



## Background

The Old East Village-Dundas Street area is closely associated with the former Village of London East and the annexation of the area in 1885, as the City of London expanded eastward. The area is also associated with the 1912 annexation of the 'Smokestack District', immediately east of this candidate area, and the growth of London's industries. Examples of late 19th and early 20th-century commercial architectural styles and details are found throughout the area as well as examples of important religious and institutional architecture.

## Description

The Old East Village-Dundas Street area is generally characterized by several blocks of late 19th to early 20th-century commercial storefronts, Aeolian Hall (the former Town Hall of the Village of London East), the Palace Theatre building, several turn of the century residential buildings and prominent religious structures. The area reflects the commercial centre of the former Village of London

East. A distinct sense of place is found throughout the area due in part to a cohesive main street streetscape. The area contains a concentration of cultural heritage resources with nearly 75 heritage listed and designated properties on the City's *Register*. Some notable properties within the area include:

- 609 Dundas Street (1871), Lilley's Corners
- 664 Dundas Street (1897), London Clay Arts Centre; Late Victorian, part of Anderson Block
- 694 Dundas Street (c.1900), two storey, red brick Italianate building – flat roof with large wooden cornice
- 710 Dundas Street (1929), Palace Theatre, Park Theatre; in the Art Deco style – currently the London Community Players
- 778-780 Dundas Street (1886), first business on premises was J. H. Cunningham Fancy Goods; Italianate, two-storey white brick
- 795 Dundas Street (1883), Aeolian Hall
- 864-872 Dundas Street (1885, c.1907), Hayman Commercial Block; built in two sections, with brick of

earlier section stained red to match c.1907 addition

- 869-871 Dundas Street (1890), Hayman House; built for John Hayman, founder of J. Hayman & Sons, contracting business; extensive verandah with bandshell

In 2018, the City of London undertook the preparation of the Old East Village-Dundas Street Corridor Secondary Plan, which was adopted by Municipal Council on June 25, 2019. This area is also subject to the Old East Village Community Improvement Plan (CIP) and guidelines contained within the Old East Village Commercial Corridor: Urban Design Manual (2016).





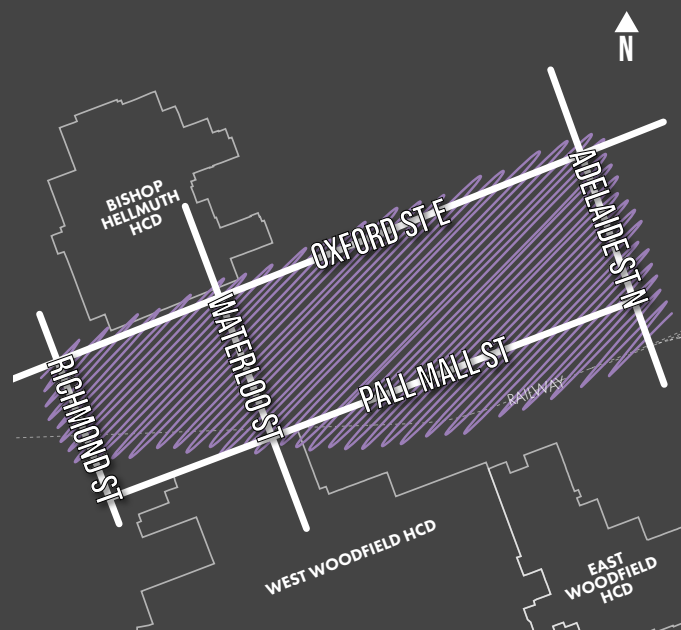
## 06 PICCADILLY

The Piccadilly area generally includes properties south of Oxford Street East, west of Adelaide Street North, north of the Canadian Pacific Railway and east of Richmond Street. Surrounding the area are three existing heritage conservation districts- West Woodfield Heritage Conservation District, East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District, and the Bishop Hellmuth Heritage Conservation District, which abuts the northern edge of the Piccadilly area.

**PRIMARY USE:** residential

### ASSESSMENT:

Piccadilly rates strongly in several factors and is emerging in others used to assess candidate areas for further study as potential heritage conservation districts.







## Background

The Piccadilly area was sparsely populated until the 1880's, due to several blocks being occupied by the British Garrison and the Carling Brewery. The British Garrison was situated on land east of Richmond Street and south of Piccadilly Street down to present day Victoria Park. An artificial body of water, named Lake Horn after Colonel Horn, was created by the British Garrison in the mid 1800's at the most northern point of the Garrison grounds. The Carling Creek, which runs through the Piccadilly area, was dammed at Richmond Street to create Lake Horn. The Garrison grounds were gradually quitted after 1865, but the area just south of Piccadilly Street was not sold for development until the 1880's.

The former Carling Brewery occupied most of the Piccadilly, Waterloo, Pall Mall, and Colborne Street block, just east of the British Garrison. Thomas Carling opened the brewery around 1840. By the 1880's, the former Garrison grounds had been divided up, the dam at Richmond Street was removed and Horn Lake had disappeared.

In 1888 the brewery was relocated to Talbot Street. The block that once occupied Carling Brewery was open for development and the Canada Pacific Railway tracks were laid out alongside Carling Creek. Colborne Street Methodist Church, built in 1889, was the first development on the former Carling Brewery property.

## Description

The availability of land in a relatively short time resulted in consistency in building designs representing the period of development. Wide gable ends on the front, with small attic windows, ornamented with milled woodwork that are sided with shingles, can still be seen throughout the area. While these decorative gables are a common element in the area, the distinctiveness comes from similarities being found in a variety of building plans and heights.

The Piccadilly area contains a high concentration of cultural heritage resources with over 70 heritage listed and designated properties on the City's *Register*. Some notable properties within the area include:

- 301 Piccadilly Street (c.1872), home of James Shanley, organizer of the London Field Battery and Local Master of the Supreme Court
- 336 Piccadilly Street (c.1907), also known as Kenross, designed for Charles R. Somerville, founder of a paper box manufacturing company that grew into Somerville Industries
- 398 Piccadilly Street (c.1903), designed by Herbert E. Mathews for John George Richter, a president of the London Life Insurance Company
- 445 Piccadilly Street (c.1905), built by architect William G. Murray for Mr. Fred Henderson, a clerk with Robinson, Little & Co., Wholesale and Dry Goods Dealers

The Piccadilly area is consistently recognized by members of London's heritage community when areas in the City are discussed for potential Heritage Conservation District designation. Although the area has seen newer 20th-century development, much of Piccadilly still dates from its early turn-of-the-century period of rapid building and construction.





