

HERITAGE PLACES 2.0

Potential
Heritage
Conservation
Districts
in the
City of London



London
CANADA

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A INTRODUCTION

London is known as ‘The Forest City’ – a city which prides itself on its parks, greenery and tree-lined streets. It is also recognized as a ‘city of communities’ – a city that defines itself by the many differentiated neighbourhoods that dot its landscapes; rural neighbourhoods, urban neighbourhoods, outer and inner suburbs, and areas with industrial and institutional qualities. These special, unique places help to make London legible – it is readable; meaning that people understand it visually and can make sense of it as a whole. In *The Image of the City*, notable urban planner Kevin Lynch called this ‘imageability’ which he attributes to helping to enhance people’s attachments to ‘place’ and community, and helping to support a committed citizenry. A major component of a community’s ‘sense of place’ is its relationship to its cultural heritage and landscape setting. Cultural heritage is an important community resource. It is a source of knowledge and memory. It contributes to the quality of life of a community. It

is a collective legacy. It should be no surprise then that, as of November 2018, London ranks 3rd in the Province with the highest number of designated heritage conservation districts (HCD). London has seven HCDs– tied with Hamilton also having seven – and is behind Ottawa with eighteen and Toronto with twenty HCDs. Further, London has the 2nd most number of properties designated in HCDs (just over 3,700); behind only Toronto with nearly 5,000. Londoners are plainly passionate about their City’s cultural heritage!

Back in 1993, the original *Heritage Places: A Description of Potential Heritage Conservation Areas in the City of London* began the process of identifying areas in the City that may have potential cultural heritage value or interest. In the twenty years since its adoption as a guideline document to the City of London’s *Official Plan*, ten of the original fourteen potential Heritage Conservation Districts have been designated. There have also been updates to the *Provincial Policy*

Statement, the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and the City has a new official plan (*The London Plan*); these updates impact the identification and evaluation of cultural heritage resources.

Moving forward, the following document, *Heritage Places 2.0* is intended to be a reset of the original *Heritage Places* and to take a second look at this document. There is now the opportunity to expand the review of the City to see if there was anything missed in the original *Heritage Places*, and to also begin to establish a sense of priority to what areas should be studied first. It is important to recognize that the areas that are identified in *Heritage Places 2.0* are not being identified as future HCDs, but rather are being noted as worthy of further study as potential heritage conservation districts in the future. This may lead to designation as an HCD under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* – however designation is a separate process beyond the scope of this document.



B BACKGROUND

In 1993, *Heritage Places: A Description of Potential Heritage Conservation Areas in the City of London*, was approved as a guideline document to the *Official Plan* of the City of London. *Heritage Places* (1993) states that:

“[t]he purpose of this guideline document is to “highlight areas of outstanding historical, architectural and natural character in the City. The intent is to identify candidate areas for potential heritage conservation or district status through the implementation of Parts IV and V of the Ontario Heritage Act” (p3).

This document has been the primary reference to identify candidate areas in the City of London for potential heritage conservation district designation.

Fourteen areas were originally identified within *Heritage Places* based on ‘characterization studies’.

Characterization studies were intended to act as an indicator of heritage significance, but were never meant to be an exhaustive review reflecting all areas within the City. Place name, location, and historic themes were identified for each of the fourteen areas. Consideration was given to identification and evaluation of potential HCDs based on criteria in the *Official Plan*, but the list remained unprioritized. The original list of fourteen areas was as follows (in no particular order): Richmond Streetscape; Ridout Restoration; Talbot North; East Woodfield; West Woodfield; Lorne Avenue; Wortley Village; Marley Place; Elmwood Avenue; Stanley-Becher; Hellmuth-St. James; Grosvenor-St. George; Petersville; and, Pond Mills.

A report for the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (March 1999) was the first to prioritize potential HCDs, and this list has been amended, expanded, consolidated, and re-prioritized over time. The City has since dealt with requests for HCD designation from the community in a

sequential process based on episodic re-prioritizations of areas identified in *Heritage Places*.

Since the adoption of *Heritage Places*, the planning and policy framework for heritage conservation in Ontario has undergone substantial changes, including most notably revisions to the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 2005, the *Provincial Policy Statement* in 2014, and at the municipal level, adoption of *The London Plan* in 2016. Given changes to heritage conservation planning and policy framework, and the accomplishments of the original *Heritage Places*, it is an opportune time to revisit and reset this original guideline document. Ultimately, the goal of *Heritage Places 2.0* is to build on the original document, reflecting a similar format and focus on ‘characterization studies’ while also clarifying a process to identify and prioritize candidate areas for further study as potential HCDs.



