

Additional Historic Facts by Community

Kingsland (1957)

Kingsland is likely named for Calgary's first sheriff, Peter Willoughby King (1835–1920), who subdivided this half-section in 1911 and called it Kingsland. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, he later was appointed sheriff by Canada's first prime minister and he held the post until 1905 when he took up horse ranching south of Calgary. After King died, and as per his wishes, his entire estate was used to establish a facility that eventually became YWCA Calgary's Domestic Violence Shelter (Sheriff King Home) ¹.

Kingsland was a speculative venture during Calgary's pre-First World War boom. It lay far south of the city limits at 50 Avenue, and it reflected the optimism of the time. Lots for industrial worker housing were advertised by a local real estate firm at \$125. The boom was short-lived, and the subdivision failed to materialize. The area stayed outside the city limits and remained agricultural and lightly settled. By the 1920s, A. Jorgensen and F. Johnston farmed in the southeast quarter, while Harnam Singh Hari (ca. 1885–1969), an Indian Army veteran originally from Punjab and his family farmed on the northeast quarter. Singh Hari was known for his generosity, and he donated funds for worthy causes, including initiatives locally and in India. In 2014, a park at 717–80 Avenue SW was named Singh Hari Park in his family's honour.

Kelwood acquired lands from Singh Hari and developed Kingsland as a neighbourhood of detached homes, duplexes, apartment houses, churches, and schools with long, rectangular blocks parallel to Elbow Drive and angled streets and crescents further east. Kelwood located the community reserve lands in the southeast corner of subdivision, which became home to the Kingsland Community Association and, until 1998, the Calgary Rugby Union (CRU). The site is also the location of a public art installation, *Sphere We Are*. The City built two arenas at the south end of the community reserve, Rose Kohn Arena in 1968 and Jimmie Condon Arena in 1980. Rose Kohn (née Pearson, 1901–1967) was a nurse from England who moved to Canada in 1926 and became a prominent activist in Calgary's amateur athletics. Jimmie Condon (ca. 1889–1981) was a Greek businessman from Turkey who owned grocery stores in Calgary and promoted sports for decades. He sponsored teams in each sport and had each team named the Jimmies.

Kingsland Elementary School (7430–5 Street SW), a public school, and St. Augustine, a Catholic elementary and junior high, were both built in 1958. Kingsland Shopping Centre (7724 Elbow Drive SW), a strip mall that included Safeway as its anchor tenant, opened in 1958. The commercial strip along Macleod Trail, which predated the annexation, continued to develop. The Flamingo Motel (7505 Macleod Trail), a later landmark, was built around 1967 and remains extant under a different name. The

¹ Donald B. Smith, *Calgary's Grand Story: The Making of a Prairie Metropolis From the Viewpoint of Two Heritage Buildings* (Calgary: University of Calgary Press, 2005), 68.

Glenbow Museum preserved and displayed the motel's distinctive flamingo-shaped neon sign. Other community landmarks include the Glenmore Temple, Salvation Army (921–68 Avenue SW), which was built in 1969 to replace the historic Salvation Army Citadel that stood downtown until it was demolished in 1979.

Haysboro (1958)

Haysboro has strong historical associations. The northwest quarter was part of Sam Livingston's farm, while rancher Hugh Munro received the land grant to the northeast quarter in 1881. Glenmore School, a landmark building and gathering place for decades, was built on Munro's land, on the later site of the South Family YMCA (11 Haddon Road SE). Glenmore School Division No. 114 was established on May 5, 1888.

The CPR owned the south half of the section. Its south branch line to Lethbridge, constructed in 1892, traverses the east side of the neighbourhood on a roughly north-south axis. Around 1906, the railway established Turner Siding on Munro's land. It became the nearest railway stop to Calgary along the railway's southern branch. Turner Siding was reportedly named either for John Archibald Turner (1867–1935) or one of his cousins, James Turner and Robert Turner (1861–1951), or for any combination of them. The Scottish-born Turners farmed and ranched south of Calgary.