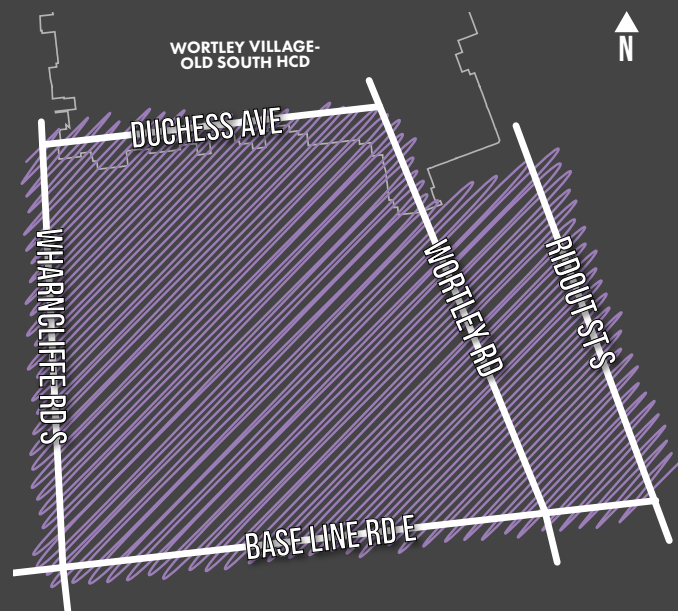
## 07 OLD SOUTH II

The Old South II area generally includes properties south of Duchess Avenue/McKenzie Avenue, west of Ridout Street South, fronting Baseline Road East, and west of Wharncliffe Road South. The area abuts the existing Wortley Village- Old South Heritage Conservation District.

**PRIMARY USE:** residential

### ASSESSMENT:

Old South II rates strongly in several factors and is emerging in others used to assess candidate areas for further study as potential heritage conservation districts.







## Background

The Old South II area developed substantially between World War I and World War II. South of Emery Street East (between Wharncliffe Road South and Edward Street) interwar period homes of the 1920s and 1930s are laid out in narrow blocks. East-west roads in this portion of the area extend only one or two blocks, with several prominent bends (notably along Elworthy and Iroquois Avenues). Examples of predominantly vernacular styles, dating to the early 20th century, are found throughout the area. A distinct sense of place is found with respect to scale, massing, setbacks and groupings of similar decorative motifs or plans.

## Description

The Old South II area is generally characterized by an eclectic mix of 20th century detached residential properties. The development pattern was influenced by estate lots on the edge of the City. The area contains a number of cultural heritage resources with nearly 50 heritage listed and

designated properties on the City's *Register*. Some notable properties within the area include:

- 244 Base Line Road East (c.1934), Eclectic styling in brick with Tudor details
- 139 Briscoe Street East (c.1882), Ontario Cottage with edged hip roof and pediment gable with gingerbread verging
- 161 and 163 Devonshire Avenue; couplet of (c.1938) Tudor Revival brick buildings with stone trim
- 198 Emery Street East (c.1875), Ontario Cottage built for Thomas Hayden who farmed the area bounded by Wortley Road, Wharncliffe Road S, Briscoe Street and Devonshire Avenue
- 212 Emery Street East (c.1890), Ontario Cottage with central pediment gable and two front bays
- 128 Langarth Street East (c.1883), Ontario Cottage, frame with original wood siding
- 353 Wortley Road (c.1919), one-and-a-half storey Queen Anne red brick with high cross-gabled roof
- 379 Wortley Road (1921), one-and-a-half storey in the Prairie style

with red Spanish tile roof; former home of Mary Scoffield (1907-1992), London's first female medical specialist

- 385 Wortley Road (c.1890), Italianate styling with partially enclosed front verandah

---

There are some areas of archaeological potential identified in the *Archaeological Management Plan* (2017).





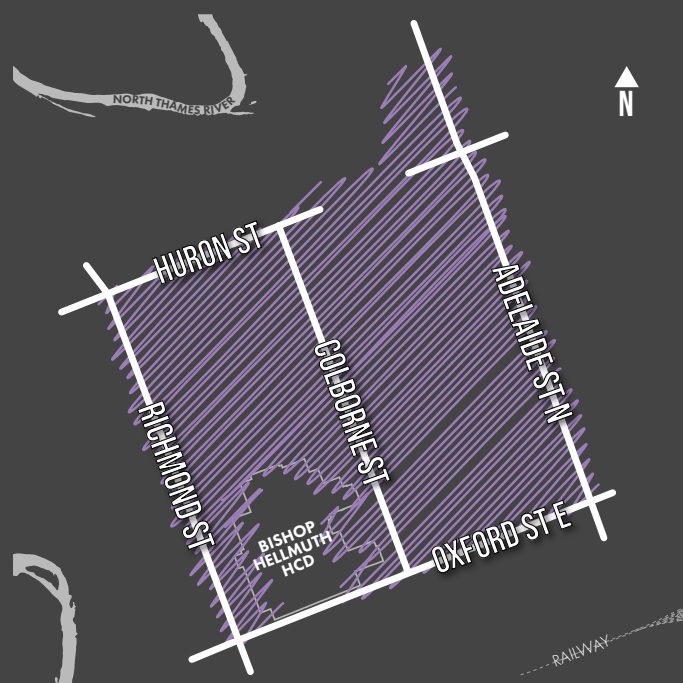
## 08 OLD NORTH

The Old North area generally includes properties south of Huron Street and the North London Athletic Fields, west of Adelaide Street North, north of Oxford Street and east of Richmond Street. Old North completely surrounds the existing Bishop Hellmuth Heritage Conservation District.

**PRIMARY USE:** residential

### ASSESSMENT:

Old North rates strongly in several factors and is emerging in others used to assess candidate areas for further study as potential heritage conservation districts.







## Background

Formerly located at the north end of the City of London, Old North was part of a large area surveyed for settlement in the 1840s. The area remained largely undeveloped until the end of the 19th century. Many of the extant residential structures were constructed in the early 20th century, mostly before World War II. North-south streets within the area are generally continuations of those of the old City of London. The survey pattern of Old North generally reflects its association with inter-war era development.

## Description

Old North is generally characterized by detached, low-rise residential properties with a number of wide, tree-lined boulevards. Groupings of residential-vernacular (with some examples of architect-designed residences) are found throughout the area. A distinct sense of place is found throughout, particularly along prime streetscapes, such as Clenray Place and Richmond Street between Oxford

## Street East and Huron Street.

The area contains a high number of cultural heritage resources with over 180 heritage listed and designated properties on the City's *Register*. Some notable properties within the area include:

- 1 to 18 Chalmers Street (1933-37), clustering of inter-war Tudor Revival residential properties
- 1 to 17 Clenray Place, cul-de-sac (1932-36), strong streetscape of compatibly-designed properties
- 807 Colborne Street (1909), Fire Hall No. 4; designed by architect Arthur E. Nutter and features a hose-drying tower
- 290 Huron Street (1929), owned by Stuart Gallagher of Gallagher Motors Ltd; Tudor Revival style with original casement windows and picturesque dormers
- 401 Huron Street (1937) Colonial with centre hall plan and wood siding
- 986 Richmond Street (c1908), in the Shingle Style with gambrel roof sheathed in slate
- 268 Regent Street (1935), Albert

M. Masuret was the first owner who was a well-known wholesale grocer; Herbert E. Murton architect, designed in the English Cottage style

- 273 Regent Street (1927), house exhibiting many recognizable features that define the Arts & Crafts style
- 784 Richmond St (1863), Picturesque Gothic with double gable façade
- 371 St James Street (1880), former home of William Wyatt in the Italianate style
- 325 Victoria Street (1930) Tudor Revival styling in stucco and brick, projecting decorative beams on front façade and low pitched gable roof

The area contains archaeological potential identified in the *Archaeological Management Plan* (2017).





