



# What's Out There?

*TORONTO*





# WHAT'S OUT THERE - TORONTO

## THE GUIDE

### THE PURPOSE

“Cultural Landscapes provide a sense of place and identity; they map our relationship with the land over time; and they are part of our national heritage and each of our lives” (TCLF). These landscapes are important to a city because they reveal the influence that humans have had on the natural environment in addition to how they continue to interact with these landscapes. It is significant to learn about and understand the cultural landscapes of a city because they are part of the city’s history.

The purpose of this What’s Out There Guide-Toronto is to identify and raise public awareness of significant landscapes within the City of Toronto. This guide sets out the details of a variety of cultural landscapes that are located within the City and offers readers with key information pertaining to landscape types, styles, designers, and the history of landscape, including how it has changed overtime. It will also provide basic information about the different landscape, the location of the sites within the City, colourful pictures and maps so that readers can gain a solid understanding of the area.

In addition to educating readers about the cultural landscapes that have helped shape the City of Toronto, this guide will encourage residents and visitors of the City to travel to and experience these unique locations. The What’s Out There guide for Toronto also serves as a reminder of the importance of the protection, enhancement and conservation of these cultural landscapes so that we can preserve the City’s rich history and diversity and enjoy these landscapes for decades to come. The guide will play an important role for planning in the City of Toronto because it will educate people of the City’s cultural landscapes and help them understand the site’s significance and therefore the importance of preservation. The What’s Out There - Toronto guide will promote good planning and stewardship initiatives that will preserve and enhance these landscapes so they can remain free from development that can potentially cause harm to the site.

Within each section of the guide, the locations will be sorted in chronological order, firstly by the age of the site and if unknown based on the date when the site became a significant cultural landscape, such as the date of recognition. By doing so, users of the guide will be able to obtain a better understanding of how the sites and the communities they are located in, have evolved. This will reflect on the rich history of the different parts of Toronto, including the unique, thriving communities within it.



## WHAT'S OUT THERE - TORONTO THE GUIDE

### PLANNING CONTEXT

Cultural landscapes provide neighbourhoods with a sense of identity, and can foster greater community relationships through the gatherings of these open spaces. Consequently, the planning of cultural and natural landscapes has as much to do with the people in addition to its architecture and design. Not only do cultural landscapes comprise and describe a neighbourhood, but they also have an impact on the planning of the surrounding area, city, or region. Larger landscapes, such as High Park, is a draw for people coming from outside the city, and planning has to consider mode of transportation, accessibility to the park, as well as the facilities provided in the park.

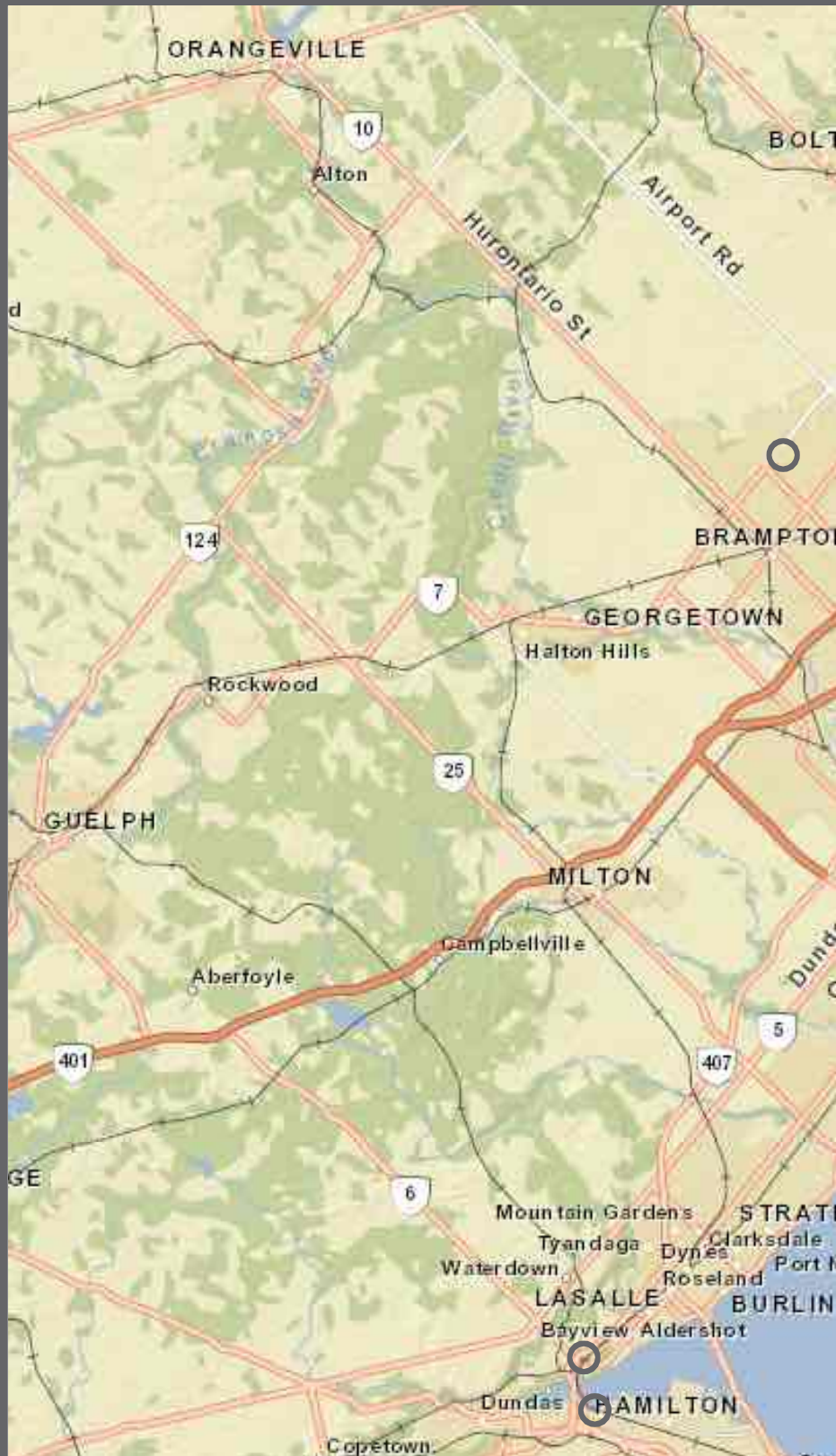
There is a dynamic relationship between people and landscapes, as the environment has a influence on daily human life, and humans can have a influence on landscapes. Many times a landscape is created by an individual, and that landscape plays a part in shaping how we carry out our daily lives. Therefore, planning needs adopt a flexible and holistic land-use management solution that can accommodate this relationship, without putting cultural landscapes in danger (NCC, 2004, p. 13). This is needed, as in a society where there is a constant increasing population and demands for more residential and commercial buildings to accommodate the growth, planners need to be aware of the addition pressures that face cultural landscape. If a cultural landscape is in a prime development area, it may face pressures from developers to be used for development, in turn destroying the cultural landscape. These cultural landscapes are finite and have helped shaped Toronto into the City that it is today. If the landscape is not designated a heritage landscapes, then it has less protection and faces more pressures to be destroyed in order to accommodate development. Thus, as population growth occurs, it is important that planners and citizens work together in order to protect our finite cultural landscapes.

A holistic and flexible planning process may also include increased citizen participation, collaboration between designers, planners, and architects, and an overall more transparent planning process of what is going to be developed and how it will affect the surrounding community. Municipal planners and designers are recognizing the need of citizen participation, which fosters community support and also takes into account culture, religion, and history in the design of a cultural landscape (Matsuoka & Kaplan, 2008, p. 12). While the conception and creation of such spaces will continue to be guided by the expertise of urban design professionals, residents should be encouraged to become informed about the spaces' civic importance. They

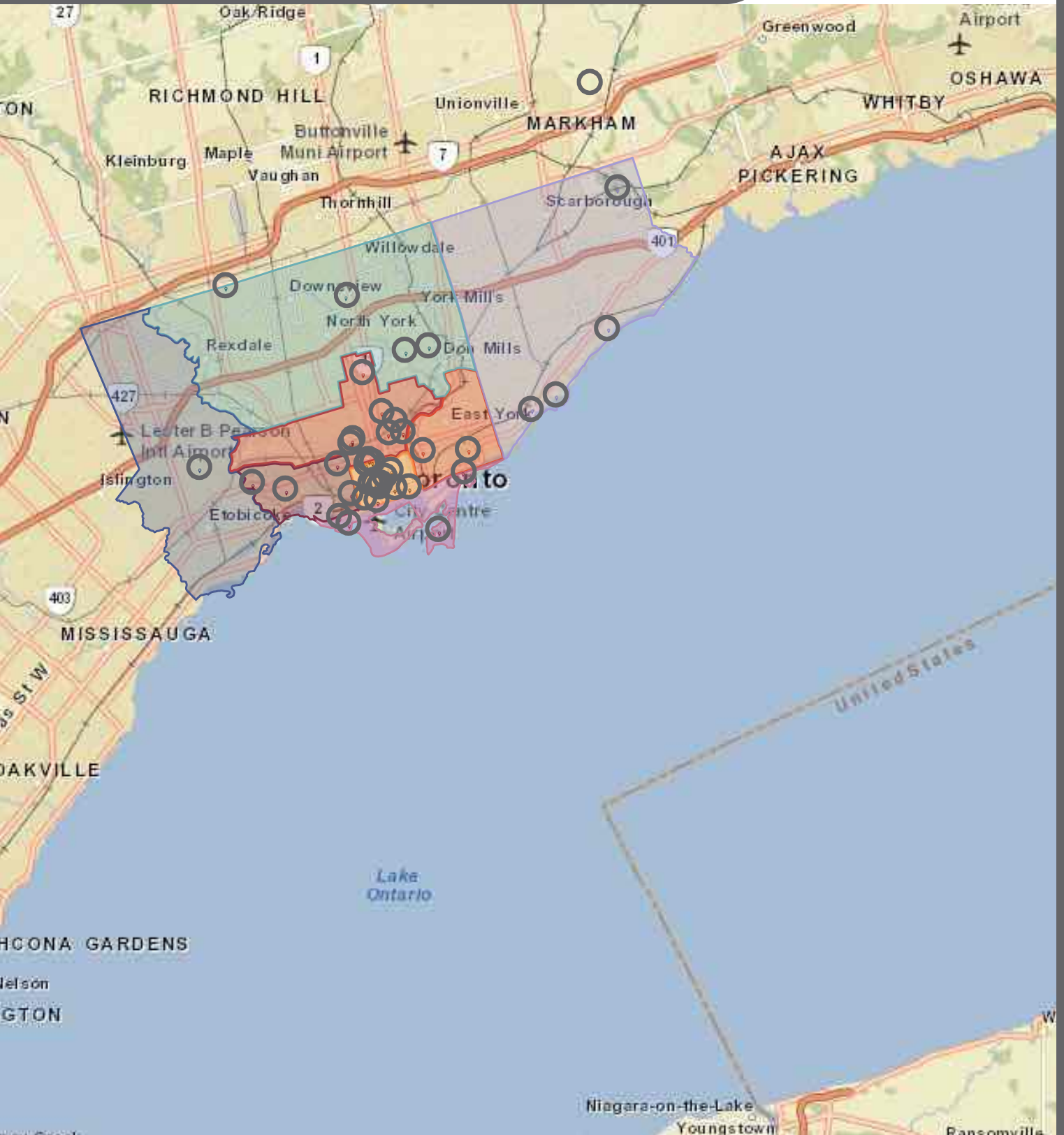
can then advocate for the proper management and conservation of the physical and intangible features of these cultural landscapes, as these sites are valuable to everyone — professionals and citizens alike.

These practices should be implemented in our current and future planning for cultural landscapes, or end up being subjected to the same consequences as some of the un-built landscapes of the past. By considering these unfinished projects, planners can learn from these landscapes downfalls, and hopefully bring about change to current landscapes. Mark Osbaldeston's (2008) book entitled *Unbuilt Toronto* describes the many partially built to unbuilt projects of Toronto's past. Though these projects may be lost, there may be several economic, social, or environmental factors at play that had an influence on the development's incompleteness. For instance, in 1793, Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe was so captivated by the natural beauty of Toronto's waterfront he planned to dedicate funds to its preservation (Osbaldeston, 2008, p. 17). In 1853, prominent architect John Howard was then commissioned to plan Toronto's waterfront to have a preservation of nearly three miles of public landscape to be then known as the "Walks and Gardens," situated between the Garrison Reserve to the west and King's Park to the east (Osbaldeston, 2008, p. 17). However, due to industrial and commercial pressures and the establishment of a railway the vision for the natural waterfront was lost. The significance of this case remains as the industrial use of the waterfront has shaped and formed its landscape we see today.

Nevertheless, Toronto currently is and always will be an evolving city and has many unique natural and cultural landscapes to offer. Toronto's unique diversity of people and communities is reflected in the city's distinct array of architectural types and styles of cultural landscapes. Through the *What's Out There Toronto* guide, it is hoped that the City of Toronto can be recognized internationally for its unique landscapes, as well as, its diverse community. Through this it is hoped there will be documentation and tours of Toronto's Cultural landscapes. But for Torontonians and others around the world to be able to celebrate these valued spaces, we must respect them. This underlines the significance of this project. The City of Toronto and its citizens need to work together to identify, protect, and appreciate our cultural landscapes, otherwise we will lose these cherished spaces and a piece of our history along with them. They must also work together to shine a light on and start a dialogue around the importance of understanding the value and systems to ensure proper conservation and stewardship of cultural landscapes, as they inevitably evolve over time.



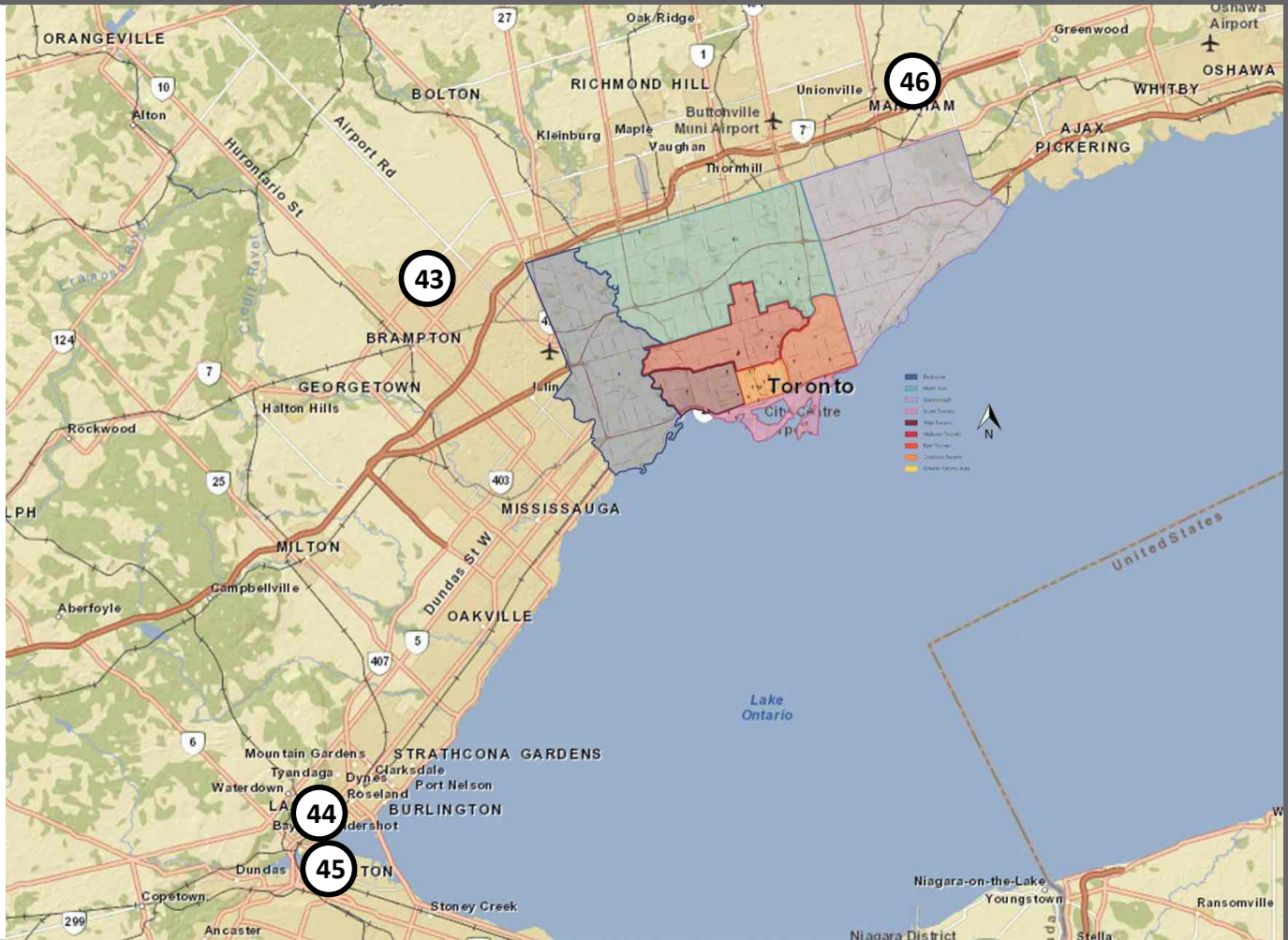
# KEY MAP







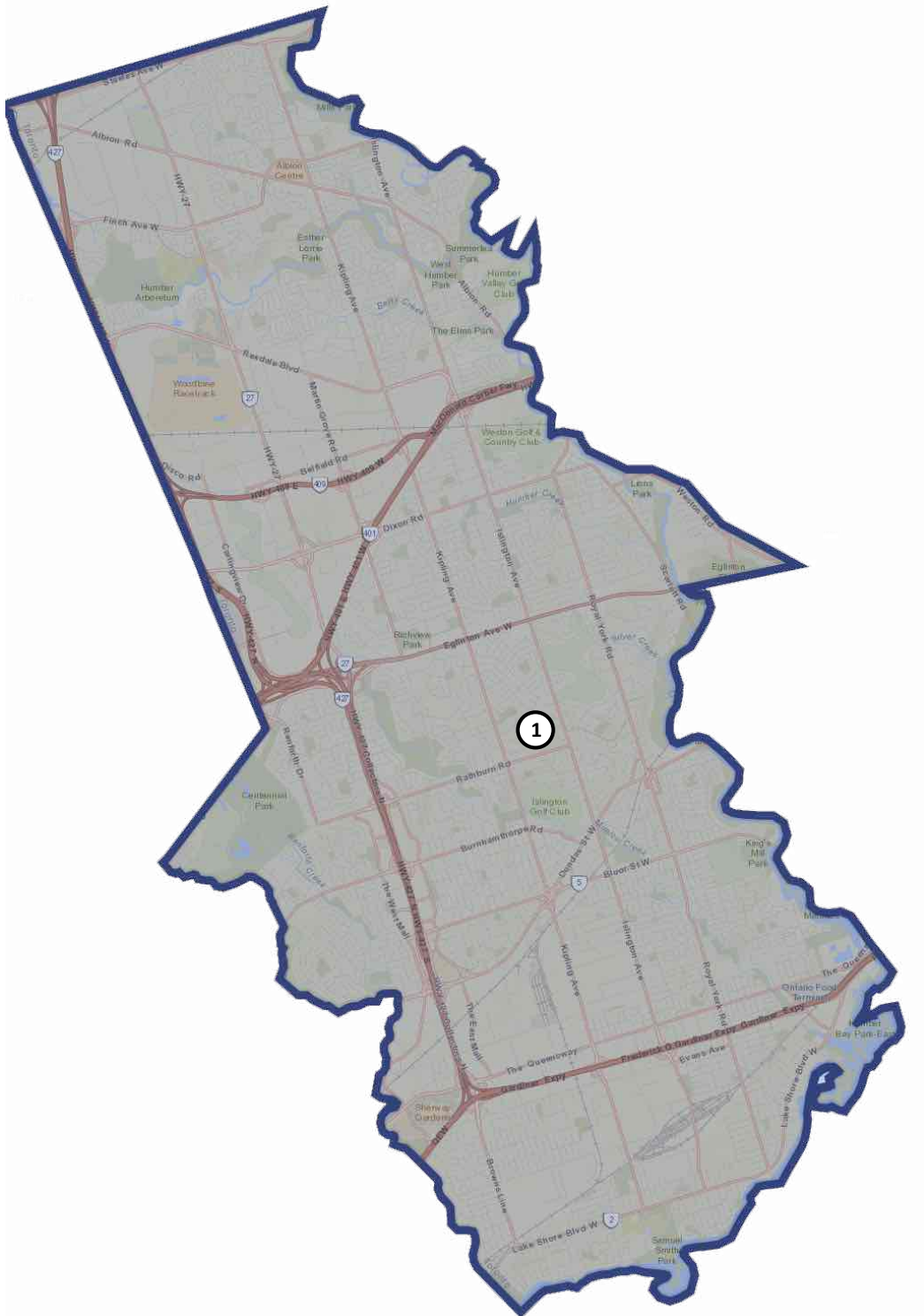
# LIST OF DIVISIONS



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# 1 Thorncrest Village

# ETOBICOKE



# THORNCREST VILLAGE

Landscape Style:	Modernist
Landscape Type:	Suburb Post-war Planned Community
Category:	Designed
Designed By:	Marshall Foss (developer) Eugene Faludi (urban planner) E. S. Cox (architect)

Location:  
Islington Avenue  
and Rathburn Road



Located between Kipling Avenue and Rathburn Road lies one of Canada's early planned suburban communities. The 100-acre site was originally purchased as rolling farmland by Marshall Foss in 1945 (Hull, 1985). The land was named after Sir William Pearce Howland's summer home located at 36 Rathburn on a 225 foot crest and is now designated a heritage property with its hallmark oak trees (Hull, 1985; Toronto Neighbourhoods, n.d.). Marshall Foss was the principal developer in collaboration with Eugene Faludi who was the urban planner, and E.S. Cox who was the principal architect. They designed the community to have an open country-like setting (Hull, 1985; Toronto Neighbourhoods, n.d.; Thorncrest Village Association, n.d.). This included winding roads, an irregular layout, tree lined streets with large lots and east-west oriented streets (Hull, 1985; Toronto Neighbourhoods, n.d.; Thorncrest Village Association, n.d.). Curvy roads and cul-de-sacs were constructed to control vehicular speed and to further promote a country feel. (TVA, n.d.) Other features stated in the development plan included planting and saving trees, a 'no fences' concept, and recreational facilities which include a clubhouse and swimming pool (Hull, 1985; Vitale, 2011).

The overarching design themes used for Thorncrest Village was order and control (Vitale, 2011). In an attempt to attain a 'bourgeoisie utopia', the values of conformity, privacy, stability, and a small-town vibe were used to help shape its development (Vitale, 2011). Strict regulations such as deed restrictions were enforced (Hull, 1985; Vitale, 2011). Prospective homebuyers and builders had to apply for membership in the Thorncrest Village Homes Association, thus, creating an exclusive community (Vitale, 2011). This exclusivity is noticeable when contrasting the beautifully designed homes and sidewalk-less roads of Thorncrest Village with the larger community.

Eugene Faludi's design of Thorncrest Village was predicated on his paternalistic view of suburbanites, believing that the 'common man' had to learn to appreciate modern planning (Vitale, 2011). Educational brochures contrasted urban and suburban living through comparing the orderly and financially secure suburb with the disorderly financially-risky city (Vitale, 2011). As Eugene Faludi's first Canadian planning project, Thorncrest Village became a major international success. Circulated in 22 magazines, 10 newspapers, and two radio broadcasts, Thorncrest Village became a suburban model of development in Canada and worldwide (Hull, 1985).



