

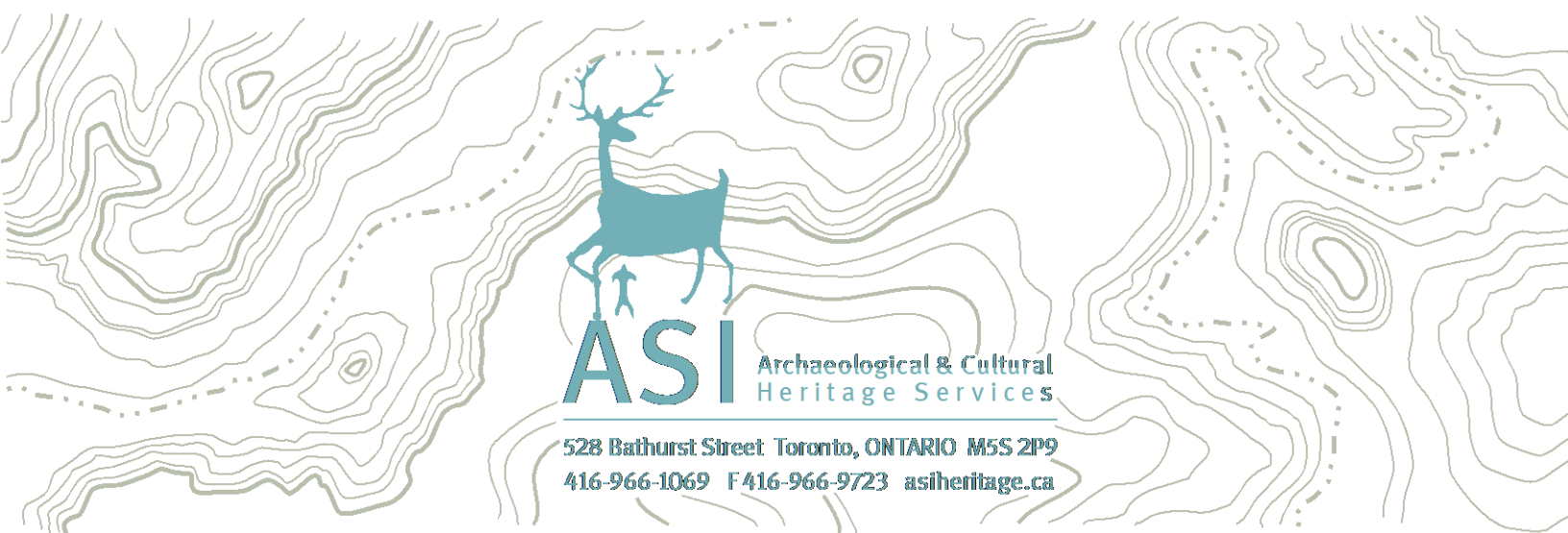
**HAMILTON ROAD CORRIDOR PLANNING STUDY
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT
EXISTING CONDITIONS
CITY OF LONDON, ONTARIO**

Prepared for:

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CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was retained by the City of London to prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) as a support document to the Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study. The Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study will implement the recommendations of the Hamilton Road Community Improvement Plan to make it easier for property owners to use their properties along the Hamilton Road Corridor. The purpose of this CHAR is to describe the existing conditions of the Hamilton Road Corridor study area, present an inventory of previously identified and potential cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding potential negative impacts on those resources.

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that 36 properties within the study area were already identified by the City of London as heritage listed properties, one property is designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (previously identified cultural heritage resources), and one cultural resource that has been identified as a National Historic Civil Engineering site. An additional 105 potential cultural heritage resources were identified through a field review, historical research, and a historical mapping review.

As the *London Plan* (2016) states, activities related to urban regeneration must sustain and enhance the character of Hamilton Road, where portions of the street are identified as a “Historic Main Street”. The City of London’s plan for growth is likely to impact the character and setting of this Historic Main Street and has the potential to directly or indirectly impact cultural heritage. This may involve the removal or demolition of some cultural heritage resources which may alter the present character associated with the early transportation route. It may also disrupt or indirectly impact cultural heritage resources through the introduction of physical, visual, audible, or atmospheric elements to the existing environment that are not in keeping with the character and/or setting.

The 142 existing and potential cultural heritage resources contribute to the character of Hamilton Road and should be candidates for conservation and integration into future land uses. Incorporating cultural heritage components into new development assists in making the area visually diverse and distinctive. Appropriate mitigation measures and/or alternative development approaches should be incorporated to reduce the potential for adverse impacts to the cultural heritage resources in the area.

Based on the results of the CHAR assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Any proposed development on or adjacent to a heritage listed property (previously identified cultural heritage resource) shall require a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to ensure that significant cultural heritage resources in the study area are conserved. Any assessment must include consideration of its historical and natural context within the City of London, and should include a comprehensive evaluation of the design, historical, and contextual values of the property.

2. Any proposed development on or adjacent to a potential cultural heritage resource identified in this report shall require a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) to assess the cultural heritage value of the resource, in order to ensure that significant cultural heritage resources in the study area are conserved. If a resource is determined to have cultural heritage value or interest in the CHER, a Heritage Impact Assessment may be recommended.
3. Land use approaches should conserve and enhance the context of the mixed-use character of the Hamilton Road Corridor study area, including the 142 cultural heritage resources identified in this report. Approaches shall be developed as part of the Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study. Approaches may include the following four key objectives with regard to cultural heritage planning and conservation of CHRs in the Hamilton Road Corridor study area:
 - a. Integrate significant cultural heritage resources into new development proposals.
 - b. Designate significant cultural heritage resources under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
 - c. Incorporate where possible, significant cultural heritage attributes into the evolving future landscape where opportunities for conservation may exist.
 - d. Protect and maintain as much as possible the character of the area related to the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including buildings which contribute to the streetscape.
4. The following potential mitigation approaches may be suitable for consideration and application for minimizing impacts from proposed developments on or adjacent to listed, potential cultural heritage resources, and any future resources designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* within the Hamilton Road Corridor study area:
 - a. Avoidance and mitigation to allow development to proceed while retaining the previously identified and potential cultural heritage resources *in-situ* and protecting associated heritage attributes of a resource.
 - b. Adaptive re-use of the previously identified and potential cultural heritage resources.
 - c. Commemoration of the cultural heritage of a property/structure/area. Historical commemoration means signage such as plaques, cultural heritage interpretive signs, public art, urban design features, etc.
 - d. Establish urban design policies and guidelines for building on, adjacent, and nearby to heritage designated and heritage listed properties, and properties with potential cultural heritage resources to ensure compatibility by integrating and harmonizing mass, setback, setting, and materials.
 - e. Given the high concentration of properties identified as existing or potential cultural heritage resources within the Hamilton Road Corridor study area, the City of London may wish to consider studying the area as a potential cultural heritage landscape or Heritage Conservation District under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
5. The City of London should consider commemorating the former London Street Railway with a historical/architectural marker in the public space located at Pine Lawn Avenue (CHR134).



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

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|--------------------------------|--|
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was retained by the City of London to prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) as a support document to the Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study. The Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study will implement the recommendations of the Hamilton Road Community Improvement Plan to make it easier for property owners to use their properties along the Hamilton Road Corridor. The CHAR involves an assessment of the previously identified and potential cultural heritage resources located within the study area in order to provide recommendations to support the conservation of those significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

The research, analysis, and site visit were conducted by Tara Jenkins under the project direction of Katherine Hull, Director of the Cultural Heritage Division, ASI. The Cultural Heritage Assessment Report follows the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries' *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* (2006), the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (Parks Canada 2010), and the City of London Cultural Heritage Resources for the Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study *Terms of Reference* (2019; Appendix E). Research was completed to investigate, document and evaluate the cultural heritage resources within the boundaries of the Hamilton Road Corridor study area.





Figure 1: Hamilton Road Corridor Study Area, City of London

Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)



1.1. Hamilton Road Corridor Study Area

The Hamilton Road Corridor study area is in the City of London, centered on Hamilton Road between Bathurst Street and Highbury Avenue North (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Generally, Hamilton Road is an urban streetscape composed of four paved lanes of divided vehicular traffic bordered by sidewalks. Hamilton Road is considered the spine of the area that includes groups of residences separated by a concentration of detached late nineteenth- to twentieth-century low-rise commercial properties as well as institutional structures and places of worship. Neighbourhoods branch off from Hamilton Road including high concentrations of residential structures many of which date to the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. Properties subject to review in this report include the properties along the Hamilton Road Corridor and the adjacent properties. This includes a total of 640 properties requiring assessment.





Figure 2: Aerial Photograph of the Hamilton Road Corridor Study Area, City of London

Base Map: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN



1.2. Purpose

The purpose of this CHAR is to:

- Provide a brief contextual overview of the study area and its development using primary and secondary source material.
- Describe the existing conditions of the study area.
- Present a cultural heritage resource inventory of previously identified properties.
- Identify potential cultural heritage resources (properties not listed or designated but which may have cultural heritage value or interest).
- Propose appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on previously identified and potential cultural heritage resources.

2.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1. Legislation and Policy Context

2.1.1. *Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement*

The authority to require this assessment arises from Section 2 (d) of the *Planning Act*. The *Planning Act* (1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)*, which was updated in 2014, make several provisions relating to heritage conservation. One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. Matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the *Planning Act*. One of the matters of provincial interests is:

- 2.(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest

Part 4.7 of the *PPS* states that:

The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through official plans.

Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required.

Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.



In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

Those policies of relevance for the conservation of cultural heritage features are contained in Section 2 - Wise Use and Management of Resources, wherein Subsection 2.6 - Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources, makes the following provisions:

- 2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.
- 2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.
- 2.6.5 Planning authorities shall consider the interests of Aboriginal communities in conserving cultural heritage and archaeological resources.

Several definitions that have specific meanings for use in a policy context accompany the policy statement.

A built heritage resource is defined as: “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community” (PPS 2014).

A cultural heritage landscape is defined as “a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association” (PPS 2014). Examples may include, but are not limited to farmscapes, historic settlements, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

Adjacent lands are defined as “those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.” (PPS 2014).

In addition, *significance* is also defined. It is assigned a specific meaning by the *Provincial Policy Statement* according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. Regarding cultural heritage and archaeology resources, significance is understood to mean, “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contributions they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people” (PPS 2014).

Criteria for determining significance for the resources are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used. While some significant



resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation (PPS 2014).

Accordingly, the foregoing guidelines and relevant policy statement were used to guide the scope and methodology of the cultural heritage assessment (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014).

2.1.2. City of London Official Plan (1989)

The City of London Official Plan (1989) provides policy direction for cultural heritage resources within the City. Sections, objectives, and policies within *The London Plan* are relevant to this CHAR. Though the City of London updated its Official Plan in 2016, the Plan is currently under appeal and as such, policies within the 1989 Plan are relevant to the study area. Related policies include:

Section 13 - Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

13.1 Objectives

It is intended that the application of the policies of this Chapter of the Plan shall achieve the following objectives:

- i) Protect in accordance with Provincial policy those heritage resources which contribute to the identity and character of the City
- ii) Encourage the protection, enhancement, restoration, maintenance, and utilization of buildings, structures, areas, or sites within London which are considered to be of cultural heritage value or interest to the community;
- iii) Encourage new development, redevelopment, and public works to be sensitive to, and in harmony with, the City's heritage resources;
- iv) Increase public awareness and appreciation of the City's heritage resources, and encourage participation by the public, corporations, and other levels of government in the protection, restoration, and utilization of these resources.

13.2.1. Inventory of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Council, through its London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH) as provided for in Section 13.6.1., will prepare and maintain a descriptive inventory of properties of cultural heritage value or interest within the City of London. The inventory will establish priority levels for the protection of each heritage resource based on a set of established criteria relating to the importance of heritage resources. The location of properties included in the descriptive inventory of heritage resources will be identified in a guideline document as provided for in Section 19.2.2. of this Plan.