## 09 ORCHARD PARK SHERWOOD FOREST

The Orchard Park Sherwood Forest area generally includes properties south of Gainsborough Road and Medway Valley Heritage Forest ESA, west of Brescia Lane, north of Sarnia Road and east of Wonderland Road North. Abutting the Orchard Park Sherwood Forest area to the north is the Elsie Perrin Williams Estate, and to the east is Brescia College.

**PRIMARY USE:** residential

### ASSESSMENT:

Orchard Park Sherwood Forest rates strongly in several factors and is emerging in others used to assess candidate areas for further study as potential heritage conservation districts.







## Background

The Orchard Park Sherwood Forest area is associated with residential subdivision development outside the City during a period of post-war growth. In 1955, developer Bill Davies confirmed plans for a \$7.5 million, 500 home development on land in the Brescia Heights area of what was then the Township of London. Promotional material stated that this project was to be “carved out a huge apple orchard” from family farms owned by the Sleight's, Edward's, and Palser's into the Orchard Park subdivision. Many of the street names within Orchard Park reflect Davies' interests. Bromleigh Avenue is from Birmingham, England, where Davies' daughter lived. Further, Wychwood Park echoes the name of the Toronto neighbourhood where Davies grew up. Development continued gradually north of Orchard Park, as Sherwood Forest on the former site of Dr. Russell Schram's farm. The development proceeded in three phases: 1960, 1963, and 1964.

## Description

The Orchard Park Sherwood Forest area is a characteristic planned residential subdivision of the 1960s era, comprising mainly single-family detached residential properties sited along winding crescents and cul-de-sacs. Irregular parcels have resulted a distinct rhythm of staggered building frontages.

There are many parks with open green space in the area, including Gretna Green Park, Ruskin Park, Rollingwood Circle Park, and A.L. Furanna Park. The grounds of the former Sherwood Forest Public School also offer recreation opportunities. There are two elementary schools, Orchard Park and St. Thomas More.

The area includes two heritage listed properties on the City's *Register* – 33 Bromleigh Avenue (1962) and 122 Bloomfield Drive (1956) – which reflect Mid-Century Modern architectural styling. In addition to a high concentration of 1950s and 1960s residential structures, the area includes a number of physical features

and characteristics representative of subdivision planning and design including the prevalence of bungalows with attached garages or carports, wide chimneys and wide setbacks. Development of the subdivision is indicative of the period, and includes the use of cul-de-sacs and integration with the natural topography and planned park spaces.

A request from the Orchard Park-Sherwood Forest Ratepayers Association was received in May 2013 to add their community to the priority listing of potential heritage conservation districts. This was received by the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH) on June 12, 2013, and approved by Municipal Council's resolution on June 25, 2013.





## 10 LAMBETH

The Lambeth area is located in the south end of London and includes properties in the former village of Lambeth. James Street, Campbell Street, Sunray Avenue and Dingman Creek loosely form the edges of the area.

**PRIMARY USE:** commercial/residential

### ASSESSMENT:

Lambeth is an emerging area for further study as a potential heritage conservation district, reflecting many of the factors used to assess candidate areas for *Heritage Places 2.0*.







## Background

For the purposes of this characterization study, the Lambeth area generally comprises the central core of the former rural village of Lambeth – centered around the intersection of two historic transportation routes – Colonel Talbot Road and Main Street/Longwoods Road. Lambeth dates to around 1809, when Abraham Patrick settled on the east side of Dingman Creek. A post office was established in the community in 1840, operating under the names of Westminster and Lambeth; the post office was located along Main Street, west of Colonel Talbot Road. Lambeth was annexed by the City of London in 1993, and maintains a strong sense of place as a distinct community.

## Description

The area includes a number of low-rise detached residential structures, commercial structures and park spaces. Two churches, Lambeth United Church and Trinity Anglican Church, along with a cemetery and cenotaph

are located near the intersection of Main Street and Colonel Talbot Road. Several of the primary streets in the area are named for key figures in Lambeth's development history. For example, James and Beattie Streets are named for James and Sarah Beattie, who, in 1865, purchased land from the St. Andrew's Division of the Sons of Temperance, and then sold this property to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1866 (Anguish, p16).

The area contains a concentration of cultural heritage resources with nearly 40 heritage listed and designated properties on the City's *Register*. Some notable properties within the area include:

- 4307 Colonel Talbot Road (1868), Trinity Anglican Church and Cemetery
- Lambeth's Cenotaph
- 4380 Colonel Talbot Road (1861), Beresford House; property associated with early settler Merrill S. Ayers, who purchased the lot in 1853 where the present house is located
- 4402 Colonel Talbot Road (1925),

former M.B. McEacheren Public School; designed by architect Herbert McBride in the Beaux Arts style

- 2457 Main Street (c.1870), Gothic Revival styling
- 2527 Main Street (c.1865), Georgian style with centre hall plan

The City of London is currently undertaking the preparation of a Community Improvement Plan (CIP) for Lambeth (draft 2018). The Lambeth Village Core is subject to the Southwest Area Secondary Plan (2017 update). Areas of archaeological potential are identified in the Archaeological Management Plan (2017).





# 11 HAMILTON ROAD

The Hamilton Road area is located southeast of the Downtown and includes properties surrounding Hamilton Road. The area generally includes properties south of the Canadian National Railway, west of Highbury Avenue North and east of Adelaide Street North. The south branch of the Thames River forms a natural southern boundary.

**PRIMARY USE:** commercial/residential

## ASSESSMENT:

Hamilton Road is an emerging area for further study as a potential heritage conservation district, reflecting many of the factors used to assess candidate areas for *Heritage Places 2.0*.







## Background

The Hamilton Road area has, and continues to be, an important route into the City's Downtown. The area east of Adelaide Street was annexed by London in 1840 and after annexation, the area began to emerge as an industrial area with a number of small oil refineries. The number of industrial and commercial properties increased after the Grand Trunk Railway (currently part of the Canadian National Railway system) was completed in 1853. The remaining portion of the Hamilton Road area became a part of the City of London in 1885 when the area west of Egerton Street was annexed. In the early 20th century, a number of industrial businesses relocated, which allowed for large areas to be subdivided for housing. Industrial business along the railway consolidated, and commercial properties continued to grow along Hamilton Road.