Photo by Samson Ahensan



Photo by Samson Ahensan



Photo by Samson Ahensan



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Photo by Samson Ahensan

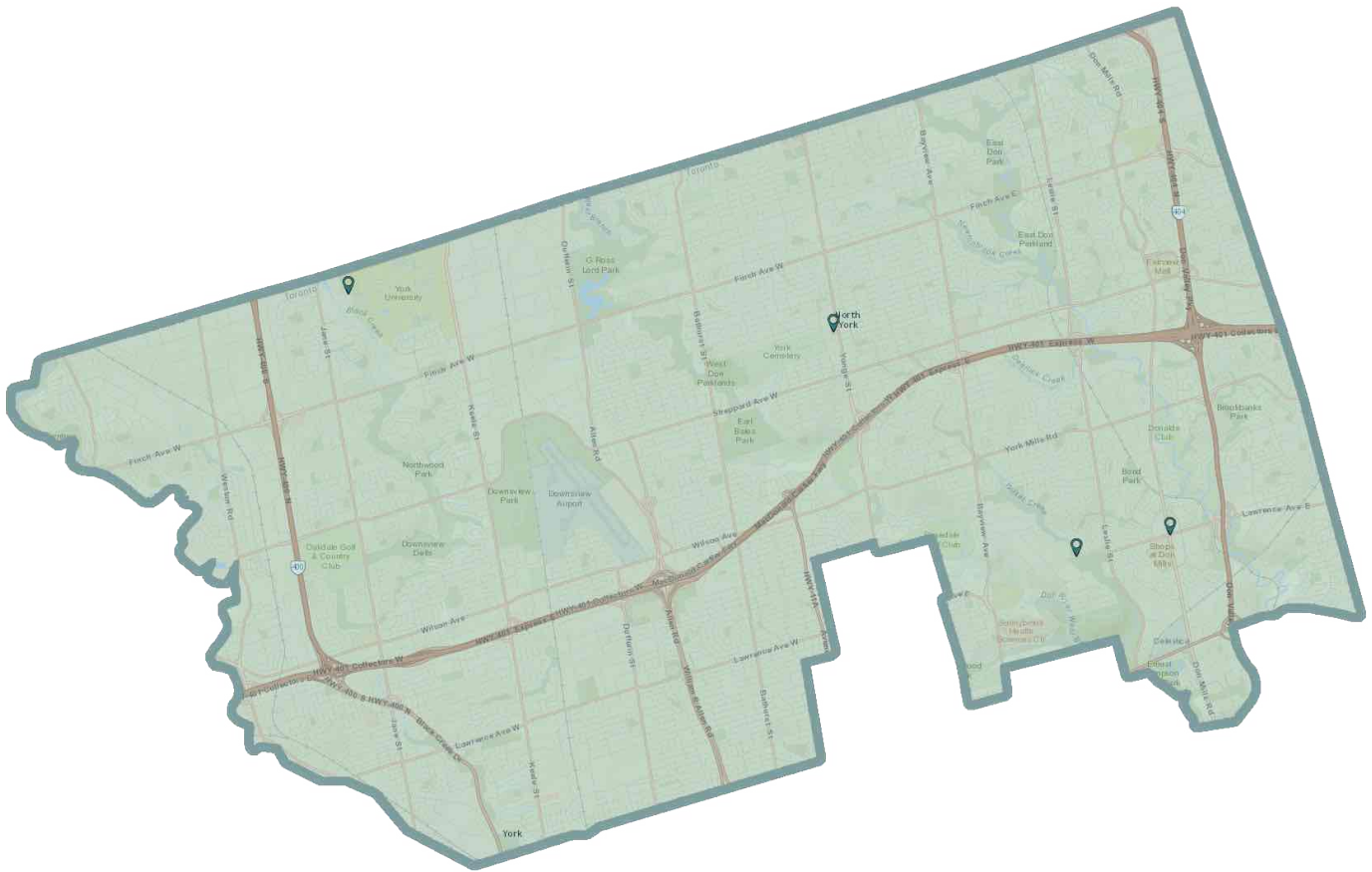
2 Bridle Path &  
Edwards Gardens

3 Black Creek  
Pioneer Village

4 Mel Lastman Square

5 Don Mills  
Neighbourhood

# NORTH YORK



# BRIDLE PATH & EDWARDS GARDENS

Landscape Style:	Picturesque
Landscape Type:	Neighbourhood Park Botanical Garden Arboretum Picturesque Garden Picturesque Suburb
Category:	Designed
Designed By:	Rupert Edwards Hubert Daniel Page

Location:  
755 Lawrence  
Avenue East

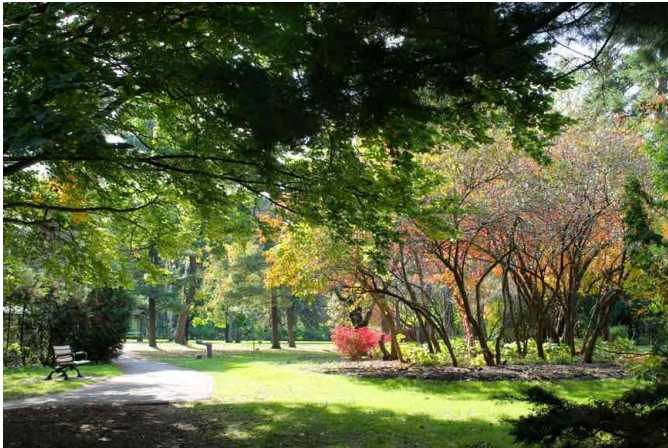
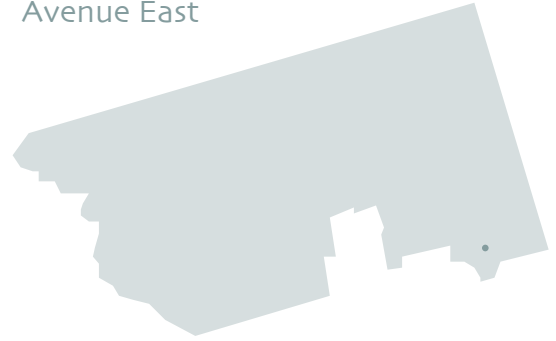


Photo by Arin Mardirossian



Photo by Arin Mardirossian

Nestled within Wilkret Creek, a Don Valley River tributary, North York's Edwards Gardens draws its historic roots from Scottish miller Alexander Milne following the war of 1812. Milne began operating a wool and saw mill in 1817 on the quiet enclave on what is now the site of Edwards Gardens until 1832, when a low watercourse forced his operations closer towards the Don River. The wilderness valley was kept virtually untouched until 1944, when Toronto businessman Rupert Edwards purchased the property to fulfill personal ambitions of creating an open spaced park. Edwards transformed the property into a picturesque garden featuring perennials, roses, wildflowers, rhododendrons and an elaborate rockery within the valley. By 1952, Edwards succumbed to the effects of urbanization and sold the property to the City of Toronto to be preserved as a public park. The park was opened to the public in 1956 along with the Garden Club of Toronto, the Federation of Ontario Naturalists and ultimately, the horticulture information center: the Toronto Botanical Garden. Today, Edwards Gardens is connected to a much larger park trail system which includes Sunnybrook Park, Wilkret Creek Park and York University's Glendon campus, all associated to the Don River trail network.





Photo by Arin Mardirossian



Photo by Arin Mardirossian



Photo by Arin Mardirossian



Photo by Arin Mardirossian

The affluent neighbourhood of the Bridle Path also neighbors Edwards Gardens, whose origins align within Wilket Creeks 44 hectare valley. The construction of the Bayview Bridge over the Don Valley in 1929 allowed real estate developer Hubert Daniel Page to envision an exclusive subdivision of highly valued real estate connected by an elaborate trail equestrianism. The Bridle Path neighbourhood was therefore named from a horse's bridle, a piece of equipment used to direct a horses' movement. Although the paths have since been paved, stone and cast iron gateways and eclectic styles of architecture represent a pronounced backdrop to Edwards Gardens.



Photo by Daniel Marchesan



Photo by Daniel Marchesan



Photo by Daniel Marchesan



Photo by Daniel Marchesan



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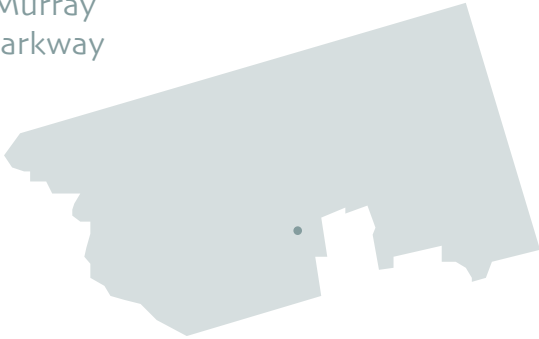
Photo by Daniel Marchesan



Photo by Daniel Marchesan

# BLACK CREEK PIONEER VILLAGE

Location:  
1000 Murray  
Ross Parkway



Landscape Style: Picturesque  
Colonial Revival  
Prairie Style

Landscape Type: Restoration Village

Category: Historic

Designed By: B Napier Simpson Jr.

Black Creek Pioneer Village is located within the Greater Toronto Area. Residents in the area commonly use this landscape for visits such as school trips. Black Creek Pioneer Village was first opened in 1960 by what was then known as the Metro Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. Black Creek currently sits on 30 acres of rural landscape in the northwest corner of the City of Toronto (Black Creek Historic Brewery, 2012). The village within Black Creek includes 40 heritage sites, farms home to livestock, and twelve gardens that contain a variety of plants and vegetables.

The land that Black Creek sits on was originally thought to be settled by Native North American Settlers (Black Creek Pioneer Village, 2011). During 900 A.D, ancestors of Iroquois began to establish villages (Black Creek Pioneer Village, 2011). Centuries later, European farmers moved into the area, settling on the land. Daniel and Elizabeth Strong were the first known pioneers who lived on the land during the year of 1818 (Black Creek Pioneer Village, 2011). During this time, the rural land was located within York County (Black Creek Pioneer Village, 2011). The family turned 100 acres of wilderness land into a farm which had a log house, grain barn, and a piggery (Black Creek Pioneer Village, 2011). The area was destroyed by Hurricane Hazel, resulting in the land along the river being acquired for conservation and parkland in order to restrict development (Black Creek Pioneer Village, 2011). Black Creek Pioneer Village was then born. The Metro Toronto and Region Conservation Authority was formed and began realizing the significance of the history within the area (Black Creek Pioneer Village, 2011). The land was then recognized as conservatory lands, which helped preserve the original building created by the Strong family (Black Creek Pioneer Village, 2011). Today, a 19th century village surrounds the Strong family buildings, contributing to the preservation of the original buildings (Black Creek Pioneer Village, 2011).

A main path extends through the village displaying the various aspects that would be included in a historic pioneer community. There are a multitude of wooden buildings, which include general stores, barns, homes, and various types of mills. There are also fenced in areas housing animals such as sheep, horses, geese and chickens. The landscape is very natural and untouched with many hills and trees through the site, and the entire village is surrounded by forest. The site also displays various gardens, some of which include vegetables that were staple foods in that time era.



Photo by Daniela Degasperis



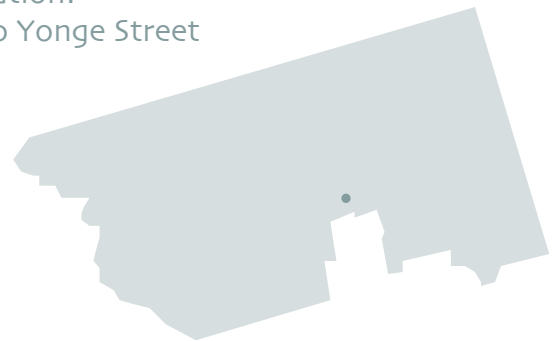
Photo by Daniela Degasperis



# MEL LASTMAN SQUARE

Landscape Style: Modernist  
 Landscape Type: Plaza  
 Category: Designed  
 Designed By: Michael Kirland

Location:  
 5100 Yonge Street



Mel Lastman Square was built as a result of high-density plans in North York, by architect and designer Michael Kirland, a Harvard Graduate in Architecture and Urban Design (Michael Kirland, 2014). The square was later named after the former Toronto mayor, Mel Lastman, who was one of the City's most influential and longest serving majors. Before amalgamation in 1998, mayor Lastman campaigned for a new downtown location within North York, which would serve as the new and improved public heart of the area (The Kirland Partnership Inc, 2011). The plan was approved by City Council in 1981, and through the plan, high-density redevelopment in the suburban area was encouraged (Cross, Kettle and Mryold, 2012). Mel Lastman Square was built in two phases as a public park, which serves as a sunken landscape and provides a getaway from the busy atmosphere and traffic.

The square is approximately 3.4 acres, and contains greenery, a pond/ ice rink, paved landscape, sitting areas, and a manmade stream running through the square. The stream runs from the square's entrance on Yonge Street and gradually flows down into the pond. During the second phase of development, an amphitheater, open-air wedding pavilion, and concession booths were built into the landscape. Surrounded by traffic and a busy atmosphere along Yonge Street, Mel Lastman Square provides citizens with a small getaway through this locations sunken landscape (Mel Lastman Square, 2014). This site encompasses a harmonious mix of concrete, mature trees, and well-maintained greenery throughout. Its strategic design avoids sightlines with surrounding buildings and towers, which adds to the character of the location.

Farmer's markets, cultural festivities, and concerts are a few of the activities that are organized within the square. Pedestrians can also use the space for recreational activities, or simply as a place of relaxation. The square is located in an accessible location, and is surrounded by the Toronto District School Board, the North York Civic Centre and Library, and a variety of businesses located along Yonge Street (The Kirkland Partnership Inc, 2011).



Photo by Daniela Degasperis



Photo by Daniela Degasperis



Photo by Daniela Degasperis

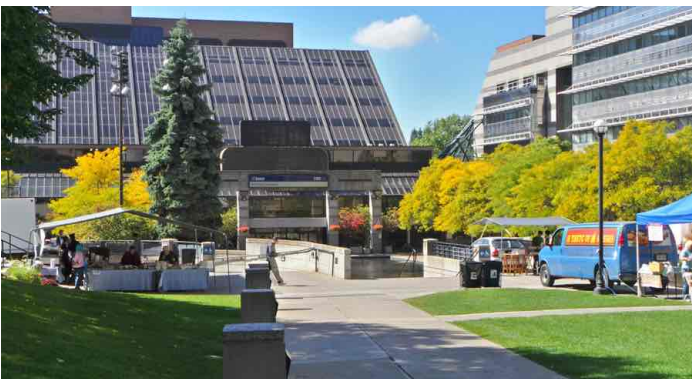


Photo by Daniela Degasperis



Photo by Daniela Degasperis



# DON MILLS NEIGHBOURHOOD

Landscape Style: Garden City Suburb

Landscape Type: Garden City Suburb  
Postwar Planned  
Community

Category: Designed

Designed By: Macklin Hancock  
E.P Taylor

Location:  
South of MacDonald-Cartier the  
Freeway and west of the Don  
Valley Parkway



Photo by Nathan Jenkins

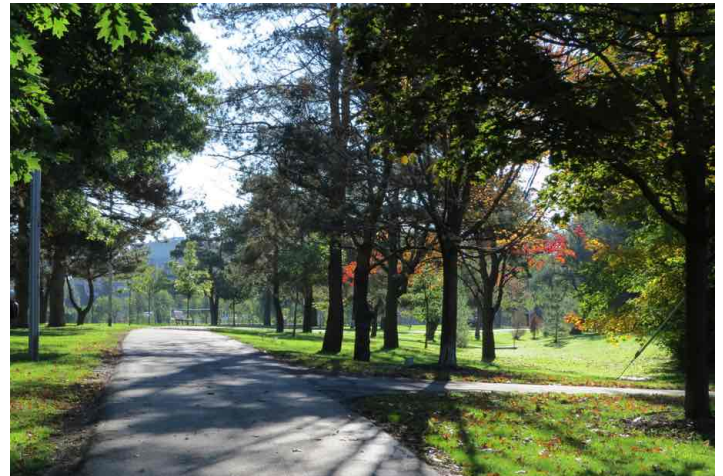


Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins

The 825-hectare neighbourhood of Don Mills is lauded (acknowledge) as one of Canada's most significant postwar suburban developments. Developed in the years that followed the Second World War, this neighbourhood was the first planned and fully integrated post-war community in North America. The neighbourhood, developed from 1952 to 1965, completely transformed a once rural community into a self-supporting "New Town". The goal of the Don Mills neighbourhood was to create an extensive suburb that would incorporate commercial, institutional and residential uses. Don Mills, planned and developed entirely by private enterprise, would eventually house 28,000 residents and over 70 industries.

The planners for Don Mills, Macklin Hancock and E.P Taylor, were originally influenced by the principles of Ebenezer Howard's "Garden City" (Shim, 1987), and of the Radburn design. This plan sought to counteract the traditional model of suburban development that was prominent in cities at the time (Shim, 1987). In his design, Macklin Hancock located a central civic and shopping center, called the Don Mills Shopping Center, at the crossroads of two major arteries. Surrounding the shopping center, Hancock planned a series of four self-contained neighbourhood units, each containing single-family residences and bungalows, a primary school and a local church. A green space system, another important design concept that echoed the Garden City movement, surrounded the neighborhood units. The greenway system, exploiting Toronto's existing ravines and valleys, provided a continuous pedestrian network around the neighbourhood. The road network was designed in such a way that discouraged through traffic and industrial uses were located at the periphery of the settlement in order to provide the idyllic environment for families and residences.

To this day, Don Mills is credited with providing the blueprint for Toronto's post-war suburban development (Torontoneighbourhoods, 2014)



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins

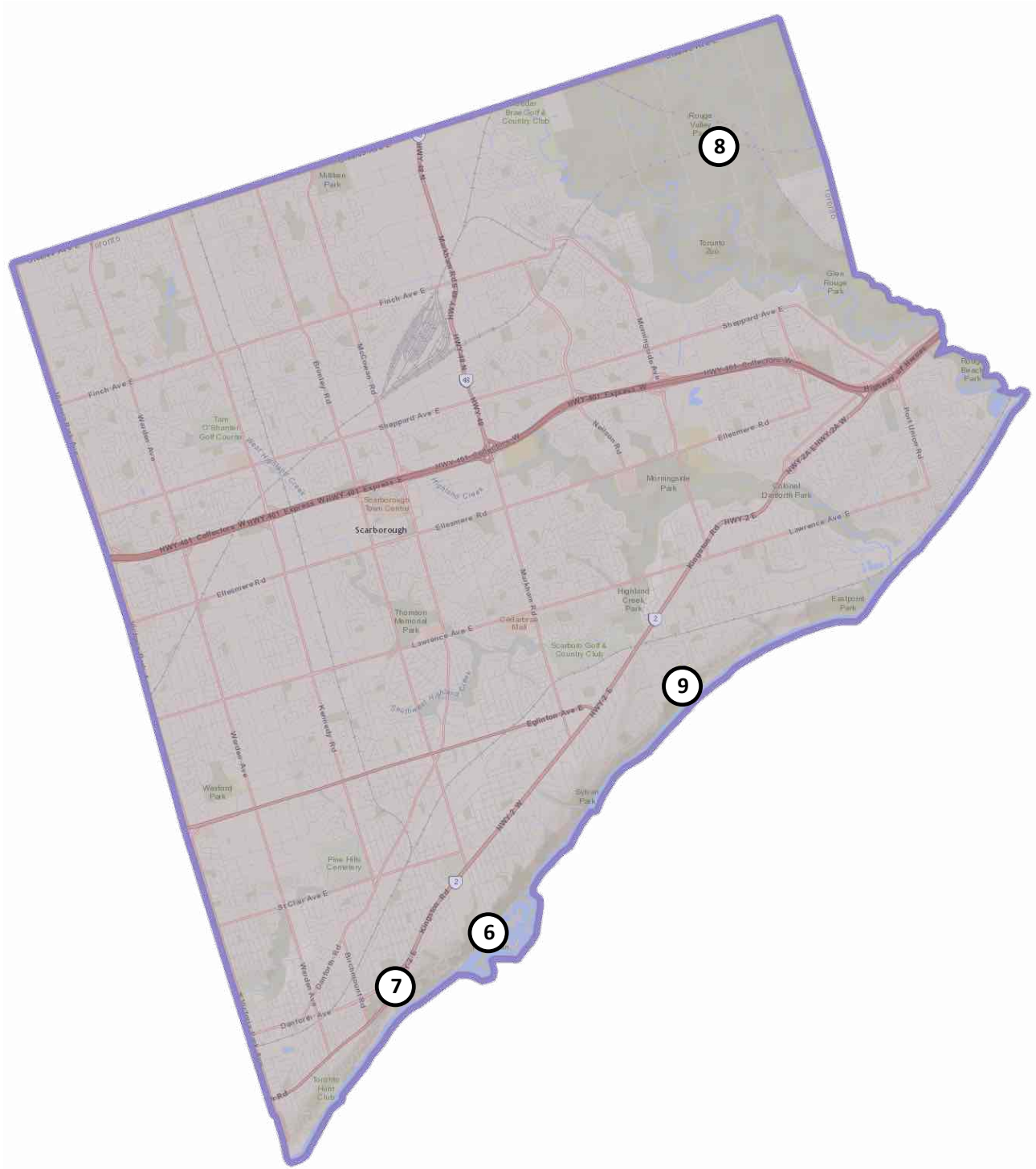


Photo by Nathan Jenkins

- ⑥ Guildwood Park
- ⑦ Rosetta McClain Gardens
- ⑧ Rouge Park
- ⑨ Bluffers Park



# SCARBOROUGH

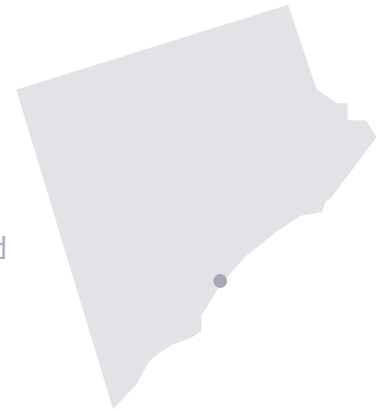




## GUILDWOOD PARK

Landscape Style:	Beaux Arts Neoclassical
Landscape Type:	Garden and Estate
Category:	Historic
Designed By:	Unknown

Location:  
201 Guildwood  
Parkway



Guildwood Park is located in Scarborough and is adjacent to the Scarborough Bluffs (Guild Park & Gardens Management Plan, 2014). It offers 88 acres of parkland and includes many cultural and heritage assets of the City of Toronto (Guild Park & Gardens Management Plan, 2014). Today this large park is open to the public and offers a beautiful view of Lake Ontario. It has several kilometers of trails that can be used for hiking in the natural forest setting (Guild Park & Gardens Management Plan, 2014). Prior to becoming a public park, this property was originally the residence of war hero Colonel Harold C. Bickford (Guildwood Park, 2014). The Guild Inn, as it was previously called, was built in the year 1914 and was a unique property that provided the owners with large acreage and views of Lake Ontario (Guildwood Park, 2014).

In 1932, The Guild Inn was sold to Rosa and Spencer Clark who used the property to establish the Guild of all Arts where they provided room and board to artists and craftspeople under the condition that they would put their artwork on display to visitors of the Guild (Miedema, 2009). The property was requisitioned by the Canadian Government during World War II where it was used as a training base for the Women's Royal Naval Service (Guild Park & Gardens Management Plan, 2014).

In 1947, Rosa and Spencer Clark returned to the property where they began collecting, preserving, and displaying architectural fragments of Toronto's heritage buildings that were being demolished throughout the 1960s and 1970s due to the postwar development (Guild Park & Gardens Management Plan, 2014). The Clark's collected over 70 architectural pieces and structures including large columns, amphitheatres, and belfries that now decorate the park (Toronto Parks: Guildwood Park, 2012). Many people refer to Guildwood Park as a sculpture garden as it continues to display the collected fragments. In 1978, the property and its artifacts were sold to the Toronto and Region Conservation to be used as a public park (Guild Park & Gardens Management Plan, 2014).



Photo Courtesy of Library Playground



Photo Courtesy of Library Playground



Photo Courtesy of Library Playground



Photo Courtesy of Library Playground



Photo Courtesy of Alexandra Guerson

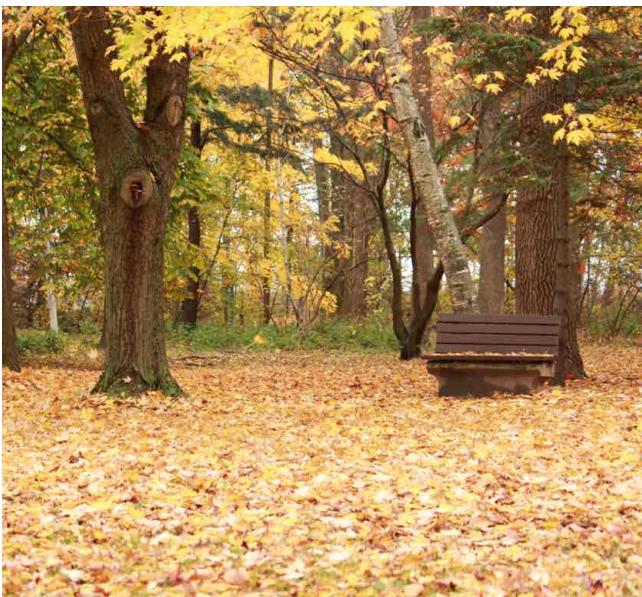


Photo Courtesy of Danielle Watson



Photo Courtesy of Library Playground



## ROSETTA McCLAIN GARDENS

Landscape Style:	Picturesque
Landscape Type:	Botanical Garden
Category:	Designed
Designed By:	Not Specified

Location:  
5 Glen Everest  
Road

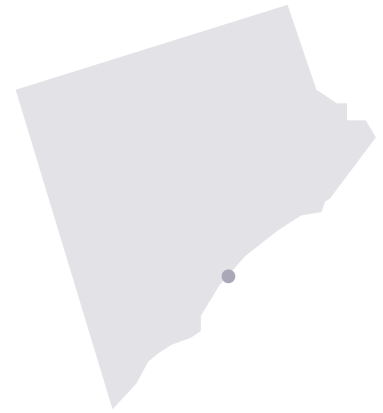


Photo by Arin Mardirossian



Photo by Arin Mardirossian

The property of the gardens was once the site of the Rumph farm that was owned by Thomas McDonald West in the beginning of the 20th century. He divided the lands amongst his four children. These gardens are lands that were once previously owned by Rosetta McClain (nee West) and her husband. A few years after his wife's death, in 1959, Robert Watson McClain donated their property in her memory to the City of Toronto. Later on, the property was combined with parcels of land from their neighbouring properties that used to belong to other members of the family.

The park is a great green space that takes visitors through a pathway that leads through a variety of gardens, flower beds and views of Lake Ontario over the Scarborough Bluffs. Though there is a fence blocking the ledge of the cliff that leads off the Bluffs for public safety, one can still enjoy the landscape created by the unique geological feature. One edge of the park hangs over the Bluffs, providing a view of the stretch of Lake Ontario. The park has a variety of sights to see, including a rose garden, an herb garden, an a scented garden, and has many areas where one can sit and enjoy the view. Remains of an old house remain, displaying its history as the previous home of Rosetta and her family.