Process Overview

At its meeting on January 16, 2017, Municipal Council directed Civic Administration “to review [the] prioritized list of potential heritage conservation districts and to recommend an update to *Heritage Places*.” Subsequently, in March 2018, Letourneau Heritage Consulting (LHC) was retained to prepare the updated *Heritage Places 2.0* document. The objectives of the update have been to conduct a comprehensive, city-wide review of areas, and prepare a prioritized list for further study of these areas as potential heritage conservation districts (HCDs) – pursuant to Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The intention has been to essentially reset the original *Heritage Places* to reflect current Provincial legislation, City policies, Council direction and community interest. LHC was tasked with the following:

a. Review Policy Context – Update the background component of *Heritage Places* to reflect the *Provincial Policy Statement – 2014 (PPS)*, *Ontario Heritage Act*, and *The London Plan* (London’s Official Plan).

b. Consultation with Heritage Community – With input from members of the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH) and representatives from the heritage community, undertake a comprehensive review of areas identified as having potential cultural heritage value or interest, using an established methodology, and prepare characterization studies of each area. LHC were also to re-evaluate (and update as needed) information on candidate areas already documented in the current *Heritage Places*.

c. Develop Methodology – Develop a method for identifying and prioritizing areas in the City – with potential cultural heritage value or interest – for possible, future HCD designation. Also, to prepare a prioritized list for further study and consideration as potential HCDs.

Policy Context

Since the adoption of *Heritage Places*, there have been substantial changes to land use planning associated with resources that demonstrate, or have the potential to demonstrate, cultural heritage value or interest. In Ontario, cultural heritage is considered to be a matter of provincial interest. Cultural heritage resources are managed under provincial legislation, policy, regulations, and guidelines. The *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)* directly addresses cultural heritage and is the key legislation enabling the protection of properties of cultural heritage value or interest at the municipal and provincial levels. The *Planning Act*, through the *Provincial Policy Statement – 2014 (PPS)*, also addresses cultural heritage as an area of provincial interest. These acts and policies indicate broad support for the conservation of cultural heritage by the Province. These acts also provide a framework that must be considered for any proposed development or property alteration.

Planning Act

The *Planning Act* is the primary document for land use planning in Ontario. The *Planning Act* also defines matters of provincial interest. It states under Part I (2, d):

“The Minister, the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board and the Municipal Board, in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act, shall have regard to, among other matters, matters of provincial interest such as, the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest.”

Section 3 of the *Planning Act* issues the *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)*, and all decisions affecting land use planning matters “shall be consistent with” the *PPS*.

Provincial Policy Statement (2014)

The *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)* does not explicitly address heritage

conservation districts (HCD), it does however include HCDs within its definition of cultural heritage landscapes, as follows: Section 2.6.1 of the *PPS* directs that “significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.” “Significant” is defined in the *PPS* as, in regards to cultural heritage and archaeology, “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, and event, or a people.”

Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)* does not specifically set out policies to identify potential heritage conservation districts (HCDs), however the *OHA* enables local municipalities to designate HCDs provided the requirements of the *OHA* are met and the municipality has sufficient supporting policies within its *Official Plan*. HCDs are designated under Part V of the *OHA*. See Appendix for further description of the HCD designation process.

The London Plan

The London Plan – the Official Plan of the City of London – underscores the commitment of the City to conserve and promote its cultural heritage resources and the important role of these resources in supporting and maintaining its neighbourhoods. The identification and further study of areas in the City of London as potential heritage conservation districts (HCDs) is supported by the following strategic directions of *The London Plan*:

- Direction #1-4: Revitalize our urban neighbourhoods and business areas (Policy 55)
- Direction #3-7: Protect our built and cultural heritage to promote our unique identity and develop links to arts and eco-tourism in the London region (Policy 57)
- Direction #5-2: Sustain, enhance, and revitalize our downtown, main streets, and urban neighbourhoods (Policy 59)
- Direction #7-5: Protect what we cherish by recognizing and

enhancing our cultural identity, cultural heritage resources, neighbourhood character, and environmental features (Policy 61)

The London Plan also contains policies to enable the designation of an HCD in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*, as well as the identification for the evaluation for potential HCD designation.

“City Council will consider the following criteria in the evaluation of an area for designation as a heritage conservation district:

1. The association of the area with a particular historical event or era that is unique to the community.
2. The presence of properties which are considered significant to the community as a result of their location or setting.
3. The presence of properties representing a design or method of construction which is considered to be of cultural heritage value or interest to the community, region, province, or nation.
4. The presence of properties which collectively represent a certain aspect of the development of the city that is worthy of maintaining.
5. The presence of physical, environmental, or aesthetic elements which, individually, may not constitute sufficient grounds for designation as a heritage conservation district, but which collectively are significant to the community” (Policy 576).

The above criteria provide a clear basis for the evaluation of potential HCD designation once candidate areas have been identified and prioritized.

Consultation with Heritage Community

Consultation with the heritage community was integral to the preparation of *Heritage Places 2.0*. The consultation process was initiated in April 2018 starting with an introductory email-out to nearly 50 active members of London’s heritage community including members of the: Architectural Conservancy of Ontario – London; Downtown London; Heritage London Foundation; London Advisory Committee on Heritage; London Heritage Council; London

Planners Council, Middlesex Historical Society; and, the Urban League. A total of three roundtable discussions were conducted in May and June 2018, with a series of informal interviews carried out both before and following the first roundtable. The second roundtable took place during the June meeting of the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH). Throughout the consultation process, participants had the opportunity to provide additional feedback via email or phone. Over thirty people participated in the consultation process providing input on the identification of candidate areas for consideration as potential HCDs in London, along with what factors should be considered in the prioritization process.