## Description

Hamilton Road continues to be the spine that runs through the area,

and includes low-rise commercial properties as well as institutional, educational, and spiritual structures. The angle of Hamilton Road creates an irregular, but rhythmic pattern of lots and building facades. Neighbourhoods branching off from Hamilton Road include residential structures dating from the late 19th to mid 20th century, and it is not uncommon for a structure to be identical to other houses on the street.

The Hamilton Road area contains a high concentration of cultural heritage resources with over 150 heritage listed and designated properties on the City's *Register*. Some notable properties within the area include:

- 75 Dillabough Street (c.1915), first occupant was J.H. Parker, a foreman
- 88 Egerton Street (c.1914), first occupant was W. Clarke Rumble of Barton and Rumble Carworks
- 77 Price Street (c.1875), occupant Henry Stratford, a plasterer
- Smith Street (c.1908), a row of identical houses

---

Working with the local community, Planning Services undertook a Community Improvement Plan (CIP) for the Hamilton Road Area which was adopted by Municipal Council in March 2018.





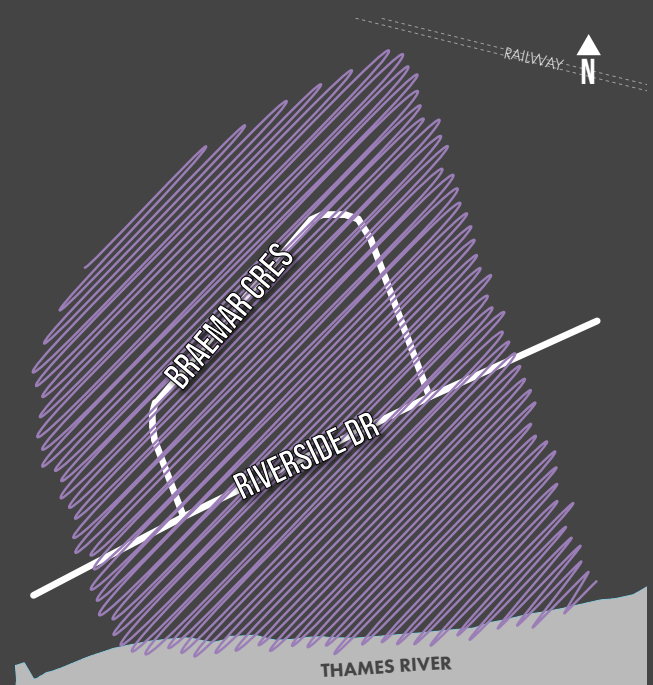
# 12 BRAEMAR CRESCENT

The Braemar Crescent area is located in West London and generally includes properties fronting Braemar Crescent. The area is generally located south/west of Braemar Crescent, north of the Thames River, and east of Wonderland Road North.

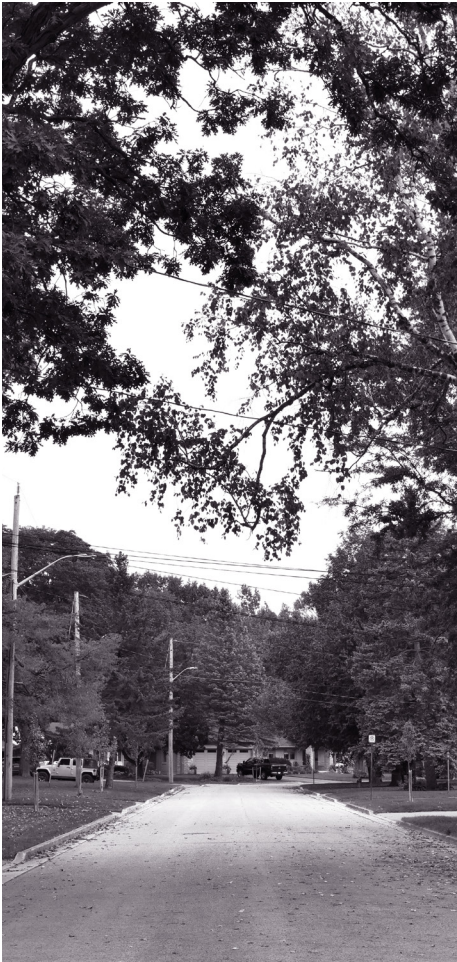
**PRIMARY USE:** residential

## ASSESSMENT:

Braemar Crescent is an emerging area for further study as a potential heritage conservation district, reflecting many of the factors used to assess candidate areas for *Heritage Places 2.0*.







## Background

Braemar Crescent was London's first subdivision. It is also the first subdivision development undertaken by London home-builder Harry Sifton (The Sifton Construction Company) in an area then located outside of the City of London.

The area is generally characterized by mainly single story, two and three bedroom homes situated on lots to take advantage of the existing landscape and mature trees. Development primarily dates from 1949 to 1951. The south half of the plan of subdivision was registered in 1948 and comprises long residential lots fronting Riverside Drive (then North River Road) and backs onto the Thames River. The north half of the subdivision – comprising smaller, irregularly-shaped lots along Braemar Crescent – was approved in 1950. Construction began in spring 1950, with a total of 57 homes being built from 1950-1951. Braemar Crescent was pivotal for Sifton as the company considered future development in London.

## Description

Braemar Crescent is associated with the suburban development of London beginning in the 1950s. It is the first example of a suburban residential development by a private developer. The area includes a high concentration of structures from the 1949-1951 development. A distinct sense of place is found along Braemar Crescent throughout the Braemar Crescent development. No properties within the area are currently listed or designated on the City's *Register*.





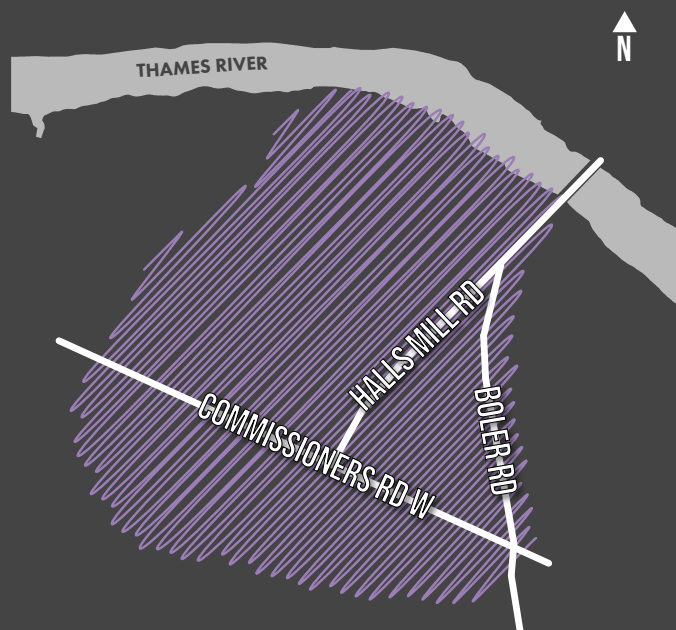
# 13 HALL'S MILLS

The Hall's Mills area is located in Byron and generally includes properties on Halls Mill Road. The area is generally bounded by the Thames River to the north, Boler Road to the west, Commissioners Road West to the south and Stephen Street to the east. The adjacent area includes Springbank Park.