In 1957, less than a decade after phasing out its streetcar network, the Calgary Transit System contemplated a return to rail-based transit using the CPR right-of-way to Turner Siding. Nothing became of the proposal at the time, but it resurfaced in the late-1970s when the Light Rail Transit system was developed using that right-of-way. The Turner Siding station site had been redeveloped in the early 1970s as a Calgary Transit park-and-ride facility to support the new Blue Arrow express bus service. Heritage Station opened in 1981 when the original leg of the C-Train's Red Line began service.

Dr. Thomas E. Hays (1876–1968), a Missouri-born physician turned Carstairs dairyman, bought the future site of Haysboro in 1924 and established a sprawling dairy farm. Hays eventually retired and moved into the Palliser Hotel. His son, Harry William Hays (1909–1982), took over the operation. Harry Hays maintained one of the best herds of Holstein cattle in Canada, and in 1945, he accompanied a University of Manitoba professor of animal husbandry, Grant MacEwan, for an inspection visit. MacEwan later moved to Calgary and lived in Chinook Park and then Haysboro for decades. Both men served as mayors of Calgary and as Liberal politicians. Hays later became a senator and MacEwan served as the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta. Hays sold his property to Kelwood in the late 1950s, but kept his farmhouse and acreage. The farmhouse and grounds remained extant until around 1966, when it was redeveloped as the Hays Farm apartment complex.

In 1957, The City approved Kelwood's subdivision comprising 1800 homes and a \$10-million shopping centre on 590 acres of land. The shopping centre was intended to be built along the south side of Heritage Drive S between Elbow Drive SW at 14 Street SW, but never materialized due to market conditions. Instead a smaller-scale Haysboro Shopping Centre was built and opened in 1960 at the southwest corner of Elbow Drive

SW and Heritage Drive S. The Woodward's shopping centre complex was built instead in nearby Meadowlark Park, where it opened in 1960 as Chinook Shopping Centre. Across the CPR tracks, a mixed-use commercial and industrial area within Haysboro was developed between Haddon Road SE and Macleod Trail S, including major developments such as Southland Crossing that opened in 1989 alongside a new Fire Hall No. 14.

After the old Glenmore School closed, public schools have included Eugene Coste Elementary, Haysboro Elementary, and Woodman Junior High, all built in 1959, and Haddon Road Elementary, built in 1965. Haddon Road Elementary closed in 1985, and Akiva Academy, a private Jewish school established in 1980 in part of the building. By 2003, Akiva Academy had purchased the entire building and renamed it the Israel Koschitzky Family Torah Learning Centre. It was later renamed the Halpern Family Akiva Academy. The Catholic School Board built and opened St. Gerard Elementary in 1959, which later became École St. Gerard French Immersion Elementary School after adopting a bilingual curriculum in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Bishop Grandin Senior High School, a Catholic school, opened in 1966. In 2021, the school was renamed Our Lady of the Rockies following revelations of Bishop Grandin's role in the residential school system. The Haysboro Community Association site moved following a land swap with the Catholic School Board to its current location at 1204–89 Avenue SW in the late 1960s.

For decades, Haysboro had an unusual landmark. Bonzai Waterslide, the first such outdoor facility in Calgary, opened in June 1983 on the escarpment east of Macleod Trail S, within sight of the Heritage LRT station. The business itself was short-lived, but its eight slides along the west-facing escarpment at Heritage Drive S and Macleod Trail S remained intact and unused for many years.

Chinook Park (1959)

Chinook Park was part of Sam Livingston's sprawling farm, and an early trail traversed this property on a southwest-to-northeast angle. In 1912, 15 years after Sam's death, a group of equestrian enthusiasts formed the Chinook Jockey Club, and they planned to transform this property into a racetrack. The First World War disrupted the project, but R. James Speers, considered the father of race horsing in western Canada, completed it in 1925. Two years later, the Prince of Wales (the future King Edward VIII/Duke of Windsor) attended the races during a royal visit to Calgary. A.E. Cross, founder of the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company and one of the Big Four ranchers who offered financial backing to the first Calgary Stampede in 1912, was president of the club at the time. The track ceased operations in 1942 because of wartime conditions.