Methodology – A Values-Based Approach

Since the adoption of the original *Historic Places* document in 1993, there have been significant shifts in heritage conservation planning theory and practice. In particular, following *The Nara Document on Authenticity* (1994), the *Burra Charter* (1998, updated 2013), and the Getty Conservation Institute research into values (1998-2005), the focus of heritage planning has been on the importance of cultural heritage value in determining significance. This understanding is reflected within Ontario heritage planning practice through revisions to the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)* in 2005, and the development of local evaluation criteria (O.Reg 9/06). However, in terms of the identification of potential heritage conservation districts (HCDs), the *OHA* (or its regulations) does not provide criteria, and only states what an HCD Study and Plan must include as part of the HCD designation process.

The standard for identifying potential heritage conservation districts (HCDs) under the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)* is outlined by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport in the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit: Heritage Conservation Districts* (2006). The *Tool Kit* does not provide specific criteria for the identification of candidate areas, however it does provide broad descriptions of characteristics that might constitute a heritage conservation district (HCD). More specifically, the *Tool Kit* does identify

that values are important to the identification of heritage conservation districts and that the “value of the district as a whole is always greater than the sum of its parts. The cultural heritage value of areas can be expressed in terms of their design or physical, historical or associative or contextual values, and that values can be expressed more broadly as natural, historic, aesthetic, architectural, scenic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual values” (p10).

The *Tool Kit* specifically references the *Historic Places Initiative (HPI)* as a potential model to identify heritage values and attributes. Further, the *HPI Statement of Significance Training Workbook and Resource Guide* outlines a number of cultural heritage values that can be applied to cultural heritage resources (including heritage conservation districts). These values overlap with those outlined in the *Tool Kit* (historical, scientific, cultural, spiritual, aesthetic, educational, social, natural and, contextual).

Finally, a best practices review was undertaken to determine how other Ontario communities considered HCDs. This information was used to develop a values-based assessment to identify potential heritage conservation districts in the City of London. For further description, see Section D.

D IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS

A city-wide review of candidate areas for *Heritage Places 2.0* was initiated by Letourneau Heritage Consulting Inc. in April 2018. Areas identified as having potential cultural heritage value or interest were identified from heritage staff reports, existing heritage inventories, and areas previously noted in *Heritage Places* that had yet to be studied. As well, members of London's heritage community provided input into potential areas for consideration during roundtable discussions. The goal was to develop an initial working list of candidate areas that merit further consideration as part of the *Heritage Places 2.0* project; over fifty areas were initially identified. A values-based assessment was applied to further condense the list of candidate areas. Values were derived from: 1) those outlined in O.Reg. 9/06 – to capture associative, physical and contextual aspects of candidate areas; 2) those outlined in *The London Plan* (Policy 576) –

to ensure that criteria overlapped with those that would be used for the evaluation of candidate areas as potential HCDs; and, 3) those identified in the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* and the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* – to capture additional values not necessarily related to the built/physical environment. The following values were used to identify candidate areas for *Heritage Places 2.0*:

- Historical/Associative Value
- Physical/Design Value
- Contextual Value
- Other values include:
 - Spiritual Values
 - Educational and Scientific Values
 - Natural Values
 - Archaeological Values
 - Social Values

These values provide a framework for the consideration of a range

of factors that may be reflected in cultural heritage resources. See Table 1 for descriptions of the values and characteristics related to each value. The values-based assessment resulted in over fifty candidate areas being initially identified; this was then short-listed to fourteen and prioritized further. See Section E for the short-list of candidate areas.



E PRIORITIZATION OF AREAS

The prioritization of candidate areas for consideration as potential heritage conservation districts (HCDs) was derived from a systematic review of other municipalities' practices, previous staff reports, and consultation with the members of London's heritage community. Of the Ontario municipalities reviewed, only the City of Toronto was found to have a defined, publicly-available prioritization process for the nomination of heritage conservation districts. Toronto's framework is based on five factors: 1) development activity; 2) existing level of protection; 3) fragility of the area; 4) planning priorities, and 5) archaeology. Other factors are also considered such as cultural heritage value or interest (relative to other nominated areas) and/or relevant planning studies. Toronto's factors were found to generally align with those outlined in heritage staff's report to the Planning and Environment Committee (2018-11-04 – HCD Work Plan and Prioritization). A draft list of factors for prioritization was compiled and then vetted with input from community members during roundtable discussions on May 1, 2018 and June 20, 2018, and in consultation with the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH) at their June 13, 2018 meeting.

The final list of factors that was considered during the prioritization of candidate areas is as follows:

- Results of the **values-based assessment** of candidate areas relating to how strongly each area met the characteristics associated with these values (see Section D);
- **Potential for change** within an area which can include development pressure, existing levels of protection, as well as a variety of external pressures, such as projected growth, threats to cultural heritage integrity, or the addition or loss of a significant economic driver;
- **Community preparedness** or readiness and willingness to

initiate and engage in an HCD Study process;

- **Appropriateness of planning tool** (Part V – *Ontario Heritage Act*, HCD designation) for conservation of significant cultural heritage resources in the area versus other planning tools; and,
- **Other factors** such as previous Municipal Council direction, recognition of City planning priorities and implications of planned future initiatives.