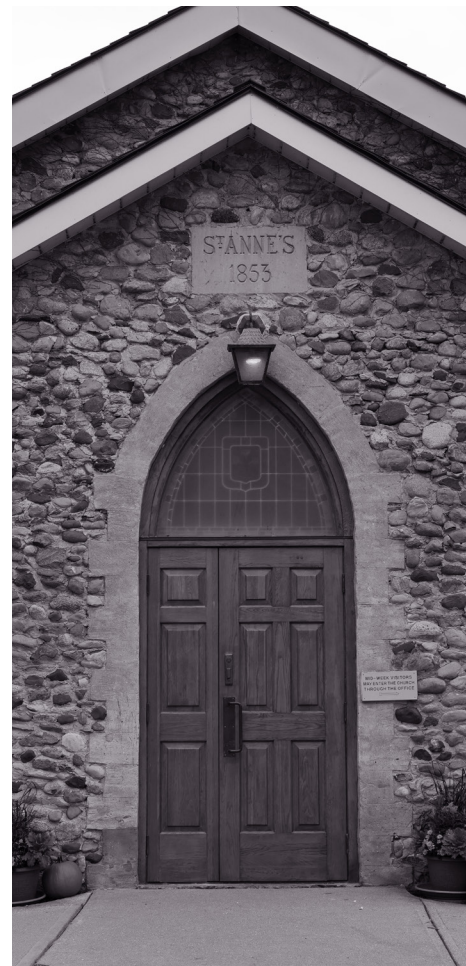
**PRIMARY USE:** residential

## ASSESSMENT:

Hall's Mills is an emerging area for further study as a potential heritage conservation district, reflecting several of the factors used to assess candidate areas for *Heritage Places 2.0*.







## Background

The Hall's Mills area is associated with the early history of Westminster, Hall's Mills and the village of Byron. In the 1820s, a carding and fulling mill was constructed in this location along the Thames River. Burleigh Hunt purchased that property in 1831 and constructed a gristmill and dam across the Thames River. The business was purchased in 1833 by Cyrenius Hall, after whom the hamlet was known.

Westminster was called Hall's Mills as early as 1845 by local community members. In 1853 the area officially became Hall's Mills in honour of Cyrenius Hall, an early owner of a gristmill and dam constructed across the Thames River at this location. At that time the area was settled by 200 people and had a post office. Ultimately, the village of Byron developed around Hall's Mills, and in 1961 the village of Byron was annexed by the City of London.

## Description

The Thames River exerts a strong presence in the area and is a

significant geographical, contextual, and historical feature. The natural topography, dense canopy, and location of Hall's Mills along the Thames River contribute to the character and secluded sense of place.

The Hall's Mill area is generally characterized by the collection of early to mid 19th-century properties along Halls Mills Road and Commissioners Road West. The properties along Halls Mills Road range in styles, including Georgian, Ontario Cottage and Queen Anne. There are several properties along Commissioners Road West that are included in the area, including 1289 Commissioners Road West, which is believed to be the last remaining building of the original commercial area.

Within a relatively small area, Hall's Mills contains a concentration of cultural heritage resources that are listed on the City's *Register*. Some notable properties within the area include:

- 1289 Commissioners Road West (c.1835), property of Lanson Harrington, a trunk and saddle maker

- 1344 Commissioners Road West (c.1853), St. Anne's Church in Gothic Revival style
- 225 Halls Mill Road (c.1860), Ontario Cottage with centre gable
- 247 Halls Mill Road (c.1890), Queen Anne styled with bargeboard and open verandah with decorative gingerbread detailing
- 249 Halls Mills Road (c.1835), occupied by Dr. John Lee and his wife who operated a private school out of their home until 1842 – it is a typical five-bay Georgian styled house
- 1288 Halls Mill Place (c.1834), Gothic Revival, built by C. M. Elson, carpenter in Byron





# 14 POND MILLS

The Pond Mills area is located north of Highway 401 and west of Highbury Avenue South. It is mostly surrounded by Westminister Ponds-South-Pond Mills Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) which contains six kettle ponds. The area generally includes properties south of Pond View Road, north/west of Pond Mills Road and east of Pond Mills Road/Southdale Road East.

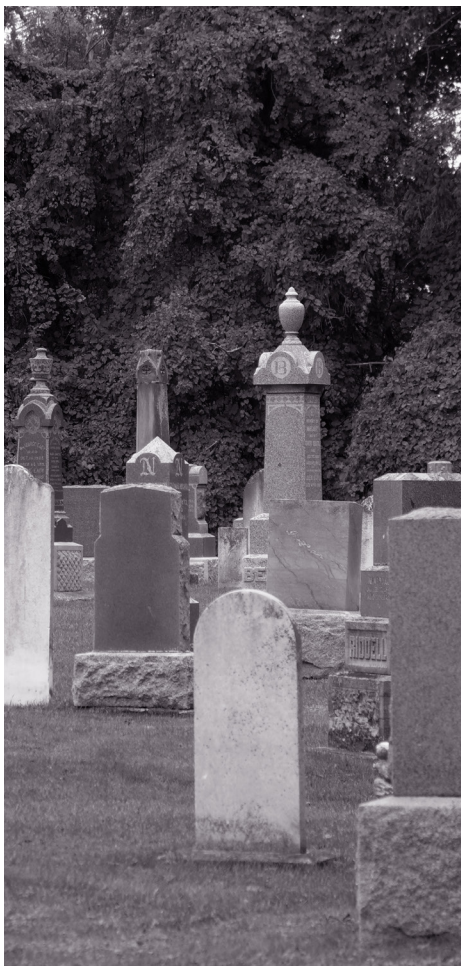
**PRIMARY USE:** residential

## ASSESSMENT:

Pond Mills is an emerging area for further study as a potential heritage conservation district, reflecting several of the factors used to assess candidate areas for *Heritage Places 2.0*.







## Background

Pond Mills is one of the oldest settlements in the former Westminster Township and is associated with the small rural settlement that developed in the 19th century. The area is characterized by the surrounding natural landscape, which includes the Westminster Ponds – Pond Mills Environmentally Sensitive Area and its kettle ponds. This is a key landscape feature. Previously recorded Indigenous sites in the area include at least one late Archaic period site (2500 – 1000 BC) and one Middle Woodland period site (BC 500- 500 AD).