13.2.2. Criteria for Designation

Council may designate heritage buildings or examples of heritage buildings by by-law pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act based on the following criteria:

Architectural Significance

- (a) the heritage building is the work of, or reflects the work of, a major architect, designer or landscape architect;
- (b) it is an outstanding example of its architectural style or period;



- (c) it is an example of significant engineering or method of construction;
- (d) it is a work of outstanding quality as a result of its plan, or its external or internal treatment of materials, space, or details;
- (e) it is representative of a particular period of design or form of land use; or
- (f) it is the only example, or one of the few remaining examples, within the municipality of a particular period or style of design.

Historical Significance

- (a) the heritage building is associated with a person or group of persons of local, provincial, national or international importance;
- (b) it is associated with an event or movement of local, provincial, national or international importance;
- (c) it is associated with some significant aspect of the history or development of the community; or
- (d) it is an early example of the work of an important architect or builder.

Contextual Importance

- (a) the heritage building forms a essential part of a group of two or more related structures on the same side of the street, on opposite sides of the street or on two or more corners of an intersection;
- (b) it defines or terminates a vista;
- (c) it is an essential element of an area which was laid out according to the planning principles of its period;
- (d) it forms an essential part of a distinctive skyline view; or
- (e) the site is in a critical location where ill-considered construction would adversely affect an important complex of structures or damage an important view or vista.

2.1.3. City of London Official Plan (2016)

The City of London's Official Plan, *The London Plan* (2016), provides policy direction for cultural heritage resources within the City. Sections, objectives, and policies within *The London Plan* are relevant to this CHAR. Though portions of the Plan are under appeal, relevant heritage policies are included below.¹

A portion of the study area is in the Main Street Place Type and identified as a historic main street. This designation only applies to the properties immediately fronting Hamilton Road, generally between Rectory Street and Egerton Street. The Main Street policies include:

MAIN STREETS

131_ Main Streets are illustrated on Figure 15. These are some of London's most cherished historical business areas and the focal points of new neighbourhoods that contain a mix of residential and commercial uses that are established to serve surrounding neighbourhoods. These Main Streets will support measured infill and intensification. Historic Main Streets will be protected from development that may undermine the character and cultural heritage value of these corridors. Urban regeneration efforts will be directed to historic Main Streets as appropriate to sustain and enhance them.

¹ Note - Policies under appeal are denoted with an *



- 133_ Main Streets include:
1. Applewood
 2. Byron
 3. Hamilton Road
 4. Hyde Park
 5. Lambeth
 6. Old East Village
 7. Richmond Row
 8. SoHo
 9. Upper Richmond Village
 10. Wortley Village

In addition to those properties on Hamilton Road within the Main Street Place Type, other properties along Hamilton Road are situated within the Urban Corridor Place Type. Hamilton Road has not been identified as a segment targeted for preservation within the Urban Corridor Place type, and as such, no specific heritage policies are outlined. The properties to the rear of the properties immediately fronting Hamilton Road are generally in the Neighbourhoods Place Type. No specific heritage policies are outlined within this Place Type.

The London Plan (2016) also identifies policies for cultural heritage. These policies are generally outlined in Policies 551 to 622. Selected relevant policies are included below.

WHAT ARE WE TRYING TO ACHIEVE?

- 554_ In all of the planning and development we do, and the initiatives we take as a municipality we will:
1. Promote, celebrate, and raise awareness and appreciation of London's cultural heritage resources.
 2. Conserve London's cultural heritage resources so they can be passed on to our future generations.
 3. Ensure that new development and public works are undertaken to enhance and be sensitive to our cultural heritage resources.

THE REGISTER OF CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

557_ In accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*, City Council, in consultation with the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH), will prepare and maintain a Register listing properties of cultural heritage value or interest. The Register may also be known as The City of London Inventory of Heritage Resources. In addition to identifying properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the Register may include properties that are not designated but that Council believes to be of cultural heritage value or interest.

558_ The Register will identify properties as falling within one or more of the following categories with respect to the identification and protection of such resources under the relevant sections of the *Ontario Heritage Act* :

1. Part IV - related to individual properties.



2. Part V - related to heritage conservation districts.
3. Part VI - related to properties of archaeological significance.
4. Properties that are not designated but that City Council believes to be of cultural heritage value or interest.
5. Properties that have been recognized as cultural heritage landscapes.

DESIGN

*565_ New development, redevelopment, and all civic works and projects on and adjacent to heritage designated properties and properties listed on the Register will be designed to protect the heritage attributes and character of those resources, to minimize visual and physical impact on these resources. A heritage impact assessment will be required for new development on and adjacent to heritage designated properties and properties listed on the Register to assess potential impacts and explore alternative development approaches and mitigation measures to address any impact to the cultural heritage resource and its heritage attributes.²

567_ In the event that demolition, salvage, dismantling, relocation or irrevocable damage to a cultural heritage resource is found necessary, as determined by City Council, archival documentation may be required to be undertaken by the proponent and made available for archival purposes.

569_ Where, through the process established in the Specific Policies for the Protection, Conservation and Stewardship of Cultural Heritage Resources section of this chapter and in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*, it is determined that a building may be removed, the retention of architectural or landscape features and the use of other interpretive techniques will be encouraged where appropriate.

INDIVIDUAL HERITAGE PROPERTIES

572_ In accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*, City Council may designate individual properties of cultural heritage value or interest under Part IV of the Act.

574_ While the Register will be as complete as possible in identifying properties of cultural heritage value or interest, there may be properties that are not identified on this inventory. This does not diminish the potential for these properties to be identified as significant cultural heritage resources which may be designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

575_ In accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act, City Council may designate areas of the city as heritage conservation districts. Such districts may comprise a block or blocks, a streetscape or any other contiguous area.

576_ City Council will consider the following criteria in the evaluation of an area for designation as a heritage conservation district:

² Policy 565 is currently subject to Local Planning Area Tribunal (LPAT) appeal PL170100



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 (City of London 2016).

Within the context of considering potential impact on cultural heritage resources, the Glossary of Terms (Policy 1795*) in *The London Plan* defines adjacency as “sites that are contiguous; sites that are directly opposite a cultural heritage resource separated by a laneway, easement, right-of-way, or street; or sites which a proposed development or site alteration has the potential to impact identified visual character, streetscapes or public views as defined within a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of a cultural heritage resource”³.

The London Plan also provides the following relevant definitions relating to its cultural heritage resources:

Conservation of cultural heritage resources means actions or processes that are aimed at safeguarding the heritage attributes of a cultural heritage resource so that it retains its cultural heritage value or interest and extends its physical life. This may involve preservation, rehabilitation, restoration or a combination of these actions or processes.

Cultural heritage landscape means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal Community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites, or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Such a cultural heritage landscape is valued by Londoners and is of significance to an understanding of the histories of a people or place.

Cultural heritage resource means a human work or a place that gives evidence of human activity or has spiritual or cultural meaning or value, and which has been determined to have historic value. Cultural heritage resources include both the physical and intangible resources, properties protected under the Ontario Heritage Act, built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, archaeological resources, paleontological resources and both documentary and material heritage.

³ Policy 1795 is currently subject to Local Planning Area Tribunal (LPAT) appeal PL170100.



2.1.4. Hamilton Road Area Community Improvement Plan (CIP)

The purpose of the *Hamilton Road Area Community Improvement Plan (2018)* is to aid in the revitalization and re-development of the Hamilton Road Area by identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. A component of the *Hamilton Road Area Community Improvement Plan* is to encourage the conservation and restoration of local heritage resources. Additionally, the *Plan* emphasizes that the area's heritage should be promoted and celebrated through events, including Doors Open, heritage tours, and Hidden History of Hamilton Road meetings, and others. Placing signage on buildings is also encouraged.

2.1.5. Heritage Places 2.0: A Description of Potential Heritage Conservation Districts in the City of London (Letourneau Heritage Consulting Inc. 2018)

Heritage Places 2.0 is a Cultural Heritage Guideline document in Policy 1721 of *The London Plan*. The document highlights areas of outstanding historical, architectural and natural character in the City. It identifies candidate areas for potential heritage conservation districts (HCD). Hamilton Road is listed as an emerging area – priority 11 of 14 on the identified areas. The Hamilton Road area centers around Hamilton Road and 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.

A portion of the Hamilton Road Corridor study area overlaps the proposed boundaries of the Soho (South of Horton) proposed HCD, listed as a priority 2 of the 14 identified areas. The area generally includes properties south of the Canadian National Railway, west of Adelaide Street North, and the south branch of the Thames River.

2.1.6. Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study

This CHAR is in support of the Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study. The Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study was recently completed, amending the Official Plan and Zoning By-law to implement recommendations from the Hamilton Road Corridor Community Improvement Plan to encourage the continued revitalization of the Hamilton Road Corridor. The Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendments that resulted from the Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study are intended to make it easier for property owners along Hamilton Road to use their properties by reducing parking requirements, expanding the range of permitted uses, permitting heights up to 4 storeys, and making it easier to consolidate properties. These amendments also included special provisions for certain urban design requirements to ensure new development fits with the surrounding context.

2.2. Adjacent Heritage Conservation Districts

The Hamilton Road Corridor study area for this CHAR is not adjacent to a designated Part V Heritage Conservation District.



2.3.1 Data Collection

For the purposes of this Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, all cultural heritage resources within the study area for this CHAR are subject to inventory. Background historical research, which includes consultation with primary and secondary research sources and historical mapping, is first undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. Historical mapping sources include the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Middlesex County* (H.R. Page and Co.), the 1881, Revised 1888 *Insurance Plan of the City of London, Ontario, Canada* (Goad), the 1892, Revised 1907 *Insurance Plan of the City of London, Ontario, Canada* (Goad), the 1912, Revised 1915 *Insurance Plan of the City of London, Ontario, Canada* (Goad), the 1912, Revised 1922 *Insurance Plan of the City of London, Ontario, Canada* (Underwriter), the 1926 *Geodetic Survey of Canada* (Geodetic), the 1929 topographic map, aerial photography from 1922 and 1945, and the 1958 *Insurance Plan of the City of London, Ontario, Canada* (Underwriter). This stage in the data-collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of potential heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as cultural heritage resources. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of architectural styles, associated with an important person, place, or event, and/or contribute to the contextual facets of a place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources. The field review is also utilized to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases.

Several investigative criteria are utilized during the field review to appropriately identify new cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines, definitions, and experience. A built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource that should be considered during the assessment if the resource has potential to meet the criteria for determining cultural heritage value under Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*:

1. (1) The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 29 (1) (a) of the Act. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (1).

(2) A property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it,
 - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
 - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
 - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
 - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,



- ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
- iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

- 3. The property has contextual value because it,
 - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
 - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
 - iii. is a landmark. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (2) (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 1990).

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.1. Introduction

This section provides a summary of historical research and a description of identified above-ground cultural heritage resources. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement and land use. Historically, a portion of the Hamilton Road Corridor study area is located within an urban area associated with London East, in the Geographic Township of London, Middlesex County. In addition, the study area is just north of Lots 11 and 12, Concession B, London Township, owned by Mrs. English, John Pegler, and S. Eccles.

3.2. Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990, 2009; Brown 1995:13).



Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 BP and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). By 1,500 BP there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolith evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 BP - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson 2013:13–15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (CE), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practiced (Williamson 1990:317). By 1300-1450 CE, this episodic community disintegration was no longer practiced and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). From 1450-1649 CE this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By 1600 CE, the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee⁴ and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat.