Candidate areas were prioritized based on how strongly the area associated with each of the factors noted above. Table 2 summarizes this information.

Fourteen areas (14) in the City of London have been identified as having potential cultural heritage value or interest for possible designation as heritage conservation districts. Note that this prioritization is by no means a measure or reflection of the perceived cultural heritage value or interest of candidate areas. It is recommended that the areas listed below be studied further, prioritized as follows:

1. North Talbot
2. SoHo (South of Horton)
3. The Smokestack District
4. Stanley-Becher-Riverforks

5. Old East Village-Dundas Street
6. Piccadilly
7. Old South II
8. Old North
9. Orchard Park Sherwood Forest
10. Lambeth
11. Hamilton Road
12. Braemar Crescent
13. Hall's Mills
14. Pond Mills

It is important to stress that the outcome of *Heritage Places 2.0* is not an evaluation or recommendation of these candidate areas for designation, but simply the identification and recognition that these areas have potential cultural heritage value or interest. These areas are not being recommended for HCD designation at this time, but are recommended for further study and evaluation as part of Municipal Council's decision to move forward with future HCD studies under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any of these candidate areas. See Figure 1.

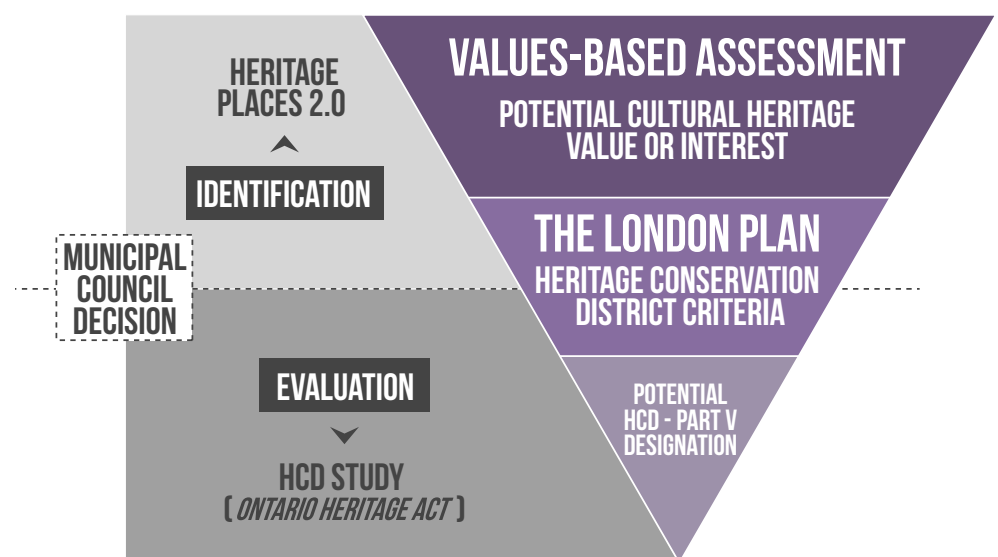













































































Figure 1. Identification versus evaluation of properties for further study for potential heritage conservation district designation



VALUE		CHARACTERISTICS
MAIN VALUES	Historical/Associative	Association of area (or properties) with: - an individual, development period, event or theme significant to a community
	Physical/Design	Presence in area of: - distinctive architectural design, style or construction method - clusters of properties considered to be of cultural heritage value or interest
	Contextual	Presence in area of: - distinctive landscapes - landmarks - a distinctive sense of place - properties that are significant as a result of their location or setting
ADDITIONAL VALUES	Spiritual	Association of area with: - particular religious communit(ies) - clusters of religious building/cemeteries, ceremonial or cosmological features - oral traditions identifying significance
	Educational & Scientific	Association of area with: - teaching landscape(s) - a significant presence of educational/training facilities
	Natural	Association of area with: - natural features - environmentally sensitive area(s) - environmental elements which are collectively significant to the community
	Archaeological	Association of area with: - known architectural site(s) - potential archaeological site(s) - known burials
	Social	- Area contributes to a broader understanding of a way of life - Area contributes to the understanding of an underrepresented aspect or group in London's history - Presence in area of memorial or symbolic elements within the landscape - Area depicts a particular way of life



Table 1. Description of values used in assessment of candidate areas

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RANK	CANDIDATE AREAS					
01	NORTH TALBOT					
02	SOHO (SOUTH OF HORTON)					
03	THE SMOKESTACK DISTRICT					
04	STANLEY-BECHER-RIVERFORKS					
05	OLD EAST VILLAGE-DUNDAS STREET					
06	PICCADILLY					
07	OLD SOUTH II					
08	OLD NORTH					
09	ORCHARD PARK SHERWOOD FOREST					
10	LAMBETH					
11	HAMILTON ROAD					
12	BRAEMAR CRESCENT					
13	HALL'S MILLS					
14	POND MILLS					

FACTORS:

 VALUES-BASED ASSESSMENT
 POTENTIAL FOR CHANGE

 COMMUNITY FEEDBACK + READINESS
 FITNESS OF PLANNING TOOL


 OTHER FACTORS

Table 2. Prioritization of candidate areas charted along factors used for ranking purposes



F AREA CHARACTERIZATION STUDIES

Similar to its predecessor, a substantial part of *Heritage Places 2.0* is dedicated to characterization studies of areas within the City of London. Fourteen areas were identified as having potential cultural heritage value or interest, and prioritized for further study as possible heritage conservation districts. The characterization studies are brief, illustrated, and intended to act as an indicator of potential cultural heritage value or interest, not an exhaustive review of each area.