This area attracted early settlers to the shores of the ponds, with a French settler named Mr. Lumeree, building the first mill on a pond in 1823. A hamlet soon grew to include small grist mills, cheese factories, general stores, a school, church, and cemetery. The Pond Mills Cemetery on the North Pond, is one of the oldest in London, with the first burial recorded on May 12, 1825.

Pond Mills contains several scenic

features. These include the natural areas surrounding the ponds and stretches of scenic roadways along Pond Mills Road where it meets Southdale Road East as well as a stretch of Pond View Road.

## Description

The area includes several listed properties on the City's *Register* which comprise remnants of the former settlements that grew around the ponds. Some notable cultural heritage resources within the Pond Mills area include:

- Pond Mills Cemetery
- 555 Pond Mills Road (c.1843), original home of a miller whose grist mill was located nearby; the foundations of the mill are still visible
- 570 Pond Mills Rd (c.1870), 1 ½ storey buff brick Ontario farmhouse
- 700 Pond Mills Road (c.1870), Baty House, a Gothic Revival farmhouse still within its original setting
- 1075 Pond View Road (c.1870), an early Ontario farmhouse

Pond Mills 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*. Areas of archaeological potential are identified in the *Archaeological Management Plan* (2017).



# APPENDIX

## HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT - DESIGNATION PROCESS

One of the objectives of designating an area under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)* is the long-term conservation and management of its cultural heritage value or interest.

### Policy – Ontario Heritage Act + The London Plan

The *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)* enables local municipalities to designate heritage conservation districts (HCDs) provided the requirements of the *OHA* are met and the municipality has sufficient supporting policies within its official plan. London's official plan, *The London Plan*, contains sufficient policies to enable the designation of an HCD in accordance with the *OHA*, as well as the identification of criteria for the evaluation of potential HCDs.

"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).

### Process – Requests for Designation

The City has traditionally dealt with a request for HCD Designation in a sequential process. Following Municipal Council's direction in response to a request from the community, a request for proposals is issued to select consultants to undertake the formal study to determine whether an area meets *The London Plan* criteria and provincial requirements for protection as an HCD

under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)* and to make recommendations regarding possible boundaries. As part of this phase, at least one public information meeting is required. Upon reporting back to Municipal Council, Municipal Council may then direct the preparation of a Plan & Guidelines for the proposed HCD. Again, at least one public information meeting is required as well as a statutory public meeting before the Planning and Environment Committee prior to a recommendation that Municipal Council pass a by-law to designate the HCD pursuant to Part V of the *OHA*. The passing of the bylaw triggers a thirty-day appeal period. If an appeal is launched, the HCD is not in force and effect until the appeal is resolved.

The following are the key steps to designate an HCD as outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit – Heritage Conservation Districts* (p16):

#### The Study

- Step 1 – Request to designate
- Step 2 – Consultation with the Municipal Heritage Committee
- Step 3 – Official Plan provisions should be in place
- Step 4 – The Area Study
- Step 5 – Evaluation of cultural heritage resources and attributes
- Step 6 – Delineation of boundary of the study area & potential HCD
- Step 7 – Public consultation on draft HCD study  
→ Municipal Council decision

#### The Plan

- Step 8 – Preparation of the HCD plan and guidelines (public consultation required)
- Step 9 – Passing the designation bylaw & adoption of the HCD plan
- Step 10 – Registration of bylaw on title
- Step 11 – Notification of passing of bylaw to the Ontario Heritage Trust
- Step 12 – Proposed changes to existing bylaws and Official Plan provisions
- Step 13 – Implementing the HCD Plan

See Table 3.

### HCD Study – Required Contents under the Ontario Heritage Act

Section 40(2) of the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)* requires that a study for the purpose of designating one or more

HCDs shall include the following:

- a) Examine the character and appearance of the area that is subject of the study, including buildings, structures and other property features of the area, to determine if the area should be preserved as a heritage conservation district;
- b) Examine and make recommendations as to the geographic boundaries of the area to be designated;
- c) Consider and make recommendations as to the objectives of the designation and the content of the heritage conservation district plan required under Section 41.1;
- d) Make recommendations as to any changes that will be required to the municipality's official plan and to any municipal bylaws, including any zoning by-laws. 2005, c. 6. S. 29.

The *OHA* requires consultation with a municipal heritage committee, where established, with respect to the study (Section 40(3)). London's municipal heritage committee is the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH).

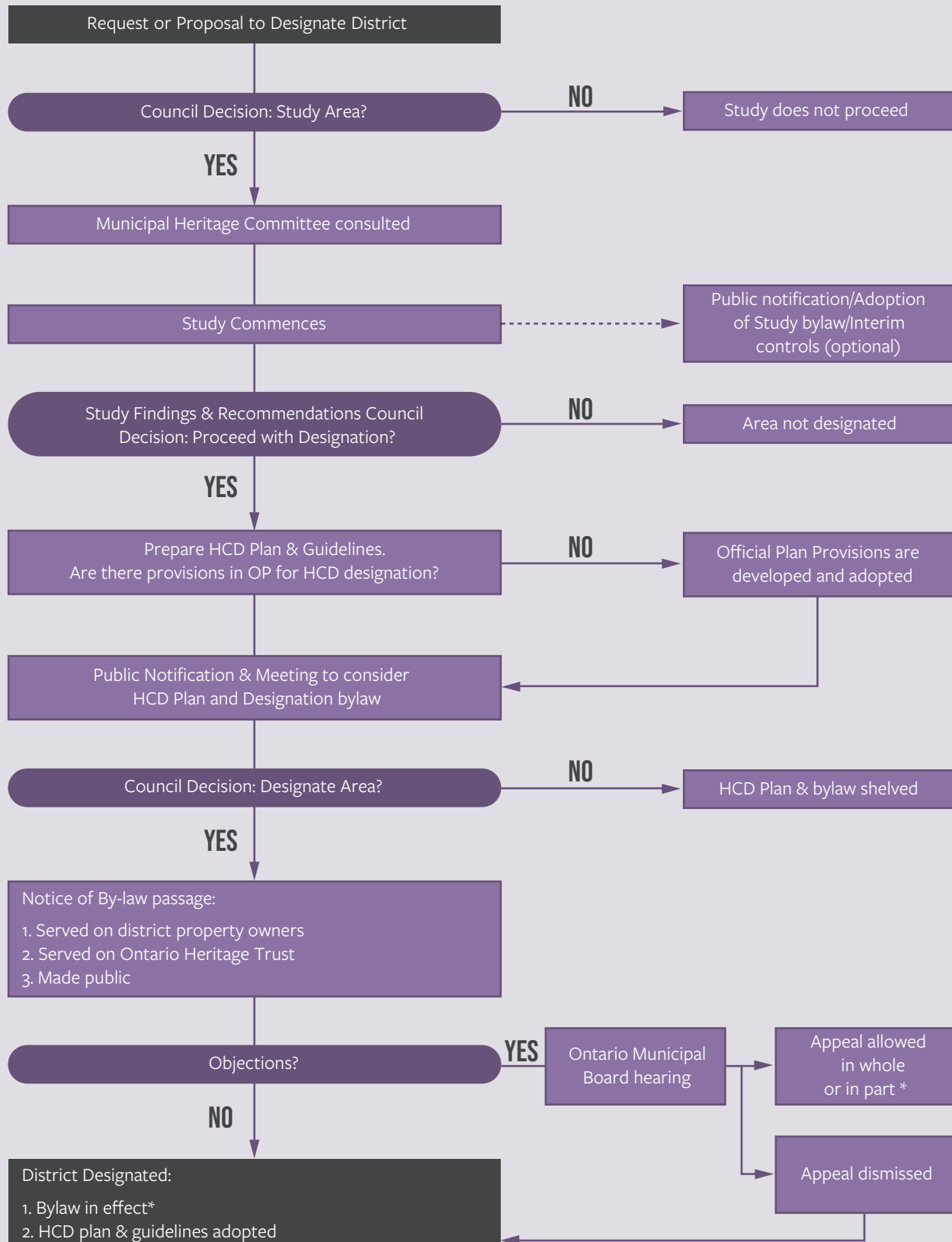
### HCD Plan – Required Contents under the Ontario Heritage Act