Samuel de Champlain in 1615 reported that a group of Iroquoian-speaking people situated between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat were at peace and remained "la nation neutre". In subsequent years, the French visited and traded among the Neutral, but the first documented visit was not until 1626, when the Recollet missionary Joseph de la Roche Daillon recorded his visit to the villages of the Attiwandaron, whose name in the Huron-Wendat language meant "those who speak a slightly different tongue" (the Neutral apparently referred to the Huron-Wendat by the same term). Like the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral people were settled village agriculturalists. Several discrete settlement clusters have been identified in the lower Grand River, Fairchild-Big Creek, Upper Twenty Mile Creek, Spencer-Bronte Creek drainages, Milton, Grimsby, Eastern Niagara Escarpment and Onondaga Escarpment areas, which are attributed to Iroquoian populations. These settlement clusters are believed by some scholars to have been inhabited by populations of the Neutral Nation or pre- (or ancestral) Neutral Nation (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

Between 1647 and 1651, the Neutral were decimated by epidemics and ultimately dispersed by the Haudenosaunee, who subsequently settled along strategic trade routes on the north shore of Lake Ontario for a brief period during the mid seventeenth-century. Compared to settlements of the Haudenosaunee, the "Iroquois du Nord" occupation of the landscape was less intensive. Only seven

⁴ The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian-speaking groups – the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.



villages are identified by the early historic cartographers on the north shore, and they are documented as considerably smaller than those in New York State. The populations were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins, and squash. These settlements also played the important alternate role of serving as stopovers and bases for Haudenosaunee travelling to the north shore for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974).

3.3. Township Survey and Settlement

3.3.1. London Township

Working alongside Colonel Thomas Talbot, Colonel Mahlon Burwell initiated the first formal survey of London Township in 1810, one of the first townships in Middlesex County to be extensively settled. This survey initially focused on the first six concessions north of the Thames River to Sunningdale Road but was suspended when war erupted in 1812. The northern section of the township was surveyed following the war, with the first settlers arriving between 1817 and 1818. The first land patent, however, dates to 1812 and relates to lands that formed part of Burwell's initial survey. Among those individuals who received the earliest patents were Burwell and the honorable John Hale. These grants were given in lieu of payment for services and loyalty, as both gentlemen did not plan to homestead on these lots, but instead intended to sell them to arriving immigrants (LTHBC 2001:11-14; Page 1878:9).

In 1818, a group of Irish settlers arrived in London Township and established homesteads on lots in the 4th, 5th, and 6th concessions. Their emigration was organized by Richard Talbot of Tipperary, Ireland, who had spent a great deal of time working on behalf of the government to find families who were interested in relocating to Upper Canada. Richard Talbot took the advice of his kinsman Colonel Thomas Talbot and brought these families to London Township which was said to be one of the most productive agricultural areas in the Thames River Valley (LTHBC 2001:13-14). By 1851, much of London Township had been settled.

3.3.2. Land Use History

Indigenous Trail and Settlement

Trails originally used by Indigenous people became the foundation for many of the early roads in the London area. These trails were often influenced by topographical features, resulting in non-linear paths which contrasted the straight lines of the military grid used by surveyors such as Lewis Burwell. Trails connecting settlements to the interior of the Upper Canada prior to 1810 were limited (Warner & Beers 1883:392; Tredik 1972:5).

Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, a founding figure in Canadian history, travelled an Indigenous route known as the Iroquois Trail which connected Indigenous villages in London, Brantford, and Hamilton (Warner & Beers 1883:392; Tredik 1972:5). In 1810, records show that the Government of Upper Canada opened a new principal road for trade, utilizing the Indigenous Trail, which lead through the County of Brant from Hamilton to London. This road became commonly referred to as "Plank Road" (Warner & Beers 1883:392; Tredik 1972:5).



Hamilton Road was officially surveyed in 1827 and comprised part of an Indigenous Trail and a route used by Simcoe's party (Brock 2011). The Hamilton Road route can be described as an early historic road linking the former London Township and the former Westminster Township, and including a crossing of the South Branch of the Thames River at White's Bridge which was constructed in 1833 (Baker and Bates Neary 2003:52-53). The 1842 *Map of the London and Brantford Plank Road* shows the urban settlement of London, Hamilton Road leading east out of London, and Hamilton Road crossing the Thames River and connecting to Plank Road (Figure 3).

In the 1840s, the road was improved under the direction of Hamilton Hartley Killaly, Commissioner of Public Works. Hamilton Road was bridged, graded, graveled, and planked through a pine forest to Dorchester. To note, Hamilton Road was not named after the Hamilton Hartley Killaly but rather its destination- Hamilton (Baker and Bates Neary 2003:52-53).



Figure 3: Adapted from the 1842 Map of the London and Brantford Plank Road (Canada Board of Works, Courtesy of Brant County Museum and Archives, Original at Library and Archives Canada)

Cholera, the London Hospital and Hamilton Road

In 1832, as London was growing, the disease cholera made its first appearance. In response, Colonel Thomas Talbot, a prominent figure in the early development of London, referred to the doctors in London as “quacks” and commissioned Dr. Donnelly and Dr. Rolls from England to come help London prepare for the cholera outbreak (*London Free Press* 1927). At this time, Sir John Colborne wrote a letter that ordered hospitals in the London district at Port Stanley and in London to receive and admit the sick (Miller 1992). The London hospital, selected as a means to quarantine the sick, was a private residence built in the 1820s, located outside the settlement area of London on Hamilton Road (Cunningham 1976). This residence was on Lot 11, Broken Front Concession C, later 495 Hamilton Road- a property granted to Tilley Hubbard (Miller 1992). Dr. Donnelly's duty, specified by Talbot, was to take charge of this cholera hospital located in the Hubbard house on Hamilton Road.



Figure 4: White Ox Inn (and former cholera hospital), n.d. 495 Hamilton Road, demolished in the 1980s (Courtesy of the Ivey Family London Room, London Public Library, Board Historical Museums)

Unfortunately, Dr. Rolls never appeared, and Dr. Donnelly died of cholera on July 30, 1832 (Miller 1992). After Dr. Donnelly's death, reports indicate Captain Harry Groves was the only person who attended the sick at Hamilton Road, but he was not a medical practitioner by trade (*London Free Press* 1927, City of London 1967). The first recorded victim of the cholera epidemic in 1832 was Richard Pullen, who was transferred to the cholera hospital on Hamilton Road (*London Free Press* 1936). There were at least 15 deaths at the cholera hospital on Hamilton Road, although the actual tally was thought to be two to three times that reported number (Armstrong 1986).

After the 1832 cholera epidemic, the Hamilton to London stagecoach which travelled Plank Road, changed horses at 495 Hamilton Road, the former cholera hospital, which had become the White Ox Inn from 1841 to 1853 (Gibb 2006) (Figure 4). When British Troops marched out of London using Hamilton Road as the route in 1854 for service in the Crimean War, the proprietor of the White Ox Inn, served refreshments to cheer them on their way (Baker and Bates Neary 2003:52-53). White Ox Inn also became the home of noted swimming coach Chris Butterworth in 1898 (Gibb 2006).

Annexation, the First Wave of Residential Development and the Oil Industry

In 1840, the Town of London expanded east to Adelaide Street (Brock 1972). After this annexation, the Hamilton Road area began to emerge as an industrial outgrowth of London with several small oil refineries. Heavy pollutants such as oil refineries had been banned in the central part of the Town (Hamilton Road Area Community 1988:7). This industrial development brought the first wave of housing development in the Hamilton Road area (Hamilton Road Area Community 1988:7-8).

The number of commercial and industrial properties increased after the Grand Trunk Railway (now Canadian National Railway) was completed in 1853. After that, London attracted more railway interest which included the London Port Stanley Railway (1856), the Great Western Railway (1858), and the London, Huron and Bruce Railway (1876). Associated industries with the railway developed, such as the Ontario Car Co., which established operations in various parts of London East. In 1855, the City boundary was set on the east side of Adelaide Street North.

The oil industry had access to a large workforce due to the proximity of the Lambton County oil fields to London. Business in London East continued to expand, and by 1866 almost fifty acres in London East was covered by oil refineries (Lutman and Hives 1982). Most were located east of Adelaide, from York Street to south of Hamilton Road (Gibb 2006:1).

The oil industry in London East led to the establishment of several secondary industries in the area, including the chemical industry due to the need for sulfuric acid in the refining process (Figure 5). In 1863, William Spencer and Herman Waterman relocated their oil operations closer to the oil fields in London East and the city's railway facilities. In 1867, the Canada Chemical Company was founded on the east side of Rectory Street, south of the present CN rail tracks (Lutman and Hives 1982). The working class began to settle around the oil and related industries which included huge rail yards.

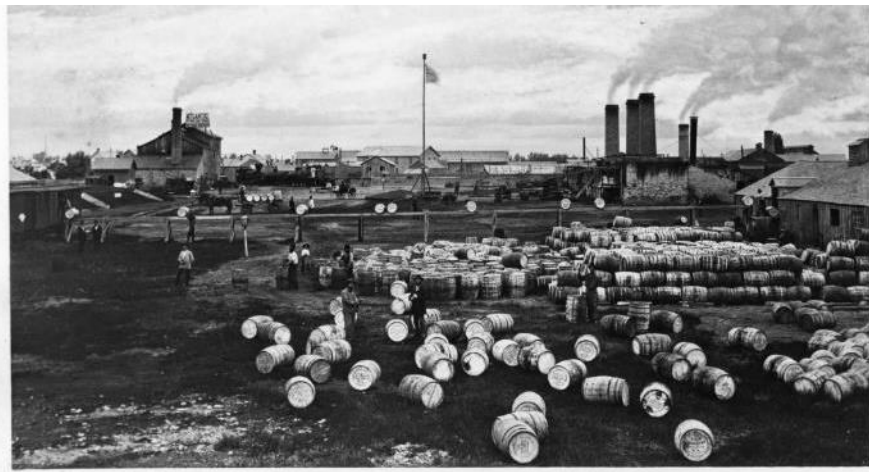


Figure 5: The Atlantic Petroleum Works, circa 1875
(Ivey Family London Room, London Public Library, London, Ontario, Canada 1874)

In 1874, London East was incorporated, and in 1885, the area west of Egerton Street was annexed by the City of London. With annexation came the benefits of: “water from the Springbank Waterworks, police and fire protection, street improvements, and most especially, the rebuilding of the GTR Car Shops (in 1896) with subsequent renewed prosperity” (Lutman and Hives 1982:68). London East became a hive of industrial activity post-amalgamation with many businesses erecting plants in the area. This created many jobs and led to an influx of housing for those working in London East; that lasted until the Great Depression of the 1930s (Lutman and Hives 1982).

Transportation Infrastructure and Services

To help navigate people around London, the London Street Railway Company was incorporated by the City of London in 1875. The railway cars had four wheels in the centre and were pulled by rail by a team of horses. In 1892, City Council accepted the proposal from London Street Railway to electrify its system. In 1893, there was a proposal to City Council to extend and electrify the Hamilton Road route east to Egerton Street (Onn 1958:Appendix I). Between 1893 and 1894 was the height of the horse-car era, with 28 cars and 148 horses. However, by 1895, the Hamilton Road electric streetcar route began, replacing the horse-car, and went as far as Rectory Street (Morningstar 1973). In 1896 the Hamilton Road and the Oxford street lines were combined. By 1897 the second belt line called the “little belt” commenced with cars running east on Dundas Street to Rectory Street, south on Rectory to Hamilton Road, west on Hamilton Road and Horton Street to Richmond Street, north on Richmond Street to Dundas Street and east on Dundas Street. Later the “little belt” line was discontinued, and cars were put on the regular Oxford Street and Hamilton Road runs.

With the transit improvements also came a second wave of housing development in the Hamilton Road area at the turn of the century. With the growth of local industry and the development of the railroad, residential developments occurred along Hamilton Road between Adelaide Street and Highbury Avenue. To accommodate the growing population, the Aberdeen, Trafalgar and Ealing Public schools were built (Hamilton Road Area Community 1988:7-8). The growing population also required a number of new churches to service the population and the Hamilton Road Presbyterian Church and St. David’s Church were constructed in 1907 and 1909 respectively. In addition to these community services, Hamilton Road was known to have a bakery, barber, blacksmith, two butchers, two dressmakers, four grocers a plumber and two hotels (Kirkwood 1997).

