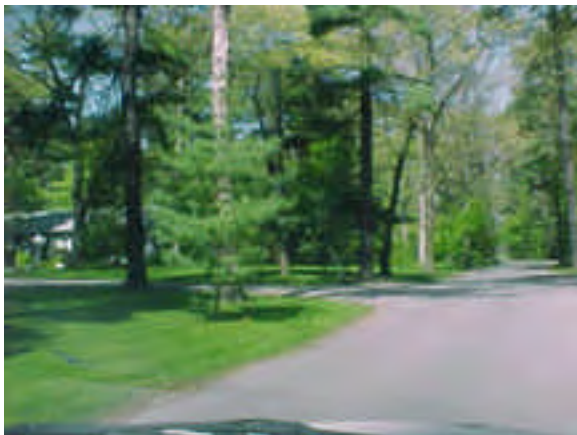
### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This unique shoreline community combines a low density residential development with the protection and management of an amazing forested community representative in many ways of the pre-settlement shoreline of Lake Ontario. Mature specimens of white pine, red oak, etc. give this residential area a unique visual quality. This cultural landscape is recognized for its wonderful balance between residential development and the protection of a mature forest community. The area was initiated as the 75 acres Lorne Park pleasure resort in 1879. In 1886, the Toronto and Lorne Park Summer Resort Company acquired the property and built summer cottages. In 1999, the last remaining cottage was demolished due to damage from an earlier fire. This neighbourhood remains a privately held community.





**Trelawny Community****L-RES-8****Location** Located west of Tenth Line and west of the Meadowvale Town Centre**Heritage or Other Designation** None**Landscape Type** Residential (Neighbourhood)**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value





### SITE DESCRIPTION

This experimental residential neighbourhood within the larger Meadowvale new town, attempted to break the "spaghetti" mold of curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs typical of the majority of subdivision development scattered across GTA since 1970. In a unique organization of street pattern created by arterials and hammer-headed housing clusters, this development attempted to increase housing density in a single family home format. The subdivision pattern attempted to minimize the impact of the car by reducing typical road standards and integrating vehicular access more compactly with the layout of drives, garages and smaller scaled access streets. Although it remains to be seen how successfully this community will mature as a residential area, it is recognized as a special cultural landscape for its creative attempt to more compactly integrate vehicular access with the residential component of the neighbourhood and to assist in reducing the sprawl of suburban development into neighbouring rural areas through higher densities.



## Erindale Village

**L-RES-11**

**Location** A small enclave south of Dundas and the former Erindale Village and just east of the Credit River

**Heritage or Other Designation** A number of designated properties

**Landscape Type** Residential (Neighbourhood)

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This small residential enclave has a wonderful visual appearance and special landscape character defined by mature trees and a common scale of structures. Most prominent are the rows of Norway spruce, remnants of the former agricultural fields, which predate the housing development. The preservation of these trees through the sensitive siting of housing and roads has created a unique and wonderful residential environment similar to other neighbourhoods straddling the Credit River Valley. The street pattern and scattered heritage properties are the remnants of this nineteenth century village.



## Benares

L-RES-12

**Location** Located on Clarkson Road North, south of the South Service Road

**Heritage or Other Designation** Designated 493-77

**Landscape Type** Residential (Former Estate)

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This six acre site dates back to the 1830's. The original parcel of land that was bought and developed by Captain James Harris was 287 acres (116ha), which was sold off to developers as urbanization swept across the region in the 1950's. The stone rear portion of the house was originally built in 1835, and survived two documented fires, while the front portion was built in 1869 in the Georgian style. It is thought that the house and the Harris family were the inspiration for the famous Canadian novel series, *Jalna*, by Mazo de la Roche. Some similarities such as the naming of the house after an Indian holy city suggest this link. In 1969, the Harris family descendants donated the building and property to the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Today, the property is a museum within Mississauga, open to the public, complete with an interpretive centre on site.

The site serves as an important link to the area's agrarian past; with its historic elements, mature trees, and wide open space, it is an oasis within the urban context.



## Gairdner Estate

**L-RES-13**

**Location** Located south of Lakeshore Road West and east of Winston Churchill Boulevard intersection.

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Residential (Estate)

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Gairdner Estate****L-RES-13**