Apart from single detached homes, Chinook Park that was developed by Kelwood includes a seniors' residence, two commercial operations, and two churches. The St. Andrew's United Church, first built in 1961, is listed on The City's inventory of potential heritage sites owing to daring Expressionist architectural style of its sanctuary building, which was designed by architect Bill Boucock and completed in 1969. It later became Springs Church. Another church in the neighbourhood, St. Peter's Anglican is not

considered an historic building, but the congregation dates back to 1888, when it first met in the Glenmore School.

The Chinook Park Community Association was formed in 1961, and in 1962 it acquired a building from Kelwood and converted it into a community hall at 1015–73 Avenue SW. The association maintained a skating rink complete with a skate shack and concession. It later became the Chinook Park/Kelvin Grove/Eagle Ridge Community Association and was recently redeveloped into a new community hall.

Fairview and Fairview Industrial (1959)

Together, Fairview and its adjacent counterpart, Fairview Industrial, comprise all of Section 27. There were two original land grants in this section. William Standish (1851–1920) and his wife, Ellen Maria (née Greer), homesteaded on the southeast quarter before they eventually relocated to Priddis. The rest of the section was granted to Cordelia Hodder (1851–1893), the first wife of cattleman Edward Hodder (1835–1915). Eventually, the entire section became part of the P. Burns Ranches.

In 1955, before the annexation, a developer proposed buying 540 acres from Burns Ranches and developing it as Meadowbrook. However, the site's isolation from existing communities complicated the extension of utilities, and the plan was dropped. Kelwood then developed Fairview and part of Fairview Industrial after The City annexed the area. Fairview developed as a residential area with both detached houses and apartment complexes set on curvilinear streets with Fairmount Drive SE separating its two main areas. While mostly a residential street, Fairmount Drive SE also became the setting of Fairview Shopping Centre (7640 Fairmount Drive SE), Fairview Park (the site of the Fairview Community Association Hall), and both of the neighbourhood's public schools. Toppler Bowling Lanes, a landmark business in the shopping centre, was one of its original tenants when the mall opened in 1962.

Fairview Industrial, a horseshoe-shaped area, surrounds Fairview on three sides, and Farrell Road SE transitions between them. The industrial district was built on both sides of the CPR tracks, which the LRT line locates between Chinook and Heritage LRT stations. Major business complexes include Fisher Park (1970), Phillips Industrial Mall (1971), and Heritage Hill Plaza (1973). Fairview Industrial also includes the Macleod Trail business strip, where landmark businesses included Lloyd's Rollercade (7520 Macleod Trail) from 1964 to 2018, and Tom's House of Pizza (7730 Macleod Trail), part of a locally-owned chain, since 1965.

The name of Forge Road in Fairview Industrial was evidently meant to convey the district's industrial character. Over time, the occupants of its buildings have changed the street's character. The former industrial bakery at 231 Forge Road SE, built in 1961 to house Honeyboy Bread, became a Moose Lodge in the 1980s and the Hungarian Canadian Cultural Association in the 1990s. The next building to the west, 134 Forge Road SE, was built in 1967 and in 2017 became the headquarters of Chabad Lubavitch of Alberta, part of a worldwide Hasidic Jewish movement. The Canadian Turkish Cultural & Islamic Center, the Calgary Korean Association, and the Markin Centre and

the Ann McCaig Centre, which house the Alberta Adolescent Recovery Centre, are all located in Fairview Industrial.