The era of industrial growth soon began to wane, and the majority of industrial businesses relocated from the Hamilton Road area. The decline of industry allowed for large areas to be subdivided in the Hamilton Road area for housing. Industrial business along the railway consolidated, and commercial properties continued to grow along Hamilton Road (Letourneau Heritage Consulting Inc. 2018). By 1913 the electric streetcar route along Hamilton Road went to Egerton Street (Morningstar 1973). In 1914, Hamilton Road was only paved to Egerton Street, and the remainder of Hamilton Road was dirt. A horse-drawn watering cart travelled Hamilton Road daily to sprinkle the road to reduce the dust (Kirkwood 2001:2:435). Stagecoaches at this time still used Hamilton Road as a route out of London and stopped at the Graham Hotel, Homister House, and White Ox Inn (Kirkwood 2001:2:435). During the winter lumberman moved trunks of trees out of the bush down Hamilton Road to sawmills in the City of London, such as those located at Hamilton Road and Maitland Street (Kirkwood 2001:2:438). Many farmers from settlements around Hamilton Road such as Nilestown and Belmont left their horses in the barns at Homister House or Summers Grocery and took the Oxford Street stagecoach into town (Figure 6). As cars replaced horse-drawn vehicles in the 1920s it had a detrimental effect at that time to the retail merchants on Hamilton Road (Kirkwood 2001:2:439).

In 1916, there was a unique 1,700-foot double sewer installed along a portion of Hamilton Road which was configured and designed by Willis Chipman, C.E. The Egerton Sewer was constructed 25-feet below-grade and was a rare and efficient system, combining a separate sanitary sewer within a larger storm sewer. This sewer system and those built in the same era across Canada have saved countless lives from waterborne diseases.





Figure 6: Minnie Malone standing near the corner of Hamilton Road and Trafalgar Street, in front of the Homister House and the “Stag Tobacco” Barn which previously housed race horses, circa 1920 (From Collection of Mrs. May Sutherland, Ivey Family London Room, London Public Library, 1920)

During the 1920s, there was stiff competition from Metropolitan Bus Company. London refused to renew private licenses when Metropolitan left in 1926, prompting Hamilton Road residents to march to Mayor John Moore’s house on Waterloo Street in protest (Baker and Bates Neary 2003:52-53). Gasoline-powered buses were also appearing at this time. In 1923, official bus routes started in the City of London. Beginning in 1932, there was a bus route along Hamilton Road to East Street.

In the 1940s an all-bus service was inaugurated. In 1942, the bus line turn-around was at Pine Lawn Crescent where a semi-circular loop was constructed on the south side of Hamilton Road (Morningstar 1973). In 1953, the Hamilton Road bus route looped at Giles Street (Morningstar 1973) (Figure 8). The London Street Railway was taken over by the city in 1951 and became the London Transit Commission (Hamilton Road Community Association 2018).



Figure 7: Giles Street loop, Bus Terminal Point for the Hamilton Road Route in the 1950s

(Ivey Family London Room, London Public Library, n.d.)

Post-World War II

After World War II, industries had left London East and oil refineries had moved to Sarnia, but the Hamilton Road area west of Highbury Avenue, including the Fairmount subdivision, was being developed, coinciding with the bus service (Hamilton Road Area Community 1988:7-8). This period marks the third wave of housing development in the Hamilton Road area and became a place for new Canadians to settle. Those of Portuguese, Polish and Italian descent were prominent and opened commercial businesses along Hamilton Road, east of Egerton (Hamilton Road Area Community 1988:7-8). Beginning in the 1950s road improvements were made to Highbury Avenue as part of the starting of Highway 126, including widening and paving (Figure 11).

Today, there continues to be services that cater to the Portuguese, Polish and Italian groups in the Hamilton Road area. The Hamilton Road community is proud of their vibrant culture. Hamilton Road is popularly known as “the Ham” (Baker and Bates Neary 2003:52-53).



Figure 8: House moving on Hamilton Road, 1949

(LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, Jan. 10, 1949,
Archives and Special Collections, Western University)



Figure 9: Intersection of Hamilton Road and Adelaide Street, looking west, 1950
(LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, March 18, 1950,
Archives and Special Collections, Western University)



Figure 10: Hamilton Road Widened Area in 1954, near St. Julien Street
(LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, March 30, 1954,
Archives and Special Collections, Western University)

3.3 Mapping Review for Cultural Heritage Resources

The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Middlesex County* (H.R. Page and Co.), the 1881, Revised 1888 *Insurance Plan of the City of London, Ontario, Canada* (Goad), the 1892, Revised 1907 *Insurance Plan of the City of London, Ontario, Canada* (Goad), the 1912, Revised 1915 *Insurance Plan of the City of London, Ontario, Canada* (Goad), the 1912, Revised 1922 *Insurance Plan of the City of London, Ontario, Canada* (Underwriter), the 1926 *Geodetic Survey of Canada* (Geodetic), the 1929 topographic map, aerial photography from 1922 and 1945, and the 1958 *Insurance Plan of the City of London, Ontario, Canada* (Underwriter) were reviewed to identify recognized and potential cultural heritage resources located within the study area and to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area (Figure 12 to Figure 35). These historical maps and aerials were chosen due to their clarity and identification of existing buildings. The historical map set is provided in Appendix A.

The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* map (Figure 12) shows the Hamilton Road Corridor study area crossing through London East settlement and a rural context primarily between Egerton Street and Highbury Avenue. The 1881, Rev. 1888 Goad's *Insurance Plan* (FIP) (Figure 14) shows that Hamilton Road from Bathurst Street to Adelaide Street was mixed-use including residences, a grocery store, hotel, public school, Methodist church, and buildings related to the lumber industry. The Jones Brothers lumber company and the Ferguson Brothers Lumber Yard were both located along Hamilton Road near Maitland Street, along the London and Port Stanley Railway line. The 1881, Rev. 1888 Goad's FIP (Figure 14) indicates only a scattering of dwellings along Hamilton Road east of Adelaide Street- into London East. There are also some industrial uses along Hamilton Road shown on the 1881, Rev. 1888 Goad's FIP (Figure 14). At Hamilton Road and Rectory Street to the Great Western Railway, there were several industries including Canada Chemical Manufactures, Ontario Car Co. and Dominion Oil Works.

The 1892, Rev. 1907 Goad's FIP (Figures 15-17) and the 1912, Rev. 1915 Goad's FIP (Figures 18-20) show considerable mixed-use urban settlement up to Egerton Street. East of Egerton Street, Hamilton Road and the residential roads connecting to Hamilton Road show scattered settlement of primarily dwellings. The 1912, Rev. 1922 Underwriter's FIP (Figures 21-23), illustrates that along Hamilton Road there was mixed-use including residences, commercial, and institutional buildings. This FIP shows few industries along the Hamilton Road corridor - lumber at the west end and a spice mill on Marmora Street. Similar to earlier FIPs, east of Egerton was sparsely settled. The 1922 aerial photograph (Figures 24-26), 1926 Geodetic map (Figures 27-29), and the 1929 topographic map (Figures 30) show similar general land-uses from earlier years. By 1945 however, the aerial photograph (Figures 31-33) shows that the City of London had grown eastward and Hamilton Road and surrounding residential streets were under development to west of East Street. The 1958 Underwriter's FIP (Figures 34-36) shows that along the Hamilton Road corridor, the area had developed to include commercial and institutional uses to accommodate the City's expansion to Highbury Avenue, the city limit at that time.

In summary, historical mapping reveals that there was significant expansion within the City of London in the latter part of the twentieth century. A map review suggests that the many buildings associated with the settlement of the Hamilton Road Corridor study area in the late nineteenth to mid- twentieth century are still extant within the now dense urban landscape.



4.0 DATA COLLECTION RESULTS

To locate previously identified cultural heritage resources within the study area and to collect any relevant information, the City of London's Register of Cultural Heritage Resources and GIS data were reviewed. Other resources consulted for the preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources within the study area include:

- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements⁵;
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide*⁶;
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's Ontario Heritage Act Register⁷
- *Ontario's Historical Plaques* website⁸;
- Inventory of known cemeteries/burial sites in the Ontario Genealogical Society's online databases⁹;
- Parks Canada's *Canadian Register of Historic Places*¹⁰;
- Parks Canada's *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations*¹¹;
- Canadian Heritage River System¹²; and,
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites¹³.

A total of 36 previously identified cultural heritage resources were identified during the desktop search. In addition, City Heritage Planning staff, Kyle Gonyou and Michael Greguol, at the City of London were contacted and consulted in order to gather any relevant information regarding cultural heritage resources and concerns within the study area (by email communication November and December 2019, and meeting 5 December 2019). The Heritage Planners emailed any pertinent information within the City's heritage files on cultural heritage resources within the study area.

A field review was undertaken by ASI on 12, 14, 20, 21, and 29 of November and 6 and 19 of December 2019 to document the existing conditions of the study area. These are described in Section 4.2. Previously identified and potential cultural heritage resources are discussed in the following section and in Appendix C of this report.

4.1. Previously Identified and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources

Resources used to identify these previously identified and potential cultural heritage resources within the study area included the City of London's Register of Cultural Heritage Resources and GIS data, historical mapping between 1878 and 1958, aerial photography from the twentieth century, secondary

⁵ Reviewed 12 December 2019 (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/property-types/easement-properties>)

⁶ Reviewed 12 December 2019 (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Resources-and-Learning/Online-Plaque-Guide.aspx>)

⁷ Reviewed 12 December 2019 (<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/basic-search>)

⁸ Reviewed 12 December 2019 (www.ontarioplaques.com)

⁹ Reviewed 12 December 2019 (<http://vitacollections.ca/ogscollections/2818487/data?grd=3186>)

¹⁰ Reviewed 12 December 2019 (<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/about-apropos.aspx>)

¹¹ Reviewed 12 December 2019 (http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche_eng.aspx)

¹² Reviewed 12 December 2019 (<http://chrs.ca/the-rivers/>)

¹³ Reviewed 12 December 2019 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>)



sources, an understanding of the development and settlement patterns in the Hamilton Road Corridor study area, a field survey of the study area, and an analysis of the character of the study area including architectural and built form characteristics of individual properties.

In this study, the corridor was reviewed to identify buildings that contribute to the character of the street which will protect the cultural heritage value of the corridor. Based on the results of the background research, data collection and field review there are:

- 36 properties listed on the City of London's Register (previously identified cultural heritage resource)
- One CSCE National Historic Civil Engineering site
- 105 potential cultural heritage resources identified during field review within the Hamilton Road Corridor study area
- One property currently designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

See Table 3 in **Appendix C** for a description of the 142 identified cultural heritage resources and **Appendix D** for a summary list of the cultural heritage resources.

4.2. Study Area - Existing Conditions

The Hamilton Road Corridor study area is located within the urban area boundary of the City of London. The corridor is centered on Hamilton Road between Burwell Street South and Highbury Avenue North. Properties subject to review in this report include the properties along the Hamilton Road Corridor and the adjacent properties. This includes a total of 640 properties requiring evaluation.

The study area was assessed from the existing rights-of-way. Generally, Hamilton Road is an urban streetscape composed of four paved lanes of divided vehicular traffic bordered by sidewalks. The posted speed limit is 50km/hour. Parking is permitted along the street between posted hours. Hamilton Road is considered the spine of the area that includes groups of residences separated by a concentration of detached late nineteenth to twentieth century low-rise commercial properties as well as institutional structures and places of worship. The angle of Hamilton Road creates an irregular, but rhythmic pattern of lots and building facades. Neighbourhoods branch off from Hamilton Road including high concentrations of residential structures many of which date to the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. It is not uncommon for there to be a row of architecturally similar structures, especially that of the Late Queen Anne Revival style.