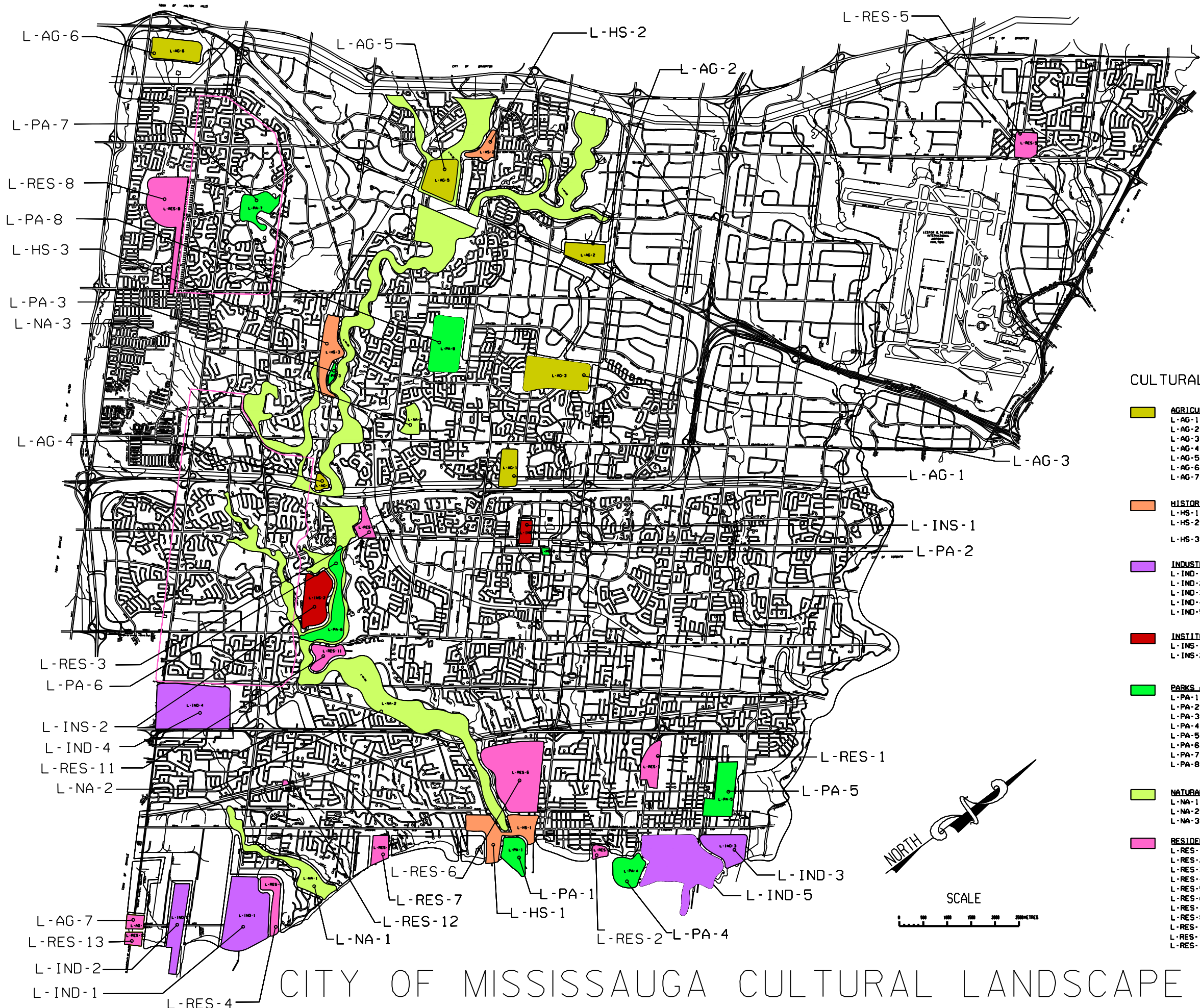
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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This property was built in the 1940s and sold to Ontario Hydro in the 1960s. For over forty years the former estate was used as an office. The property contains a natural shingle beach along the Lake Ontario shoreline and is bordered by Joshua Creek on its western boundary. The site is now owned by the City of Mississauga.







**CULTURAL LANDSCAPES**

- AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES**
  - L-AG-1 MADILL FARM - 1
  - L-AG-2 MADILL FARM - 2
  - L-AG-3 BRITANNIA FARM
  - L-AG-4 PINCHIN FARM
  - L-AG-5 SANDFORD FARM
  - L-AG-6 HUSTLER FARM
  - L-AG-7 ROBERTSON FARM
  
- HISTORICAL SETTLEMENT LANDSCAPES**
  - L-HS-1 OLD PORT CREDIT
  - L-HS-2 MEADOWVALE VILLAGE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
  - L-HS-3 STREETSVILLE VILLAGE CORE
  
- INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPES**
  - L-IND-1 PETRO CANADA REFINERY
  - L-IND-2 ST. LAWRENCE CEMENT
  - L-IND-3 ARSENAL LANDS
  - L-IND-4 SHERIDAN RESEARCH PARK
  - L-IND-5 LAKEVIEW GENERATION PLANT
  
- INSTITUTIONAL LANDSCAPES**
  - L-INS-1 CITY CENTRE PRECINCT
  - L-INS-2 UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AT MISSISSAUGA
  
- PARKS AND OTHER URBAN LANDSCAPES**
  - L-PA-1 PORT CREDIT HARBOUR
  - L-PA-2 KARIYA GARDEN
  - L-PA-3 STREETSVILLE MEMORIAL PARK
  - L-PA-4 LAKEFRONT PROMENADE
  - L-PA-5 LAKEVIEW GOLF COURSE
  - L-PA-6 ERINDALE PARK
  - L-PA-7 LAKE AQUATAINE PARK
  - L-PA-8 BRITANNIA HILLS GOLF COURSE AND BRITANNIA LANDFILL SITE
  
- NATURAL LANDSCAPES**
  - L-NA-1 RATTRAY MARSH
  - L-NA-2 CREDIT RIVER CORRIDOR
  - L-NA-3 CREDITVIEW WETLAND
  
- RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPES**
  - L-RES-1 CAWTHRA ESTATE
  - L-RES-2 ADAMSON ESTATE
  - L-RES-3 MISSISSAUGA GARDEN PARK
  - L-RES-4 BRADLEY MUSEUM
  - L-RES-5 WAR TIME HOUSING (MALTON)
  - L-RES-6 MINEOLA NEIGHBOURHOOD
  - L-RES-7 LORNE PARK ESTATES
  - L-RES-8 TRELAWNY COMMUNITY
  - L-RES-11 ERINDALE VILLAGE
  - L-RES-12 BENARES
  - L-RES-13 GAIRDNER ESTATE

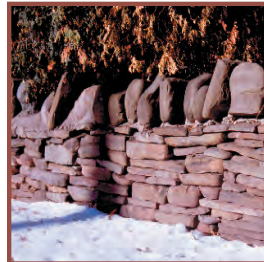
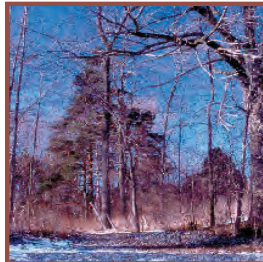
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY



**City of Mississauga**  
**Community**  
**Services**

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**CULTURAL**  
**LANDSCAPE INVENTORY**



**Appendix 3: Cultural Features & Landmarks**  
**Matrix, Resource Map & Site Descriptions**

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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### CULTURAL FEATURES INDEX