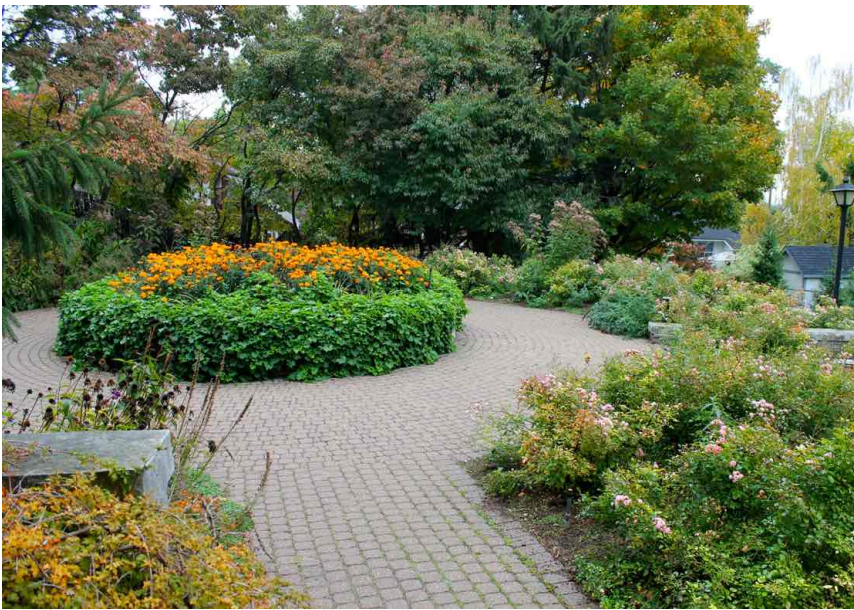


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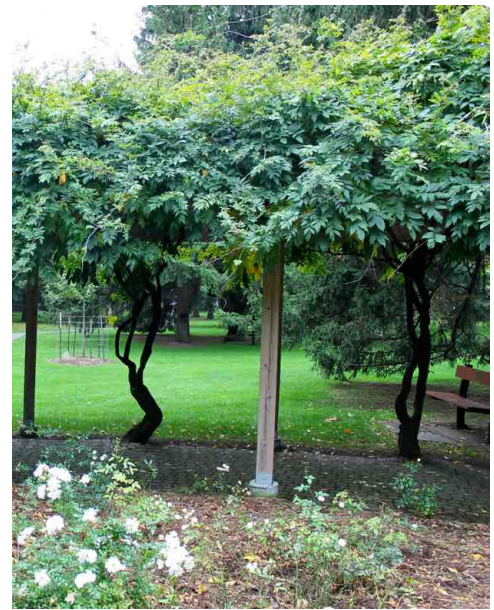


Photo by Arin Mardirossian



Photo by Arin Mardirossian



Photo by Arin Mardirossian



Photo by Arin Mardirossian



Photo by Arin Mardirossian



## ROUGE PARK

Landscape Style: Picturesque

Landscape Type: Public Park  
National Park

Category: Venacular  
Ethnographic

Designed By: Unknown

Location:  
50 Bloomington  
Road West

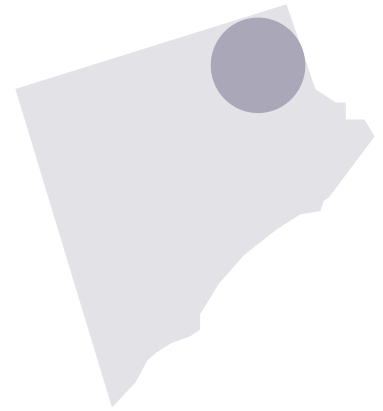


Photo by Daniel Marchesan



Photo by Daniel Marchesan

Rouge Park, previously known as Riviere Rouge or The Rouge, is currently one of Toronto's largest parks and is in the process of becoming one of Canada's first national urban parks (City of Toronto, 2014). The park encompasses a total of 40 square kilometers of Canada's largest wetlands, national historic sites, wilderness areas, historic farmlands fishing areas, and beach sites (City of Toronto, 2014). Rouge Park was opened to the public in 1995 and offers many beautiful natural aspects that can be enjoyed by visitors (City of Toronto, 2014).

Rouge Park has existed through several centuries, dating back to the 1700s, when 5 nations of the Iroquoian confederations inhabited the area before they were displaced by the Mississauga Indians (City of Toronto, 2014). In the 18th century, French explorers named the valley Riviere Rouge, due to its red clay banks which gave the water a distinct colour (City of Toronto, 2014). During the later centuries, Rouge Park was subject to many changes by individuals for the development of a canal along the river, by William Berczy, or the creation of the Venice of North America Project, by Cecil White (City of Toronto, 2014). In 2012, Parks Canada announced the Rouge Urban Park Initiative and the Toronto and Region Conservatory Authority took over management of the park (City of Toronto, 2014).

Rouge Park has become a tourist attraction for its natural beauty and the inhabitants of the area. It is one of the top 13 spots in Toronto for bird watching and has outstanding viewpoints (City of Toronto, 2014). Within the park, there is a beach located at the mouth of Rouge River which has many distinct natural features. It is a popular spot due to its white sand beaches which are open to the public for picnicking and swimming (City of Toronto, 2014). Glen Eagles Vista is another popular spot within the Park, known for its 0.5 kilometer trail and scenic views (City of Toronto, 2014).

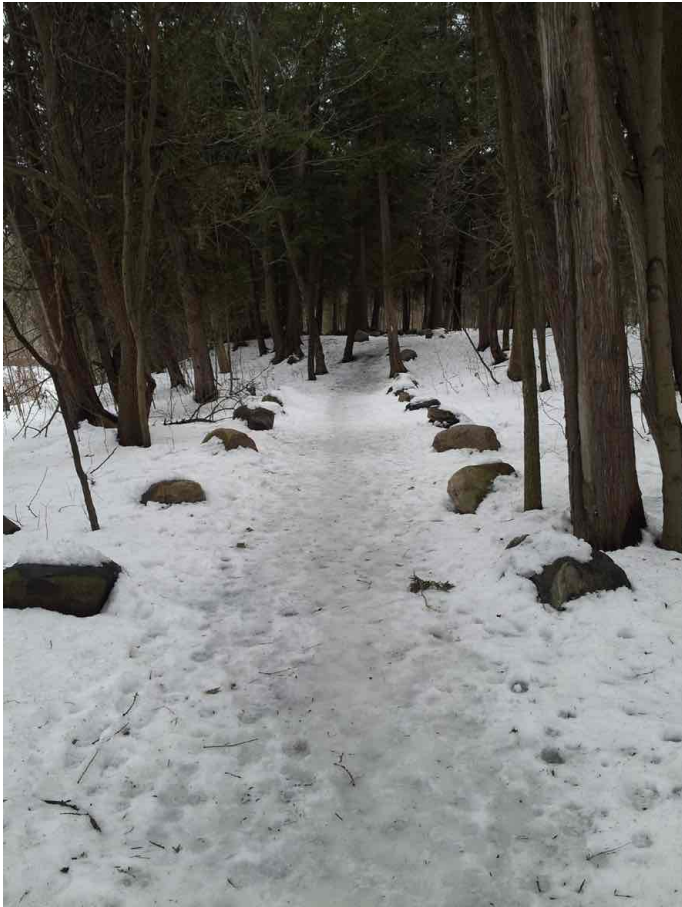


Photo by Alexander Davies



Photo by Daniel Marchesan



Photo by Daniel Marchesan



Photo by Daniel Marchesan



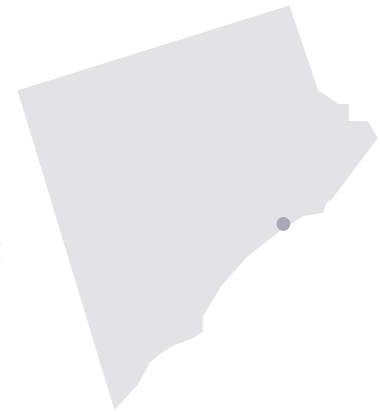
Photo by Daniel Marchesan



## BLUFFERS PARK

Landscape Style:	Not Specified
Landscape Type:	Public Park
Category:	Venacular
Designed By:	Not Specified

Location:  
5 Glen Everest  
Road



This 15 kilometer stretch of natural lands along Lake Ontario has become popular for residents within Scarborough, and attracts many visitors to the site. The natural landscape is a very popular geological feature and an important part of Toronto's history. The Scarborough Bluffs were created as a result of the accumulation of sedimentary deposits over the last 12 thousand years. This area has also been a victim of water erosion, however, this natural effect has helped shape the lands into what they are today.

Bluffers Park is one of the most common and popular areas within Scarborough. Being one of the few areas in Toronto that provide a cliff like experience, this area is highly common for its tourists. Bluffers Park is also commonly known as one of Toronto's only full service marina areas (City of Toronto, 2014). Throughout Bluffers Parks, residents and visitors are able to visit beaches and picnic area, use the walkways, scenic trails and volleyball courts (City of Toronto, 2014). The area also allows access to a look out, double launching ramp, berths which can dock over 500 boats and visitor docking area (City of Toronto, 2014). Given Bluffers Park's many attractive characteristics, this area has become a highly popular area within Scarborough.

Bluffers Park was previously owned by the Borough of Scarborough (City of Toronto, 2014). However, in 1960, ownership of the lands was transferred from the Borough to the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (City of Toronto, 2014). This allowed for the area to be protected from development. Further, after the transfer of ownership, Bluffers Park became part of the Waterfront Plan for Metro Toronto, and was developed in two stages (City of Toronto, 2014). The first stage occurred in 1975 in order to satisfy a need for open space (City of Toronto, 2014). The second stage of development occurred in the 1980's when the launch of the public facilities and open space for private yacht occurred (City of Toronto, 2014). Bluffers Park has become one of Scarborough's most popular parks.





Photo by Arin Mardirossian

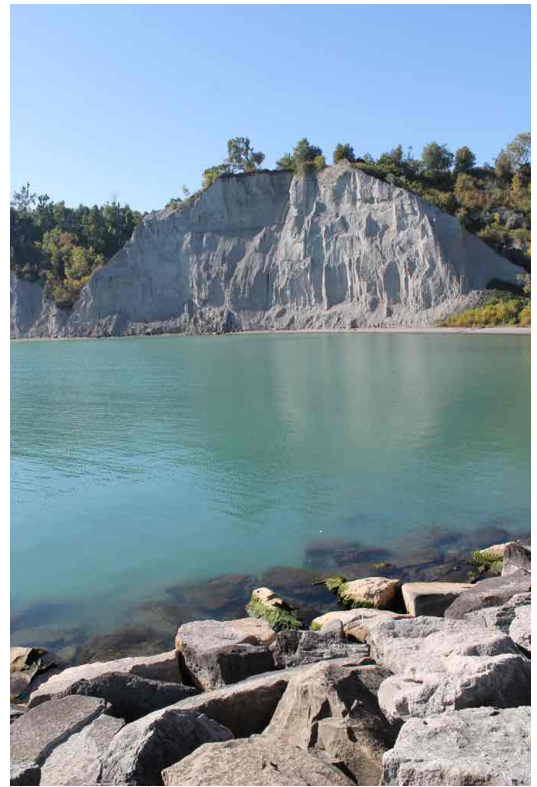


Photo by Arin Mardirossian



Photo by Arin Mardirossian



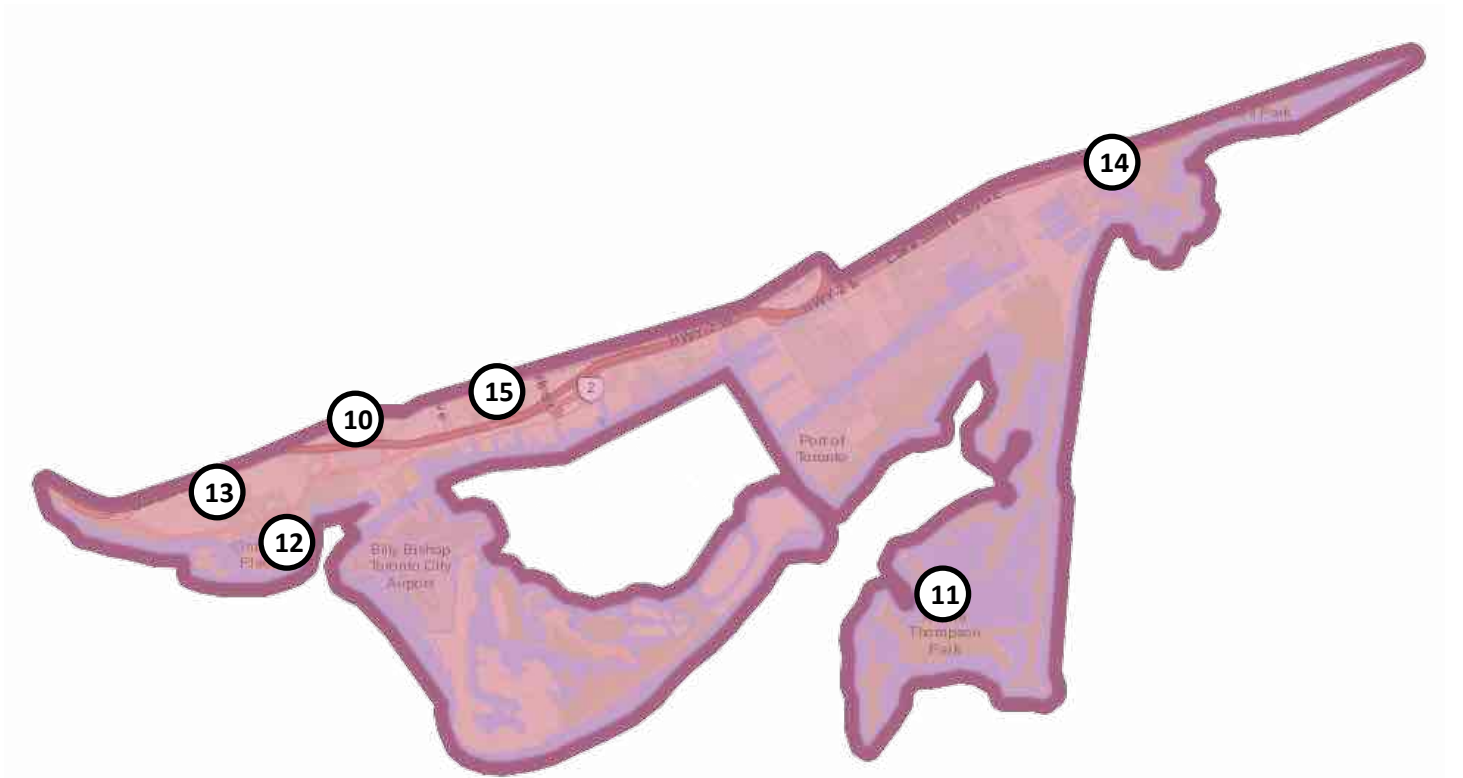
Photo by Arin Mardirossian



Photo by Arin Mardirossian

- ⑩ Fort York
- ⑪ Tommy Thompson Park
- ⑫ Ontario Place
- ⑬ Exhibition Place
- ⑭ Ashbridges Bay Park
- ⑮ CN Tower

# SOUTH TORONTO





# FORT YORK

Landscape Style: Not Specified  
Landscape Type: Commemorative Landscape  
Category: Designed  
Designed By: Commissioner – Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe with support of Queen's Rangers

Location:  
100 Garrison Road



Photo by Samson Ahensan



Photo by Samson Ahensan



Photo by Samson Ahensan



Photo by Samson Ahensan



Photo by Samson Ahensan



Photo by Samson Ahensan



Photo by Samson Ahensan



Situated in the heart of downtown Toronto with condominiums towering over, Fort York is a 43 acre Canadian national historic museum. It is a reminder of Toronto's humble beginnings as a military garrison established on the shoreline of Lake Ontario by John Graves Simcoe who was Lieutenant Governor of what was then Upper Canada (City of Toronto, n.d.; Benn, 1993). As a result of infilling, the site now sits 500 metres away from the shoreline (Calvet, 2014). The site is a strong visible reminder of Canada's British colonial legacy with seven original buildings dating back to the era.

Upon entering the grounds lies a gate and visitors are greeted with a lush green low cut landscape. The grounds itself is sunken in with the Fort's walls protecting the compound. Canons are strategically located behind the walls of the Fort to stop enemy infiltration. A foot path connects visitors to the various buildings on the site which includes the Brick Barracks which housed soldiers and their families and the Officers' Barracks and Mess room for military officers. It also connects to the Junior Officer Barracks, Blockhouse One and Two, which allowed soldiers to fire on the enemy while protecting troops from small fire, Brick Magazine, a bomb-proof building converted to store weapons and equipment, and Stone Powder Magazine used for storage of gunpowder barrels (Benn, 1993). Placards are displayed near every building giving details of when the building was built and its previous use. The site is famous for having seen action from the Battle of York in 1813, and was captured twice by American troops (Benn, 1993).

Today the site hosts tours by guides dressed in colonial era attire informing visitors of the Fort's history (Benn, 1993). Special events like historical re-enactments also take place. In 2014, the Fort York Visitor's Centre was open. It was designed by Patkau Architects and Kearns Mancini Architects whose aim was to display artifacts from the site and to create a community gathering place (City of Toronto, n.d.).



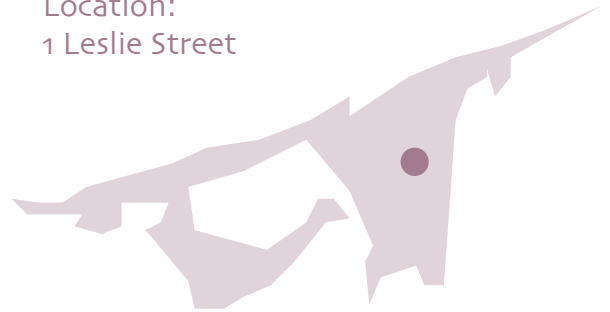
Photo by Nathan Jenkins



## TOMMY THOMPSON PARK

Landscape Style:	Postmodernist
Landscape Type:	Public Park Waterfront Development
Category:	Designed
Designed By:	Toronto Harbour Commissioners (now Toronto Port Authority)

Location:  
1 Leslie Street



Tommy Thompson Park (TTP) is located five kilometers into Lake Ontario at the foot of the Leslie Street Spit and is largely surrounded by the lake and is over 500 hectares in size. The Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) currently owns the park land. The province assigned TCRA the responsibility of creating and implementing the Master Plan for the park. Areas of the park that are still under construction are owned by the Ministry of Natural Resources and leased to Toronto Port Authority (TPA). (TRCA, n.d.)

In 1959, sand and silt was collected and deposited for “port-related facilities” by Toronto Harbour Commissioners (now TPA) to begin the formation of this entirely man-made park. (TCRA, n.d.) Infill was used and regularly added from development sites within the City of Toronto to counteract the effects of erosion of the land and to help prevent future erosion as well. (TRCA, n.d.)

With Lake Ontario moderating its weather, the park experiences less snowfall in the winter and lower temperatures and humidity levels in the summer. “[The] natural processes that evolved during the long construction and planning of the site had shaped TTP into a truly ‘accidental wilderness.’” (TCRA, n.d.) Wildflower meadows, cottonwood forests, coastal marshes, cobble beaches, and sand dunes are some of the park’s various habitats. A layover spot for migrating animals, TTP also attracts breeding insects, birds, and amphibians. In order to preserve and protect TTP’s unique assortment of native wildlife species, no pets or motorized vehicles are allowed in the park. (TRCA, n.d.)

Visitors of the park can enjoy activities such as hiking and cycling. Due to the large size of the park, it would take visitors a couple of hours to walk along one of the trails to the park’s southernmost edge, Vicki Keith Point, where an automated, solar-powered lighthouse is located. (Lostracco, 2007)



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo Courtesy of Leslie Neighbourhood



## ONTARIO PLACE

Landscape Style:	Modernist
Landscape Type:	Large Provincial Park
Category:	Designed
Designed By:	Craig, Zeidler and Strong (architects) Gordon Dowdell Associates (structural engineers) Hough, Stansbury, and Associates (landscape architects)

Location:  
955 Lake Shore Boulevard  
West



Ontario Place was built in a location that was once considered a no man's land. Its vacancy prompted innovative design proposals including Harbour City, a community of 60,000 containing a mixed residential-recreational complex called 'Venice on the Lake'; however, this plan never materialized (Gimmil, 1981). The idea for Ontario Place as an urban waterfront park came from the desire to improve the image of Toronto's shoreline (Gimmil, 1981). Three artificial islands were created south of the Lakeshore through landfilling (Gimmil, 1981; Whiteson, 1983). Ontario Place was completed in 1971 with two pedestrian bridges over Lakeshore Boulevard connecting Ontario Place to the Exhibition Place. The park was heavily influenced by the futurism of Expo 67. Examples of Expo 67's inspiration include Cinesphere, an 800-seat IMAX theatre, a Forum, and a 3,000-seat open-air auditorium (Gimmil, 1981).

Originally the new urban park would have contained five pavilion pods designed by Canadian architect Eberhard Zeidler, rising 105 feet from lake with one artificial island as an extension of the Canadian National Exhibition. However, as development moved along, two additional islands were added alongside the Forum, Cinesphere, and Children's Village (Gimmil, 1981). Both Expo 67 and Ontario Place incorporated a mix of low- and high-density uses to satisfy planners, developers, and politicians (Gimmil, 1981). A series of walking and biking trails connect visitors to the various attractions throughout the site. The pavilion pods also connect people from the mainland to the artificial islands. The marina provides space for boats to dock and activities such as kayaking and bumper boats. Epitomizing modernism, the structures in Ontario place were described as projecting a sense of dimensionless space through exploiting technology that brought together the natural and human world (Whiteson, 1983).

As of 2012, Ontario Place is undergoing revitalization plans with ideas to build a cultural hub, connect the park with trails throughout Ontario, provide greater recreational space, and provide a year-round music attraction (Yuen, 2014).





Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



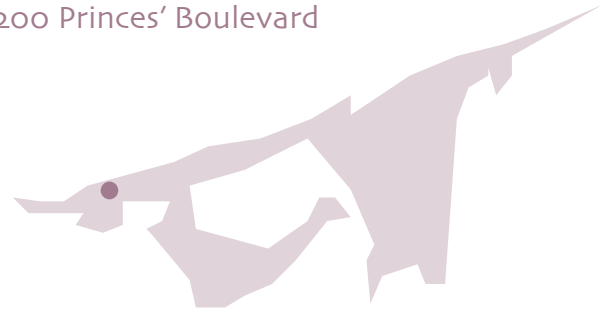
Photo by Nathan Jenkins



## EXHIBITION PLACE

Landscape Style:	Modernist Beaux Arts Art Deco
Landscape Type:	Exposition Grounds
Category:	Designed
Designed By:	George W. Gouinlock

Location:  
200 Princes' Boulevard



The Exhibition Place is located on 192 acres that is situated between the Gardiner Expressway and Lakeshore Boulevard, connected to what would later become Ontario Place by two pedestrian bridges (Exhibition Place, n.d.). It was previously a French fur trading Fort called Fort Rouille in the 1750s which was later demolished and abandoned by the French fearing an English takeover (Exhibition Place, n.d.). In 1920 architectural firm Chapman and Oxley redesigned the layout of the grounds expanding it southward through infill development because the grounds bordered Lake Ontario (Osbaldeston, 2008).

One iconic design of Chapman and Oxley is the Prince's Gates located at the east end of the ground built in 1927 (Osbaldeston, 2008), measuring 91 metres wide (Marsh, n.d.). On top of the Prince's Gates is the "Goddess of Winged Victory" designed by sculptor Charles McKechnie (Exhibition Place, n.d.; The Canadian Encyclopedia, n.d.). The nine pillars on each side represent the nine provinces that participated in Confederation (Marsh, n.d.). The Exhibition Place contains several courtyards with buildings around them originally established to have buildings grouped together by exhibition themes (Osbaldeston, 2008). On the west end of the grounds stands five early buildings which were built before Chapman and Oxley remodelled the grounds. The Press Building was built in 1905, the Horticultural Building which replaced the Crystal Palace in 1907, the Music Hall building was built in 1907, the Government building which is now Medieval Times building was built in 1912, and the Fire Hall and Police Station were built in 1912. The buildings were designed using the Beaux-Arts style of architect George W. Gouinlock (Exhibition Place, n.d.). On the east end of the grounds, Chapman and Oxley built the Ontario Building which is now Liberty Grand (Exhibition Place, n.d.). Other buildings located on the eastern grounds are the Automotive Building, Coliseum Arena, and Horse Palace (Exhibition Place, n.d.). The landscape features different roads named after Canadian provinces and green space such as Bandshell Park which housed the former French Fort, and Centennial Park which features a children's playground. At the northern entrance stands the Dufferin Gates, looking over the Dufferin Bridge welcoming incoming visitors.



Photo by Samson Ahensan



Photo by Samson Ahensan



Photo by Samson Ahensan



Photo by Samson Ahensan



Photo by Samson Ahensan



Photo by Samson Ahensan



# ASHBRIDGES BAY PARK

Landscape Style: Not specified

Landscape Type: Public Park  
Park System  
Waterfront Development

Category: Designed

Designed By: Waterfront Toronto

Location:  
1561 Lake Shore  
Boulevard East



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins

Through the 1880s, Ashbridges Bay was a much larger body of water than it is today. Water in the bay was shallow, heavily vegetated and slow-moving, a fertile marsh stretching as far north as what is now Queen St. E. Ashbridges Bay Park was once part of a 5 square km marsh on the Don River Delta, which was one of the largest wetlands in eastern Canada. Due to industrial development and sewage disposal into the marsh, Toronto Harbour Commission drained the marsh in 1912 and reclaimed the land in which today's Ashbridges Bay Park is located. As such a large marsh, Ashbridges afforded Toronto the opportunity to think big, and a variety of development plans were proposed before the Toronto Harbour Commission eventually moved ahead with infill of the western area, which became the Port Lands. From 1909 on, much of the remaining eastern part of the bay would be reclaimed for the ever-expanding Main Sewage Disposal Works (now known as the Ashbridges Bay Treatment Plant).

Named after Sarah Ashbridge, a British loyalist from Philadelphia. The park is associated with the Estate generously donated in 1972 to the Ontario Heritage Trust in recognition of the historical significance of the site. The site was donated from the last remaining Ashbridges – Dorothy Bullen and her sister Elizabeth Burton. It includes two houses, several outbuildings, the surrounding property containing beautiful gardens, and a significant collection.

The park was officially opened in 1977 after the former Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority acquired the remaining land from the Metropolitan Toronto Works Department and the Toronto Harbour Commission for a lakefill extension for a waterfront City park. In the early 2000's the area was revitalized by Waterfront Toronto. It is now a location frequented by Beach locals, visitors, and tourists. The site provides amenity space for volleyball, sunbathing, and dog walking to name a few. The waterfront view of Lake Ontario, similar to the Beach neighborhood counterparts, is an important indicator of the Park's appeal to tourists and city residents.