Should the council of a municipality be satisfied with the findings and recommendations of an HCD Study, it may direct the preparation of an HCD Plan as required by Section 41.1(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*. The *OHA* specifies that an HCD Plan shall include:

- a) A statement of the objectives to be achieved in designating the area as a heritage conservation district;
- b) A statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the heritage conservation district;
- c) A description of the heritage attributes of the heritage conservation district and of properties in the district;
- d) Policy statements, guidelines and procedures for achieving the stated objectives and managing change in the heritage conservation district; and,
- e) A description of the alterations or classes of alterations that are minor in nature and that the owner of property in the heritage conservation district may carry out or permit to be carried out on any part of the property, other than the interior of any structure or building on the property, without obtaining a permit under Section 42.



# HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT DESIGNATION PROCESS



\*NB. Bylaw may need to be amended for an appeal allowed "in part"

**Table 3. Heritage conservation district designation process (Ontario Heritage Toolkit. HCDs, p17)**

DRAFT - JULY 2019



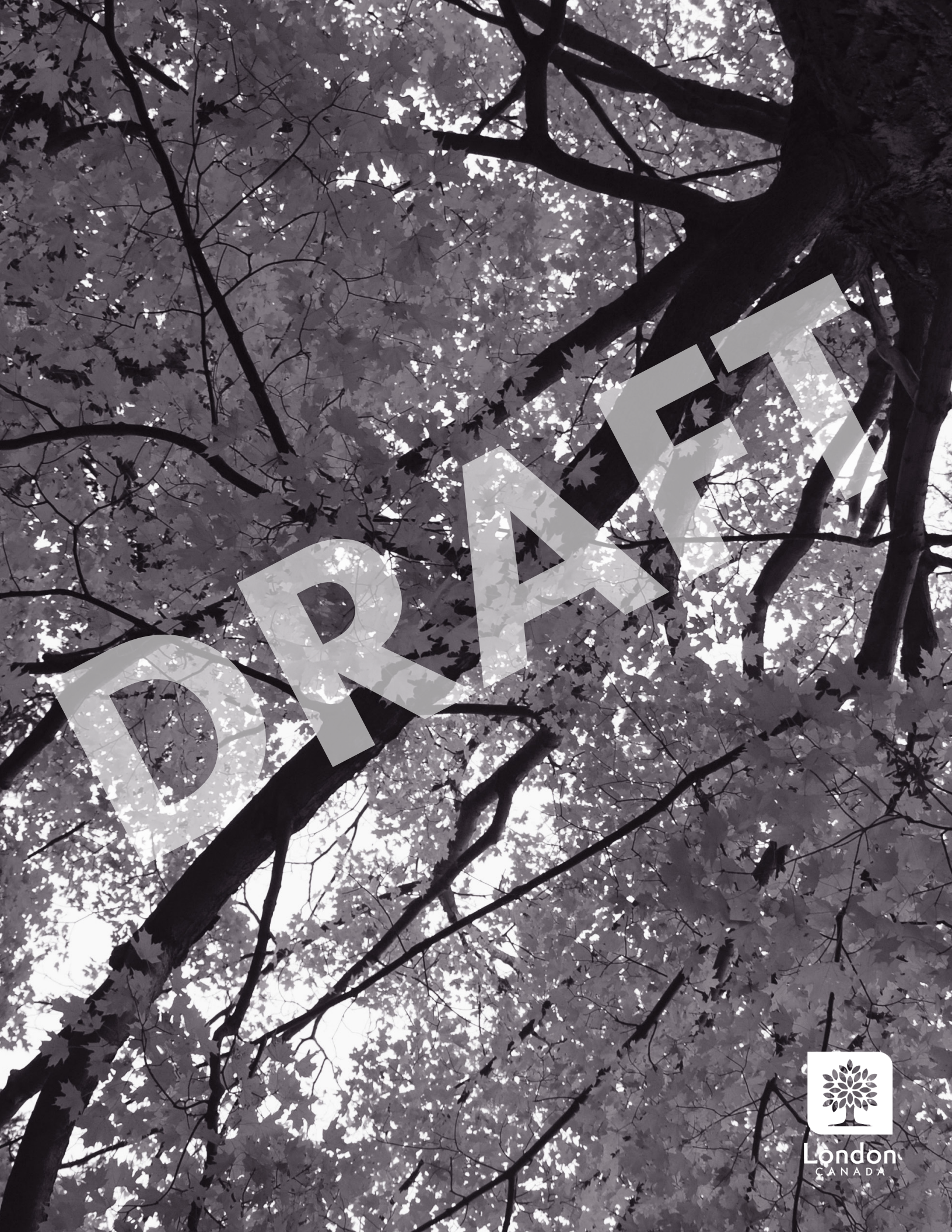
# REFERENCES

2018. *Hamilton Road Area Community Improvement Plan*. London, ON: City of London.
- 2017, July 25. Municipal Council Resolution, re: North Talbot top priority for potential HCD (12/14/PEC): 12a.
- 2017, July 25. Municipal Council Resolution, re: 15 properties from East London Industrial Heritage be listed on Inventory of Heritage Resources (The Register) (12/14/PEC): 12g.
- 2017, June. *Archaeological Management Plan*. London, ON: City of London.
- 2017, May 30, amended. *McCormick Area Secondary Plan*. London, ON: City of London.
- 2017, January 17. Municipal Council Resolution, re: recommend update of Heritage Places.
2017. *Piccadilly Promenade*. 44th Annual Geranium Heritage House Tour. London, ON: Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, London Region Branch.
- 2017, update. *Southwest Area Secondary Plan*. London, ON: City of London
2016. *The London Plan*. London, ON: City of London.
- 2015, February 3. Report to Planning and Growth Management Committee Toronto Preservation Board. Toronto Heritage Conservation District (HCD) Study Prioritization Report.
- 2014, September 2. Municipal Council Resolution, re: prioritization of Heritage Conservation Districts in the City, 14.a.
- 2014, August 26. Report to the Planning and Environment Committee. Heritage Conservation District Status Report.
2013. *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013* (Burra Charter).
2011. *Roadmap SoHo – Regeneration South of Horton Street: A Community Improvement Plan for London’s SoHo District*. London, ON: City of London.
- 2003, August 25. Report to the Planning Committee. Potential Heritage Conservation District Priority List.
2006. *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit. Heritage Conservation Districts: A Guide to District Designation Under the Ontario Heritage Act*. Toronto, ON: Queen’s Printer for Ontario.
2006. *Our Stories: A Collection of Memories from the Hamilton Road Area*. London, ON: Hamilton Road Community Association.
- 2005, amended. *Old East Village Community Improvement Plan*. London, ON: City of London
2005. *Strengthening Ontario’s Heritage: Identify, Protect, Promote*. Toronto, ON: Queen’s Printer for Ontario.
- 2003, August 25. Report to the Planning Committee. Potential Heritage Conservation District Priority List.
2000. *Picturesque Piccadilly*. 27th Annual Geranium. Walk London, ON: Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, London Region Branch.
1994. *Heritage Places: A Description of Potential Heritage Conservation Areas in the City of London*. London, ON: City of London.
- 1993, June 21. Municipal Council Resolution, re: approval of Heritage Places as guideline document to the Official Plan, 10.
1989. *The Pride of Piccadilly: Geranium Walk XVI*. London, ON: Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, London Region Branch.
1988. *Talbot Tour II: Geranium Walk XV*. London, ON: Architectural Conservatory of Ontario, London Region Branch.
- \_\_\_\_\_. n.d. *East London Industrial Heritage Recommendations - Full Report*.
