



## NEIGHBOURHOOD DESCRIPTION

The residential area now called Beacon Heights began to develop in 1910, when the rich coal seams that lay beneath the soil were discovered and coal mining began. In 1913, the area was incorporated as the Village of Beverly, taking its name from the Town of Beverly in Yorkshire, England. By 1914 the population in the area reached 1,000 and Beverly was incorporated as a town. The boundary line between Edmonton and Beverly was 50th Street.

The fortunes of Beverly were tied to the local coal industry and the Town grew and shrank accordingly. In 1952, when the last mine closed, the population was 2,000. One year later the Beverly Bridge opened, linking the town's main street (118th Avenue) with the main highway to the east (Highway 16). Beverly then began to grow as a residential suburb, housing workers from the new petro-chemical plants and other nearby industries. The town grew quickly until 1961, when Beverly, with a population of 9,000, was amalgamated with the City of Edmonton. The northern portion of the former town contains the neighbourhoods of Beacon Heights and Bergman, while the southern portion is known as Beverly Heights.

Most of the homes in Beacon Heights are single- and semi- detached homes built in the decade leading up to amalgamation. Higher density housing is located closer to commercial areas and traffic routes, and was built between 1960 and 1980. The focus of community activity in Beacon Heights is the Beverly Jubilee Park and the adjoining Beacon Heights Community League facilities.