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



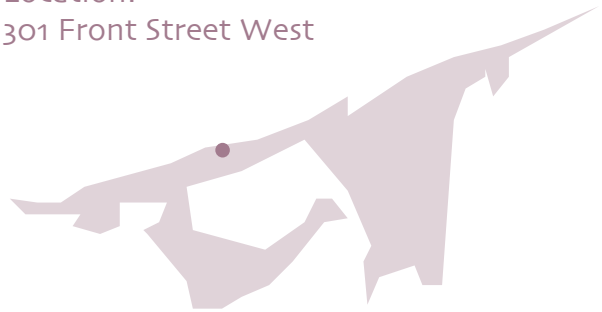
Photo by Nathan Jenkins



## CN TOWER

Landscape Style: Modernist  
Landscape Type: Landmark Period  
Category: Designed  
Designed By: John Andrews  
(WZMH Architects)

Location:  
301 Front Street West



Built on the former railway lines the CN Tower was built in response to the high rise developments being constructed in Toronto. Previous transmission towers were experiencing difficulty transmitting signals leading to Canadian National Railway creating the idea of a communications tower that would serve the Toronto area in 1968. The land was formerly a railway land owned by CN that was being used as a railway switching yard. This yard became redundant in the 1960s with CN's new centralized yard in the northern segment of Vaughn. CN then imagined a communications tower along with a Metro Centre (which was scrapped a couple years into the construction of the CN tower). The site is now home to CityPlace which houses a significant density of residential condominiums, the Rogers Centre, the Metro Convention Centre, the SkyWalk, and the CN tower.



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins

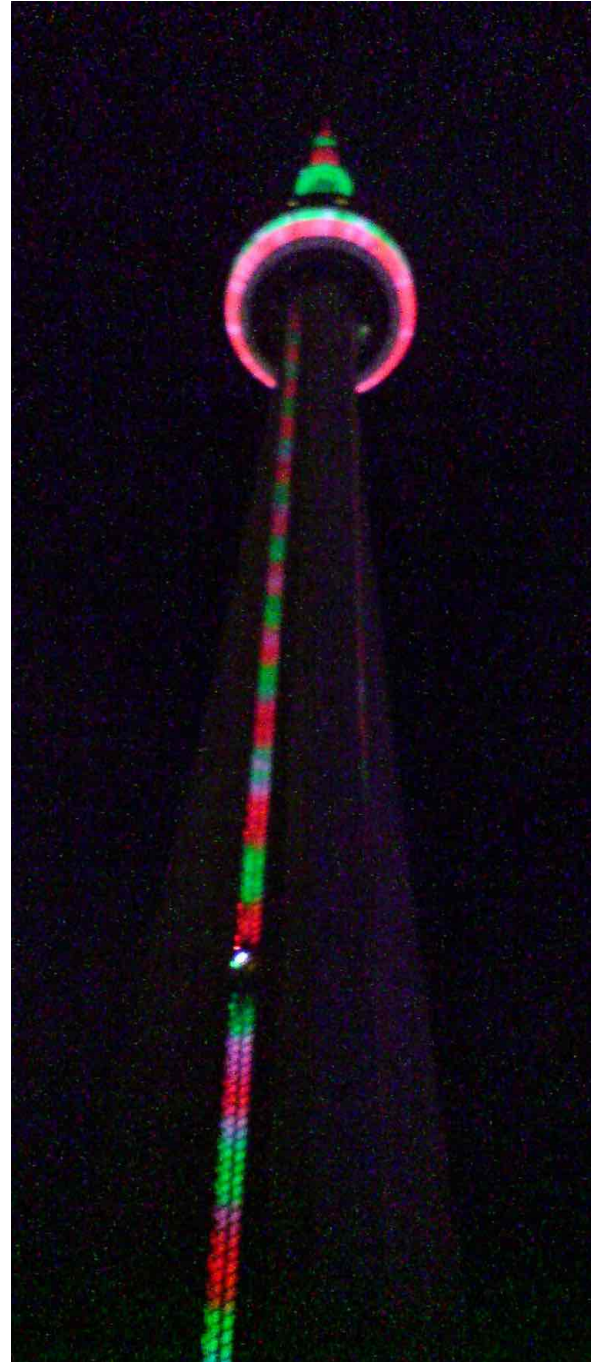


Photo by Nathan Jenkins

The CN tower is a major landmark and defining feature of Toronto's skyline, it is arguably Canada's most recognizable and celebrated icon. It stands at a height of 553.33 meters, with microwave receptors at 338 meters and at the antennas located at the top of the structure. The tower was designed by John Andrews with Webb Zerafa and Menkes Housden of WZMH Architects. Andrew's is an acclaimed architect from Australia who has designed other famous structures in Canada such as Scarborough College, as well as projects in Australia and the United States. The idea for the tower originated in 1968 with construction beginning in 1973, and its official opening happening in 1976. In 1995 Canadian National Railway sold the CN Tower to the Canada Lands Company who currently operate the property. The CN Tower was classified as one of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World by the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1995.

16 Étienne Brûlé Park

17 Trinity Bellwoods  
Park

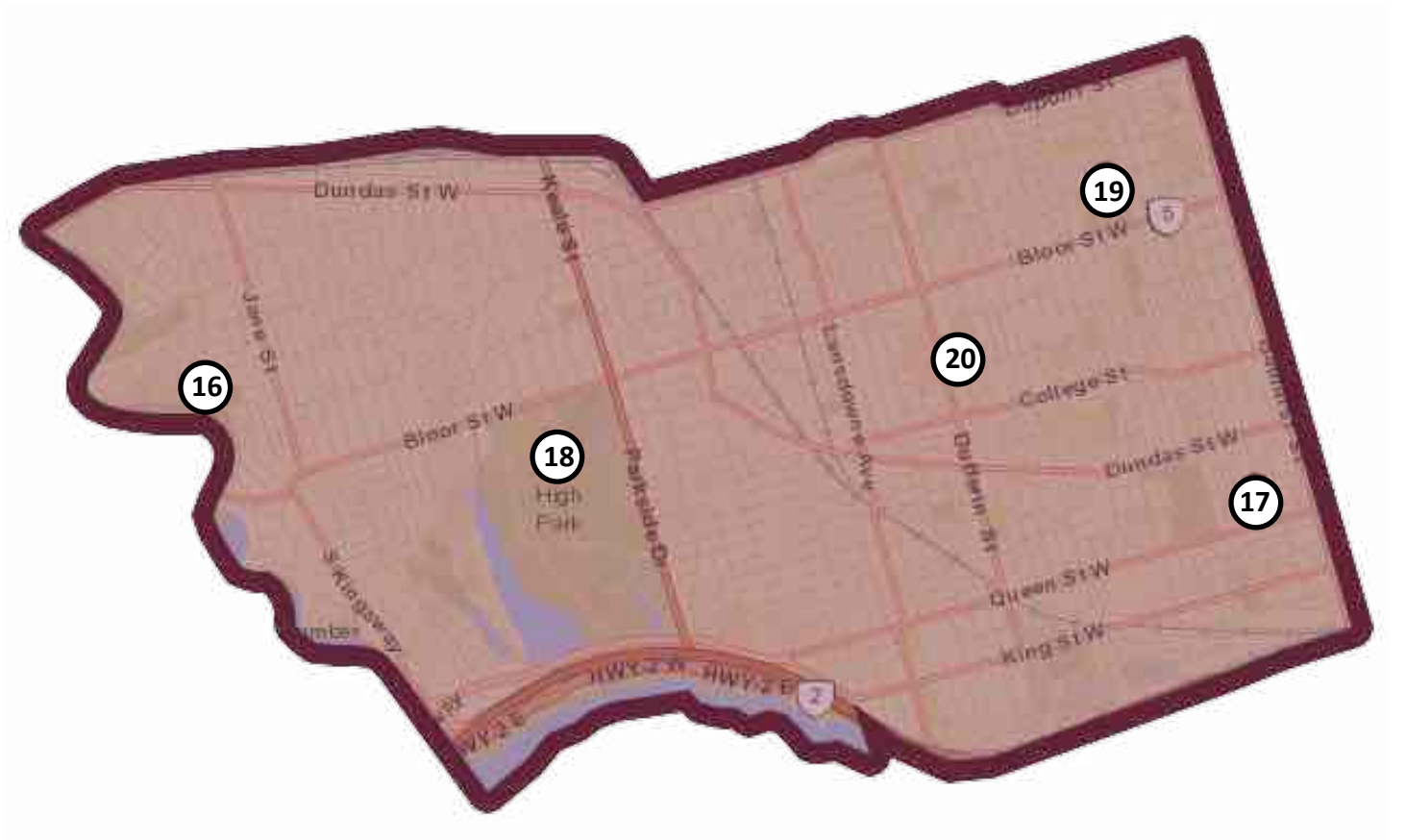
18 High Park

19 Christie Pits Park

20 Dufferin Grove Park



# WEST TORONTO





# ÉTIENNE BRÛLÉ PARK

Landscape Style: Picturesque  
 Landscape Type: Commemorative Public Park  
 Category: Venacular  
 Designed By: Not Specified

Location:  
 13 Crosby Avenue

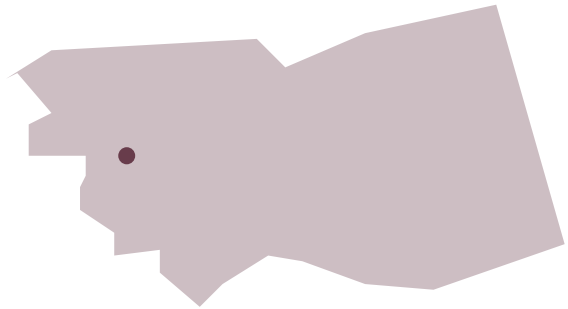


Photo Courtesy of Toronto Historic Plaques



Photo Courtesy of Toronto Historic Plaques

Étienne Brûlé Park is a historically significant landscape located within Toronto. The park was created to recognize the accomplishments of French explorer, Étienne Brûlé, who was the first European settler on Canadian soil in 1615. The first nations once used the Humber River and the shore line which is now a part of the park as an essential trading route. Étienne Brûlé Park belongs to a system of parks located along the Humber River, including King's Mill Park, Humber Marshes, and South Humber. However, it is the more elaborate and pedestrian friendly of the few, making it the most well-known. The Old Mill Bridge is one of the predominant man made features in the park, and was created in 1793 when The King's Mill – later named the Old Mill – was built for the purpose of supplying Fort York with wood. Both structures are designated and protected under the Ontario Heritage Act. The bridge was later reconstructed in 1916 (TorontoNeighbourhoods, 2014).

Today the park is famous for fishing. The Humber River Fisheries Management Plan has made strides in improving the movement of fish in the watershed as well as protecting the fish while in the early stages of growth. During fall, salmon can be seen migrating upstream to mate and lay their eggs (TorontoNeighbourhoods).

The park consists of pedestrian and bicycle trails embellished by signage with information about the tradition and history of the area. The public has access to a baseball diamond, picnic areas with fire pits, a playground, and accessible washrooms. During the winter months, skiing is an activity residents can take part in within the park (City of Toronto, 2014).



Photo Courtesy of Nannysos



Photo Courtesy of Toronto and Region Conservation



Photo Courtesy of Nikbrovnik



# TRINITY BELLWOODS PARK

Landscape Style: Picturesque  
Gothic Revival

Landscape Type: Public Park  
Neighbourhood Park

Category: Venacular

Designed By: Kivas Tully  
ERA Architects  
(redesign)

Location:  
155 Crawford Street

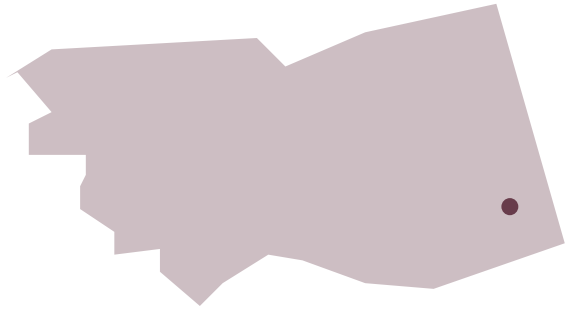


Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam

In the early 1800s, Bishop John Strachan bought a large tract of land within the new Town of York. This land was intended to be used to create Trinity College, which is now one of the college buildings in the University of Toronto Campus. By 1852, a Gothic Revival building was constructed along with other rustic buildings, including a chapel. In 1912, the City of Toronto purchased all buildings, excluding the chapel and demolished them in 1956. Crawford Street Bridge was constructed in 1914. During the 1960s construction of the Bloor-Danforth subway line, the excess rubble and debris acquired from excavation was disposed of underneath the bridge. This resulted in the move of Trinity Bellwoods Park upwards to ground level (NeighbourhoodGuideToronto). Today, the building's foundation are buried beneath the surface of the park. Old Trinity College is located on the north side of the park's circular pathway and the old Chapel is found beneath the tennis courts.

The park's gates and the former women's residence, St. Hilda's College, are the only remaining structures within the park. Now located on top of the buried Garrison Creek, this 31 acre space contains three baseball diamonds, eight tennis courts, two volleyball courts, an artificial ice rink, a dog park, a picnic area, a wading pool, and children's playground. Trinity Bellwoods Park hosts events, musical acts, and has been used for film shoots. On a daily basis, the Trinity Community Recreation Centre is used which can be found on the southwest corner of the park. (City of Toronto, 2014).



Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam



# HIGH PARK

Landscape Style: Picturesque  
Landscape Type: Public Park  
Large Municipal Park  
Category: Historic  
Designed By: John G. Howard

Location:  
1873 Bloor Street West

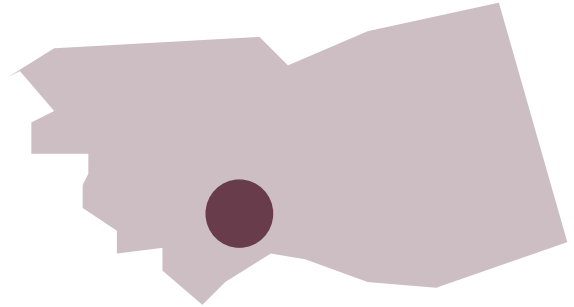


Photo by Curtis Shum



Photo by Curtis Shum



Photo by Curtis Shum

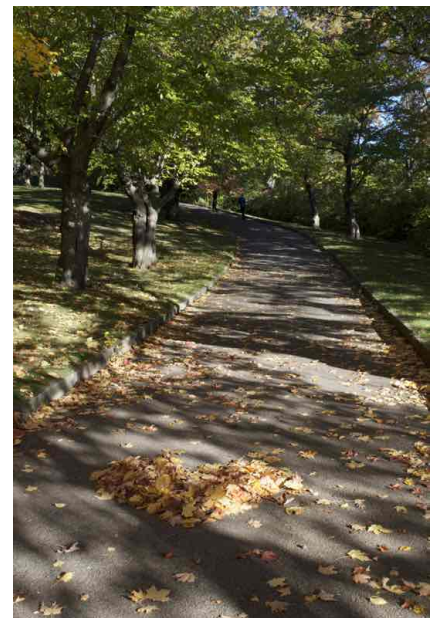


Photo by Curtis Shum

Being one of Toronto's largest parks in its natural state, the park faces many restoration challenges in the form of invasive plant species. It is because of High Park's location in an urbanized area that invasive plants are able to aggressively colonize in the natural areas of High Park (Controlling Invasive Plants, n.d.). Invasive plant species are detrimental because it disrupts the thriving, natural ecosystems and species present in the park. In an effort to stay chemical and pesticide-free, the city has opted for more natural options that include increasing the planting of native species, cutting or mowing of invasive plants, and prescribed burns. Prescribed burns are responsible for restoring and expanding the habitats of the plant species, especially for the rare black oaks of High Park, in which a burn allows them to grow more actively than without the fire (Prescribed Burns, n.d.).

High Park was not always used as a public space. John G. Howard was an architect, engineer and land surveyor. He and his wife Jemima named their 165 acre land "High Park" because of its height overlooking Lake Ontario (Internet Archive, n.d.). In 1873, "the Howards and the City of Toronto reach[ed] an agreement to deed High Park as a public park. The Howard stipulations include[d]: leaving the estate in as natural a state as possible; that the park remain free in perpetuity to the citizens of Toronto; and the name High Park be retained" (Internet Archive, n.d.). One-hundred-and-twenty acres of Howard's land became public property and High Park opened in 1876 (Internet Archive, n.d.). The City later purchased the adjacent land, forming the total size of 399 acres that is High Park today (High Park, n.d.).

Currently owned and managed by the City of Toronto, other non-profit, volunteer, and recreation groups operate in the park to provide various recreational opportunities. These include walking trails, a swimming pool, wading pool, outdoor ice rink in the winter, and two baseball diamonds (High Park, n.d.). For those looking for relaxation, 18 designated picnic areas requiring pre-booking, garden plots for community members, and the High Park Zoo can be found within the park (City of Toronto, n.d.). The most scenic spots like Hillside Gardens, specifically Grenadier Pond, can be seen as one of the most picturesque areas of High Park.

Described as having a "unique and unusual sense of wilderness," High Park is home to numerous wildlife species of insects, birds, amphibians and reptiles, fish, mammals, and rare plant species (High Park, n.d.). According to the City, over one-third of High Park has endured in its natural state. The City of Toronto has partnered with the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources in order to protect and steward oak woodlands, facilitate shoreline rehabilitation around Grenadier Pond, and conduct small scale prescribed burns.



Photo by Curtis Shum



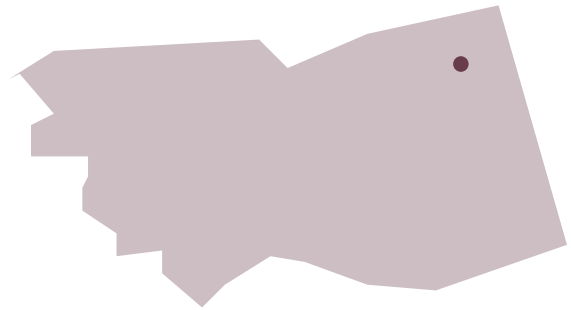
Photo by Curtis Shum



## CHRISTIE PITS PARK

Landscape Style:	Not Specified
Landscape Type:	Neighbourhood Park Public Park
Category:	Historic
Designed By:	Not Specified

Location:  
750 Bloor Street West



Known for its rich gravel, sand, and clay deposits, Christie Sand Pits were used to construct the majority of Toronto's roadways and public buildings during the late 1800s and early 1900s. The sand pits were named after William Mellis Christie, who was the co-founder of Christie & Brown Cookie Company, also known as "Mr. Christie". Christie Street is found adjacent to the sand pits. In 1884, the Christie Sand Pits were annexed by the City of Toronto to make way for new industrial development. A tributary of the Garrison Creek filled in the pit and the City declared the "Waterhole" dangerous. Yet, the sand pits continued as a local landmark attracting children of the neighbourhood whom enjoyed playing in the water. By 1909, the quarry had depleted and the sand pits were filled, in turn creating Willowvale Park. In 1983, Willowvale Park's name was change to the current Christie Pits Park. Garrison Creek, which is one of Toronto's lost rivers, now runs under the park acting as a storm sewer (Friends of the Christie Pits, 2014).

This site has also been the location of great conflict and controversy. On August 16th 1933, in the earlier years of WWII, one of the most violent ethical clashes occurred at the park. The "Riot of Christie Pits" was sparked by repeated display of the swastika during the Toronto junior softball championships between the largely Jewish Harbord Playground team and St. Peters. By this point the political implications of the swastika had raised hostility and rage within Toronto (Zohar, 2014).

Today, there is a plaque at the southeast entrance of the park which recognizes its history. In addition, the park still remains one of the most frequently used recreation centres in Toronto. Christie Pits Park currently includes three baseball diamonds, a multi-sport field, basketball and volleyball courts, an ice rink, a children's playground, a labyrinth, a splash pad, a wading pool, and a community garden. During the winter, the parks hilly topography makes for a great location for the public to use for tobogganing or sledding. (City of Toronto, 2014)





Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam

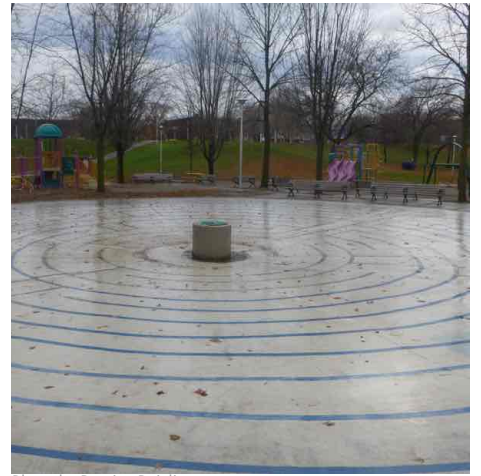


Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam

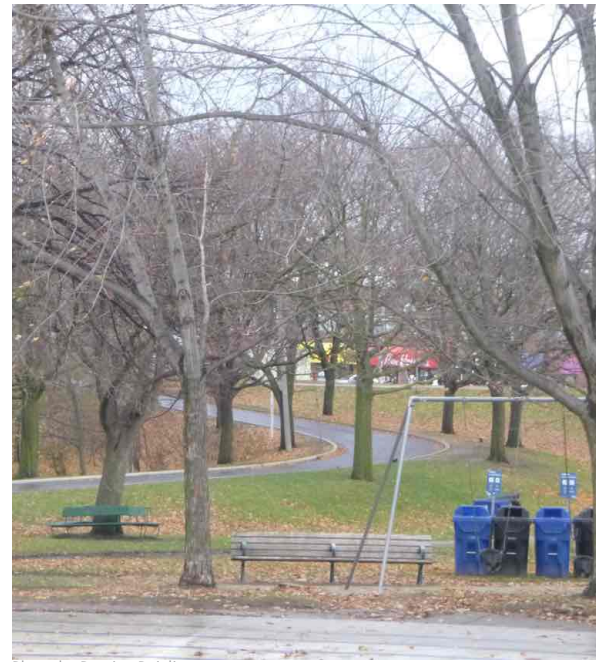


Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo by Katryna Vergis-Mayo



Photo by Katryna Vergis-Mayo



## DUFFERIN GROVE PARK

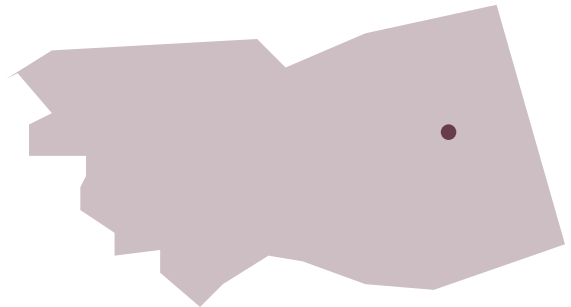
Landscape Style: Postmodernist

Landscape Type: Public Park  
Outdoor Community Center

Category: Designed

Designed By: Friends of Dufferin Grove Park

Location:  
875 Dufferin Street



Dufferin Grove Park, designed by the residents of the area, first opened on July 5th 1993, yet construction and the growth of the park continued to 2003 (Parkcommons, 2007). In 1992, hostility from residents within the area was shown towards the Dufferin Mall expansion, and as a result the mall donated funds to be used to develop a park on the adjacent lands (Parkcommons, 2007). Through the help of Jutta Mason and the Parks and Recreation Department, community members began providing ideas of how to design the park (Parkcommons, 2007). Over the years, there was continuous development of the park. The skating rink was built in 1993 and had its official opening ceremony in 1994 (Parkcommons, 2007). Through the help of the Trillium Foundation, Maytree Foundation, the Ontario Government's "child nutrition grant" and Parks and Recreation, the first bake oven was built in 1995 and is one of the most commonly known features of this park (Parkcommons, 2007). In 2000, a second bake oven was built in the park (Parkcommons, 2007). However, in 2003 the park underwent a scare, as the Toronto Corporate Service Occupational Health and Safety inspectors ordered that the kitchen area had to be destroyed. A year later this order was revoked (Parkcommons, 2007).

Dufferin Grove Park is unlike any other park in Toronto due to its many distinct features such as the bake oven. This park is well known by area residents as it was built by the people who reside in the community. Today, the park is a common area for residents of the community, but also for many visitors as it has several unique characteristics. The park has an ample amount of green space. On the west side of the park, the block is filled with green space and a variety of trees. The park has several seating areas including a bonfire area. At the north west corner, a skating rink is located, which is used by the park's visitors throughout the winter. On the east side of the park, there is a large children's area that contains a variety of different playground equipment. The children's area is blocked off by a wooden fence, and surrounded by a variety of trees. Overall, the park is very visually appealing and contains a large amount of green space, allowing residents and visitors to make use through different activities, such as sports and picnicking. The park is home to many drop-in activities hosted during the summer such as art programs, and Sunday summer concerts (Parkcommons, 2007). The park won international recognition for its uniqueness in 2001, as NYC referred to the area as a "Great Community Place" (Parkcommons, 2007).