The buildings which comprise the Hamilton Road Corridor study area each relate to stages through which the City expanded and evolved. The study area reflects a variety of building styles and materials. In the early nineteenth century the study area was considered the industrial centre for London. The current conditions today do not reflect this early industrial history but rather the later commercial and residential development as the City expanded eastward. Today, development has extended outwards from London East and there has been gradual modern infill. Some new builds have replaced older buildings, however for the most part, the Hamilton Road corridor between Bathurst Street and Highbury Avenue contains a significant grouping of heritage buildings that represent the later nineteenth to mid-twentieth century development in the Hamilton Road area. Many of the buildings from this era were



angled and structurally adapted to accommodate for the unique angle of the street. The architectural forms of buildings along the corridor are generally varied.

Some commercial buildings can be grouped into sets with similar architectural styles and eras of development. The nineteenth century commercial areas are primarily centred at crossroads (e.g. Hamilton Road/Rectory Street, Hamilton Road/Egerton Street). Some commercial blocks from the early twentieth century that form stretches along Hamilton Road have similar architecture and height. In general, roofs of many of the commercial buildings are primarily flat with some simple ornate buildings with detailing in their upper facades. Many of the storefronts facing Hamilton Road, however, have been subjected to remodelling. In these commercial areas, the sidewalks are generally tight to the buildings and include services and signage which create a busy corridor for pedestrian movement.

Between the commercial areas along Hamilton Road are residences. Although the architectural styles of the residences along Hamilton Road vary, there is a dominance of the late Queen Anne Revival style. Few nineteenth-century residences have been converted for commercial use.

Although not identified as cultural heritage resources, there are more than a dozen custom carved tree trunks along the Hamilton Road Corridor within public spaces. These artistic pieces are part of the London Tree Trunk Tour, a tourist attraction. The Hamilton Road community was involved in the themes of the sculptures. For example, three are adjacent to Ealing, Trafalgar and Aberdeen Public Schools in which the classes added input on themes, concepts and names of the carvings (Figure 12).



Figure 11: Ealing Public School- Eagle's Nest cut from a 100-year-old white oak trunk that was harvested from London over 10 years ago. Located in the parkette at Pine Lawn Avenue (ASI 2019)

In summary, the Hamilton Road Corridor can be characterized as mixed-use since it features a mix of local businesses, restaurants, public buildings (institutions and places of worship), entertainment venues, and residential dwellings. Although the buildings are continually evolving, they primarily date to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century and collectively illustrate a cohesive streetscape.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historical research, data collection and a review of primary and secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed that the Hamilton Road Corridor study area initially had an industrial and rural land use in the mid-nineteenth century. The field review showed the area has transformed as the City of London expanded and represents urban development dating primarily to the late nineteenth into the mid-twentieth century. Cultural heritage resources generally represent this time frame and include institutional, residential and commercial form buildings.

A total of 36 properties within the study area were already identified by the City of London as heritage listed properties and of these, one property has been designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (previously identified cultural heritage resources). One cultural resource was identified as a CSCE National Historic Civil Engineering Site. An additional 105 potential cultural heritage resources were identified through survey activities, historical research, and a historical mapping review. These potential cultural heritage resources may be physically, historically, and contextually significant properties that contribute to land use patterns within the Hamilton Road Corridor study area. These properties require individual evaluations under Ontario Regulation 9/06 to determine if they meet the criteria for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the Hamilton Road Corridor study area determined there are 35 existing properties listed on the City of London's Register (previously identified cultural heritage resource), one property designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, one National Historic Civil Engineering site, and 105 potential cultural heritage resources. This CHAR was prepared for the Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study.

As the *London Plan* (2016) states, activities related to urban regeneration must sustain and enhance the character of Hamilton Road, where portions of the street are identified as a "Historic Main Street". The City of London's plan for growth is likely to impact the character and setting of this Historic Main Street and has the potential to directly or indirectly impact cultural heritage. This may involve the removal or demolition of some cultural heritage resources which may alter the present character associated with the early transportation route. It may also disrupt or indirectly impact cultural heritage resources through the introduction of physical, visual, audible, or atmospheric elements to the existing environment that are not in keeping with the character and/or setting.

The 142 cultural heritage resources identified in this CHAR which contribute to the character of Hamilton Road, should be candidates for conservation and integration into future land uses. Incorporating cultural heritage components into new development assists in making the area visually diverse and distinctive. Appropriate mitigation measures and/or alternative development approaches should be incorporated to reduce the potential for adverse impacts to the cultural heritage resources in the area.

Based on the results of the CHAR assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:



1. Any proposed development on or adjacent to a heritage listed property (previously identified cultural heritage resource) shall require a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to ensure that significant cultural heritage resources in the study area are conserved. Any assessment must include consideration of its historical and natural context within the City of London, and should include a comprehensive evaluation of the design, historical, and contextual values of the property.
2. Any proposed development on or adjacent to a potential cultural heritage resource identified in this report shall require a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) to assess the cultural heritage value of the resource, in order to ensure that significant cultural heritage resources in the study area are conserved. If a resource is determined to have cultural heritage value or interest in the CHER, a Heritage Impact Assessment may be recommended.
3. Land use approaches should conserve and enhance the context of the mixed-use character of the Hamilton Road Corridor study area, including the 142 cultural heritage resources identified in this report. Approaches shall be developed as part of the Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study. Approaches may include the following four key objectives with regard to cultural heritage planning and conservation of CHRs in the Hamilton Road Corridor study area:
 - a. Integrate significant cultural heritage resources into new development proposals.
 - b. Designate significant cultural heritage resources under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
 - c. Incorporate where possible, significant cultural heritage attributes into the evolving future landscape where opportunities for conservation may exist.
 - d. Protect and maintain as much as possible the character of the area related to the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including buildings which contribute to the streetscape.
4. The following potential mitigation approaches may be suitable for consideration and application for minimizing impacts from proposed developments on or adjacent to listed, potential cultural heritage resources, and any future resources designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* within the Hamilton Road Corridor study area:
 - a. Avoidance and mitigation to allow development to proceed while retaining the previously identified and potential cultural heritage resources *in-situ* and protecting associated heritage attributes of a resource.
 - b. Adaptive re-use of the previously identified and potential cultural heritage resources.
 - c. Commemoration of the cultural heritage of a property/structure/area. Historical commemoration means signage such as plaques, cultural heritage interpretive signs, public art, urban design features, etc.
 - d. Establish urban design policies and guidelines for building on, adjacent, and nearby to heritage designated and heritage listed properties, and properties with potential cultural heritage resources to ensure compatibility by integrating and harmonizing mass, setback, setting, and materials.
 - e. Given the high concentration of properties identified as existing or potential cultural heritage resources within the Hamilton Road Corridor study area, the City of London may



wish to consider studying the area as a potential cultural heritage landscape or Heritage Conservation District under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

5. The City of London should consider commemorating the former London Street Railway with a historical/architectural marker in the public space located at Pine Lawn Avenue (CHR134).



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APPENDIX A: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Historical Mapping



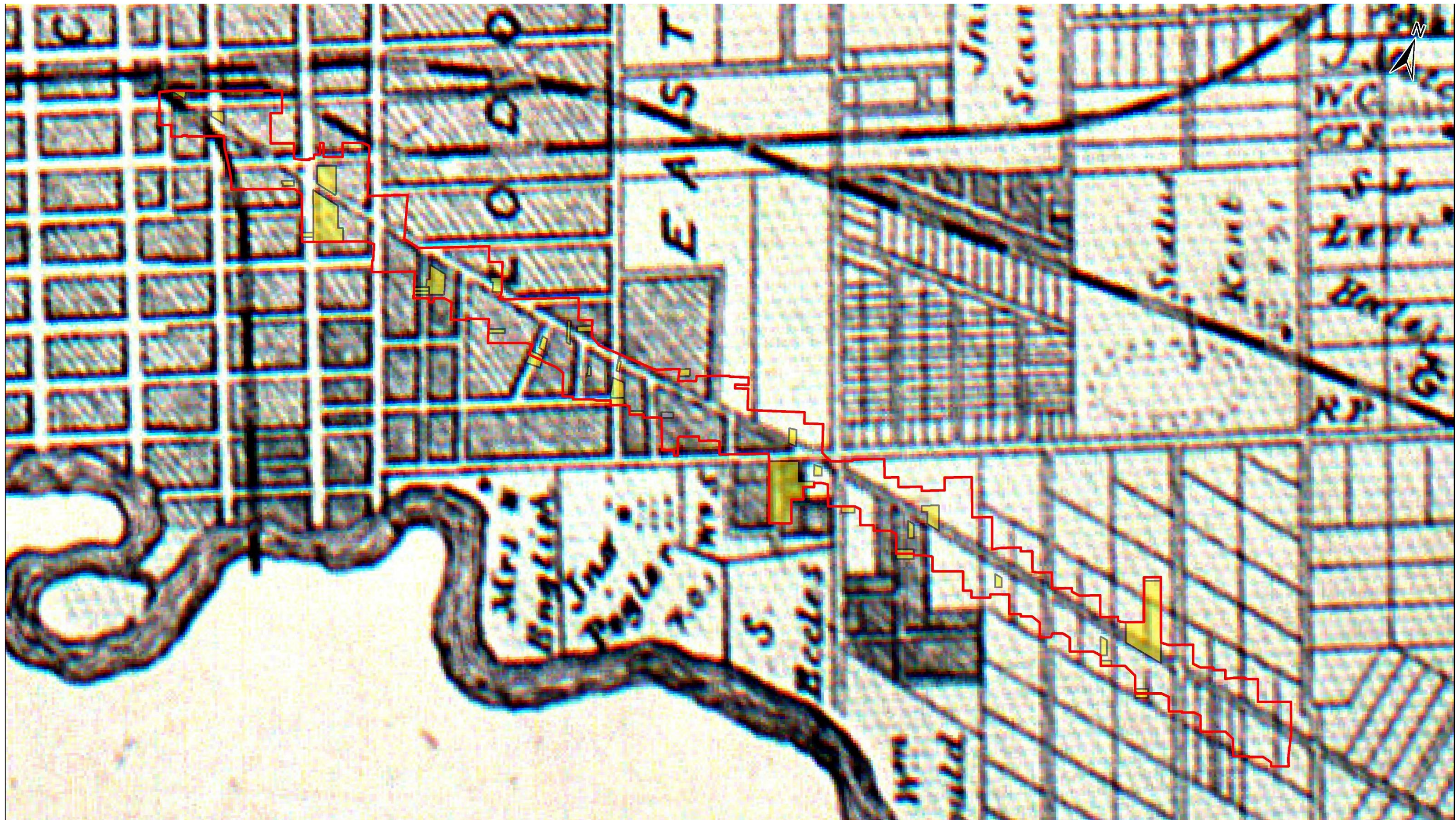


Figure 12: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map, Middlesex County (H.R. Page and Co. 1878)