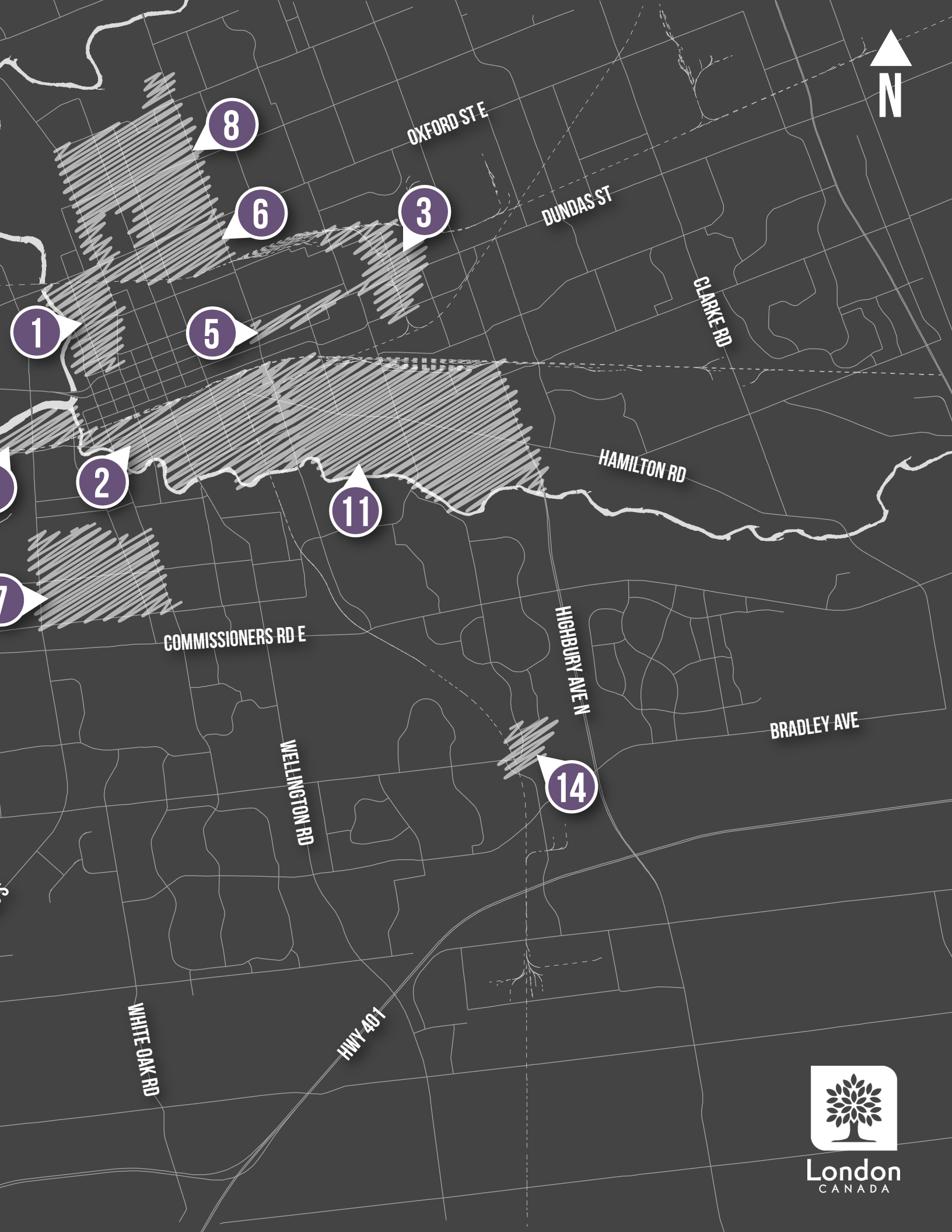
The following characterization studies include a:

- numerical ranking;
- place name;
- description of the area's location along with a location map;
- statement of primary use of properties within the area;
- summary of assessment and illustrative graph; and finally,
- description of the area.

HERITAGE PLACES 2.0 CANDIDATE AREAS



- 01 NORTH TALBOT
- 02 SOHO (SOUTH OF HORTON)
- 03 THE SMOKESTACK DISTRICT
- 04 STANLEY-BECKER-RIVERFORKS
- 05 OLD EAST VILLAGE-DUNDAS STREET
- 06 PICCADILLY
- 07 OLD SOUTH II
- 08 OLD NORTH
- 09 ORCHARD PARK SHERWOOD FOREST
- 10 LAMBETH
- 11 HAMILTON ROAD
- 12 BRAEMAR CRESCENT
- 13 HALL'S MILLS
- 14 POND MILLS



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01 NORTH TALBOT

The North Talbot area generally includes properties on Talbot Street between Fullarton Street and Oxford Street East. Harris Park and the north branch of the Thames River (including Ann Street Park) form a natural border to the west. Abutting the North Talbot area are three existing heritage conservation districts – West Woodfield (to the east), Blackfriars-Petersville (to the west), and the Downtown Heritage Conservation District (mainly to the south-east).