Photo by Katryna Vergis-Mayo



Photo by Katryna Vergis-Mayo



Photo by Katryna Vergis-Mayo



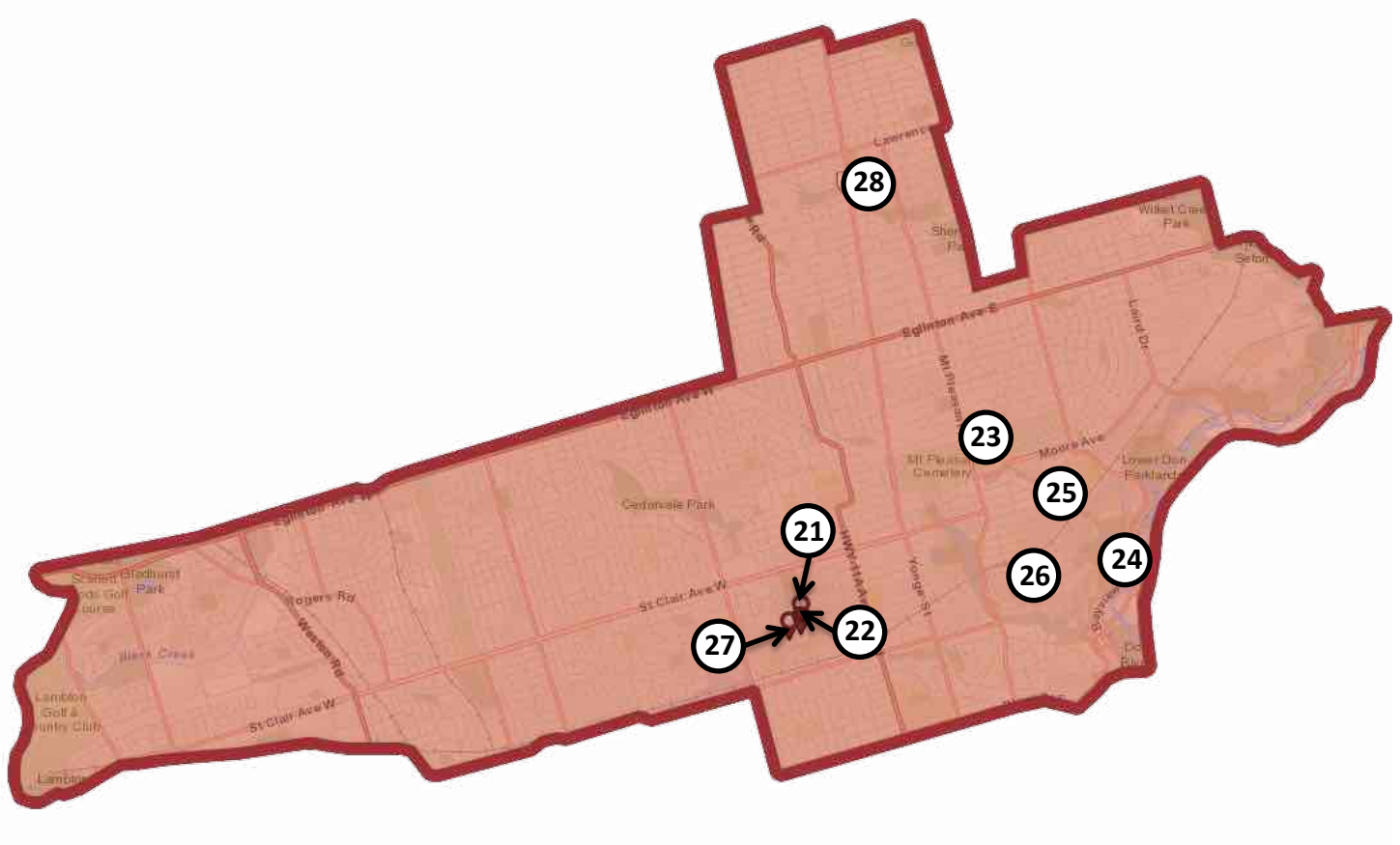
Photo by Katryna Vergis-Mayo



Photo by Katryna Vergis-Mayo

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# MIDTOWN TORONTO





# SPADINA HOUSE & GARDENS

Landscape Style: Picturesque/ Romantic  
Beaux/Neoclassical

Landscape Type: Garden and Estate

Category: Designed

Designed By: William Baldwin  
James Austin

Location:  
285 Spadina Road

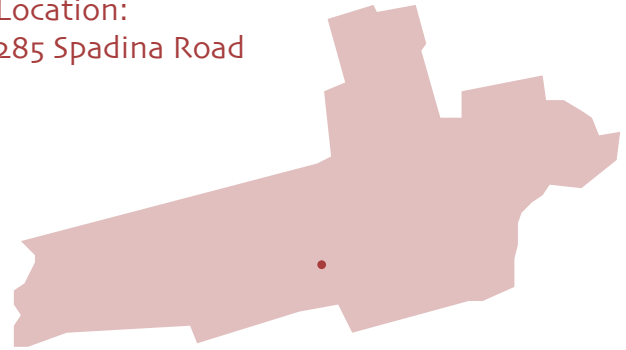


Photo by Daniela DeGasperi

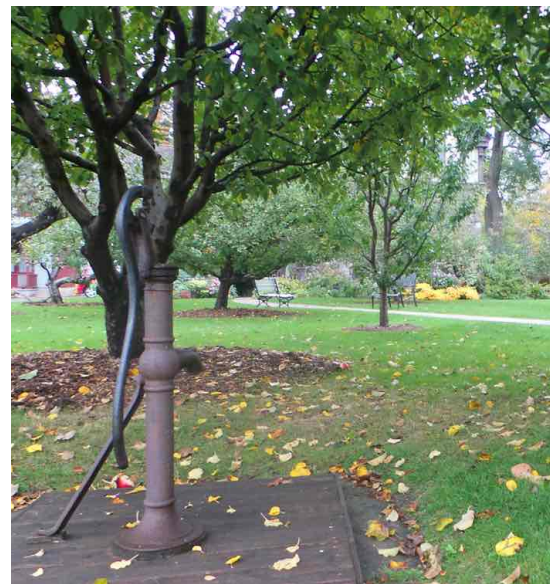


Photo by Daniela DeGasperi

Donated to Heritage Toronto in 1862, the Spadina House and Gardens is an exemplary depiction of the Victorian Era. William Baldwin, a doctor, lawyer, and amateur architect, created the original Spadina House in 1818 (City of Toronto 2014). When constructing the home, Baldwin strategically cleared a row of trees from his hilly property to allow for a beautiful scenic view of Downtown Toronto and Lake Ontario (City of Toronto 2014). The current version of the Spadina House and Gardens was previously owned by James Austin, a wealthy business man, founder of Dominion Bank, and president of a consumer gas company (City of Toronto 2014). When constructing the new Spadina House, Austin saw the importance of building a grand garden to compliment his estate that included mature trees, well-maintained bushes and shrubs, and a mixture of flowers (City of Toronto 2014). The property remained in the Austin family for three generations until it was eventually donated (City of Toronto 2014).

Today, the Spadina House and Gardens attract many visitors each year (City of Toronto 2014). The scenic vistas that have evolved since the time the Baldwin family occupied the property combined with the flourished gardens the Austin family had originally cultivated have created an attractive destination that is enjoyed by the public. The 6 acres of garden, which were originally planted in 1905, have since been restored. Now, the gardens commonly serve as a popular picnic destination (City of Toronto 2014). More recently, formal garden parties have also been held at this location where people have hosted birthdays and other special events (City of Toronto 2014).



Photo by Daniela DeGasperi



Photo by Daniela DeGasperi



Photo by Daniela DeGasperi



Photo by Daniela DeGasperi

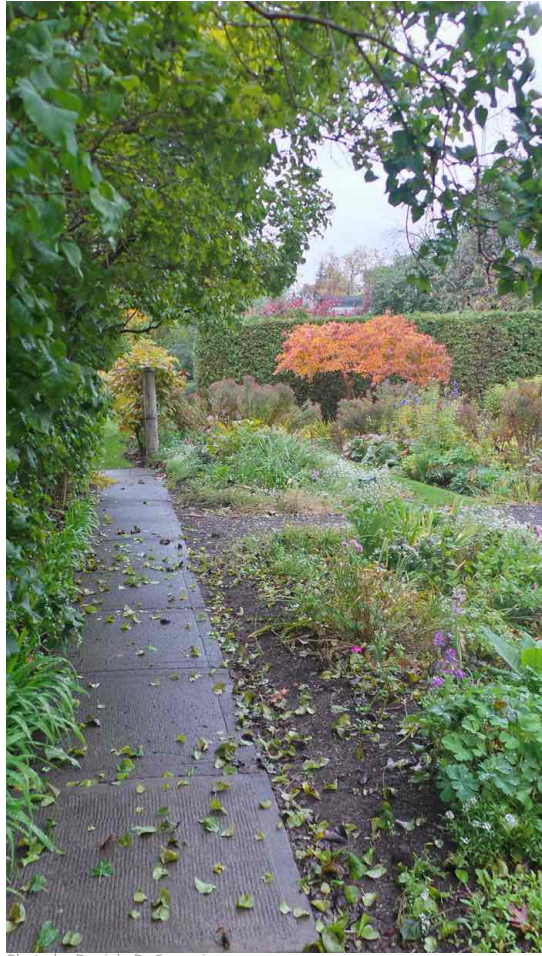
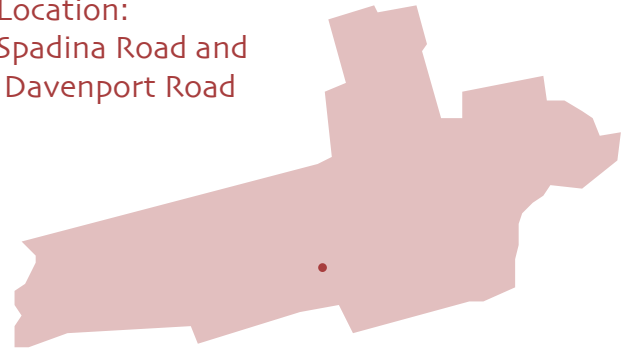


Photo by Daniela DeGasperi

## BALDWIN STEPS

Landscape Style:	Contemporary Earthwork
Landscape Type:	Commemorative Landscape
Category:	Designed
Designed By:	City of Toronto Unknown

Location:  
Spadina Road and  
Davenport Road



The Baldwin Steps are a historical landscape which complements the Spadina House, as these two cultural landscapes are located in very close proximity to one another. The original Baldwin steps were created out of wood in order to allow easy travel throughout the neighborhood (Baldwin steps, 2014). A total of 110 steps were created which lead from Spadina Road to the Spadina House, a total of 23 meters above ground (Baldwin steps, 2014). These steps at one point in time were submerged underwater, and mark the 12,000 year-old shoreline of Lake Iroquois (Baldwin steps, 2014). In 1913, these steps were replaced by concrete on the Spadina Road Alignment, and once again in 1987, the steps were reconstructed by the City of Toronto (Baldwin steps, 2014).

The Baldwin Steps are owned by the Province of Ontario, and have been leased to the City of Toronto for 99 years, starting in 1984 (Baldwin steps, 2014). The Spadina House, which the leased steps connect to, is a heritage property that was designated in the same year (Baldwin steps, 2014). In terms of its appearance, the steps are surrounded by mature tree canopy and greenery and offer a scenic view of the City.

During the past, the steps were once threatened by the proposed Spadina Expressway (Baldwin steps, 2014). If the expressway was built, it would have devastated the area, as parts of Toronto's history would have been destroyed (Baldwin steps, 2014). These steps commemorated a significant change in Toronto's physical landscape. They were named after a very influential family who helped develop Toronto. William Baldwin was the original designer of the Spadina House, and helped to lay out the area that is now known as Spadina Avenue (Baldwin family, 2014). The Avenue's original purpose was to create a path from the Spadina House to Lake Ontario (Baldwin family, 2014). His son, Robert Baldwin, was the co-premier of United Canada government reforms such as the "responsible government" (Baldwin family, 2014).





Photo by Daniela DeGasperi



Photo by Daniela DeGasperi



Photo by Alessandro Valente



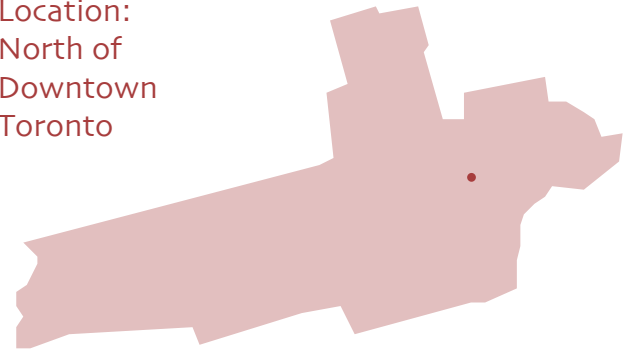
Photo by Alessandro Valente



## ROSEDALE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Landscape Style: Picturesque  
 Landscape Type: Picturesque Suburb  
 Category: Designed Venacular  
 Designed By: Edgar Jarvis. Harton Walker

Location:  
 North of  
 Downtown  
 Toronto



The commonly known area of Rosedale is made up of North Rosedale and South Rosedale. These areas are two of Toronto's fifteen historic districts in Canada as a result of the suburbs architectural and historical characteristics (Toronto Neighborhood Guide, 2014). The area is known for characteristics such as the garden suburb and estate homes (Toronto Neighborhood Guide, 2014). The area has maintained its heritage and history through buildings, such as the heritage factory, which still remains in Rosedale. Recently the neighbourhood has been restoring and renovating its older style buildings and homes (City of Toronto, 2002).

North Rosedale was first noticed in the 1880s, in part due to a bridge constructed in 1881, which allowed for development of the area (ERA Architects Inc, 2004). The Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company purchased the majority of land within North Rosedale (ERA Architects Inc, 2004). The company submitted a plan for development of the area, however the plan was never successfully put in motion (ERA Architects Inc, 2004). Several decades later, in 1908, Harton Walker submitted a new plan through his company, the Harton Walker Real Estate Company, to create an area that was different than the typical grid, and reflected Olmsted's design (ERA Architects Inc, 2004).

Alternatively, South Rosedale was purchased and founded by Sheriff William Jarvis and his wife Mary in 1824 (ERA Architects Inc, 2002). South Rosedale was one of the areas north of Bloor Street which began to experience development in the 1830's (Bonnell & Fortin, 2009). Over time, the Jarvis family played a large part in the subdivision development of this area (ERA Architects Inc, 2002). However, it continued to experience slow growth due to a lack of transportation (ERA Architects Inc, 2002). Once a railway was built north as far as Bloor, development picked up, and in the 1900's through 1920's, the area saw the biggest increase in development of the late Victorian style homes (ERA Architects Inc, 2002). During the 1950's both North and South Rosedale experienced several old Victoria estates being demolished in order to make room for apartments which could house more residents. (ERA Architects Inc, 2002).

Being one of Toronto's largest parks in its natural state, the park faces many restoration challenges in the form of invasive plant species. It is because of High Park's location in an urbanized area that invasive plants are able to aggressively colonize in the natural areas of High Park (Controlling Invasive Plants, n.d.). Invasive plant species are detrimental because it disrupts the thriving, natural ecosystems and species present in the park. In an effort to stay chemical and pesticide-free, the city has opted for more natural options that include increasing the planting of native species, cutting or mowing of invasive plants, and prescribed burns. Prescribed burns are responsible for restoring and expanding the habitats of the plant species, especially for the rare black oaks of High Park, in which a burn allows them to grow more actively than without the fire (Prescribed Burns, n.d.).



Photo by Alessandro Valente



Photo by Alessandro Valente

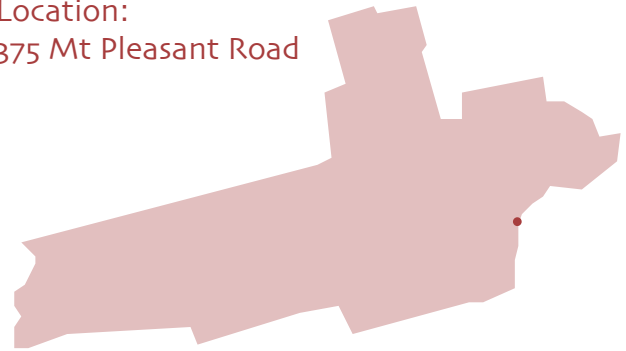


Photo by Alessandro Valente

# MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY

Landscape Style:	Picturesque
Landscape Type:	Rural Cemetery
Category:	Historic
Designed By:	Henry Engelhardt

Location:  
375 Mt Pleasant Road



Mount Pleasant cemetery is one of Toronto's oldest and most well-known cemetery lots. It was designated as a heritage site in the year 2000 and has a rural landscape design within the downtown area (Canada Historic Sites, n.d.). Mount Pleasant was built as a result of cemetery lands being filled, and in 1873, 200 acres of farmland was purchased in the Town of York (Mount Pleasant Group, 2014). Mount Pleasant is well known throughout history for being a non-sectarian cemetery (Mount Pleasant Group, 2014). Before the construction of Mount Pleasant, cemeteries were normally built to be places of burial for those who had family plots, were supporters of the Roman Catholic Church or the Church of England (Mount Pleasant Group, 2014).

The design of the lot was given to a German born landscape architect, Henry Engelhardt (Mount Pleasant Group, 2014). He had a successful and attractive resume, being known for his work in developing public grounds, gardens, and cemeteries throughout North America (Mount Pleasant Group, 2014). The concept for the cemetery would follow the newly emerging landscape style, and Engelhardt took ideas from the Boston Mount Auburn Cemetery (Mount Pleasant Group, 2014). The land was turned from farmland into a park like setting containing trees, shrubs and pathways (Mount Pleasant Group, 2014). Engelhardt only designed 53 acres of the total land purchased. Several years later, contractor, George Leslie and Sons, won a contract to transform the existing ravine and plateau in Mount Pleasant Cemetery (Ontario Heritage Foundation, 2001). The contractors split the lot, creating Mount Pleasant Road (Ontario Heritage Foundation, 2001). There was also a loss of island dotted ponds, created out of spring creek, which were in the original design by Engelhardt (Ontario Heritage Foundation, 2001). These areas were filled in to create more opportunity and land for burial spots (Ontario Heritage Foundation, 2001).

Although many changes were made, several aspects of the original plot were kept the same including the design of curvy plots and curving drives (Ontario Heritage Foundation, 2001). Mount Pleasant Cemetery continues to be home to many species of plants and trees, making this one of Toronto's beautiful cultural landscapes (Ontario Heritage Foundation, 2001).



Photo by Alessandro Valente



Photo by Alessandro Valente

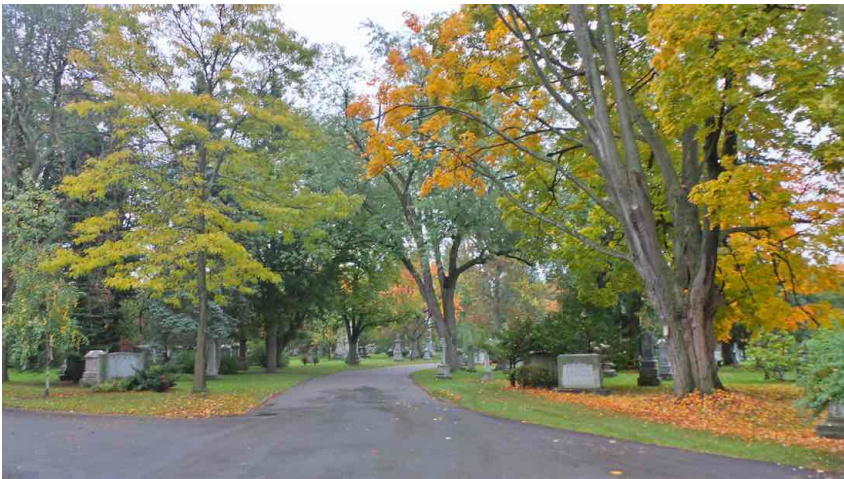


Photo by Alessandro Valente

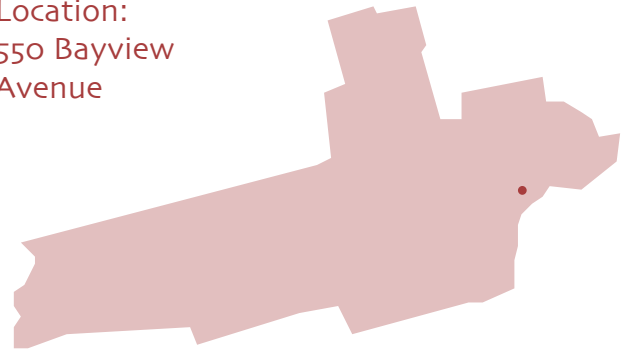


Photo by Alessandro Valente

# EVERGREEN BRICKWORKS

Landscape Style:	Postmodernist
Landscape Type:	Restoration Village
Category:	Designed Venacular
Designed By:	Claude Cormier and Associates Du Toit Architects Inc. Diamond and Schmitt Architects Inc. ERA Architects Dougan & Associates

Location:  
550 Bayview  
Avenue



Originally, this site was the location of a glacier river, which, in 1889 was constructed to create the Don Valley Brickworks. Located at 550 Bayview Avenue, it was owned and run by the Taylors brothers. The Brickworks became a significant brick manufacturer located within Toronto, supplying red bricks to a great portion of Canada. Eventually, the factory was shut down, and the City of Toronto and the Region Conservation Authority expropriated the lands. Before its revitalization, the building was a popular spot that attracted explorers, partygoers or photographers of one of Toronto's old manufacturing buildings. During the beginning of the 21st century, Evergreen took ownership of the land and opened it for its use as a farmer market and summer programming (Evergreen, n.d.). Through the collaboration of five architecture companies - Claude Cormier and Associates, Du Toit Architects du Toit Allsopp Hillier, Diamond Schmitt Architects Inc., E.R.A Architects Inc., and Dougan & Associates - the Evergreen Brickworks was opened in 2010 (Claude Cormier Associes, n.d.). The facility that was created was intended to be used as a year round facility, and to show how the past and present are able to work together in order to create greener models for urban living (Evergreen, n.d.). Since it has opened, this building has won multiple awards, and has played a significant role in Toronto's history (Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, 2013). The historic use of the Don Valley Brickworks is preserved, and visitors can walk through the facilities to see how the bricks were made. Certain parts of the lands have been altered to offer various activities, such as a garden market, a café, gardens, and a bike shop. Where the quarry once has now been turned into a system of trails that loop around a pond, which is open and free to everyone.



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins

# BELTLINE TRAIL

Landscape Style: Picturesque  
 Landscape Type: Greens/Commons  
 Category: Venacular  
 Designed By: Belt Line Corporation

Location:  
 263 Inglewood Drive

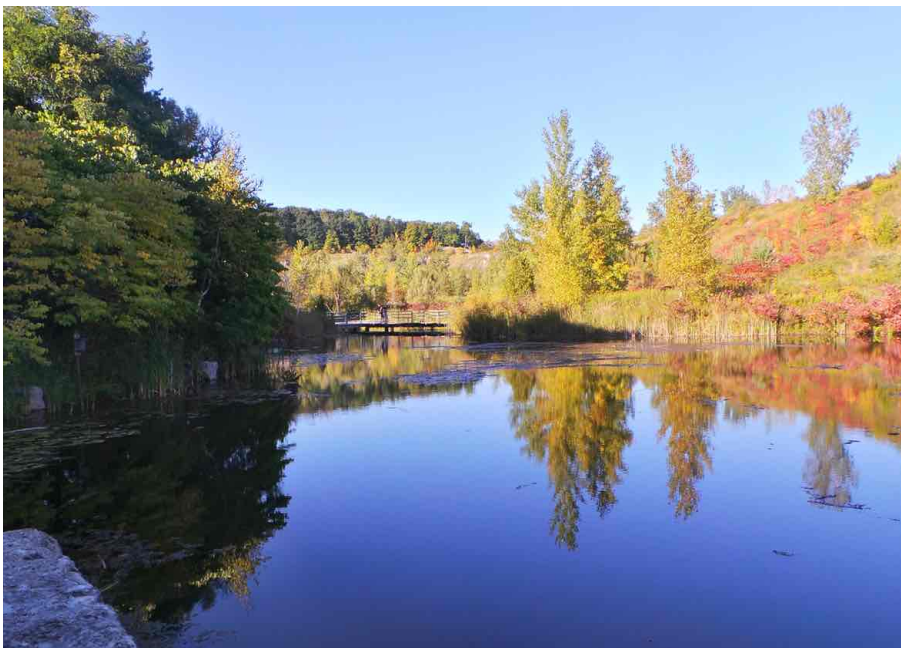


Photo by Alessandro Valente

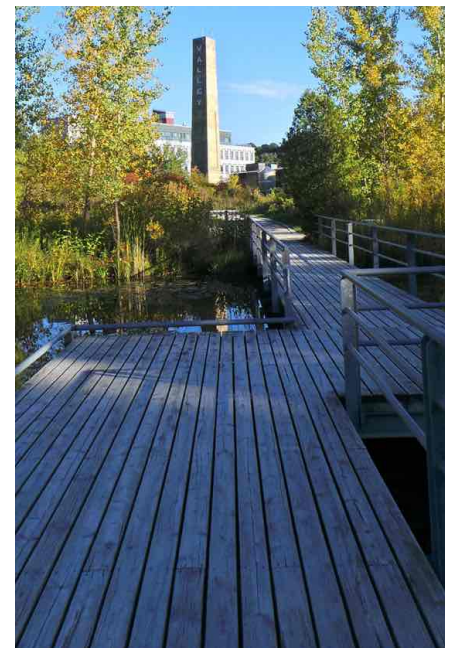


Photo by Alessandro Valente

Prior to being a trail, the Beltline had an ancillary use as a railway to service the suburbs, and connect them to the City (Filey, N.D.) The society that pushed this project through was named the Belt Line Corporation, and was formed in 1890 (Filey, N.D.). The rail line contained several stops including Moore Park, Rosedale, Don Valley, Gerrard Street, and Union. The corporation, although experiencing difficulties, was able to open through the help of bonds in 1892 (Filey, N.D.). John Moore, a civil politician, played a major role in the opening of the rail line because he owned Moore Park and hoped this would increase real estate values. However, the line only lasted 2 years before it was shut down, due to high fares and a drop in the real estate market (Jeanne Hopkins, N.D.). In 1920 the Canadian National Railway (CNR) took over and operated the rail line as a freight service [(Unknown, 1970), (Belt line Working Committee, 1991)].





Photo by Alessandro Valente



Photo by Alessandro Valente



Photo by Alessandro Valente

In 1970, the tracks were deemed as a poor use for the freight service and were then paved over. From this point forward, the City was in negotiations to purchase the lands from CNR (Jack Kohane, 1992). Kay Gardner led the campaign against the CNR developing the land (Jack Kohane, 1992). In 1990, negotiations were successful and the City gained control over the land. The City of Toronto's landscapes architect's outlined improvements of the current Beltline Trail which included increased lighting and benches (Jack Kohane, 1992).

It became what is known as a linear park which begins at the Gardiner Expressway (known as the Kay Gardiner Expressway) and extends through Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Rosedale, and Moore Park (Jack Kohane, 1992). The park reflects the surrounding areas with an array of plant life found along the trails, which include bushes, trees, and flowers (Jack Kohane, 1992).