Southwood (1959)

Southwood comprises all of Section 16. The original landholders were John L. Durie (in the northwest quarter), James Bannerman (northeast), August Pelletier (southeast), and Mary C. Williams (southwest). The most notable is James Bannerman (1849–1927), a flour and feed merchant who served on Calgary's Town Council. By 1901, Frank Lorn Sanderson (1870–1928) and his wife, Mary Isabel (née Hodgson, 1871–1960), acquired the south half for their ranch and lived in a house that they named Audhame. The Sandersons sold their land to John Harper Hamilton (1848–1933), a New Brunswick-born stagecoach driver who moved to Calgary in 1886 and conducted a landmark livery stable business on Atlantic Avenue in partnership with "Watty" Bain.

Southwood is the only community in the plan area that was not developed by Kelwood. A different development firm, the Plateau Development Company, developed Southwood. The City approved the subdivision in 1958. The first Southwood home show was held in 1959. At a subsequent "Parade of Homes" in 1961, one of Southwood's homebuilders showcased a house that included a basement fallout shelter. This example of marketing captured the Cold War sentiments of the time.

The Southwood Community Association was formed by 1962, when it was registered as a provincial society. The public school board opened Harold Panabaker Junior High (23 Sackville Drive SW) in 1963 and Ethel M. Johnson Elementary (255 Sackville Drive SW) in 1967. The Calgary Public Library opened its Southwood Branch in a purpose-built stand-alone building in 1966.

K-Mart Plaza, an outdoor neighbourhood mall, opened in 1965 at the southwest corner of Elbow Drive SW and Southland Drive S. Dundee Developments Ltd. of Vancouver developed K-Mart Plaza for the S.S. Kresge Co. Ltd., and its anchor business was the first K-Mart store in western Canada. The mall was redesigned in the early 1990s and renamed Southland Corner.

The CPR tracks separated a large wedge-shaped area on the east side of Southwood from the rest of the neighbourhood. Between Macleod Trail and the tracks, the area developed commercially. West of the tracks along Anderson Road, the Corral Drive-in cinema opened in 1964 and remained in business until 1978. The City acquired the property in 1978 and built Anderson Station shops and garage on the site as part of Calgary Transit's move to LRT service. C-Train cars were originally assembled at the Anderson facility, and service to both of Southwood's LRT stations, Southland and Anderson, began in 1981. Anderson remained the south terminal until 2001 when the line was extended further south.

Acadia (1960)

Lands in Acadia were issued to different settlers; however, with time, the entire area became part of the Burns Ranches. In 1911, a British investor unsuccessfully attempted to subdivide a portion of Acadia as Meadowfield. The name survives through ATCO Pipelines' Meadowfield H.P. Station (8911–6 Street SE), a gas installation that transverse the area established by Canadian Western Natural Gas around the 1950s.

Kelwood purchased, subdivided, and developed Acadia around 1960 as a neighbourhood of detached homes on curvilinear streets. Macleod Trail S developed as a commercial strip with two landmarks: the Carriage House Motor Inn and the Macleod Mall. The Acadia Community Association was registered as a provincial society in 1961, and Alderman Bill Dickie turned the sod for the community hall (240–90 Avenue SE) in 1963. Both the public and separate school-boards built schools in the area in the 1960s, including the public Lord Beaverbrook Senior High School in 1968. St. Cecilia's Catholic Church (321–90 Avenue SE), built in 1968 is on The City's inventory of potential historic resources for its Expressionist architectural style.

Acadia's tradition of outstanding sports complexes began in 1961 with the opening of the municipal Acadia Pool (9009 Fairmount Drive SE). In 1981 the Acadia Recreation Complex, which houses the Acadia Community Association, opened. The Osten & Victor Alberta Tennis Centre opened in 2015 in Acadia Athletic Park (315–90 Avenue SE).

Eagle Ridge (1960)

Eagle Ridge lies in the remnant of the area that was not excavated and flooded in the early 1930s to create the Glenmore Reservoir, an artificial lake developed as part of a new waterworks system that also includes the Glenmore Dam and water treatment plant. This area is also a remnant of the farm that Sam and Mary Livingston established in the 1870s. The name Eagle Ridge was preferred by The City over Livingston to avoid confusion with an approved neighbourhood in the area called Lakeview.