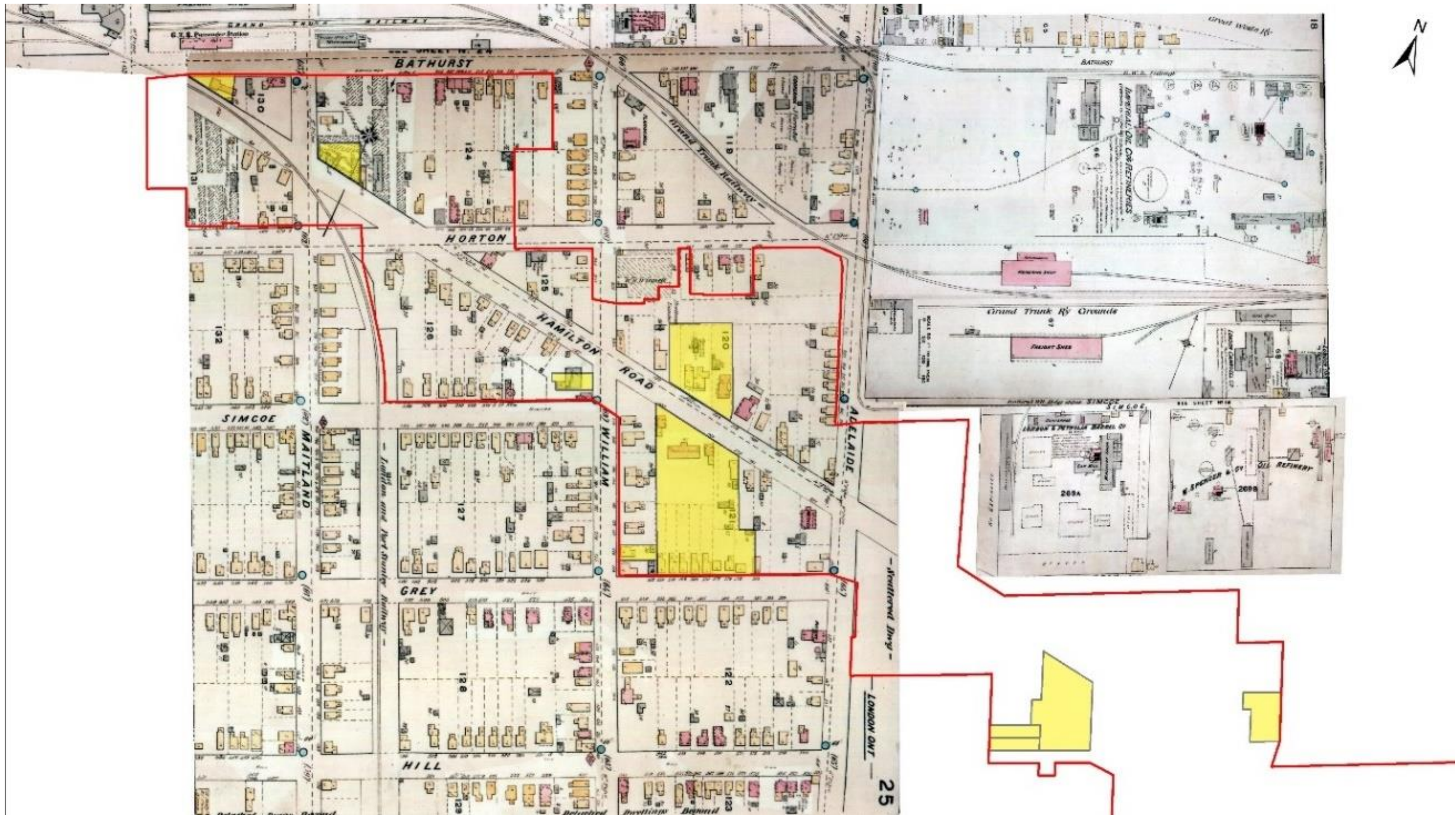


Figure 13: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1881, Revised 1888 Insurance Plan, City of London, Ontario, Canada- Sheet 1 of 1 (Charles E. Goad Co. 1888)

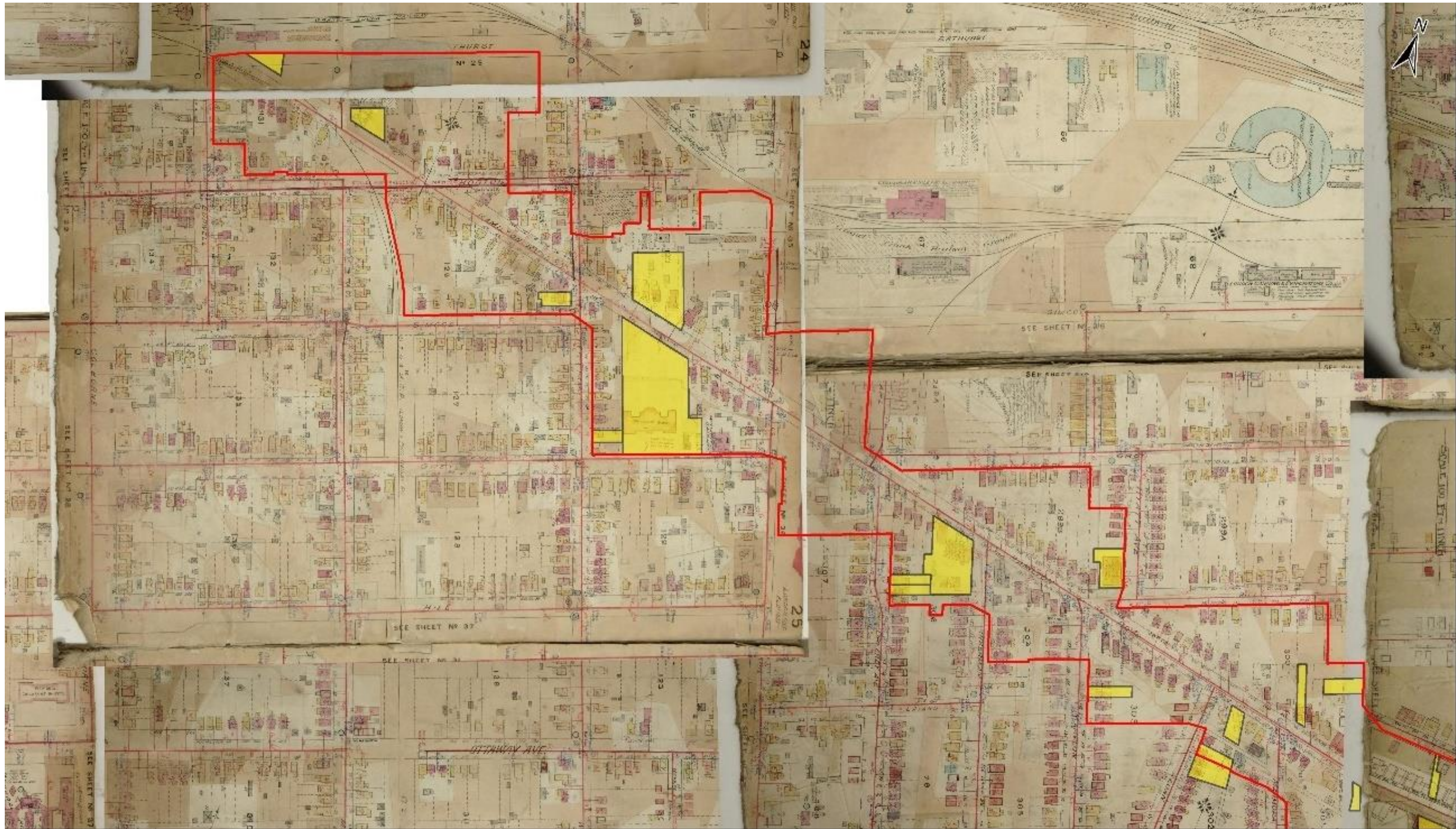


Figure 14: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1892, Revised 1907 *Insurance Plan, City of London, Ontario, Canada*- Sheet 1 of 3 (Charles E. Goad Co. 1907)



Figure 15: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1892, Revised 1907 Insurance Plan, City of London, Ontario, Canada- Sheet 2 of 3 (Charles E. Goad Co. 1907)

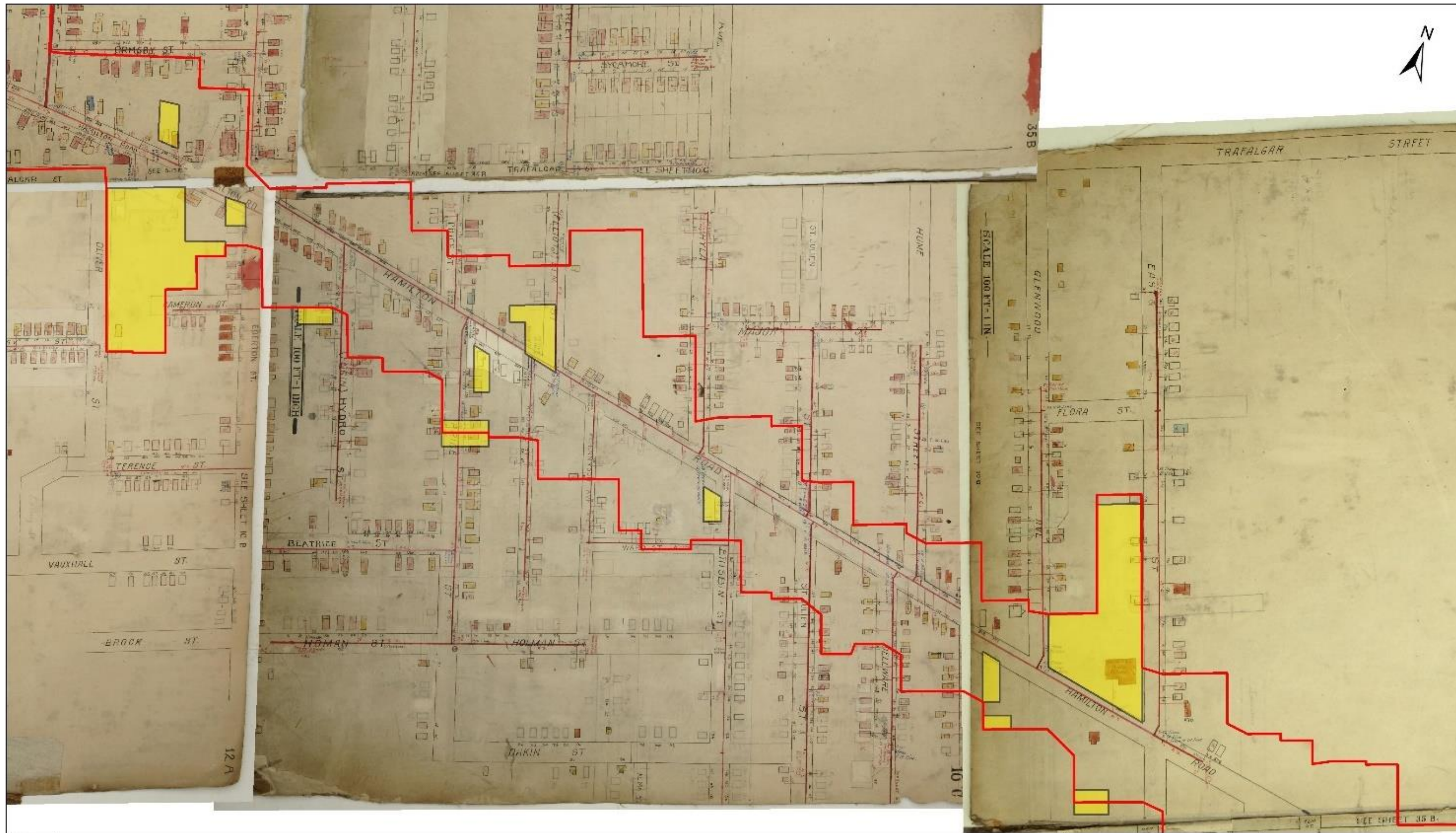


Figure 16: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1892, Revised 1907 *Insurance Plan, City of London, Ontario, Canada*- Sheet 3 of 3 (Charles E. Goad Co. 1907)