PRIMARY USE: residential

ASSESSMENT:

North Talbot rates strongly in all factors used to assess candidate areas for further study as potential heritage conservation districts.





Background

The North Talbot area was not settled until the 1860s, but quickly became London's first 'suburb' established outside of the City-proper. Early on, the area developed to have an exclusive character reflecting London's elite, including homes of the Carling, Leonard, Gunn, Smart, and Blackburn families. Riverside mansions lined the east bank of the Thames River, and wealthy Londoners built expansive homes along major thoroughfares to reflect their high social standing. Over time, this area has transitioned to accommodate many of London's prominent business enterprises, often within historic buildings. Today, North Talbot still retains a predominantly residential character that is also clearly bordered with commercial main streets.

Description

The area is associated with the urban development of London following its annexation in 1840 and includes properties exhibiting late 19th and early 20th-century architectural styles and details (e.g., Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne). Some of the most characteristic features of the area is the

many architectural variations on the Italianate style along with commanding residences and the prevailing use of buff brick. The natural landscape predominates with several access points and views along the Thames River.

North Talbot contains a high concentration of cultural heritage resources with nearly 120 heritage listed and designated properties on the City's *Register*. Some notable properties within the North Talbot area include:

- 76 Albert Street (c.1865), built for Josiah Blackburn
- 90 Albert Street (c.1870), home of William R. Meredith, member of Ontario Legislature in 1872 and leader of the Conservative opposition government in 1878; elected Chief Justice of Ontario in 1884
- 93-95 Dufferin Avenue – including 93 Dufferin Ave (c.1864), attributed to Samuel Peters
- Kent Streetscape – including 126-128 Kent Street, home of Thomas H. Carling, president of the Carling Brewing and Malting Company, 130 Kent Street (c.1863), built for George Mackenzie Gunn, and 136 Kent Street (c.1888), designed by

George F. Durand for William A. Gunn, son of George M. Gunn

- 140-146 Mill Street (c.1863), a set of two double houses in the Italianate style
- 513 Talbot Street (1881), formerly the Talbot Street Baptist Church
- 651 Talbot Street (c.1905) and adjacent 653 Talbot Street (c.1908) part of the 'Riverside Residences'

North Talbot was identified in the original *Heritage Places* as an area of outstanding historical, architectural, and natural character that had potential for designation as a heritage conservation district under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. In July 2017, Municipal Council requested that North Talbot be considered as the top priority on the list of upcoming heritage conservation districts for designation.



02 SOHO (SOUTH OF HORTON)

SoHo or South of Horton, is largely situated south of Horton Street East as the name of this area implies. The area generally includes properties south of the Canadian National Railway lines and west of Adelaide Street North, with south branch of the Thames River form a natural southern and western boundary. SoHo abuts the Downtown and the existing Downtown Heritage Conservation District.

PRIMARY USE: residential/commercial

ASSESSMENT:

SoHo rates strongly in nearly all factors used to assess candidate areas for further study as potential heritage conservation districts.





Background

SoHo has a long history as a community in the City of London from its early days as a place of refuge on the Underground Railroad, to housing one of the City's major medical facilities, to being located along the edges of the Downtown and the Thames River. These factors have given this neighbourhood a prominent role in the development of the City.

The area is generally characterized by an eclectic mix of late 19th to 20th-century residential properties, with commercial properties along Wellington Street and Horton Street East. The portion of the area west of Wellington Street was located within the boundaries of Burwell's *Survey of the Town Site of London* (1826). It is the location of several of London's early mills and industries, including the Labatt Brewery. A major feature affecting the character of SoHo is the now vacant South Street Hospital Complex (formerly the London General Hospital, Victoria Hospital) including the remaining heritage buildings and vacant lands. When the London General Hospital first opened in 1875, the surrounding streets were lined with modest homes, the majority of which were occupied by a largely working-

class community.

In addition to the prominent themes of healthcare and medicine, SoHo is associated with early mills and industry, as well as Clark's Bridge, and a car barn associated with the London & Port Stanley Railway that bisects the area east of Maitland Street. Afro-Canadian history in London is linked to 'The Hollow' (around Thames Street) and the area more broadly. Other ethnic communities in London, including the Jewish and Polish communities are associated with the area and vestiges of their institutions are situated among its built heritage. The area is also associated with the history of the 1840 annexation of London.