# CASA LOMA

Landscape Style: Not Specified  
Landscape Type: Garden and Estate  
Category: Historic  
Designed By: Henry Pellatt  
E.J. Lennox

Location:  
1 Austin Terrace

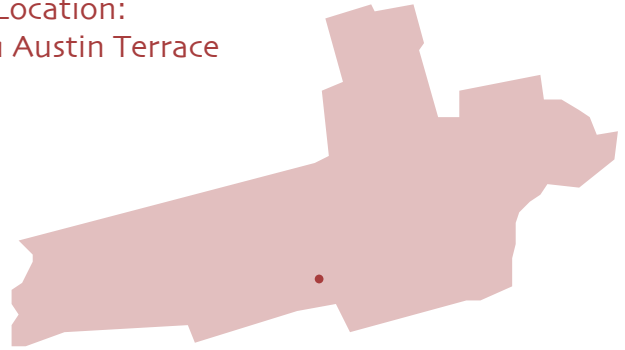


Photo by Daniel Marchesan



Photo by Daniel Marchesan



Photo by Daniel Marchesan

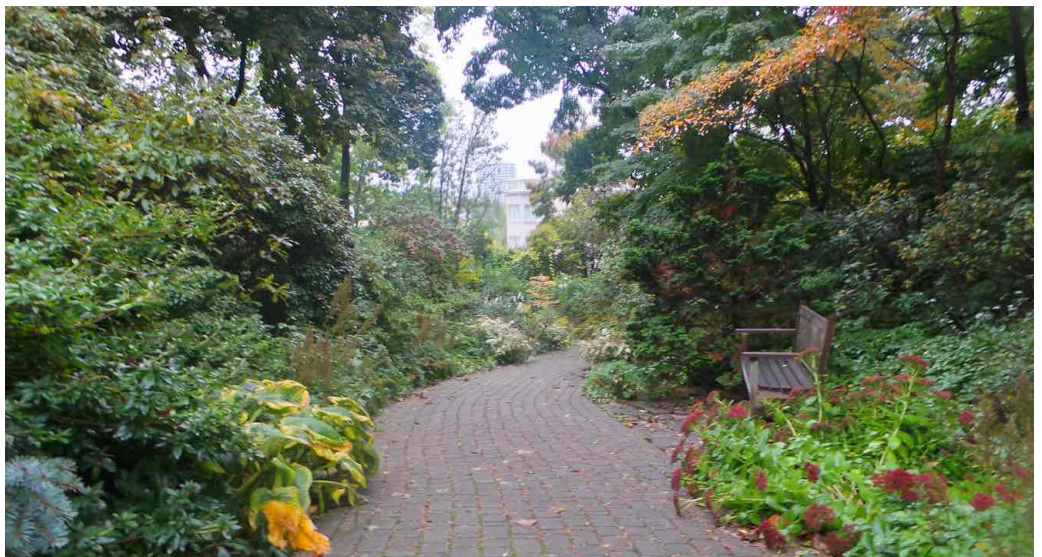


Photo by Daniel Marchesan

The site's owner, Sir Henry Pellatt, designed the historic site of Casa Loma in 1911 with the help of Canadian architect, E.J. Lennox (Casa Loma, 2014). In total it took 3.5 million dollars and 3 years to build. The building served as a monument to its creator (Casa Loma, 2014). After nearing bankruptcy due to a series of unfortunate events, Sir Pellatt was forced to sell his castle. In 1925 architect, William Sparling, proposed to transform Casa Loma into a luxury hotel, which was unsuccessful (Casa Loma, 2014). In 1933, the City of Toronto took ownership with the intent of using the property for a number of purposes that ranged from a high school to a museum, art gallery, and war veterans home (Casa Loma, 2014). Since 1937, Casa Loma has served as a tourist attraction after the Kiwanis Club of Toronto took over its operations. Until today it remains one of Toronto's top 10 tourist attractions (Casa Loma, 2014).

The site consists of the castle itself and a large variety of specialty garden areas that surround the building. The garden behind the castle is 5 acres in size and includes an arrangement of perennial borders and wildflowers including rhododendrons, iris, roses, and seasonal flowers (Toronto Botanical Gardens, 2014). In addition, there are artistic displays of annuals, trees, and flowering shrubs along with an array of foliage which provides texture and form (Casa Loma, 2014). Visitors are able to enjoy the gardens year round as the floral arrangements change colour seasonally (Casa Loma, 2014).



Photo by Daniel Marchesan



Photo by Daniel Marchesan



Photo by Daniel Marchesan



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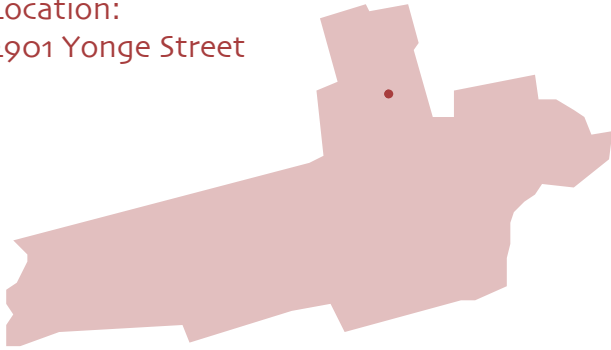
Photo by Daniela DeGasperi



Photo by Daniela DeGasperi

# ALEXANDER MUIR MEMORIAL GARDENS

Location:  
2901 Yonge Street



Landscape Style: Picturesque/ Romantic  
Beaux Arts/ Neoclassical

Landscape Type: Commemorative

Category: Designed

Designed By: Edwin Kay

The Alexander Muir Memorial Gardens were first constructed and established through public contributions in 1933. The location of the park was later changed due to construction of the subway lines in 1951. The garden was originally constructed in preparation for Toronto's centennial celebration, an event that was to take place in the following year (Moon, Myrvold, & Riddler, 1995). The gardens were first located on the west side of Yonge Street near Lawton Boulevard, across from Mount Pleasant Cemetery (Moon, Myrvold, & Riddler). The Alexander Muir Memorial Gardens were commemorated after a famous 19th Century Canadian teacher and song writer, Alexander Muir (Moon, Myrvold, & Riddler, 1995). Alexander Muir was famously known for his song "Maple Leaf Forever" (Moon, Myrvold, & Riddler, 1995).

Edwin Kay and Gordon S. Samson are the landscape architects responsible for designing the Alexander Muir Memorial Gardens (Phipps, 1989). The design for the gardens was constructed using the classical English school of thought, which was site specific and elegant (Phipps, 1989). Kay believed that this design was the one that created the best styled gardens, as it essentially created an outdoor living room that was built upon the beauty of the existing natural landscape (Moon, Myrvold, & Riddler, 1995). The garden has multiple levels that are laid out in a formal and symmetrical design and offer scenic views and vistas (Moon, Myrvold, & Riddler, 1995). The gardens contain a large variety of well maintained plants, large trees and lawns (Moon, Myrvold, & Riddler, 1995). There are several man made features of the gardens, such as stonewalls and an entry gate, which enhance the style and character of the gardens (Moon, Myrvold, & Riddler, 1995).

In 1951, the gardens were moved as a result of construction of the Yonge Street Subway Line. The Toronto Transit Commission paid \$100,000 for the relocation of the gardens (Moon, Myrvold, & Riddler, 1995). The Alexander Muir Memorial Gardens were moved to their current location at 2901 Yonge Street, and have the exact same design as the original gardens (Moon, Myrvold, & Riddler, 1995). The gardens were re-opened to the public on May 18, 1952 and used for its natural enjoyment as a lead way to the wooden forest and Toronto's ravine systems (Moon, Myrvold, & Riddler, 1995).

29 Bain Co-Operative  
Apartments

30 St. John's Norway  
Cemetery

# EAST TORONTO

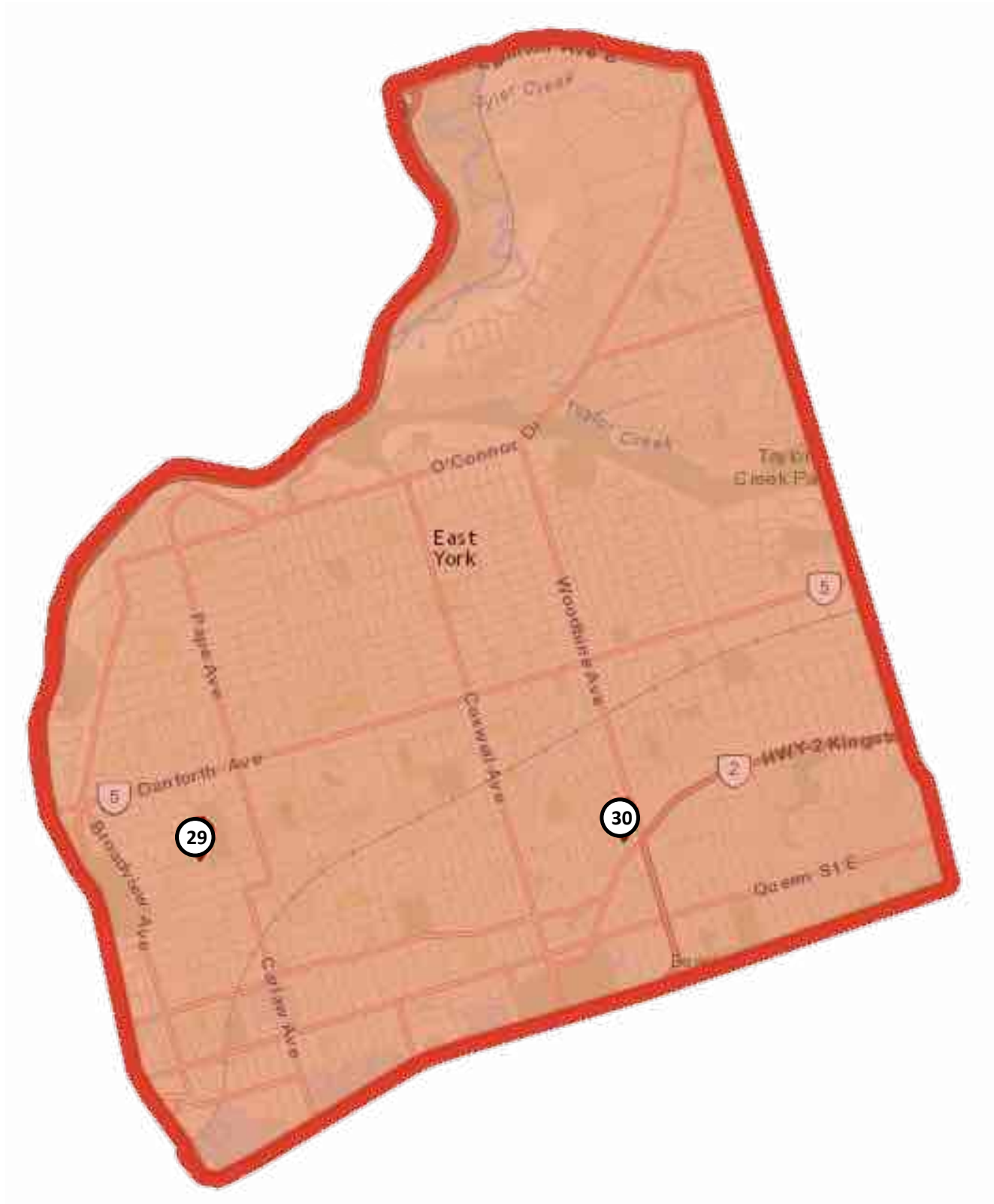




Photo by Arin Mardirossian



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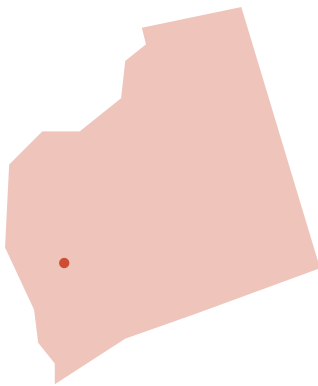


Photo by Arin Mardirossian



Photo by Arin Mardirossian

## BAIN CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENTS



Location:  
100 Bain Avenue

Landscape Style: Arts and Craft

Landscape Type: Garden City Suburb

Category: Historic

Designed By: Eden Smith and Sons  
F.H. Marani (additions)

Bain Co-operative apartments were the first social housing projects located in Canada and originally known as Riverdale Courts. The housing units were built alongside the Spruce Courts in Cabbagetown in 1972. There were a total of 260 units located in 25 buildings and 2 small double unit homes. (Bain Apartments Co-Operative Inc, 2014)

The Co-operatives are known for their features such as the steering committee, computer center, and community center. The Steering Community is made up of residents in the building who oversee the use of the computer centre, and also help organize fundraising events. Through the community and computer centre, residents have access to events and programs such as resume writing, educational games, yoga, and creative art workshops. (Bain Apartments Co-Operative Inc, 2014)

The Bain Co-operative Apartments were originally built solely as social housing units in 1972. Over time, the buildings began to deteriorate, and the private owner of the property wanted to convert the buildings into condominium apartments. The low-income residents living within the housing units were told they would be required to buy an apartment unit or forced to move out. The Bain Apartments Co-operative Inc worked against the private property owner to stop the development of privately owned units, to ensure that current residents would not lose their housing. Through cooperation of the Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation and government officials at the federal, provincial, and municipal level, the apartments were renovated and became Canada's first cooperative housing units. Today, the units are still standing and providing housing for both social-housing residents and those from mixed income levels. (Bain Apartments Co-Operative Inc, 2014)

# ST. JOHN'S NORWAY CEMETERY

Landscape Style: Picturesque  
 Landscape Type: Cemetery  
 Memorial Park  
 Category: Designed  
 Designed By: Charles Coxwell Small  
 (property owner)

Location:  
 256 Kingston Road

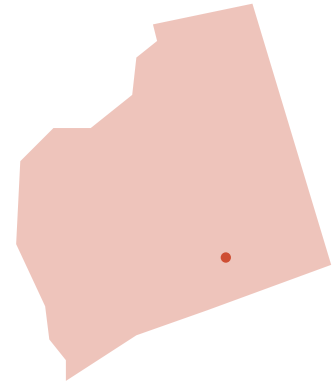


Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano

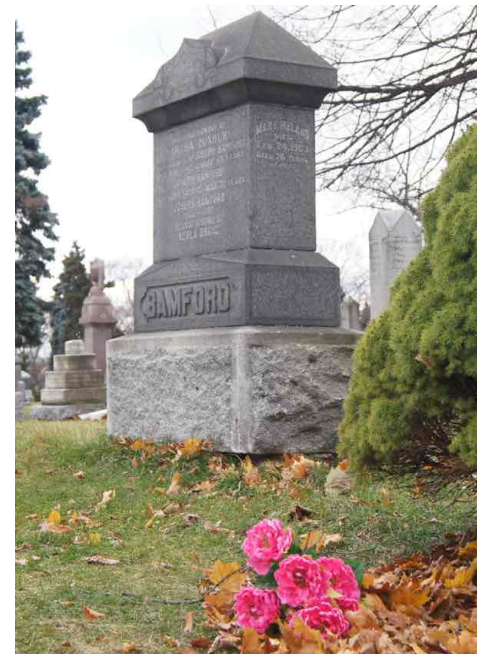


Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano

St. John's Norway Cemetery and Crematorium was created in 1853, and is one of the oldest cemeteries in Toronto. Originally, the cemetery only served those of the Anglican faith, but today it is a nondenominational inter-faith cemetery. In 1853 Charles Coxwell Small deeded three acres of his land to the Rt. Reverent John Strachan, Anglican Bishop of Toronto. On this land, a church and churchyard were constructed to serve the community of Norway, which now forms part of the City of Toronto. The cemetery kept growing and in 1925, it reached its current size, which contains more than 50,000 gravesites and about 80,000 internments. In 1998, St. John's Norway Cemetery opened a crematorium and a chapel. The Cemetery is funded by monies that support the maintenance, restoration, and preservation of the landscape and its heritage.

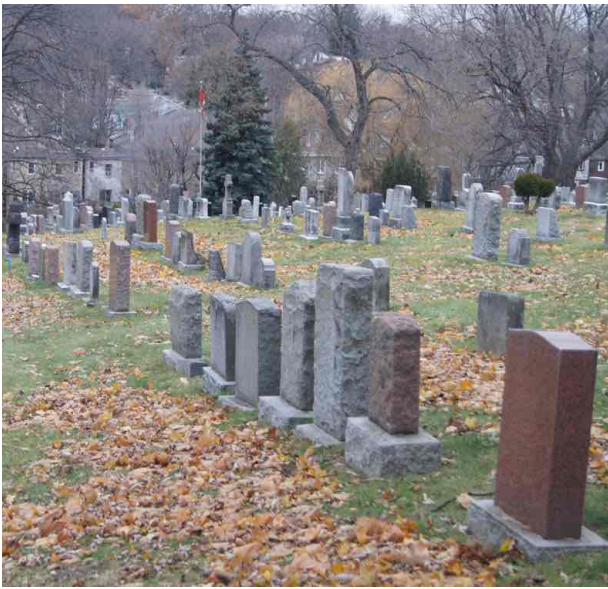


Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano



Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano



Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano



Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano



Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano



Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano

- 31 St. Lawrence Market
- 32 St. Andrew's Playground
- 33 Wellington Place
- 34 The Distillery District
- 35 Allan Gardens
- 36 Nathan Phillips Square
- 37 Yonge-Dundas Square
- 38 Grange Park
- 39 Osgoode Hall
- 40 Queen's Park
- 41 University Avenue
- 42 University of Toronto

# DOWNTOWN TORONTO





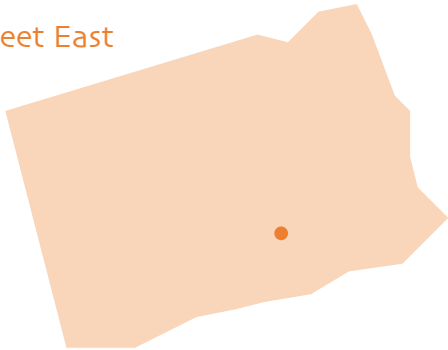
Photo by Aida Habibelahi



# ST. LAWRENCE MARKET

Landscape Style: Post Industrial  
Landscape Type: Shopping Center Market  
Category: Historic  
Designed By: John William Siddall

Location:  
92 Front Street East



In the year 1803, Peter Hunter who was the Lieutenant Governor at the time, designated this location as the spot for a public marketplace where farmers could come to sell their livestock and produce to residents of the Town of York, now known as the City of Toronto (St. Lawrence Market, 2003). In 1820, a single storey wooden structure was created for the marketplace which was later replaced with a sturdier brick structure (St. Lawrence Market, 2003). It wasn't until 1844 that architect, Henry Bowyer Lane, was chosen to design the new Market House (St. Lawrence Market, 2003). The new Market House was to replace the existing brick structure at the time and was going to house not only the farmers market, but also Toronto's first City Hall, a police station and a jailhouse. The main floor of the building was to be used as the marketplace, Council Chambers was to occupy the second floor, and a police station and jailhouse would be located on the front wing of the facility and in the basement (St. Lawrence Market, 2003).

In 1899, Toronto City Hall was relocated to an alternative location which sparked the idea to once again redesign the marketplace (St. Lawrence Market, 2003). The City hired architect, John William Siddall, to design the new and current marketplace (St. Lawrence Market, 2003). St. Lawrence Market was an important source of revenue for the City of Toronto throughout the past and it continues to remain an important part of Ontario's commercial history (St. Lawrence Market, 2003). The marketplace that is currently under operation has dozens of vendors selling fruits, vegetables, meats, cheeses, jewellery, and other items on the first floor. The second floor is home to a Market Gallery that is operated by the City, and the Market Kitchen (a cooking school) is located on the mezzanine floor (Toronto Buildings, 2010).



Photo by Aida Habibelahi



Photo by Aida Habibelahi



Photo by Aida Habibelahi



Photo by Aida Habibelahi



Photo by Aida Habibelahi



Photo by Aida Habibelahi



Photo Courtesy of Street Piano

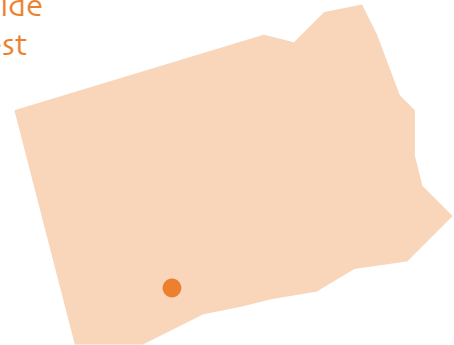


Photo Courtesy of Street Piano

## ST. ANDREW'S PLAYGROUND

Landscape Style: Georgian  
 Landscape Type: Small Active Park  
 Category: Designed  
 Designed By: Todhunter Associates (redesign)

Location:  
 450 Adelaide  
 Street West



The playground was created in 1850, and was originally known as St. Andrew's Market. It is a part of the Four Georgian Squares that were incorporated in the New Town Extension of Toronto. It was established to serve the west end of the City and to maintain a healthy competition with markets that are located within the east end of the City. The land was originally set aside for a public market and until the construction of the first building, it functioned as an outdoors market. A fire in 1860 destroyed the first market building and it was replaced in 1873 with a larger building, known as St. Andrew's Hall and Market. The structure was built in the Renaissance Revival style and included a police station, community hall, public library, and market that provide fresh produce as well as butchers. However, due to lack of use in 1990, this elaborate building was demolished and replaced with the current Water Works building (Heritage Toronto, 2013).

The southern end of the market lands was used as a park from 1880 onwards. It was the first public park that was dedicated to children. The park was established as St. Andrew's Playground in 1909. Today, along with the playground, the park also includes heritage fencing, a central plaza, historic lighting and a dog park (Todhunter Association, 2004).

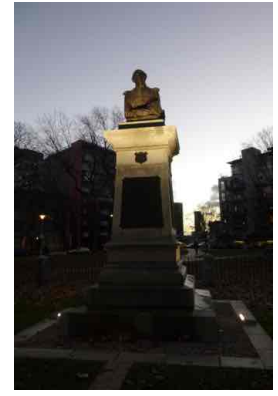




Photo By Ramiya Rajalingam



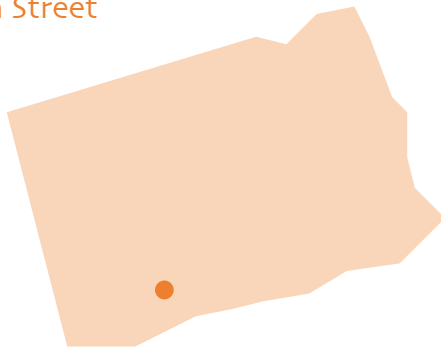
Photo By Ramiya Rajalingam



WELLINGTON PLACE

## VICTORIA MEMORIAL SQUARE

Location:  
10 Niagara Street



Landscape Style:	Georgian
Landscape Type:	Small Active Park Commemorative
Category:	Designed Historic
Designed By:	ERA Architects (redesigned)

Formerly, Victoria Memorial Square served as a cemetery, which was established in 1783 by Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe (ERA Architects, 2014). It was the first burial ground in Toronto to be utilized by Europeans. Many of its occupants consisted of soldiers of Fort York and casualties from the War of 1812. The cemetery remained useful until reaching its capacity in 1863, at which point it was abandoned and neglected. In 1837, after an extension in the Town of York, the cemetery became enclosed within a new 2.4 hectare square named after Princess Victoria (ERA Architects, 2014). Victoria Square was reflected by Clarence Square and is connected by a boulevard called Wellington Place (ERA Architects, 2014). Over the years, as the surrounding neighbourhood developed, parts of the cemetery were taken over by development while others suffered from vandalism and other unintended uses (ERA Architects, 2014). This continued until the 1880s when the City decided to convert it into a park as a way to protect it. Over the span of the following decade, development in the area diminished the significant history of the Square. This changed once again in 1990 with the influences of new residences and businesses. In 2007, a plan for the parks rehabilitation was approved and many graves remain undisturbed today.

Today Victoria Memorial Park has greatly benefitted from the rehabilitation. The park now includes various amenities such as footpaths, benches as well as a granite monument which displays the graves that still remain on the site.



Photo Courtesy of Davina Choy



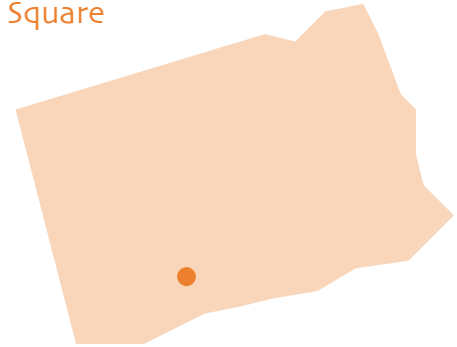
Photo Courtesy of Davina Choy



## WELLINGTON PLACE CLARENCE SQUARE & DOG PARK

Landscape Style: Georgian  
 Landscape Type: Small Active Park  
 Category: Designed  
 Designed By: ERA Architects  
 (redesigned)

Location:  
 25 Clarence Square



This small-nestled square is located at the end of Wellington Street and Spadina Avenue. It is a calm, quiet, and isolated space that is sheltered by trees, covered in grass and other greenery. The square was originally part of the military reserve of Fort York, until it was redesigned and became a crucial part of the lakefront being located on the south side of Front Street. This was before the infilling of the shoreline which extended it further south. Clarence Square is a part of two more well-known landscapes – Wellington Place and The Four Georgian Squares. There is a fountain located in the centre of the square. The square is surrounded by two of the well-known and beautifully constructed estate houses in Toronto. It is located in an area that once contained some of Toronto's most desired residences. The development of the rail yard and industrial warehouses located south of Front Street resulted in the decrease of the property and aesthetic values of the area. Eventually the residences in the surrounding area were sold and demolished (ERA Architects, 2014).

The Entertainment District Master Plan outlines a plan for the revitalization of the park. Currently there is a bicycle track that runs through the centre and is parallel to Wellington Street West. The track is embellished with benches. A third of the park has a fenced off dog park which allows the owners to let their dogs run free around the defined area (BlogTO, 2012).



Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo Courtesy of Davina Choy

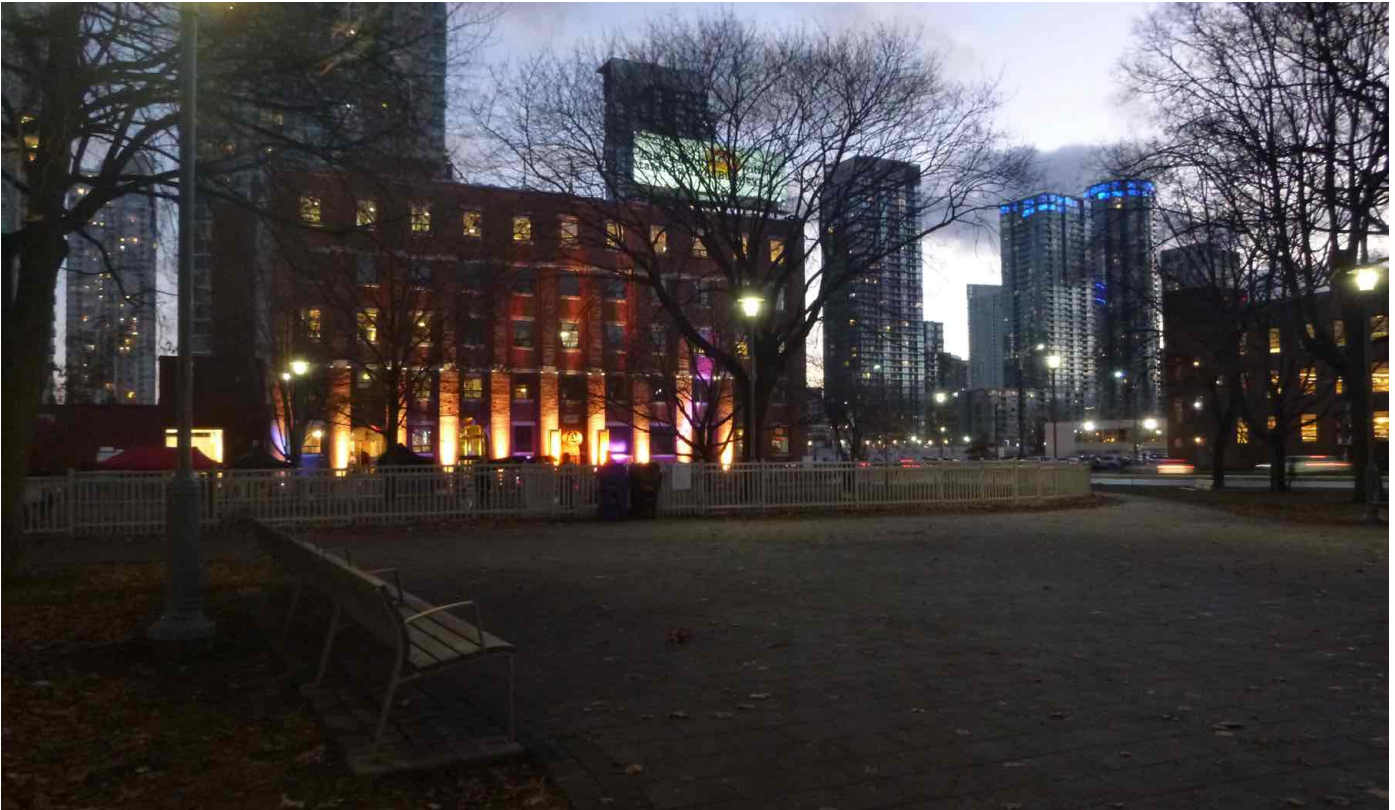


Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo Courtesy of Davina Choy

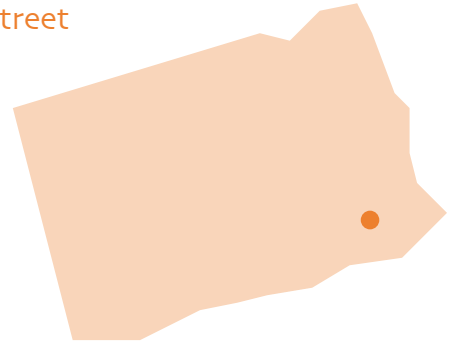


Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam

# THE DISTILLERY DISTRICT

Landscape Style:	Postindustrial
Landscape Type:	Commemorative Shopping Center Restoration Village
Category:	Designed Historic
Designed By:	David Robert Sr. David Robert Jr

Location:  
55 Mill Street



The Distillery District was opened in 1837, which is six years after James Worts and William Gooderham constructed the Grist Mill. There was significant growth and prosperity during the 1850s and new buildings were constructed to accommodate the growth. Construction began along the west side of Trinity Street between 1859 and 1864, and continued on the east side in the mid-1870s. Between 1880 and 1895, construction of buildings continued farther east and north, and the buildings were later numbered, following the industrial convention. The ownership of the Gooderham & Worts whiskey distillery was changed in 1923 to multiple owners. After a few closures and re-openings, the district was officially re-opened in 2001, and has remained open to date (The Distillery, 2014).

The area is known as an internationally acclaimed pedestrian-only village containing restored red brick Victorian buildings. The Distillery District is home to more than 70 street-level shops, fashion boutiques, cafés, and art galleries. Renowned for its charm, many visitors are attracted to the artisan goods, stunning architecture, and award-winning restaurants (The Distillery, 2014). The landscape is used as a venue for weddings and other celebratory events as the iron clad and rustic backdrop of the distillery is visually appealing. In addition, the Distillery District holds Sunday markets and in the winter season, Christmas Markets, and is known for its beautifully decorated Christmas tree. These markets were influenced by the old school European style festive organization with a range of vendors selling goods to the public (The Distillery, 2014).

To preserve these historical buildings, interior work has been done to maintain the old machinery, tools and refurbish the original structures. Artifacts have been placed on display for the public. Similar to the interior décor, the streets of the Distillery District still remain the same, in order to maintain the rigid character of the Gooderham and Worts design. There are several modern sculptures that are located within the Distillery, examples being the Still Dancing, by Dennis Oppenheim, and Michael Christian's Nightlight. These sculptures are located in the centre of the village, while other sculptures are located throughout (Toronto Sculptures, 2014).



Photo Courtesy of Reb Stevenson



Photo by Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo Courtesy of Toronto Sculptures



Photo Courtesy of Toronto Sculptures

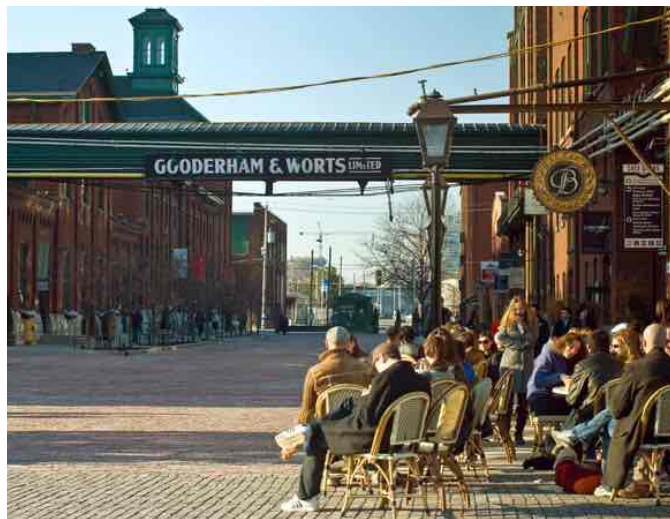


Photo Courtesy of Toronto Sculptures



# ALLAN GARDENS

Landscape Style: Picturesque

Landscape Type: Botanical Garden  
Public Park

Category: Designed

Designed By: Langley Architectural Firm  
Robert McCallum

Location:  
19 Horticultural  
Avenue

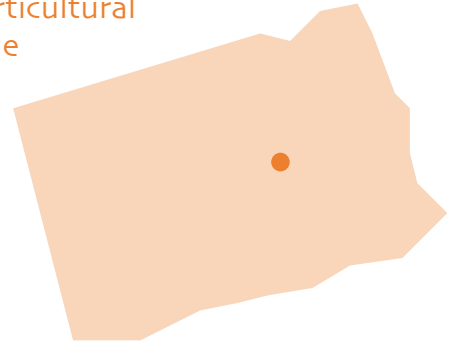


Photo by Daniel Marchesan

Initially, George Allan, a local politician in Toronto, owned the site for Allan Gardens. In 1858 he offered the site to the Toronto Horticultural Society and in 1860 the first rustic pavilion was built (City of Toronto, 2014). Since then, the site has undergone numerous renovations and reconstructions. The first reconstruction was in 1879 when the architectural firm, Langley, Langley and Burke, expanded the pavilion to a 75 feet by 120 feet structure made of glass, iron, and wood, which later included a 45 feet by 48 feet conservatory (City of Toronto, 2014). In 1894, the conservatory was replaced by the City with a larger facility and named, Allan Gardens, in tribute to the politician after his death in 1901 (City of Toronto, 2014). In 1902, the Horticultural Pavilion and Conservatory were ruined due to an unfortunate fire. As a result, city architect, Robert McCallum, designed the new building that was to replace it (City of Toronto, 2014). The building still exists today and since its opening in 1910, has had the addition of multiple greenhouses to display more plants and flowers.

The landscape of Allan Gardens consists of a 13-acre plot complete with over 16,000 square feet of greenhouses (City of Toronto, 2014). Throughout each of the six greenhouses is a permanent display of plant and flower collections. There are two tropical houses, which include varieties of orchids, bromeliads, begonias, and gesneriads which bloom year round (City of Toronto, 2014). In the Cool Temperate House, visitors will find plants such as Camellias, Jasmines, and others from Australia and the Mediterranean (City of Toronto, 2014). The Tropical Landscape House has an inventory of exotic plants such as gingers, hibiscus, cycads, and green jade vines as well as fruit trees (City of Toronto, 2014). The Arid House provides a display of rare succulents and cacti such as agave, opuntia, aloe, and haworthia (City of Toronto, 2014). Finally, the Palm House includes a collection of various palms and tropical vines (City of Toronto, 2014). Allen Gardens to this day remains a significant historical tourist attraction and City landmark (City of Toronto, 2014).



Photo by Daniel Marchesan



Photo by Daniel Marchesan



Photo by Daniel Marchesan



Photo by Aida Habibelahi



Photo by Aida Habibelahi



## NATHAN PHILLIPS SQUARE

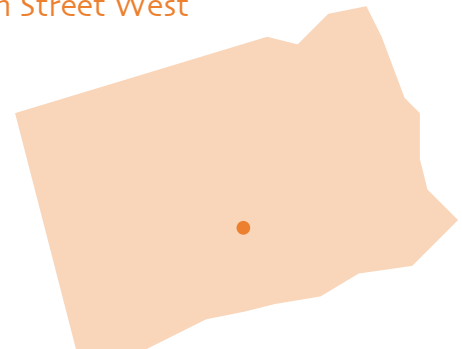
Landscape Style: Modernist

Landscape Type: Institutional Grounds Square

Category: Designed

Designed By: Viljo Revell

Location:  
100 Queen Street West



Nathan Phillips Square is a public square that opened in the year 1965 (Nathan Phillips Square Background, 2014). It was named after Nathan Phillips, mayor at the time (Toronto City Hall and Nathan Phillips Square, 2014). The landscape is a national and provincial landmark and was designed by architect Viljo Revell (Nathan Phillips Square Background, 2014). The square was the final component of Revell's design for the New

City Hall and is characterized by its large reflecting pool with concrete arches, called the Freedom Aches, which is used as an ice skating rink during the winter (Nathan Phillips Square Background, 2014). The square has a large rectangular shape that connects with City Hall on the north side. The square is paved with large concrete slabs, it offers benches which provides seating for visitors, it has a stage that is used yearly for various concerts and performances, and it has an elevated concrete walkway that spans the perimeter of the square.



The New City Hall is the fourth building to serve as the City of Hall of Toronto and is the first one that has a public square incorporated into its design (Vattay, 2012). However, prior to being developed as Toronto's New City Hall and Nathan Phillips Square, this area was part of a larger neighbourhood known as St. John's Ward which was a site of slum housing units within the city (Remembering St. John's Ward, 2013).

Today, Nathan Phillips Square is a significant gathering place for residents of the city and is a spot for a variety of community events including farmers markets and concerts. The square is also a destination for tourist of the City of Toronto.



Photo by Aida Habibelahi



Photo by Aida Habibelahi



Photo by Aida Habibelahi



Photo by Aida Habibelahi





Photo by Katryna Vergismayo

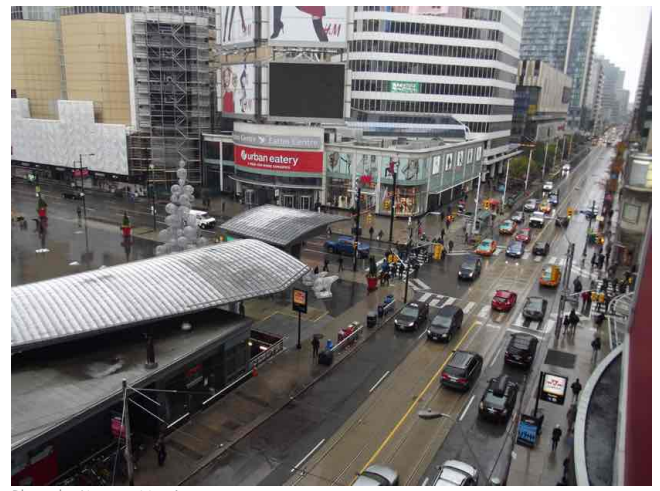


Photo by Katryna Vergismayo



Photo by Katryna Vergismayo



Photo by Katryna Vergismayo

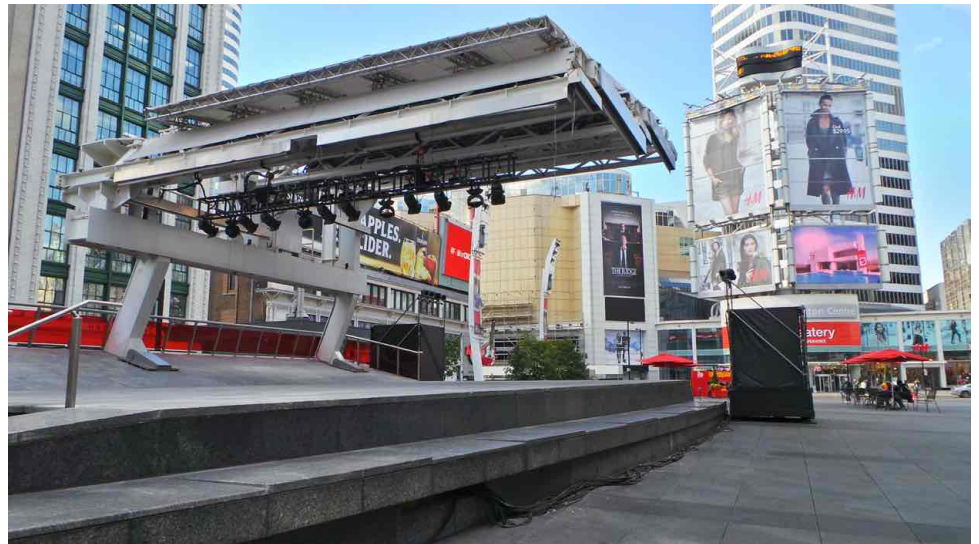
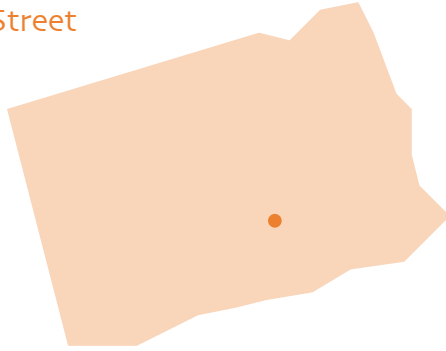


Photo by Katryna Vergismayo

## YONGE - DUNDAS SQUARE

Location:  
1 Dundas Street



Landscape Style: Postmodernist

Landscape Type: Public Park Square

Category: Designed

Designed By: Brown and Storey Architects

Dundas Square is one of the most commonly known public squares within the City's downtown core. Since its opening in 2003, the public square has been used for concerts, as a gathering area, and to host public events (Brown and Storey Architects, 2014). The square, being located in a prime downtown location, has gained much popularity over the years. Dundas Square was created as part of an urban idea to revitalize the area of Yonge Street which fell into decay over several decades (Brown and Storey Architects, 2014). This was known as the Yonge Street Revitalization Project, which was initiated in 1996 (Brown and Storey Architects, 2014). A two-stage international design competition was held in 1998 which resulted in Brown and Storey Architects winning the project (Brown and Storey Architects, 2014). City Council granted the approval to transform the previously bad-reputation area into a public open square, and in 1998 construction had begun (Brown and Storey Architects, 2014).

Dundas Square's design was very simple in nature, containing basic geometrical shapes and lines which were meant to create a sense of "vitality" and "serenity" (Yonge Dundas Square B, N.D). It was done to create an area which would be calm within the busy core of a city (Yonge Dundas Square B, N.D). The area is filled with fountains, a stage and a canopy that runs beside Dundas Street (Brown and Storey Architects, 2014). There is also a garden and sitting area along the eastern front of the square (Brown and Storey Architects, 2014). Due to construction, the street south of the square had to be reduced from 11 meters to 5.5 meters (Brown and Storey Architects, 2014).

Several awards have been given to Dundas Square recognizing its unique and beautiful design and setting a standard for design excellence. In 1999, Dundas Square won the Canadian Architect magazine award of excellence for significant building in design stage (Yonge Dundas Square , N.D). In 2003, Dundas Square won the Design Exchange Award in the environmental category, (Yonge Dundas Square B, N.D). In the year 2000, the Architecture Magazine quoted Dundas Square as being "commended as a new form of urban space with great presence... pushes the limits of invention and originality" (Yonge Dundas Square B, N.D).



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins

## GRANGE PARK

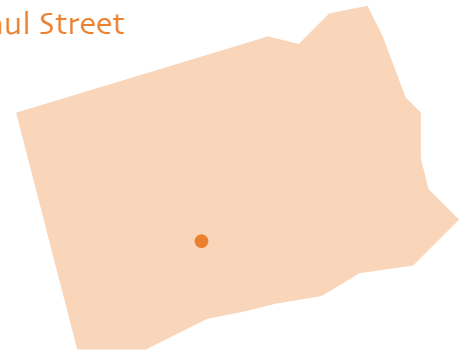
Landscape Style: Picturesque

Landscape Type: Public Park  
Neighbourhood Park;  
Garden and Estate

Category: Designed

Designed By: D'Arcy Boulton Jr.

Location:  
100 McCaul Street



Originally part of the Grange Estate built by D'Arcy Boulton, Grange Park is a storied landscape that has witnessed the unfolding identity of the City of Toronto. The Grange Estate, originally constructed in the early 1800's, was one of the most prominent estates in an already exclusive neighborhood. The park itself was originally the front lawn of the iconic Georgian red brick estate fabricated to emulate the sixteenth century buildings of Andrea Palladio. Over the century that followed, the Grange neighbourhood changed from an elitist enclave to a working class neighbourhood. Several of the old mansions and estates made way for more modest sized residences inhabited by a growing working class. In 1910, Harriet Boulton Smith, a successor of D'Arcy Boulton Jr., bequeathed the Grange Estate and the fronting lawn to the public for the creation of the Art Gallery of Ontario and the formation of a new public park.

In the mid 1970's, Grange Park was to serve the needs of the community. The park currently features a large pastoral green space framed by old rustic trees, as well as a wading pool, playground, and outdoor skating rink. Elements of the original Grange Estate are still vividly apparent in the park's current design including the former elliptical carriage route turned pedestrian path, and the large front lawn. In 2014, plans to rejuvenate the park to serve the needs of the changing local community were established. The park's renovations, designed by the Vancouver-based award-winning PFS Studio, include a multi-functional play structure, outdoor exercise equipment, an off-leash dog area, and several aquatic and light features.



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



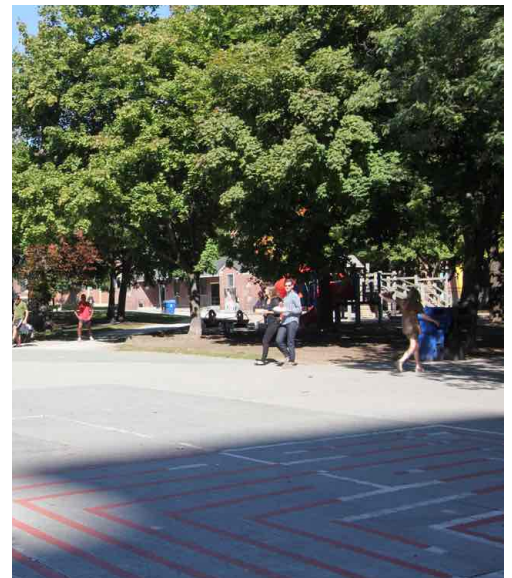
Photo Courtesy of Lisa Pasold



Photo Courtesy of Dan Cronin



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



# OSGOODE HALL

Landscape Style: Beaux-Arts/ Neoclassical  
Landscape Type: Institutional Grounds  
Governmental Institution  
Category: Designed  
Designed By: John Ewart  
Dr. W.W. Baldwin

Location:  
130 Queen Street West

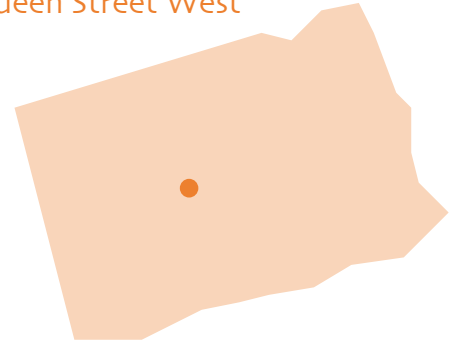


Photo By Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo By Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo By Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo By Ramiya Rajalingam

Surrounded by a distinctive wrought-iron face, the Palladian design of Osgoode Hall provides a serene setting to the bustling intersection of University Avenue and Queen Street. Since its construction in 1832 Osgoode Hall, named after first Chief Justice of Upper Canada William Osgoode, has served as the headquarters for the Law Society of Upper Canada and the Ontario Court of Appeal. The original building was designed by John Ewart and Dr. W.W. Baldwin following Neoclassicism characteristics typical of mid-19th century Canadian architecture. Successive additions and renovations, including the southern facade by Cumberland and Storm in 1857 added significant external decorative elements such as repeated temple and arcade motifs, a continuous cornice and the heavy entablature still present today. In 1865, the Law Society added the rear eastern wing to operate the Osgood Hall Law School. The school has since relocated to York University in 1974 after a decision by the Ontario Ministry of Education requiring their affiliation with a university.

Surviving original interior elements added in the 1857 renovations by Cumberland and Storm articulate grand architectural achievements. The Great Library, administered by the Law Society is considered the largest private law collection in Canada. The decorative plastered 40 feet high ceiling, coffered dome, vaulted divisions, blind arcades and rich Corinthian columns deliver one of the most distinguished rooms in Canada. Osgoode Hall was designated as a National Historic Site in 1979 for its role as a judicial institution in Ontario and for the heritage value it expresses through its interior, exterior and contextual features.



Photo By Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo By Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo By Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo By Ramiya Rajalingam



Photo By Nathan Jerkins

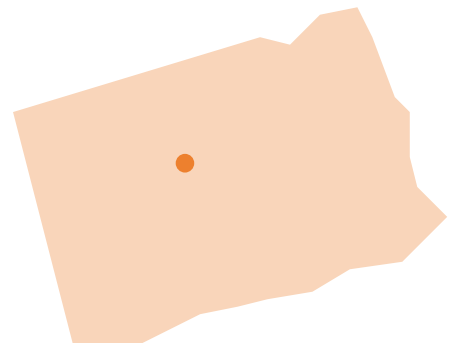


Photo By Nathan Jerkins

## QUEEN'S PARK

- Landscape Style: Colonial Revival
- Landscape Type: Public Park  
Campus  
Colonial College
- Category: Designed
- Designed By: Frederick William Cumberland  
William George Storm of  
Cumberland and Storm

Location:  
111 Wellesley Street West



Named in honour of Queen Victoria, Queen's Park was officially opened by the Prince of Wales during the Royal Tour of 1860. Located at the mouth of University Avenue just north of College Street, the park is an unmistakable representation of the 19th century public park movement in North America. The land was purchased in 1829 by King's College after John Strachan, Bishop of York in Upper Canada returned from England with a Royal Charter granted by King George IV to establish a university in the City of York. The eastern parklands of the now University of Toronto were expropriated by a provincial legislation in 1853 to construct new legislative buildings, a Government House and a botanical garden as Toronto was to become a provincial capital. A joint committee represented by the university, city officials and approved by Governor General of Canada Sir Edmund Walk Head, agreed to lease 49 acres of the northeastern parkland to the City of Toronto for a 999 year term for the purpose of a public park. Architectural firm Cumberland and Storm outlined the parks boundaries using natural features such as Taddle Creek. Interestingly, the irregular shape on the west side of Queen's Park Crescent is a permanent depiction of the creek's existence.



Following the trend of the era’s urban design, Queen’s Park nurtures the concept of open space to improve the health of citizens. The white pine, maple, elm and oak trees provides a fitting backdrop to the Richardson Romanesque Ontario Legislature Building. The statues and monuments commemorate historical figures and events of Upper Canada’s foundations and highlight a provincial plaque commemorating the 150th anniversary of the park during Queen Elizabeth II Royal Tour in 2010.



Photo By Nathan Jenkins



Photo By Nathan Jenkins



Photo By Nathan Jenkins



Photo By Nathan Jenkins



Photo By Nathan Jenkins



Photo By Anne Winters



## UNIVERSITY AVENUE

Landscape Style: Boulevard  
City Beautiful

Landscape Type: Boulevard

Category: Designed  
Historic

Designed By: Not Specified

Location:  
111 Wellesley Street West

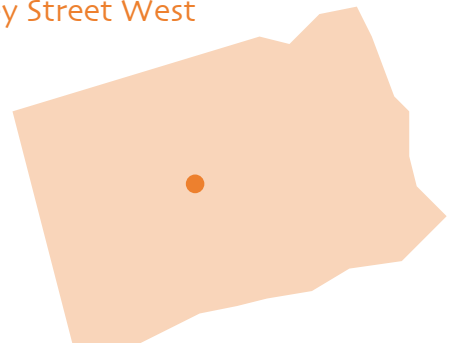


Photo By Anne Winters



Photo By Anne Winters



Photo By Anne Winters



Photo By Anne Winters

Located in downtown Toronto between College Street and Front Street, the 2 kilometer stretch of University Avenue is recognized as Toronto's ceremonial thoroughfare. Initially named College Avenue due to its close proximity to the University of Toronto, formerly called King's College, the avenue echoes grand 19th century British colonial designs. The avenue was lined with 500 horse chestnut trees and designed to be anchored by a terminating vista, the Ontario Legislative Building. By 1929, civic leaders planned to extend University Avenue southward from Queen Street to Front Street outlined in a report by the Advisory City Planning Commission. In an effort to accommodate the rise of the automobile era, the report proposed a downtown street network to address the needed infrastructure. Had the Great Depression not intervened, the City Beautiful Movement could have had a greater influence along University Avenue. A colossal roundabout dubbed Vimy Circle bordered by architecturally valuable office towers could have reshaped today's downtown business area.