<b>CODE</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANT FEATURES</b>
	<b>INDUSTRIAL FEATURES &amp; LANDMARKS</b>
F-IND-1	Water Tower - Arsenal Lands
F-IND-2	Four Sisters
	<b>INSTITUTIONAL FEATURES &amp; LANDMARKS</b>
F-INS-1	City Hall Clock Tower
	<b>NATURAL FEATURES &amp; LANDMARKS</b>
F-NA-1	Credit River Geological Formations
F-NA-2	Lake Iroquois Shoreline
F-NA-3	Meadowvale Village Ridge
	<b>PARK ELEMENTS &amp; OTHER CIVIC FEATURES &amp; LANDMARKS</b>
F-PA-1	Erindale Power Dam Ruin
F-PA-2	Mississaugua Golf and Country Club
F-PA-4	Lake Aquitaine
F-PA-5	Lake Wabukayne
	<b>SPECIAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES</b>
F-SLF-1	Low Stone Walls
F-SLF-2	QEW Bridge over Credit River
F-SLF-3	Bowstring Bridge over Etobicoke Creek
F-SLF-4	CN Bridge over Credit River
	<b>SCENIC VIEWS</b>
F-SV-1	Vista Heights
F-SV-2	Port Credit Pier
F-SV-3	Rattray Barrier Beach
F-SV-4	Lakefront Promenade
F-SV-5	Iroquois Shoreline

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# **CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY**

## **CITY OF MISSISSAUGA**

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### **TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS**

- F-TC-1 Pearson International Airport
- F-TC-3 Creditview Road Scenic Route
- F-TC-4 Mississauga Road Scenic Route

# MISSISSAUGA CULTURAL FEATURES

ATTRIBUTES	<b>LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT</b> Scenic & Visual Quality Natural Environment Horticultural Interest Landscape Design, Type & Technological Interest <b>BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b> Aesthetic & Visual Quality Consistent Early Environments (pre-World War II) Unique Architectural Features/Buildings Designated Structures <b>HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS</b> Illustrates a Style, Trend or Pattern Direct Association with Important Person or Event Illustrates a Phase of Social or Physical Development Illustrates the Work of Important Designer <b>OTHER</b> Historical or Archeological Interest Outstanding Feature Significant Ecological Interest Landmark Value	<b>REMARKS</b>
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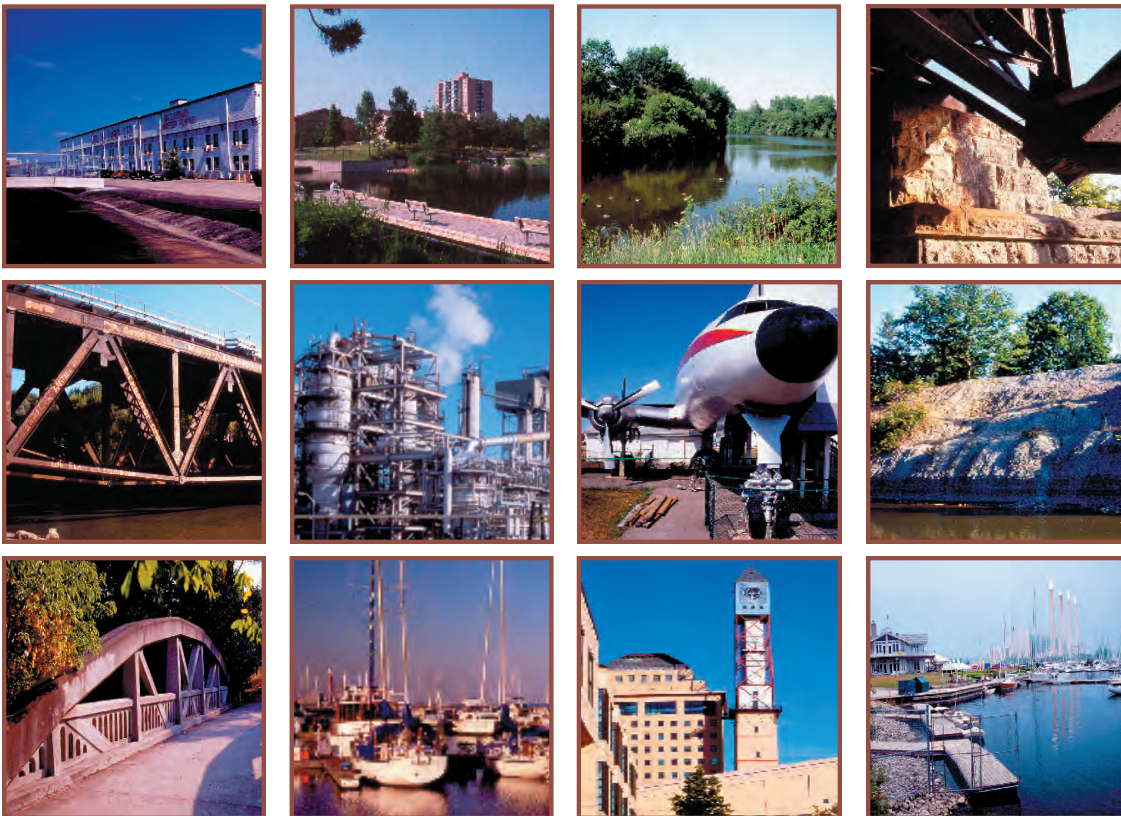
SIGNIFICANT FEATURES																				
<b>INDUSTRIAL FEATURES &amp; LANDMARKS</b>																				
F-IND-1	Water Tower - Arsenal Lands									X	X					X		X	X	X
F-IND-2	Four Sisters									X	X					X		X	X	X
<b>INSTITUTIONAL FEATURES &amp; LANDMARKS</b>																				
F-INS-1	City Hall Clock Tower									X	X				X	X		X	X	X
<b>NATURAL FEATURES &amp; LANDMARKS</b>																				
F-NA-1	Credit River Geological Formations			X											X			X	X	X
F-NA-2	Lake Iroquois Shoreline			X											X			X	X	X
F-NA-3	Meadowvale Village Ridge			X																
<b>PARK ELEMENTS &amp; OTHER CIVIC FEATURES &amp; LANDMARKS</b>																				
F-PA-1	Erindale Power Dam Ruin					X				X	X	X	X			X		X		X
F-PA-2	Mississauga Golf & Country Club		X	X	X					X	X	X					X			
F-PA-4	Lake Aquitaine		X											X	X	X				
F-PA-5	Lake Wabukayne			X										X	X	X				
<b>SPECIAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES &amp; LANDMARKS</b>																				
F-SLF-1	Low Stone Walls		X			X				X	X	X	X		X					
F-SLF-2	QEW Bridge over Credit River		X			X				X				X				X		X
F-SLF-3	Bowstring Bridge over Etobicoke Creek		X			X				X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X
F-SLF-4	CN Bridge over Credit River		X			X				X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
<b>SCENIC VIEWS</b>																				
F-SV-1	Vista Heights		X																	
F-SV-2	Port Credit Pier		X			X				X										X
F-SV-3	Rattray Barrier Beach		X			X														
F-SV-4	Lakefront Promenade		X			X														
F-SV-5	Iroquois Shoreline		X															X		X
<b>TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS</b>																				
F-TC-1	Pearson International Airport					X				X			X	X	X			X	X	X
F-TC-3	Creditview Road Scenic Route		X		X										X					
F-TC-4	Mississauga Road Scenic Route		X		X	X				X				X	X			X		