Description

The SoHo area contains a high concentration of cultural heritage resources with over 125 heritage listed and designated properties on the City's Register. A distinct sense of place is found throughout particularly noting key streetscapes, such as Clarence Street, Colborne Street, Grey Street, and Henry Street. Some notable properties within the area include:

- 430 Grey Street (c.1868), Beth Emmanuel British Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the oldest

surviving churches representing the Black community in London

- 432 Grey Street (c.1853), Fugitive Slave Chapel; associated with early development of the Black community in London and later connections to the Underground Railway
- 391 South Street (c.1899), the Colborne Building; is the only building that remains on the south side of South Street as part of the original Victoria Hospital
- 392 South Street (c.1922), War Memorial Children's Hospital; built after WWI for specialized child care; Neo-classical styling with cut stone trim and foundations
- 240 Waterloo Street (c.1886), the Michigan Central Roundhouse

The SoHo Community Improvement Plan (2011) recommended that this area be further studied for potential heritage conservation district status. In 2013, Municipal Council supported this recommendation by adding SoHo to a 'priority listing' of areas identified for further HCD study.



03 THE SMOKESTACK DISTRICT

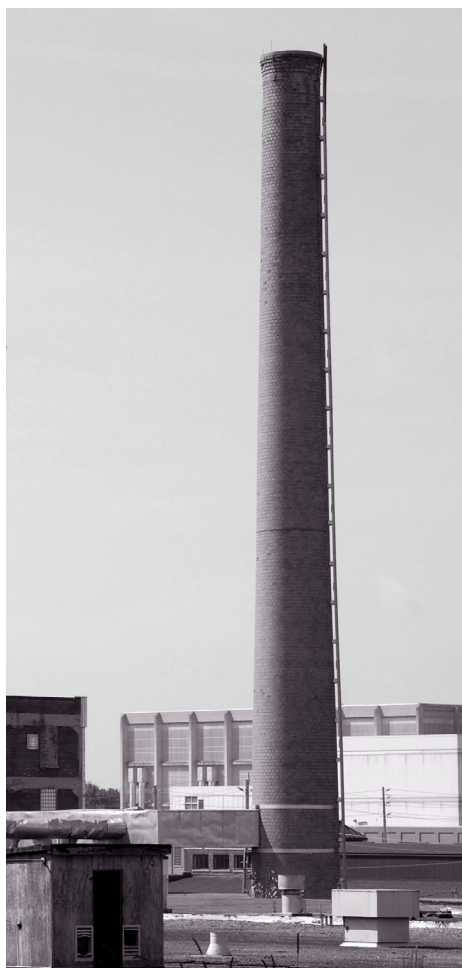
The Smokestack District comprises an area dotted with industrial complexes situated south of the Canadian Pacific Railway lines and west of Ashland Avenue. Florence Street and Kelloggs Lane and Burbrook Place loosely form the southern and western edges of the area.

PRIMARY USE: industrial heritage

ASSESSMENT:

The Smokestack District rates strongly in nearly all factors used to assess candidate areas for further study as potential heritage conservation districts.





Background

The Smokestack District includes a number of exemplary early 20th-century industrial complexes along Dundas Street. The area is also associated with municipality-sponsored industrial development in the 1910s to 1920s. It is one of a small number of urban areas in the City with observed industrial land uses nearby low- to mid-rise residential, commercial, and park land uses.

The area was annexed by the City of London in 1912. At the time, it was a largely underdeveloped stretch of land between the City of London and Pottersburg. A number of expansive factory complexes were constructed with factory workers' housing being constructed along many of the side streets in adjacent areas.

The District and its physical legacy is integral with the history of London. The District's development pattern traces the City's relationship with rail transportation. Remaining building structures and typologies reflect early 20th-century industrial architecture, factory workers' housing, and the rise of automobile usage (e.g. the early gas station).

Description

There is a concentration of intact examples of early 20th-century factory complexes, as well examples from the late 19th century and mid 20th-century, many of which are listed on the City's *Register*. Some notable properties within the area include:

- 1108 Dundas Street (earliest construction dates to 1907), the Empire Brass Company building, designed by architect John Mackenzie Moore
- 1152 Dundas Street (c.1920), Ruggles Truck building, designed by architectural firm Watt & Blackwell; classical structure with a center bay dominated by three great arched windows and flanked by two symmetrical wings; ornamentation in both the stone and the brickwork is extensive for an industrial structure
- 1156 Dundas Street (c.1914), McCormick Manufacturing Company building, designed by architectural firm Watt & Blackwell; McCormick's was one of the largest employers in London, and remains a major architectural landmark on Dundas Street
- 100 Kellogg Lane (1913-1931), original structure designed by architect John Mackenzie Moore

and boiler house by Albert Kahn; a large industrial structure dominating its portion of Dundas Street with repetitive pillars of red brick separated by large windows

- 445 Nightingale Avenue (c.1923), the Reid Brothers; red brick structure, indicative of the smaller companies in the District; original smokestack and skylights remain
- 471 Nightingale Avenue (c.1917), the Hunt Milling Company building, designed by architectural firm Watt & Blackwell; when built it housed one of the largest flour mills in Canada

The Smokestack District was identified in the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study of London (1996) as a potential Cultural Heritage Landscape – “Dundas East Industrial”. In 2017, fifteen properties in this area were added to the City's *Register*.