By 1948, the chestnut lined trees along University Avenue were replaced by road widening projects occurring throughout the city. The boulevard's character was maintained through the introduction of a memorial landscaped median separating north and southbound traffic. Today, the avenue symbolizes the city's ongoing architectural evolution represented by Toronto's most recognized and important institutions. These institutions include the Canada Life Building, Osgood Hall, the Four Seasons Centre, the MaRS Discover District, Union Station and Hospital Row.



Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano



Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

# KING'S COLLEGE CIRCLE

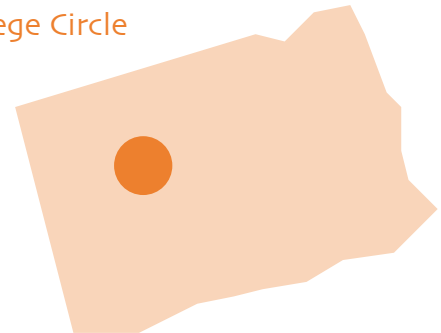
Landscape Style: Picturesque

Landscape Type: Multiverse Campus  
Quadrangle Plan

Category: Historic  
Designed

Designed By: Not Specified

Location:  
27 King's College Circle



Kings College Circle is the most prominent common space in the University of Toronto. The Circle is part of the first lands that were purchased for the creation of the University of Toronto, one of Canada's most prestigious academic institutions. The history of the circle and the university buildings that surround provide a glance into Toronto's history. The idea of the construction of a higher learning institution was proposed in the early 1800s. In 1827, George IV granted a Charter that would allow for the development of a University, which was going to be named, Kings College (Wallace, 1927). The construction of the building started 15 years after the Charter had been issued. Kings College first opened on Front Street on June 8th 1843 (Friedland, 2002).

In 1849, Robert Baldwin started the conversation that would eventually lead to the changing of the name from Kings College to the University of Toronto and would change the University's main location (Friedland, 2002). The reason for changing the name was a reflection of Toronto's desire to become more autonomous and unique, distancing itself from commonly used names in British Colonies. Name changing during this time was very common and one of the most notable changes included the name of the City, which changed from the Town of York to Toronto. The name 'University of Toronto' was made official on January 1st, 1850 (Friedland, 2002).

The University was a semi-rural retreat, somewhat removed from the City. Students and professors spent afternoons taking walks and participating in other recreational activities including football or cricket (Friedland, 2002). Enrollment quickly grew, from 35 full time students in 1855 to more than 100 in the 1860s. The university was characterized by its scenic landscape. Investments were made to beautify the campus, as it was believed it would increase enrollments and prestige. McCaul's pond ran East of King's College Circle and it was manipulated to create a scenic walk that now follows the path of the Philosophers Walk. King College's Circle is surrounded by a variety of University buildings; University College which is north of the Circle (1858), the Gerstein Science and Information Centre is East (1892), J. Robert S. Prichard Alumni House (1958) and Knox College (1915) are West, Simcoe Hall (1924), Convocation Hall (1907) and the Medical Sciences Building (1969) are South (University of Toronto, 2009). The King's College Circle hosts a variety of recreational activities which includes sports, ceremonies, and informal gatherings.



Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano



Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano



Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano



Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano



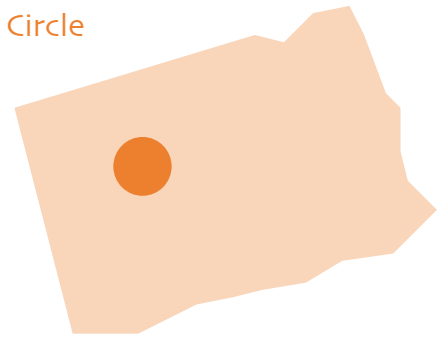
Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

## HART HOUSE QUADRANGLE

Landscape Style:	Picturesque
Landscape Type:	Multiverse Campus Quadrangle Plan
Category:	Historic Designed
Designed By:	Henry Sproatt Ernest Rolph (engineer)

Location:  
7 Hart House Circle



The Hart House Quadrangle is a cultural and ceremonial centre known for hosting a variety of events that have contributed to shaping the history of the University of Toronto (Hart House, 2013). The events include ceremonies, weddings, receptions and garden parties, as well as cultural events such as summertime sculpture shows which have been hosted since the 1960s. The Quadrangle is surrounded by the Hart House, which has been the host to more than 100,000 events, conferences, galas, weddings, performances, dinners and receptions (Hart House, 2013). The site connects to the Great Hall of the Hart House and features a large tent that covers the East Patio.

The landscape is part of the history of one of the University of Toronto's most renowned heritage buildings, the Hart House. The building was designed by architect, Henry Sproatt, and engineer, Ernest Rolph, and was completed in 1919 (Hart House, 2013). The Hart House was commissioned by the Massey family and given to the University of Toronto as a gift by the Massey Foundation. The name "Hart House" takes after the grandfather of the first native-born Governor General, Vincent Massey.

At the time of the building's opening, it was used as a men's centre at the University of Toronto, but today it is a student centre which contains a cafeteria, a theatre, a quadrangle and other spaces that are used for a variety of recreational and cultural activities. The architecture features Gothic Style, high arched ceilings, and Italian travertine floors (Hart House, 2013). The Hart House is considered a symbol of Toronto's academic community, and also highlights essential university values, promoting humane pursuits, freedom, and tolerance. In 1969, former University of Toronto Press' Editor-in-Chief wrote that the Hart House was "One of the earliest and most imaginatively conceived student centres in North America, and its influence was international" (Montagnes, 1969).



Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano



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Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano

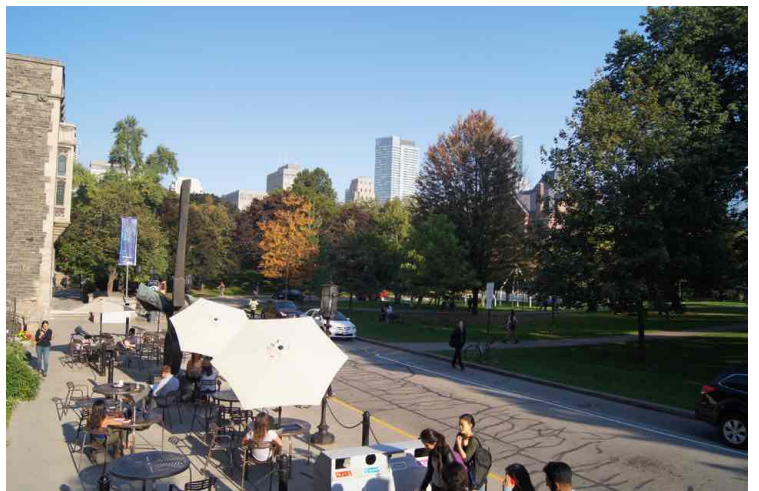


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Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano

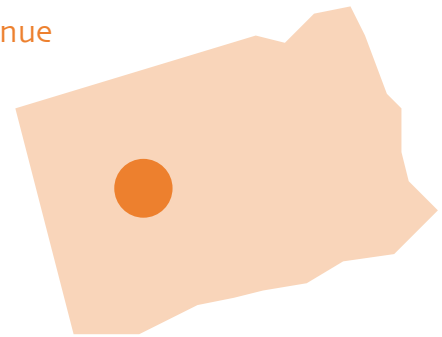


Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano

## UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO TRINITY COLLEGE QUADRANGLE

Landscape Style:	Modernist
Landscape Type:	Multiverse Campus Quadrangle Plan
Category:	Historic Designed
Designed By:	Gh3

Location:  
6 Hoskin Avenue



The Trinity College Quadrangle is an actively used public space because of its scenic nature which attracts students and the general public. It is located in Trinity College which is part of the University of Toronto. It was moved from Trinity Bellwoods Park to its current location in 1925. Additions to the building were completed in 1963, enclosing the quadrangle (Chodikoff, 2008). The landscape of the quadrangle was redesigned by GH3 Architects in 2006. The Greek Christian symbol of chi, which means Christ, decorates the surface of the Quadrangle and acts as a reflection of Trinity College's Anglican heritage. (Europaconsors, 2009). A concrete grid surrounds the chi symbols made of grass. This design is reminiscent of Renaissance gardens, which incorporates hard and soft elements in one landscape. (Chodikoff, 2008). The landscape design also complements Trinity College building's neo-gothic architecture. The renewal of the Quadrangle in 2006 included a tree-protection initiative that involved vertical fertilization and the installation of underground structural geo-textile due to root compaction (Europaconsors, 2009).

The quadrangle measures 2,140m<sup>2</sup> and is a popular location for wedding photography (Europaconsors, 2009). The combination of the building's neo-gothic architecture and the modern landscape create an ideal atmosphere for photography as well as a space for contemplation. The quadrangle area is accessible by multiple small entrances through the building which creates a quiet space. The site provides many sitting areas that are naturally implemented within the landscape such as concrete stairs, benches and low edges that provide seating space.





Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano

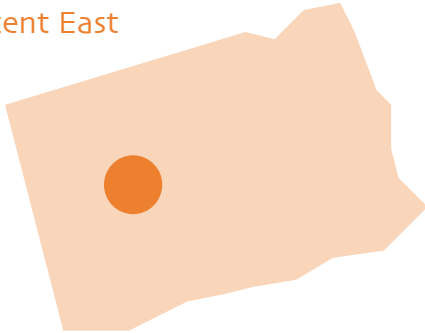


Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

## LESTER B. PEARSON GARDEN

Location:  
73 Queens Park  
Crescent East



Landscape Style: Modernist

Landscape Type: Multiverse Campus  
Garden and State - Modern  
Commemorative Landscape

Category: Designed

Designed By: PMA Landscape Architects Ltd.

The Lester B. Pearson Garden is a commemorative garden located on the University of Toronto grounds. It was completed in 2000 by PMA Landscape Architects Ltd (Victoria University in the University of Toronto, 2012). The garden commemorates 1958 Nobel Peace Prize winner and former Canadian Prime Minister, Lester Bowles Pearson (1897-1972).

The garden sits in the middle of Victorian style Dormitory buildings and the E.J. Pratt Library for Reformation Studies. Both buildings conceal the garden, which as a result emits a tranquil atmosphere where students and the general public can have informal gatherings. The landscape design aims to create a space for contemplation and inspiration (Victoria University in the University of Toronto, 2012). The garden's main feature is a Copper Beech modern waterfall, which falls onto a shallow water basin that is surrounded by a variety of plantings. The water basin is made of concrete which blends into the natural elements of the free-form landscape. A large portion of the landscape contains trees and plantings.

A path made of concrete slabs leads through the plantings towards the water basin. The path gives the public the opportunity to walk through the garden and to enjoy the design from a closer distance. Above the water fountain is a custom designed bronze railing. A portion of the railing is engraved, providing information about Lester Bowles Pearson, the garden, and its philosophy.



Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano

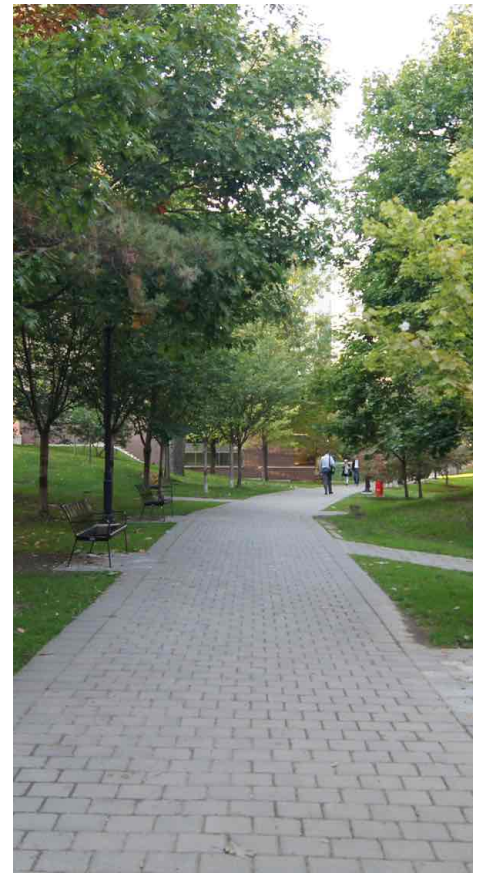


Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano



Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano



Photo Courtesy of SimonP

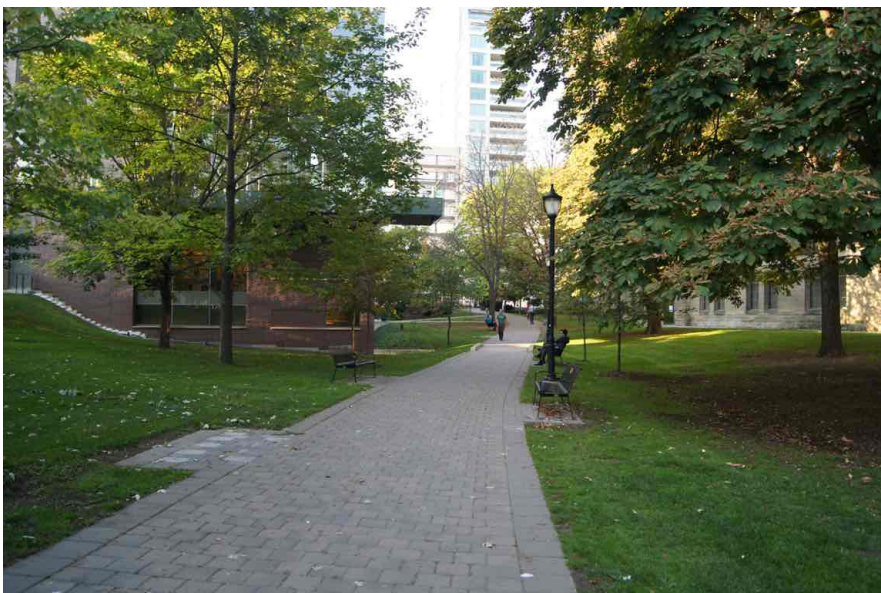


Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano



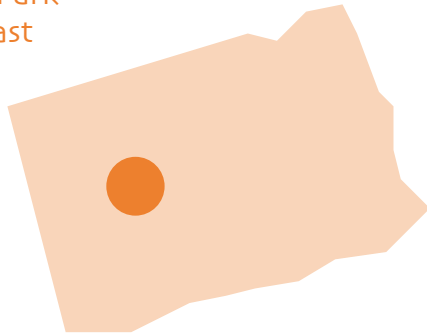
Photo Courtesy of Jean



Photo by Arianna Rueda-Lascano

## UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PHILOSOPHER'S WALK

Location:  
73 Queens Park  
Crescent East



Landscape Style: Not Specified

Landscape Type: Path

Category: Designed

Designed By: Not Specified

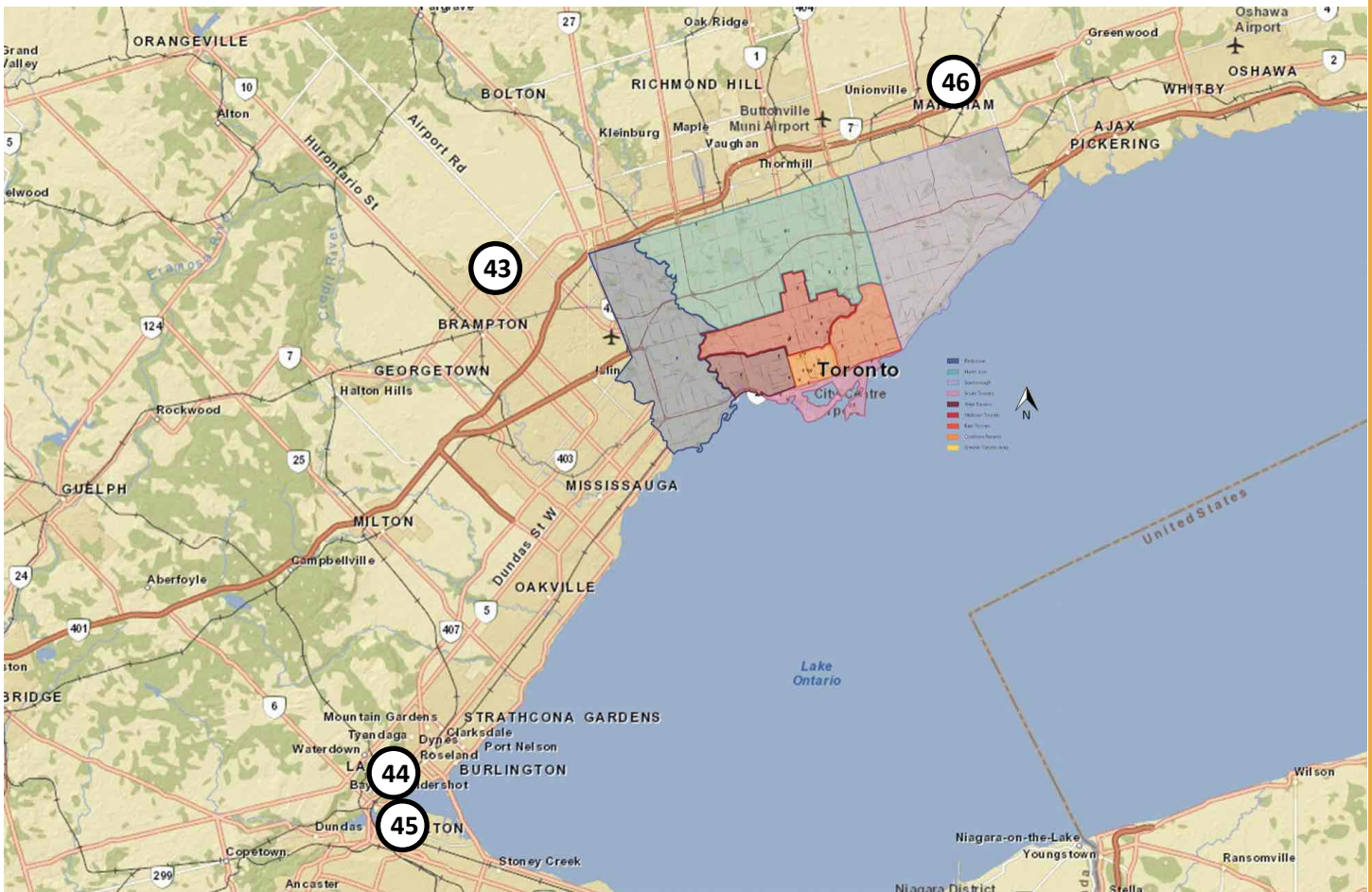
Philosopher's walk is a cultural landscape within Downtown Toronto, which provides a scenic walk through the University of Toronto campus. The footpath is located between the Royal Ontario Conservatory of Music and the Royal Ontario Museum, and travels through the University of Toronto (Toronto Plaques, 2014). The path follows the trail of a ravine, known as Taddle Creek, which was filled in 1884 (Toronto Plaques, 2014). The natural ravine of Taddle Creek originated from the old Glacial Lake Iroquois shoreline that was located near St. Clair Avenue (Toronto Plaques, 2014). The creek flowed in a south and southeast direction from present day Wychwood Park. The creek joined into Lake Ontario near Parliament Street (Toronto Plaques, 2014).

Originally the creek was used as a gathering place for the Anishinaabe people also known as the Mississauga Ojibway (Toronto Plaques, 2014). The ravine was also used as a place to gather food such as fish, and served as a drinking water source (City of Toronto, 2014). Aside from its use for basic survival, there were several recreation purposes that the ravine was used for such as fishing and skating (Toronto Plaques, 2014). In the 1850's the creek was buried south of College Street (Toronto Plaques, 2014). In 1859, Taddle Creek was dammed, resulting in pollution of the river in order to create the then picturesque McCaul's Pond (Toronto Plaques, 2014 & Bradburn, 2013). Due to the pollution of the river, several diseases were introduced to the area such as typhus (Toronto Plaques, 2014). In the 1970's, the creek was buried north of Bloor Street, and in 1884 it was completely buried. The creek has now become part of the underground sanitation and sewage system (Toronto Plaques, 2014).

Overtime, Taddle Creek was slowly buried, which resulted in the creation of the Philosopher's walk (City of Toronto, 2014). This pathway is well known within the City of Toronto, and is considered one of Toronto's beautiful landscapes (Toronto Plaques, 2014). Every day, this pathway is used by University of Toronto students to walk from Bloor Street to the University of Toronto Hart House, which was previously the site of McCaul's Pond to Queen's Park.

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- 45 Gage Park
- 46 Cornell Neighbourhood

# GREATER TORONTO AREA



## BRAMALEA

Landscape Style: Modernist

Landscape Type: Suburb (Postwar Planned Community)

Category: Designed

Designed By: Bramalea Consolidated Developments Limited

Location:  
Bramalea Road and Central  
Park Drive in Brampton



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins

In 1956, three men who were behind the dream of North America's first self-contained satellite city eventually named Bramalea (Brampton Guardian, 2012). The pre-planned community was the dream of Tommy Sprigg, Dr. James Sihler, and George Clark, along with the company Bayton Holdings. In 1957, Bramalea Consolidated Developments Limited was formed to develop the 2532.9 hectares of land and establish a planned balanced industrial commercial, and residential community.

A community master plan was developed which included provisions for an extensive parkland trail system of "green belts" that followed small rivulets that feed the Etobicoke Creek and sidewalk system that connects the entire city. Each phase of the new city was built with progressing first letters of street names. Development started with the "A" section, with street names like Argyle, Avondale, and Aloma. Developer then created a "B" section, "C" section, and so forth.

It was also developed with a downtown in mind, one that would provide essential services and a shopping centre. The downtown area's centrepiece was the Civic Centre, built in 1972 to include the city hall and library. Although Bramalea became part of the City of Brampton during a 1974 amalgamation, the Bramalea City Centre, Brampton's largest mall, retained the name of the original community in which it was built.



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins

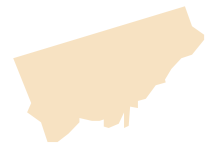


Photo by Nathan Jenkins

## GAGE PARK

Landscape Style:	Victorian Gardenesque Picturesque
Landscape Type:	Public Park
Category:	Designed
Designed By:	Howard and Lorrie Dunnington-Grubb

Location:  
Main Street East and Gage  
Avenue South in Hamilton



Gage Park is a landmark open space in downtown Hamilton. It covers 28.8 hectares in the Delta West neighbourhood of East Hamilton. The Niagara Escarpment visually frames the park to the south, providing a picturesque backdrop to this historic site.

Originally owned by Robert Russell Gage (1840-1918), a prominent Hamilton lawyer that used the land to grow fruits and vegetables. The land was sold to the City in 1918 for \$320,000. In 1920, the designer team of Howard and Lorrie Dunnington-Grubb were commissioned by the Board of Parks for \$10,000 to prepare a Master Plan for the park that contained a formal garden adjacent to Main Street, and large vistas of open space encircled by carefully planted trees of many varieties. There were greenhouses built in 1919 and the land formally became a park on January 23, 1922.

Eugenia Gage, daughter to Robert, secured the park's name in her parent's memory through a substantial \$20,000 donation in 1926 for a memorial fountain (Gage Fountain). The fountain was designed by architect John Lyle and completed in 1927. Since this time, several changes have occurred that have altered the original park program. The park plant collection has matured over the last eight decades and the introduction of the bandshell in 1947 continues to play host to large special events along with other citywide festivals. The historic fountain, flower gardens and beautifully mature forest set against the backdrop of the escarpment, create a memorable impression on anyone who visits the park.

To allow for its continued success, in 2005, Hamilton City Council authorized the creation of a new master plan for Gage Park. The new master plan's vision considers the historical importance of this park to the City while needing to continue to provide recreational opportunities for residents in the future that is ongoing.





Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins



Photo by Nathan Jenkins

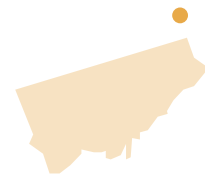


Photo by Nathan Jenkins

# CORNELL NEIGHBOURHOOD

Landscape Style:	Picturesque
Landscape Type:	Cultural Institution
Category:	Designed
Designed By:	Not Specified

Location:  
Reesor Road and Highway 7  
in Markham



A well-known urban area located within Markham is Cornell Village. It was built in response to urban sprawl which was occurring north of the City of Toronto. Cornell's master plan was created by Duany Playter-Zyberk & Company (Talbot, 2005). The developer that was chosen to build the entire Cornell project was Law Development Group in partnership with the Province of Ontario (Talbot, 2005). To assist with the creation, Petroff Partnership Architects of Markham was chosen to design a residential commercial center (Talbot, 2005). Cornell has become a cultural landscape within Toronto mainly due to the design of its homes (Talbot, 2005). The master plan strategically placed 10,000 new Victorian style homes within 11 neighborhoods in the urban area (Talbot, 2005). The urban neighbourhood was built and planned on an area which was previously a Greenfield site (Urban Strategies Inc, 2012). The area has 90 acres of mixed commercial use, which has several districts located within (Talbot, 2005).

This area was ideal for the development of Cornell, as it had convenient access to a nearby highway (Talbot, 2005). This aspect provided Cornell with an opportunity for economic success, as residents were able to travel for work (Talbot, 2005). The layout, design and placement of Cornell allowed residents to be reliable on the automobile, providing an attractive neighborhood for those who traveled to work (Talbot, 2005). It was also a highly developed and designed area which provided people with an opportunity to live where they worked (Talbot, 2005). Cornell has continued to grow over the years because a Cornell Centre Precinct Plan was created and led by the Urban Design Department, and managed by Catherine Jay a manager of Urban Design (Urban Strategies Inc, 2012).

Cornell has become a cultural landscape within the Greater Toronto Area due to the Victorian style of homes, and design of the area. In 1999, the Cornell had won an award for design excellence, which recognized several characteristics of the area such as architectural design, pedestrian friendly streets, and a well-organized parking system (Talbot, 2005). It is known as being the City's first new urbanist community suburb.



Photo by Alessandro Valente



Photo by Alessandro Valente



Photo by Alessandro Valente



Photo by Alessandro Valente



Photo by Alessandro Valente



Photo by Alessandro Valente



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Photo by Alessandro Valente



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