In 1959, Kelwood designed and subdivided a 50-acre site as an exclusive residential neighbourhood on two street laid out in a concentric circular pattern, which was conceived as one of Calgary's first two "laneless" subdivisions. A ten-suite luxury apartment development was built in 1969 and it was the first condominium project in Calgary after The Province passed legislation in 1966 to allow condominium ownership of property.

Besides the residential district, Eagle Ridge included institutional development comprising the Rockyview General Hospital which opened in 1965 and the Glenmore Park Auxiliary Hospital, which remains extant as Carewest Glenmore Park. The Glenmore Reservoir, Heritage Park, its associated parking lot, and a municipal tree farm lie outside the Eagle Ridge community, but within the Heritage Communities. The City developed walking and cycling paths around the reservoir, including within Eagle Ridge.

Heritage Park Historical Village conceived by Calgary businessman and philanthropist Eric L. Harvie was first proposed in 1961 as a children's pioneer theme park. However, it opened in 1964 as a living-history village complete with authentic historic buildings moved in from elsewhere, new structures built to represent the old, and a working railway and a paddle-wheeler, a half-size replica of the SS Moyie. A pre-railway settlement was added in the late 1970s. The Heritage Square and its Gasoline Alley exhibit was completed in 2009. Two Heritage Park buildings have their origins in the Heritage Communities: the Livingston farmhouse and the Burns Barn building.

Kelvin Grove (1961)

Joseph Whigham originally homesteaded on the northwest quarter in 1881, and he was followed by John Lee Bowen, who had managed the I.G. Baker Co. store in Calgary in 1885. At the peak of Calgary's pre-First World War boom in 1912, farmer William C. Jamieson (1832–1917), originally from Scotland, subdivided the property into 28 large estate lots and a strip of 16 smaller lots along the east boundary. The subdivision was named Kelvin Grove, likely after the Glasgow's Kelvingrove Park and the River Kelvin, both amenities in Jamieson's hometown.

Two notable rancher-oilmen later lived in Kelvin Grove and raised horses there. Clifton Cuthbert (Cliff) Cross (1895–1959), an Ottawa-born oilman and rancher who established the Kelvin Grove Ranches in 1936. More memorably, William Stewart Herron (1908–1989), the namesake son of Alberta's founding oilman, acquired land in the future Chinook Park and Kelvin Grove neighbourhoods, and there he lived in a 1950s ranch-style house that remains extant at 1101–70 Avenue SW. In the mid-1940s, Herron commissioned Smithbilt Hats to design and manufacture white cowboy hats for his family's annual entry in the Stampede Parade and, before long, the hat became Calgary's symbol of western hospitality.

Around 1960, Kelwood acquired land north of 70 Avenue SW from Herron and began to develop Kelvin Grove as a neighbourhood of detached family homes. The public-school board opened Chinook Park Elementary (the future bilingual École Chinook Park School, 1312–75 Avenue SW) around 1960 and Henry Wise Wood Senior High (910–75 Avenue SW) in 1961. Two extant patio-style apartment complexes were developed along Elbow Drive in the early 1960s. Kelvin Grove Patio Apartments, the first of its kind in Calgary was designed by architect and future alderman Jack Long and opened in 1963. The adjacent Garden Court Apartments, which included a playground and an outdoor heated swimming pool, was designed by W.G. Milne (who later designed the Calgary Tower) and opened in 1964.

Herron developed the Wild Horse Golf Range in 1960 at the southwest corner of Glenmore Trail S and Elbow Drive SW. In 1972, the site was developed as Mayfair Place, a mixed-use 16-storey building, described as an "integrated living complex"² with

² "World of pleasure at Mayfair's door," *Calgary Herald*, 26 April 1972, 47.