- \_\_\_\_\_. n.d. Plan Showing Subdivision of Part of Lot No. 20, Con. I, Township of London. 1948 and “Riverside Oaks” A Plan Showing Subdivision of Part of Lot 20, Concession 1 in the Township of London. 1950.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1995, September. “Postwar Housing Memories,” ACO London Region Branch Newsletter, p. 2.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1989. *Brackets and Bargeboards London: Architectural Walks in London, Ontario*. London, ON: Architectural Conservancy of Ontario.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1983. *Orchard Park through the Ages* (re: on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Orchard Park Public School). London, ON: n.p.



- Anguish, W.L. et al. 1982. *Reflections of Westminster Township*. Lambeth, ON: Westminster Township Historical Society.
- Brock, D.J. 2011. *Fragments from the Forks: London Ontario's Legacy*. London, ON: London & Middlesex Historical Society.
- City of London Aerial Photographs, 1922. From the Department of Land and Forests. Photo No. 13. Accessed online at [https://www.lib.uwo.ca/madgic/google\\_index\\_1922.html](https://www.lib.uwo.ca/madgic/google_index_1922.html)
- City of London. 2018, draft. *Community Improvement Plan (CIP) for Lambeth*. London, ON: City of London.
- de la Torre, M. (ed.). 2002. *Assessing the Values of Cultural Heritage: Research Report*. The Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles.
- Dennett, C. 1999. *Bricks & Mortar the Story of One Family's Contribution to the Building of a City*. London, ON: Sifton Properties.
- Ecoplans, Ltd., et al. 2014, September. *Wortley Village-Old South Heritage Conservation District: Plan + Guidelines*, re: report prepared for the City of London.
- Ecoplans Ltd., et al. 2013, March. *Wortley Village Heritage Conservation District, Final Study Report*, re: report prepared for the City of London.
- Gladstone, B. 2011. *A History of the Jewish Community of London Ontario*. Toronto, ON: Now and Then Books.
- Goodspeed, W.A. & C.A. 1889. *History of the County of Middlesex, Canada*. Toronto, ON: W.A. & C.A. Goodspeed, Publishers.
- Gonyou, K. 2014, November 4. Report to Members of the Planning and Environment Committee. Heritage Conservation District Work Plan and Prioritization.
- Grainger, J. 2002. *Vanished Villages of Middlesex*. Toronto, ON: Natural Heritage Books.
- International Council of Monuments and Sites. 1994. *The Nara Document on Authenticity*.
- Lutman, J.H. 1988. *The Historical Heart of London*. London, ON: Corporation of the City of London.
- Lutman, J.H. and Hive, C.L. 1982. *The North and the East: An Historical and Architectural Guide*. London, ON: Corporation of the City of London
- Lutman, J.H. 1979. *The South and the West of London: An Historical and Architectural Guide*. London, ON: Corporation of the City of London.
- Lynch, K. 1960. *The Image of the City*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Madden, J. 1988. *Hamilton Road Area Community Study: Shaping the Future of Our Community*. The Crouch Library and Neighbourhood Resource Centre.
- Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2014. Provincial Policy Statement. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario.
- Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. List of Heritage Conservation Districts. [http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/heritage\\_conserving\\_list.shtml](http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/heritage_conserving_list.shtml). Retrieved October 28, 2018.
- Orr, J.E. 1977. *Historical Sketches of Westminster Township*. Lambeth, ON: Westminster Township Historical Society.
- Planning Partnership, The. 2013. *Old Victoria Hospital Lands, Background and Visioning*, re: report prepared for the City of London.
- Tausky, N. 2011. *Cultural Heritage Assessment: Buildings in the South Street Hospital Complex, London, Ontario*, re: report prepared for the City of London.
- Tausky, N. 1993. *Historical Sketches of London: From Site to City*. Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press.
- Tausky, N. and DiStefano, L. 1986. *Victorian Architecture in London and Southwestern Ontario*. Toronto, ON: University of Toronto Press.
- Upper Thames River Conservation Authority (UTRCA). 1999. "Recent History: 1826 Onwards," Thames Topics, Booklet 2. Accessed online at <http://thamesriver.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/Publications/ThamesTopics.pdf>.
- Vazques, B. n.d. *East London Industrial Heritage Recommendations – Full Report*.
- Westminster Historical Society. 1998. *Life in Lovely Lambeth*. London, ON: n.p.





London  
CANADA