**City of Mississauga**  
**Community**  
**Services**

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**CULTURAL**  
**LANDSCAPE INVENTORY**



**Appendix 3: Cultural Features & Landmarks**  
**Site Descriptions and Photographic Inventory**

## Water Tower - Arsenal Lands

**F-IND-1**

**Location** South of Lakeshore Road at Dixie Road

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Industrial Feature

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The water tower is the last visible remnant of the former munitions plant that occupied this site. It is a significant cultural feature because it reminds the citizens of Mississauga of an important period in history and specifically a former industry that helped to shape and define the City as it is known today.





## Four Sisters

**F-IND-2**

**Location** Located at the Lakeview Generation Plant south of Lakeshore Road and east of Lakefront Promenade Park

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Industrial Feature

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

While the Lakeview Generating Station's precinct is relatively confined, the visual impact of its four smoke-stacks has an expansive and distinct impact on the appearance of the surrounding cultural landscape and identifies Mississauga over a greater area than any other specific cultural feature in the city save, perhaps, Pearson Airport. The strong architectural massing, prominent outline of the building and the "four sisters" create a distinct viewshed along the Lake Ontario shoreline. The landmark stacks are used as a navigational reference point by vessels on Lake Ontario and are symbolic of industrial development and the history of power generation in the province of Ontario.



## City Hall Clock Tower

**F-INS-1**

**Location** North of Burnhamthorpe at Duke of York Boulevard

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Institutional Feature

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value





## City Hall Clock Tower

F-INS-1

### SITE DESCRIPTION

This prominent feature of the Mississauga City Hall has a high recognition value and has become synonymous with the identity of the community as a whole. Its height, shape and lower open structure make it visible from a considerable distance, making it the focal point of many important views within the City Centre and adjacent residential and commercial areas. It is significant as a cultural feature because of its contribution to the civic identity of Mississauga and its aesthetic value as an urban landmark.



**Credit River Geological Formations****F-NA-1****Location** North and south of Dundas Street along the Credit River**Heritage or Other Designation** None**Landscape Type** Natural Feature**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value





## Credit River Geological Formations

F-NA-1

### SITE DESCRIPTION

The bedrock geology of Southern Ontario falls into two distinct formations. The north half of Southern Ontario is characterized by knobs and ridges of granite and other rocks of the Precambrian age characteristic of Laurentian Shield landscapes. The softer, sedimentary limestones, shales, and sandstones in the south part of Southern Ontario overlie the more ancient Precambrian bedrock. The softer sedimentary rock originated as marine sediments of marl, clay, and sand, and are the oldest rocks to harbour the petrified remains of saltwater organisms. Since these organisms are some of the most primitive animals and plants, the rocks are called Paleozoic. The great thickness of these marine beds indicates a long period of inundation while these sediments accumulated. The sediments in time became cemented under the pressure of overlying strata to form solid rocks. Finally, this part of the continent rose above sea level. The beds of limestones, dolostones, shales, and sandstones overlap each other and appear as concentric belts. The Queenston and Georgian Bay Formations overlap under the Peel Plain upon which the City of Mississauga was built. This contact area of the grey Georgian Bay Formation and the red Queenston Formation gives rise to clay areas to the southwest of the Credit River being reddish in colour while the clays to the north and east of the River are grey. As the Credit River cuts through the Peel Plain north of the Lake Iroquois shoreline, it not only cuts through these clays but exposes the two Paleozoic layers of bedrock of the Georgian Bay and Queenston Formations. This is particularly noticeable just south of Dundas where the banks of the river reach 23 to 25 metres ( 75 to 80 ft ) in height and in other locations between Dundas and the north edge of Streetsville. These exposed areas of bedrock embody an amazing story of the formation of the world as we know it today. Although these formations are natural, their exposure is in part a result of human activity. As cultural/natural features, they have great educational value and should be interpreted for school and university programmes. ( excerpts from the Physiography of Southern Ontario by Chapman and Putnam )



## Lake Iroquois Shoreline

F-NA-2

**Location** Runs east west generally parallel to the Lake Ontario shoreline and south and north of Dundas Street

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Natural Feature

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

During the recession of the last glaciers, some of the present-day drainage outlets of the Great Lakes basin were blocked by ice. Consequently large areas of shoreline well above the levels of modern lakes were submerged. There were two such dammed glacial lakes, Peel Lake and Lake Iroquois, at the western end of Lake Ontario. The shoreline of Lake Iroquois was identified by a civil engineer, Mr. Thomas Roy from Toronto, who presented a paper mentioning the shoreline phenomenon to the Geological Society of London in 1837. The ancient lake (the Iroquois period ended 12000 years ago) was named Lake Iroquois by J.W. Spencer in 1890. In the same year, G.K. Gilbert advanced the theory, revolutionary at the time, that a glacier formed a dam in the St. Lawrence Valley blocking access to the sea. An outlet near Rome, New York was opened up at 170 m (557') above sea level allowing melt waters to drain through the Mohawk Valley and down the Hudson River to the Atlantic. Other beaches have been identified at the same elevation in Ontario northwest of Port Hope verifying the existence of the ancient Lake. The shoreline was mapped in detail by Coleman in 1937. These old shorelines are characterized by features such as sandy or gravel beach ridges, wave-cut bluffs, sandy deltas at the mouths of streams and stratified silts and clays on lake bottoms. The Iroquois Shoreline transects Mississauga from east to west just south of Dundas and crosses the QEW at the Credit River. In Clarkson the shorecliff is cut in red shale and beach formations are limited to a few short strands. A gravel bar formed across the mouth of the Credit River south of Erindale forcing the River northward for a short distance. For many years this bar was an important source of gravel for the area. Much of the Iroquois Shoreline east of Hurontario was covered with orchards until it was eventually built up as part of Mississauga. Today the ancient shoreline provides wonderful views south towards the existing Lake Ontario shoreline and provides some of the most dramatic topography in an otherwise flat City. The Iroquois Shoreline is one of the most prominent physiographic features in the City and provides citizens of Mississauga with the opportunity to understand the enormous forces which created our modern day landscapes. (excerpts from the Physiography of Southern Ontario by Chapman and Putnam)