276 apartments, medical and dental offices, and an enclosed shopping mall. The balance of the site was developed later in the 1970s and 1980s. Trinity Lodge, a retirement home, opened in 1975.

In the late 1960s, North Kelvin Grove filled in with the extant Chinook Nursing Home and the now-demolished First Alliance Church (1201 Glenmore Trail SW), a notable mid-century modern structure built in 1969 and sold in 2005 when The City began the Glenmore Trail S/Elbow Drive SW/5th Street SW Interchange Project. The church was replaced by the Bantrel building.

Willow Park (1965)

John Watt of Calgary was granted the northeast area in 1891 and later became part of Ex-Sheriff King's ranch. The balance of the section went to Lizzie Murison Gibb (the northwest area) and Horace Thorne (the south area). Ultimately, the future Willow Park became the property of Frederick Percival, the Earl of Egmont (circa 1915–2001). After a few years in England, Percival took up farming on this Macleod Trail S property. He called the farm "Little Avon" after his family seat, Avon Castle, and he had the castle gate replicated as the entrance to his Macleod Trail farm.

Kelwood acquired the property in 1958 and presented the Willow Park home show in 1963, but disappointing lot sales led executive Ellis Keith to change the design to include a 136-acre private golf course. Keith reasoned that property east of Macleod Trail lacked prestige and that a golf course could remedy this problem. The Willow Park Golf Course opened in 1965, complete with thousands of planted trees, and Willow Park succeeded as an upscale development.

The public school board opened Willow Park Elementary (343 Willow Park Drive SE) in 1965 and Fred Seymour Elementary (809 Willingdon Boulevard SE) in 1969. The Catholic School Board opened St. William Elementary (11020 Fairmount Drive SE) in 1967. Fred Seymour closed in 2006, and its campus later became École-Notre-Dame-de-la-Paix.

The area between Macleod Trail S and Bonaventure Drive SE developed as a 600,000-square-foot indoor shopping centre and opened in 1974. In 1978, the smaller, outdoor Willow Park Village mall was built on the site of the Earl of Egmont's home. The Fish Creek Branch of the Calgary Public Library designed by Calgary architects Ian McDougall and Ken Hutchinson as a pyramid-shaped glass structure opened in 1985.

Maple Ridge (1965)

Maple Ridge comprises most of Section 14 and small portions of three adjacent sections. Homesteaders Robert Shade Geddes and James Stewart Moore settled on the north and south halves of Section 14 respectively. Most of this section (all but the southwest quarter) later became part of Ex-Sheriff King's ranch. During the city's pre-

First World War boom, King's real estate firm, Kingsland, Ltd., advertised 320 acres of land in the north half of the section for industrial development. The boom ended later that year, and no industries located here. In time, the north half of this section became part of P. Burns Ranches.

Kelwood developed Maple Ridge as a neighbourhood of single detached homes with a curvilinear street pattern. The developer donated 80 acres to The City for use as a 9-hole municipal golf course, and Maple Ridge Golf Course opened in 1969. It was expanded to become an 18-hole course in 1992. The public school board opened both Maple Ridge Elementary and R.T. Alderman Junior High in 1967. The Willow Ridge Community Association, founded in 1967 as the Maple Ridge-Willow Park Community Association and renamed in 1976, maintains a community hall complete with a community garden, an ice rink, basketball, tennis, and pickleball courts, and a soccer field.

Sue Higgins Park, a natural area and designated park along the Bow River, spans the boundary between Acadia and Maple Ridge. Before 1994, it was an unprotected natural area. Park advocates formed the Southland Natural Park Society in 1992 to oppose a golf course proposal for the site. Nora Tuckey (1945–2011), a park user and longtime society president, almost single-handedly gathered over 5000 signatures for a petition to ask The City to formalize the park. The City established Southland Park in 1994 and Tuckey and her husband, Sydney, received a Mayor's Environmental Award for their efforts. The park became Calgary's largest off-leash dog park. It was later renamed Sue Higgins Park in 2012 after Alderman Sue Higgins who represented the area on City Council between 1977 and 2001. *Les Deux Chiens Assis*, a pair of dog sculptures created by Parisian artist Henri Alfred Jaquemart (1824–1896) and donated to The City in 1978, was placed in the park in 2014.