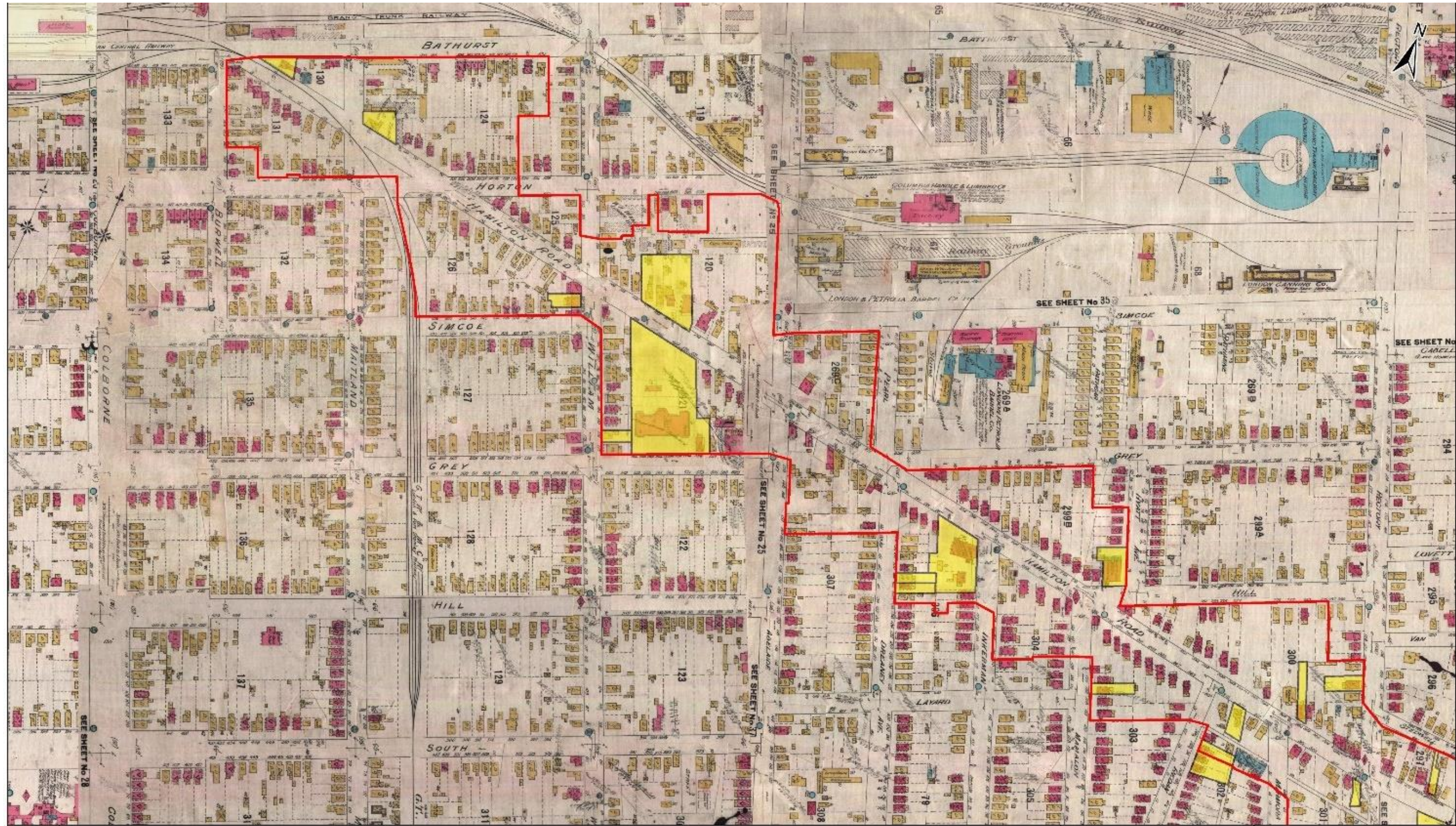


Figure 17: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1912, Revised 1915 Insurance Plan, City of London, Ontario, Canada- Sheet 1 of 3 (Charles E. Goad Co. 1915)

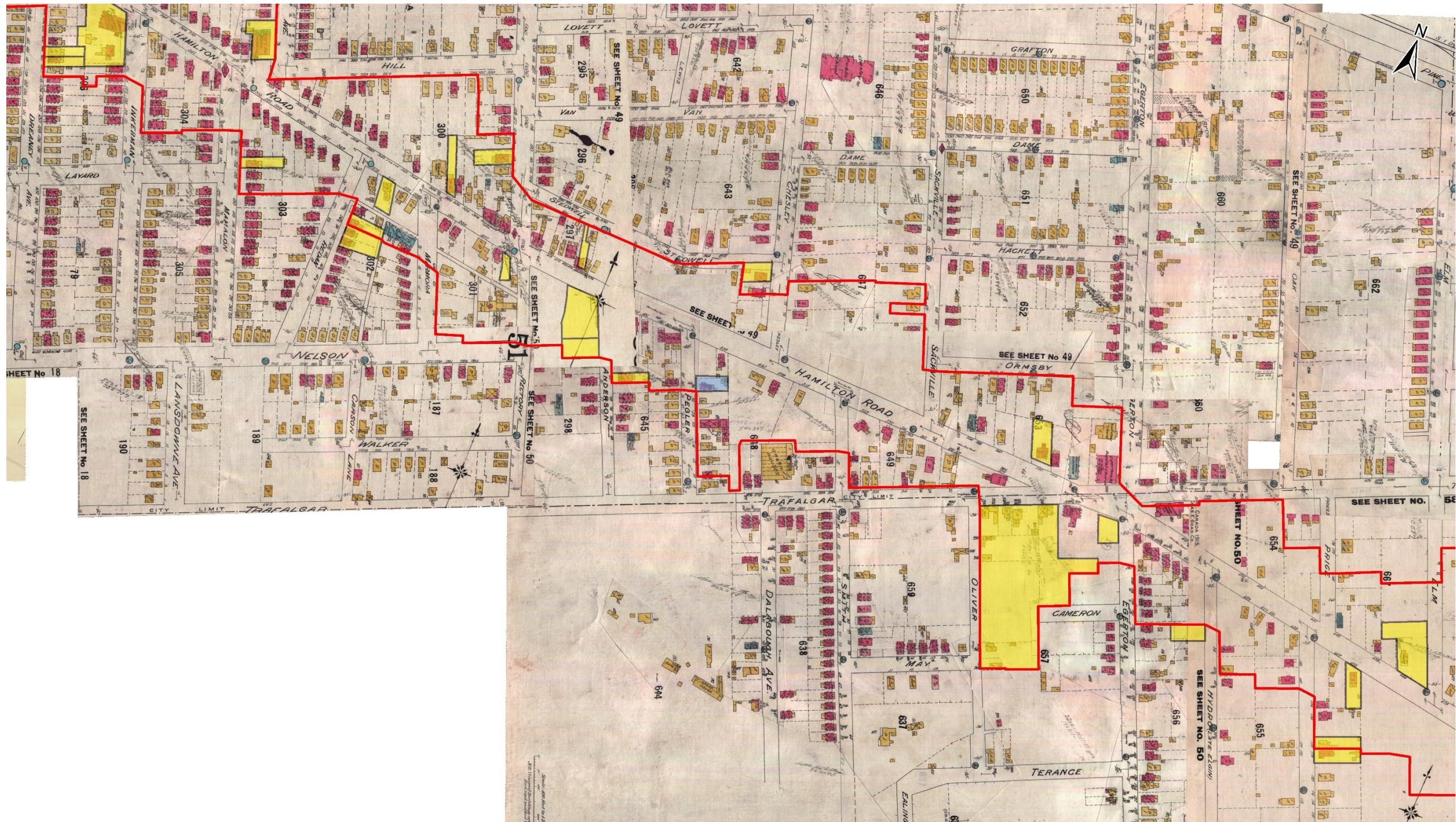


Figure 18: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1912, Revised 1915 Insurance Plan, City of London, Ontario, Canada- Sheet 2 of 3 (Charles E. Goad Co. 1915)

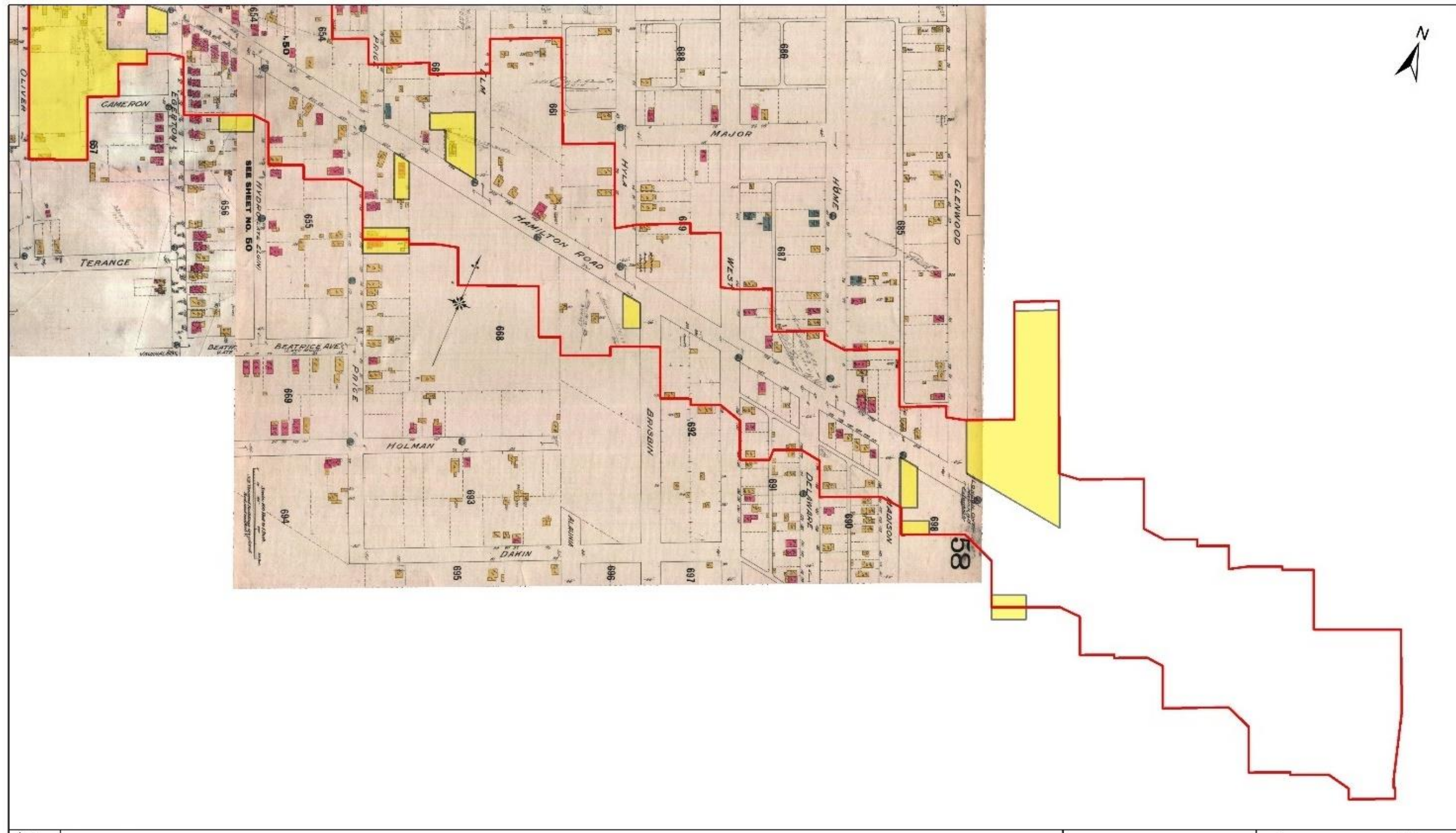


Figure 19: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1912, Revised 1915 *Insurance Plan, City of London, Ontario, Canada*- Sheet 3 of 3 (Charles E. Goad Co. 1915)



Figure 20: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1912, Rev. 1922 *Insurance Plan, City of London, Ontario, Canada- Sheet 1 of 3 (Underwriter's Survey Bureau 1922)*