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## Meadowvale Village Ridge

F-NA-3

**Location** Runs north south and west through Meadowvale Village and west of Second Line

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Natural Feature

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This gentle landform was created by an early configuration of the Credit River. As the channel of the River has gradually cut through the Peel Plain it has moved several times creating valley walls well away from the current channel. This sloping landform contributes to the scenic quality and character of the Meadowvale enclave. This is a good example of the importance of seemingly minor natural features to the quality and character of a community. Local residents value this feature as an important part of their neighbourhood. It is recognized, therefore, as a valuable public asset and important feature with respect to identity and character of the Meadowvale community.



## Erindale Power Dam Ruin

F-PA-1

**Location** Located in Erindale Park north of Dundas

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Park Feature

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Erindale Power Dam Ruin****F-PA-1**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The remnants of this former power dam are located in Erindale Park. Although disguised in part by trees, this concrete structure is located on both sides of the River, well above the existing stream channel. A later water control structure is also located within the existing channel. This is a good example of how early cultural artifacts can be retained in parks and other public landscapes as a reminder of the evolution of development that communities go through. This and other similar features give residents the opportunity to understand the rich and varied history of their community.

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## Mississauga Golf and Country Club

F-PA-2

**Location** North of QEW and west of the Credit River

**Heritage or Other Designation** Historical Plaque

**Landscape Type** Park Feature

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Prior to the establishment of a golf course on this site, the area served as the Mississauga Band Reserve from 1826 to 1847. The Native Mississauga were eventually relocated to a reserve near Hagersville. The Mississauga Golf and Country Club was founded in 1905 by the Old Highlands Golf Club. The well established and prestigious golf club is located on 240 acres of property, home to a club house that was built in 1912, and hosted the AT&T Canada Senior Open in 2001 and the Canadian Open on six occasions.



## Lake Aquitaine

**F-PA-4**

**Location** Located east of the Meadowvale Town Centre on Glen Erin Drive and south of Aquitaine Avenue.

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Park Feature

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Lake Aquitaine****F-PA-4**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Lake Aquitaine is an artificial lake located within Lake Aquitaine Park. The two cell lake was created as part of an urban stormwater management system. The stormwater control system allows the lake level to fluctuate providing storage capacity for major storm events. The water is then released slowly thus protecting the downstream watershed from experiencing extreme surges that damage sensitive fish and vegetation habitat. Although the water quality is not potable, the Lake supports warm water fish habitat and creates a beautiful centre piece for the surrounding park and residential neighbourhoods. The City is gradually naturalizing the edges of the Lake to provide better fish, bird and other wildlife habitat. Lake Aquitaine was one of the first examples of utilizing a large stormwater pond as the central feature of an urban park in Canada. Similar facilities in other cities have been modeled after this example. The project was originally designed by Project Planning in the late 1960s and updated by Hough Woodland Naylor Dance in 1999.





## Lake Wabukayne

**F-PA-5**

**Location** Located on the east side of Glen Erin Drive and north of Britannia Road

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Park Feature

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value

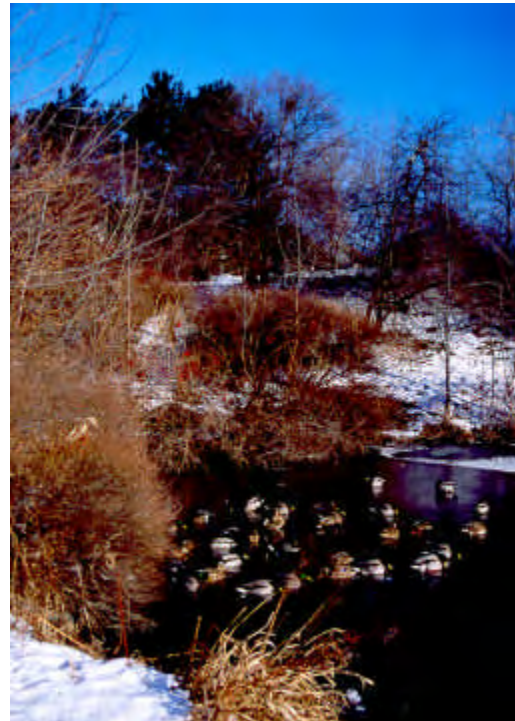
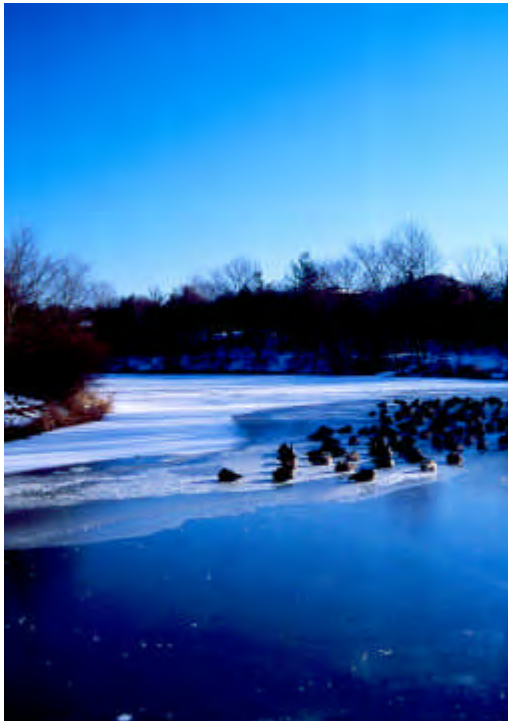


**Lake Wabukayne****F-PA-5**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This small artificial Lake is similar to Lake Aquitaine in that it is part of a stormwater discharge system. Stormwater is collected from local streets and discharged into the Lake during heavy rainfall events. The water is stored temporarily and discharged slowly thus avoiding damage to downstream fish and plant habitat. Lake Wabukayne has become an important feature to the residential neighbourhood in which it is located. It is acknowledged as a significant cultural feature because, like Lake Aquitaine, it is an early example of how the engineering requirements of stormwater management can be converted to a public asset and an attractive element within a small passive park.