The Deerfoot Trail extension south from Glenmore Trail opened in 1982, and it separates Maple Ridge from the future Sue Higgins Park and the industrial area to the south. The Lafarge concrete plant south of the park and east of Deerfoot Trail began in the 1960s as Gallelli Construction Materials Ltd.

East Fairview Industrial (1979)

James D. Geddes homesteaded in Section 23, roughly where the Meadows Mile development now stands. The north area was originally granted to the Hudson's Bay Company. The southwest quarter, where Wal-Mart and Superstore now stand, became part of Ex-Sheriff King's ranch, and was subdivided it in the pre-First World War boom as Kingsland Park at the same time he subdivided and named the community of Kingsland. Both names almost certainly derive from his own. The boom ended in 1913, and Kingsland Park was not developed.

The entire area eventually became part of P. Burns Ranches. It was the site of a grain elevator that was destroyed by fire three times (in 1945, 1958, and 1959), and it is almost certainly the original location of the Burns Barn that was moved to Heritage Park

in 1977. Industrial development began in 1940, when the federal government acquired a 200-acre parcel from Burns in the service of Canada's Second World War effort. To meet wartime demand for explosives, Ottawa established Alberta Nitrogen Products Limited and built its massive ammonia and ammonium nitrate plant. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada provided operational support. The \$10-million complex was the largest ammonia plant in the country and the largest manufacturing enterprise in the province. Both the CPR and Canadian National Railways extended leads to serve the plant, and it became operational in 1941. Before long, alternative materials for explosives manufacture were developed, and in 1943 the plant was partly converted to produce fertilizers. After the war, Ottawa sold the complex to Cominco (as Consolidated Mining and Smelting was eventually renamed) which operated it as a fertilizer plant.

The Calgary Plan (1973) identified the district as an industrial area, and East Fairview Industrial was established in 1979. But the district's industrial character has been almost completely replaced. Cominco closed two-thirds of its operation in 1987 and the remainder in 1994, and its complex was demolished and the railway line removed. Since the 1970s, East Fairview Industrial has been largely built up with low-rise retail structures. All that remains of the area's industrial character is Rolling Mix Concrete (which has operated at 7209 Railway Street SE since at least the early 1970s), the name Railway Street, and the 2002 archaeological study of the fertilizer plant's remains.

A decade after the fertilizer plant closed, Heritage Partners, a Canadian-American investment group, redeveloped the site as Deerfoot Meadows, a massive open-air retail complex on a 140-hectare site. Anchor tenant IKEA opened in 2004. The developer is expected to transfer a 44-acre parcel along the Bow River as a wildlife preserve following review and contaminant remediation.

Heritage Partners planned to expand Deerfoot Meadows to include The Bluffs, comprising office and luxury residential towers on the ridge below Blackfoot Trail, and the Village at the Deerfoot Meadows, a high-end shopping complex north of the existing mall. However, the expansion did not proceed, and the area remain undeveloped.

Glendeer Business Park (1981)

Glendeer Business Park is a relatively small triangle-shaped area bounded by Deerfoot Trail SE, Glenmore Trail SE, and Heritage Drive SE where James Sydney Gibb homesteaded in the 1880s and later became part of P. Burns Ranches. The area was first subdivided in 1953; "Gordon Subdivision" comprised large parcels. Glendeer Business Park originated in 1981 when Orion Engineering Ltd., a firm headquartered in Fairview Industrial, subdivided its initial phase. Unica Design Studio (75 Glendeer Drive SE) became one of the earliest businesses to locate there. The Calgary Auto Centre, the first automobile dealership mall in Alberta, opened in Glendeer Business Park in 1987 and redefined the district as exclusively automobile sales.