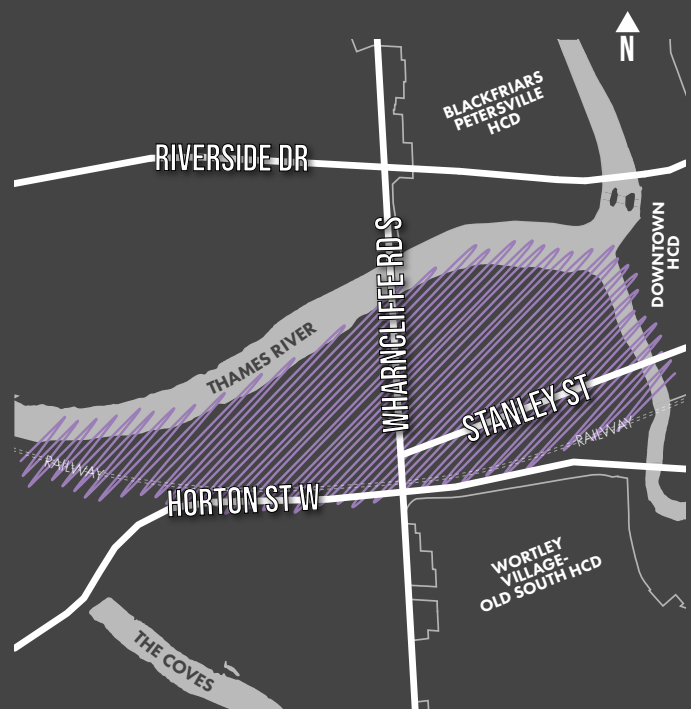
04 STANLEY-BECHER-RIVERFORKS

The Stanley-Becher-Riverforks area is bounded by the Thames River on the north, east and west, and the Canadian National Railway to the south. Surrounding the area are three existing heritage conservation districts – Blackfriars-Petersville (to the north), Wortley Village-Old South (to the south) and the Downtown Heritage Conservation District (to the east).

PRIMARY USE: residential

ASSESSMENT:

Stanley Becher-Riverforks rates strongly in many of the factors used to assess candidate areas for further study as potential heritage conservation districts.





Background

Stanley Street used to be the primary route that linked the Wharncliffe Highway to Ridout Street on the south side of the Thames River. Stanley Street was later subdivided into building lots in the 1870s, with much of the development in the Stanley-Becher-Riverforks area dating from the subsequent period. Some of the oldest homes in London are in this area such as "Stanley Terrace" and "Wincomblea".

Stanley-Becher-Riverforks is generally characterized by a mix of single and semi-detached, and row houses, many built in the mid 19th to early 20th-century. Parks along the Thames River are a defining element of this area with Stanley Street providing a connection from the Wharncliffe Highway (now Wharncliffe Road) to Ridout Street North via the Westminster Bridge. The area is closely associated with the Forks of the Thames River with scenic views to this natural heritage resource.

Examples of period architectural styles and refined details are found throughout the area. The King Street Bridge connecting the Stanley-Becher-Riverforks to Ivey Park, is recognized as a significant cultural heritage resource through its designation under

the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The area is associated with a number of prominent figures, including but not limited to James Givens, a judge in the County Court and President of the London Town Council in 1840-1841.

Description

The Stanley-Becher-Riverforks contains a number of properties listed in the City's *Register*. Key streetscapes include Stanley Street, Becher Street, The Ridgeway, Riverview Avenue, and Evergreen Avenue. Some notable properties within the area include:

- 40 Becher Street (c.1856) – known as Wincomblea – built for Finlay McFee and later occupied by Charles Hutchinson, Crown Attorney for the County of Middlesex and, later, Clerk of the Peace; it is a simple, two storey, buff brick home with a low hip roof and prominent chimneys; the architecture combines Georgian and Regency styles
- 15-17-19-21 Stanley Street (1843) – known as Stanley Terrace – built as the home of Judge James Givens, the first notary and solicitor for the Bank of Upper Canada and also president of the London Town Council in 1841
- 28-30-32 Stanley Street (c.1888), terrace cluster in a mixture of the

Georgian and Italianate styles; the porch features cut-out pattern detailing

- 50 Stanley Street (c.1886), designed by architect George Durand; a Queen Anne Revival home with unusual L-shaped plan with an offset, centre bay projection topped by a conical roof
- 54 Stanley Street (c.1879), unusual Italianate style and liberal use of stone work and detailing
- Numerous groupings of properties on the *Register* (ranging from 1843-c.1925)

Stanley-Becher was identified in the original *Heritage Places* as an area of outstanding historical, architectural and natural character that had potential for designation as a heritage conservation district under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. In 2013, Municipal Council added Riverforks to Stanley-Becher-Riverforks to recognize the candidate areas on both sides of Wharncliffe Road South. Areas of archaeological potential are identified in the area in the *Archaeological Management Plan* (2017).



05 OLD EAST VILLAGE-DUNDAS STREET

The Old East Village-Dundas Street area generally includes properties on Dundas Street between Adelaide Street North and Quebec Street. In the surrounding area is the Western Fair and the existing Old East Heritage Conservation District – which the area abuts at its northern edge.

PRIMARY USE: commercial

ASSESSMENT:

Old East Village-Dundas Street rates strongly in many of the factors used to assess candidate areas for further study as potential heritage conservation districts.