**Low Stone Walls****F-SLF-1**

**Location** Most commonly found along Mississauga Road and in older areas of Port Credit, Lorne Park and Clarkson

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Special Landscape Feature

**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value

**Low Stone Walls****F-SLF-1**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Some of the older residential neighbourhoods in the City have a variety of stone wall designs associated with individual homes and streetscapes. The earliest of these walls are constructed of shale either from the Credit River Valley or from the bottom of Lake Ontario. These walls add a special character to their associated neighbourhoods. Stone walls are identified as a significant cultural feature because they contribute to the visual diversity and character of the streets and neighbourhoods where they are located.



## QEW Bridge over Credit River

F-SLF-2

**Location** On the QEW over the Credit River

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Special Landscape Feature (Road Bridge)

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**QEW Bridge over Credit River****F-SLF-2**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This precast concrete structure is a prominent feature within the Credit River Valley. The structure itself has architectural merit. Also important are the original lamp standards with their ER (Elizabeth Regina) logo. The entire structure demonstrates a sensitivity to the design of the first four lane highway, the Queen Elizabeth Way, built in Ontario.



## Bowstring Bridge Over Etobicoke Creek

F-SLF-3

**Location** Located at the eastern terminus of Sherway Drive across Etobicoke Creek

**Heritage or Other Designation** Designated 1101-86

**Landscape Type** Special Landscape Feature (Road Bridge)

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Bowstring Bridge Over Etobicoke Creek****F-SLF-3****SITE DESCRIPTION**

This early twentieth century bridge was the first built example of a bowstring structure in Canada and the second in North America. Located just north of the QEW, it provided an early connection across Etobicoke Creek for Middle Road which has all but disappeared. The bridge was designed and constructed by Frank Barber and Cy Young, Bridge and Structural Engineers, of Toronto. The bridge was designed for a load of 10 tons on two axles. The length of the bridge is (80 ft) with a (10ft) wide roadway, and is (14ft) above the creek. It contains 13 tons of reinforcing steel and weighs approximately 300 tons. It features 6 vertical hangers in tension, creating 7 panels together with a system of counter bracing. Its load capacity was tested at the time of construction by driving a herd of seventy cattle weighing 35 tons on to the bridge ( from Archaeological Services Inc. Heritage Impact Assessment of Conestoga River Bridge and Four Mile Creek Bridge). Although there are a number of these structures remaining in Wellington, Waterloo and Bruce Counties, many have been demolished and many more are in such poor condition that they too may eventually be removed. This is a significant cultural feature because it was the first built in Canada and is the last remaining in the City of Mississauga.





**CN Bridge Over Credit River****F-SLF-4****Location** Located north of Lakeshore Road on the north side of Port Credit Memorial Park**Heritage or Other Designation** None**Landscape Type** Special Landscape Feature (Railway Bridge)**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This unusual bridge is located just north of Port Credit Harbour on the Credit River. It is supported by two abutments constructed of massive cut and rock-faced stone. The main deck is supported by a reverse suspension structure made up of a series of steel links that support vertical columns attached to the deck. The lowest point of the supporting arch is approximately two to three metres (6-10') above the surface of the Credit River. This is identified as a significant cultural feature because there is no other bridge like it in the City of Mississauga and maybe no other like it in the country.



## Vista Heights

**F-SV-1**

**Location** Turney Drive west of Streetsville

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Scenic View

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Vista Heights****F-SV-1**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Vista Heights assumed its name following the development of this area primarily in the 1950s and 1960s. Local residents commonly refer to that area of Streetsville as "Red Hill". The original name for Vista Heights was Bonnie Braes, or "pretty hillside". In the nineteenth century, Bonnie Braes was the estate of James Paterson. Today, Vista Heights offers a panoramic view facing east across the Credit River with the future Britannia Park in the background. It is one of the few public places that offers a panoramic view of the City.

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## Port Credit Pier

**F-SV-2**

**Location** Located in J.J. Plaus Park at the mouth of the Credit River

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Scenic View

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The pier on the east side of the Credit River provides a panoramic view of the entire Mississauga Shoreline. Lakeview terminates the view to the east and on clear days Hamilton and parts of the south shore can be seen to the South and West. This is a favorite area for those using J.J. Plaus Park. This is one of the most scenic view points in the City because of its shoreline position and its relationship to waterfront activity and weather events. Located at the end of the pier is the Ridgetown transport ship. The ship was intentionally sunk as a breakwater for the Port Credit Harbour in 1974.



## Ratray Barrier Beach

**F-SV-3**

**Location** South east side of Ratray Marsh off Bexhill Road

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Scenic View

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Rattray Barrier Beach****F-SV-3**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This site offers wonderful panoramic views along the Lake Ontario shoreline. Views eastward focus on the Mississauga shorelines with parts of the Etobicoke and Toronto shoreline in the background. This is a favourite location for walkers and those who come to the shoreline for views of the water and special weather events.





**Lakefront Promenade****F-SV-4****Location** South of Lakeshore Road and between Cawthra and Divine**Heritage or Other Designation** None**Landscape Type** Scenic View**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The outer edge of Lakefront Promenade Park provides wonderful views of the Mississauga shoreline. Views to the east from the shore trail have the Lakeview Generating Plant in the foreground and terminate with the Toronto skyline in the background. Views to the west focus on shoreline areas of Port Credit and on clear days the south shore of the Lake around Hamilton. This area is a favorite location for photographers and those wishing to enjoy the panoramic views of the waterfront, the changes of season and special weather events.

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## Iroquois Shoreline

**F-SV-5**

**Location** From the intersection of Dundas and Mavis.

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Scenic View

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Iroquois Shoreline****F-SV-5**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

One of a number of views from the top of bank of the shoreline of glacial Lake Iroquois. This public vantage point is one of many that follows this ridge of high land and provides panoramic views of the City and the current Lake Ontario shoreline.



**Pearson International Airport****F-TC-1**

**Location** Occupies a large site in the northeast corner of the City bounded by Airport Road and Derry Road

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Transportation (Airport)

**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value

**Pearson International Airport****F-TC-1**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Pearson International Airport combines both the current airport and the associated light industrial lands which surround it. The core site, originally Malton Airport, was developed after World War II as a result of the expansion of the air travel industry and was located next to the A. V. Roe aircraft manufacturing plant. The surrounding areas are characterized by low-rise industrial and service complexes which are generally businesses requiring access to air transport. The 1960's Terminal, designed by Parkin Associates architects, set a precedent for airport terminal design internationally. The massive new terminal currently under construction ensures its position as the busiest air hub in Canada and has been the site of arrival of many important personages to Canada as well as tens of thousands of new immigrants. The airport is also a significant cultural landscape because of its relationship to the now fabled AVRO ARROW constructed and test flown on this site in the 1950's. Other famous aircraft developed here included the CF-100 and the first passenger Jetliner in the world the AVRO XC-102.



## Creditview Road Scenic Route

**F-TC-3**

**Location** Parallels the Credit River on its east bank

**Heritage or Other Designation** None

**Landscape Type** Transportation

### LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

### OTHER

- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value



**Creditview Road Scenic Route****F-TC-3**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Creditview Road scenic route runs along the east side of the Credit River, from Britannia Road to north of the 401. Towards the northern portion of the Creditview Road, it crosses over the the Credit River. For the most part, it follows a straight alignment from the southeast to the northwest. The road offers a scenic view of various parts of Mississauga, from recently established commercial and residential neighbourhoods to areas of significant historical, horticultural and scenic interest. An historic hedgerow and view to the Credit River south of Highway 401 make this a scenic view of note.





**Mississauga Road Scenic Route****F-TC-4****Location** Parallels the Credit River on its west bank**Heritage or Other Designation** Scenic Road**Landscape Type** Transportation**LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT**

- Scenic and Visual Quality
- Natural Environment
- Horticultural Interest
- Landscape Design, Type and Technological Interest

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

- Illustrates Style, Trend or Pattern
- Direct Association with Important Person or Event
- Illustrates Important Phase in Mississauga's Social or Physical Development
- Illustrates Work of Important Designer

**BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Aesthetic/Visual Quality
- Consistent Early Environs (pre-World War II)
- Consistent Scale of Built Features
- Unique Architectural Features/Buildings
- Designated Structures

**OTHER**

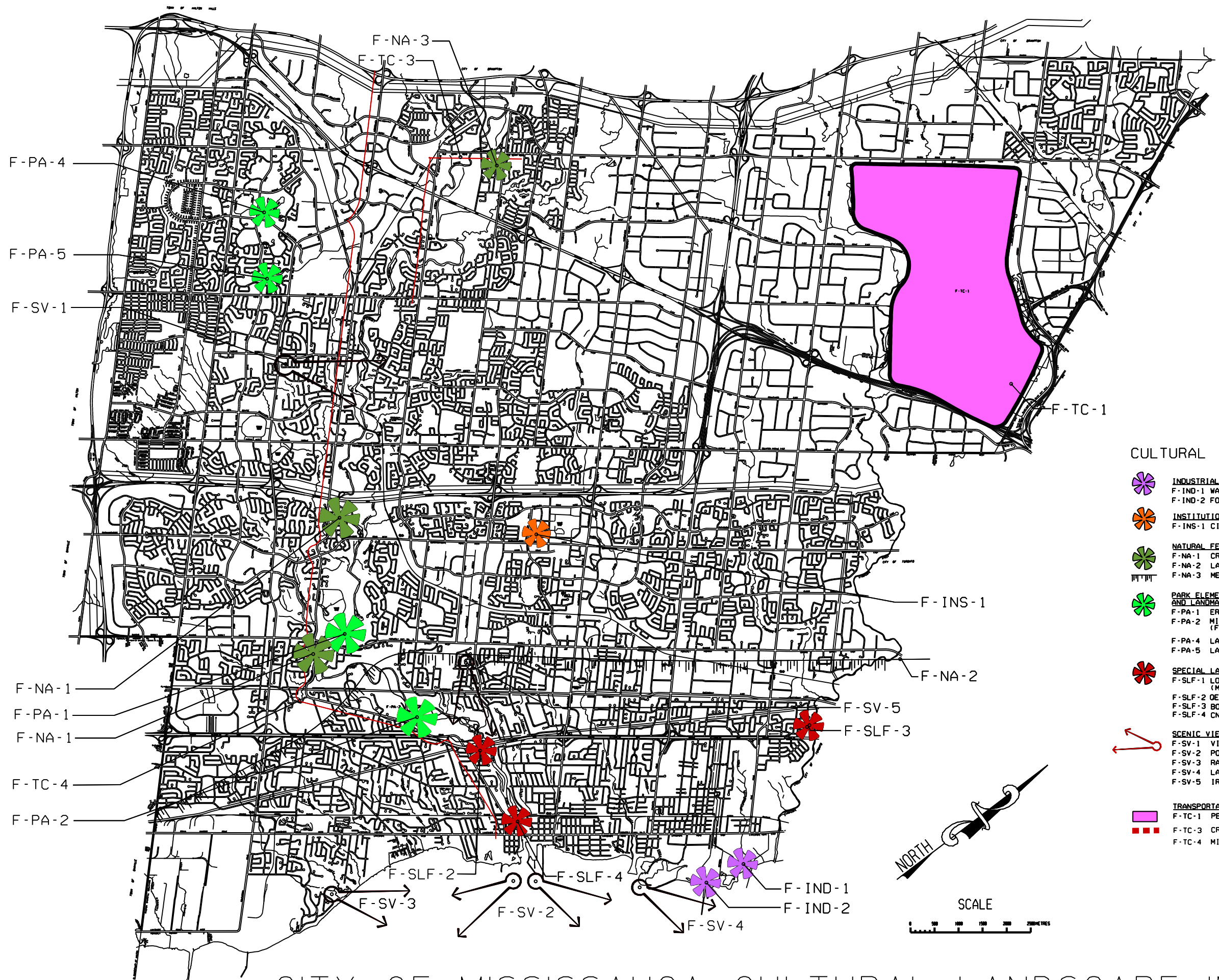
- Historical or Archaeological Interest
- Outstanding Features/Interest
- Significant Ecological Interest
- Landmark Value

**SITE DESCRIPTION**









Mississauga Road is one of the oldest roads in Mississauga. Its alignment varies from being part of the normal road grid in the north to a curvilinear alignment in the south following the top of bank of the Credit River. The scenic quality of the road is notable because it traverses a variety of topography and varying land use from old established residential neighbourhoods to new industrial and commercial areas. From Streetsville south the boulevards and adjacent landscapes are home to some of the oldest and most spectacular trees in the City. It is acknowledged as an important cultural landscape because of its role as a pioneer road and its scenic interest and quality.

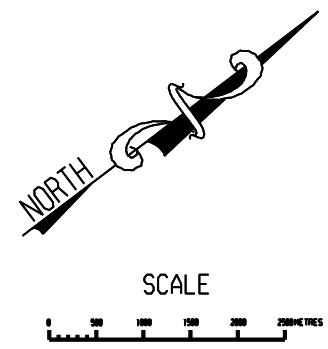
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**CULTURAL FEATURES AND LANDMARKS**

-  **INDUSTRIAL FEATURES AND LANDMARKS**  
 F-IND-1 WATER TOWER (ARSENAL LANDS)  
 F-IND-2 FOUR SISTERS
-  **INSTITUTIONAL FEATURES AND LANDMARKS**  
 F-INS-1 CITY HALL CLOCK TOWER (CITY CENTRE)
-  **NATURAL FEATURES AND LANDMARKS**  
 F-NA-1 CREDIT RIVER GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS  
 F-NA-2 LAKE IROQUOIS SHORELINE  
 F-NA-3 MEADOWVALE VILLAGE RIDGE
-  **PARK ELEMENTS AND OTHER CIVIC FEATURES AND LANDMARKS**  
 F-PA-1 ERINDALE POWER DAM RUIN  
 F-PA-2 MISSISSAUGA GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB (FORMER MISSISSAUGA INDIAN RESERVE)  
 F-PA-4 LAKE AQUITAINE  
 F-PA-5 LAKE WABUKAYNE
-  **SPECIAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES AND LANDMARKS**  
 F-SLF-1 LOW STONE WALLS (MULTIPLE LOCATIONS NOT SHOWN ON PLAN)  
 F-SLF-2 DEW BRIDGE OVER CREDIT RIVER  
 F-SLF-3 BOWSTRING BRIDGE OVER ETOBICOKE CREEK  
 F-SLF-4 CN BRIDGE OVER CREDIT RIVER
-  **SCENIC VIEWS**  
 F-SV-1 VISTA HEIGHTS  
 F-SV-2 PORT CREDIT PIER  
 F-SV-3 RATTRAY BARRIER BEACH  
 F-SV-4 LAKEFRONT PROMENADE  
 F-SV-5 IROQUOIS SHORELINE
-  **TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS AND ADJACENT LANDSCAPES**  
 F-TC-1 PEARSON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
-  **SCENIC ROUTES**  
 F-TC-3 CREDITVIEW ROAD SCENIC ROUTE  
 F-TC-4 MISSISSAUGA ROAD SCENIC ROUTE



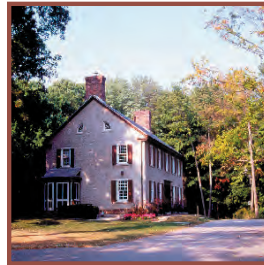
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY



**City of Mississauga**  
**Community**  
**Services**

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**CULTURAL**  
**LANDSCAPE INVENTORY**



**Appendix 4: Public Comment**

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# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

## CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

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### APPENDIX 4

### PUBLIC COMMENT

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1. Please try to keep the sliver of water - of Lake Ontario - that can be seen as one drives down Highway #10. Psychologically that vista is very important to me and many others in Port Credit. Marian Gibson, MHF
  2. Please consider Carmen Drive - especially the original white pine forest at the south end - as part of your landscape inventory. The west side backs onto Cooksville Creek and the wide floodplain most probably will prove to be of archaeological interest. some long low mounds may be burials ? This is a very good project and should help maintain our special character neighbourhoods. It also gives a new viewpoint of Mississauga's cultural and natural landscapes - one which should assist responsible planning. Thanks, Loretta James
  3. A very interesting and informative exhibit. R. Kellhammer
  4. Your display is very interesting. Why is the "lorne Park" neighbourhood designated under Residential Landscapes yet "Mineola" is not. Mineola is equally as beautiful and unique and also very historic as the Indians settled along the banks of the credit river. Creditview Road is actually Mississauga Road.
  5. I would appreciate the city insisting developers not cut down so many trees - regardless of the current laws , rules etc. - Developers seem to be able to clandestinely cut. I am concerned about the forested areas along Collegeway near Glen Erin Inn. There is an insidious erosion into the treed areas. Is build "enclaves" of houses - is there any control being monitored by the city. The idea of inventory is a great idea I simply hope there will be sufficient legislation - fines to control the changes so all of the different fragments work together and there is real control for the good of all.
  6. I never realized how many "cultural landscapes" we have in Mississauga. Boy are we lucky. I moved to Mineola 5 years ago and are constantly discovering new parks and beautiful areas to visit. A quick bike ride will take you to a number of places to visit, with or without children in tow. I see that Lorne Park is designated as "Residential Landscape" and think that the same should be done for the Mineola area. Mississauga South is a wonderful place to live and this inventory of our landscapes is a wonderful idea.  
Susan Douglas, Board of Directors, CRA
  7. Walled Garden at Cawthra Bush should be restored.
-