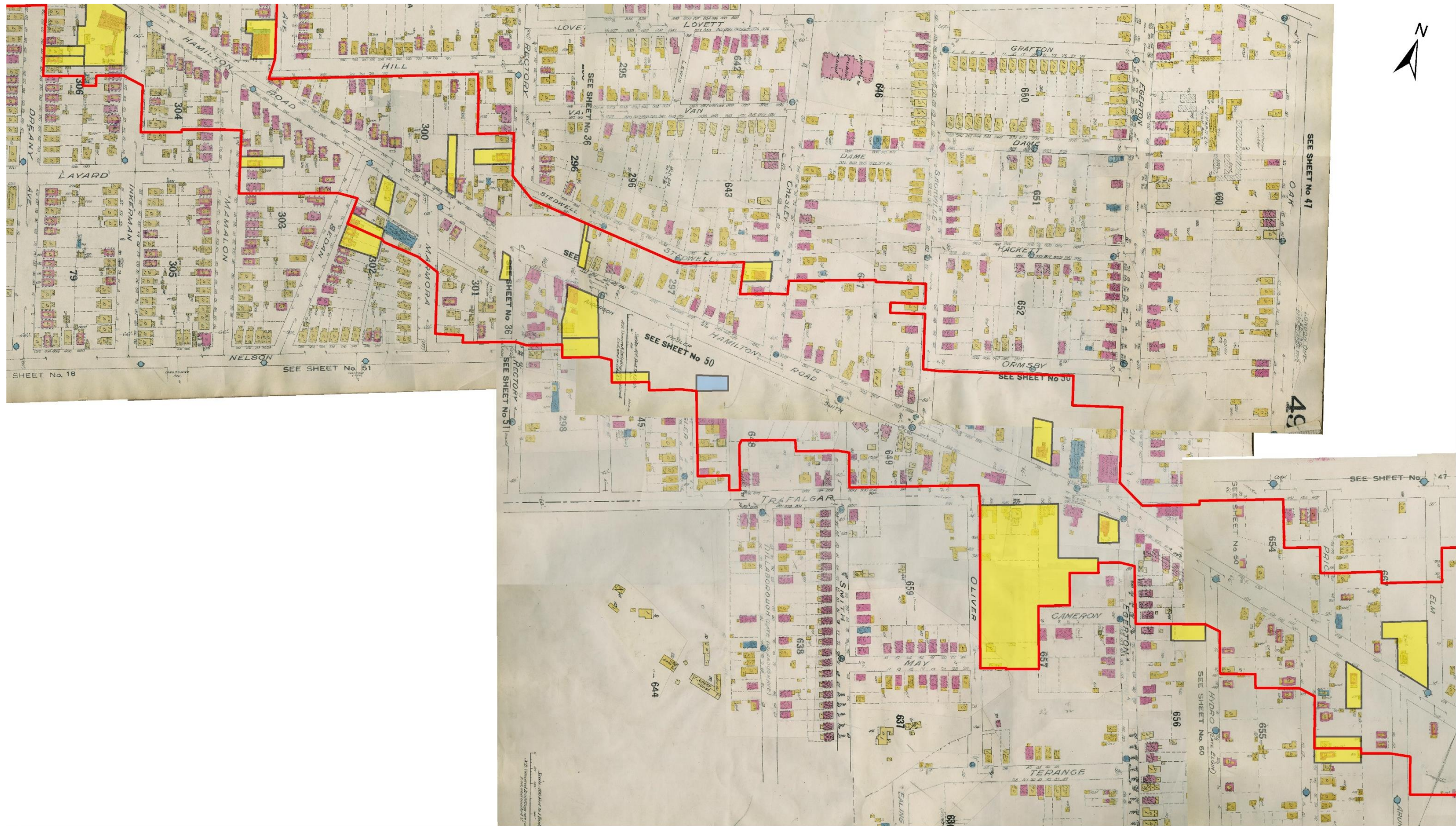


Figure 21: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1912, Rev.1922 Insurance Plan, City of London, Ontario, Canada- Sheet 2 of 3 (Underwriter's Survey Bureau 1922)



Figure 22: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1912, Rev. 1922 Insurance Plan, City of London, Ontario, Canada- Sheet 3 of 3 (Underwriter's Survey Bureau 1922)



Figure 23: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on a 1922 aerial photograph- Sheet 1 or 3 (Courtesy of City of London)



Figure 24: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on a 1922 aerial photograph- Sheet 2 of 3 (Courtesy of City of London)



Figure 25: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on a 1922 aerial photograph- Sheet 3 of 3 (Courtesy of City of London)

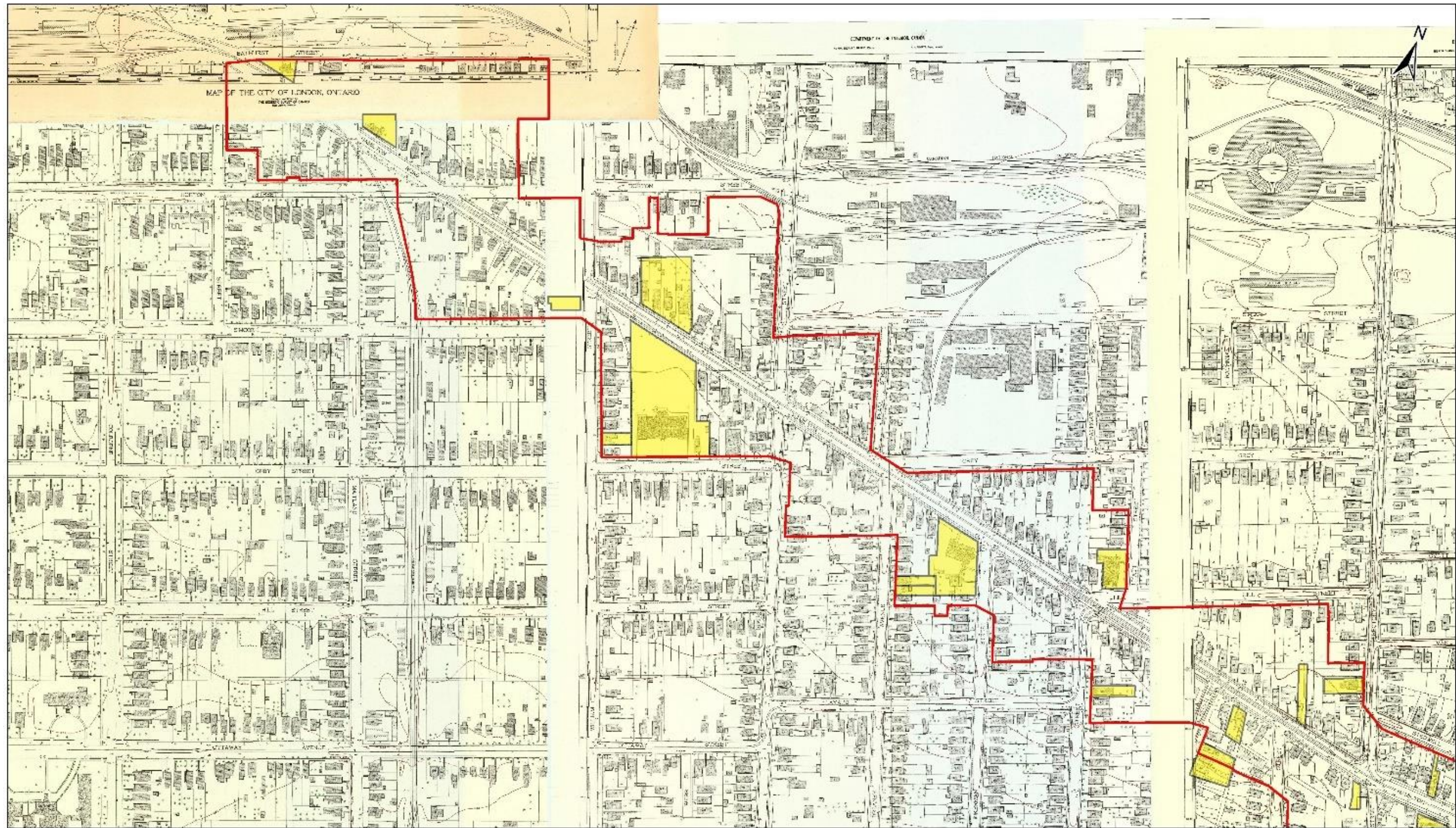


Figure 26: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1926 Geodetic Survey of Canada- Sheet 1 of 3

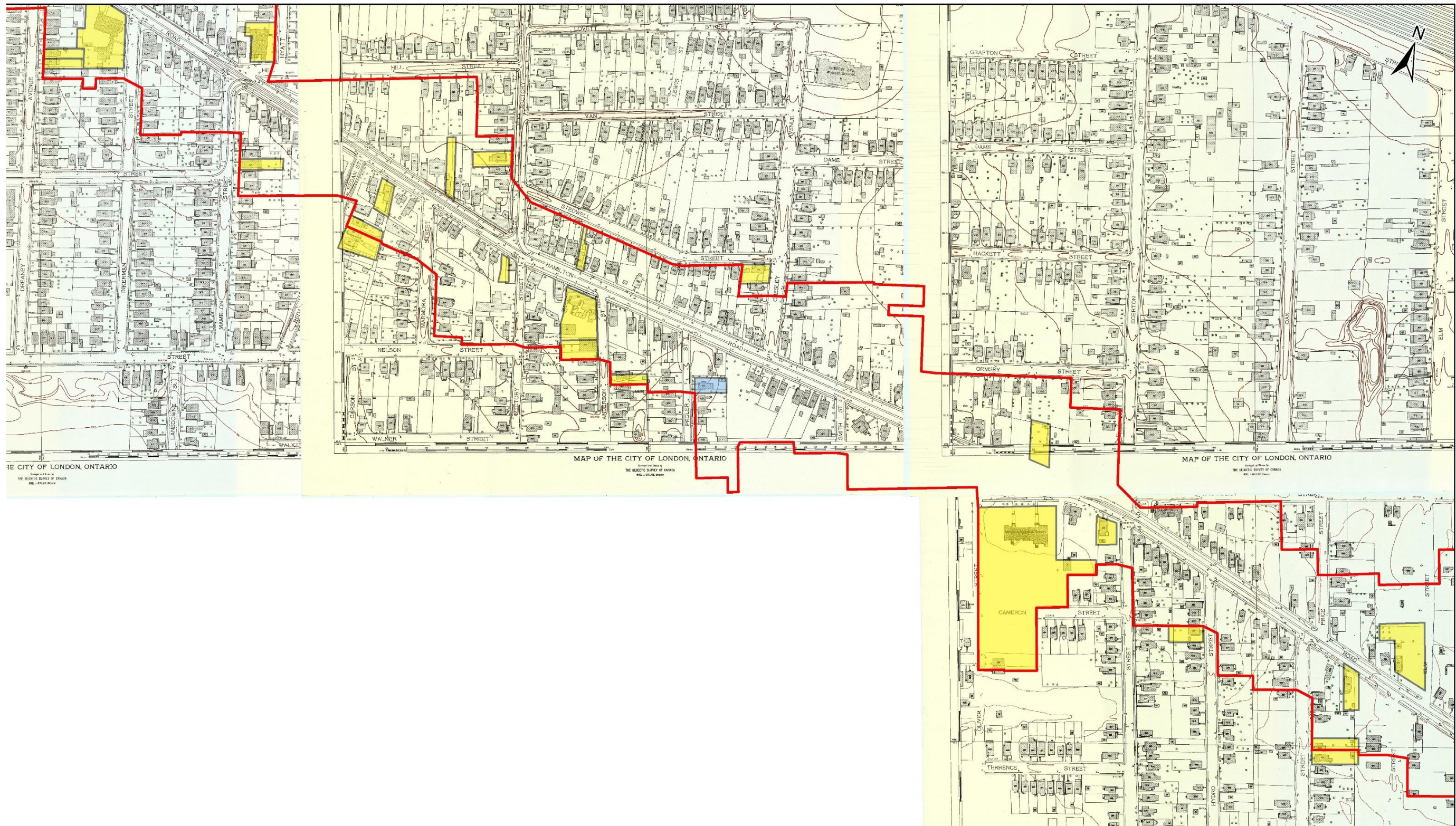


Figure 27: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1926 Geodetic Survey of Canada- Sheet 2 of 3

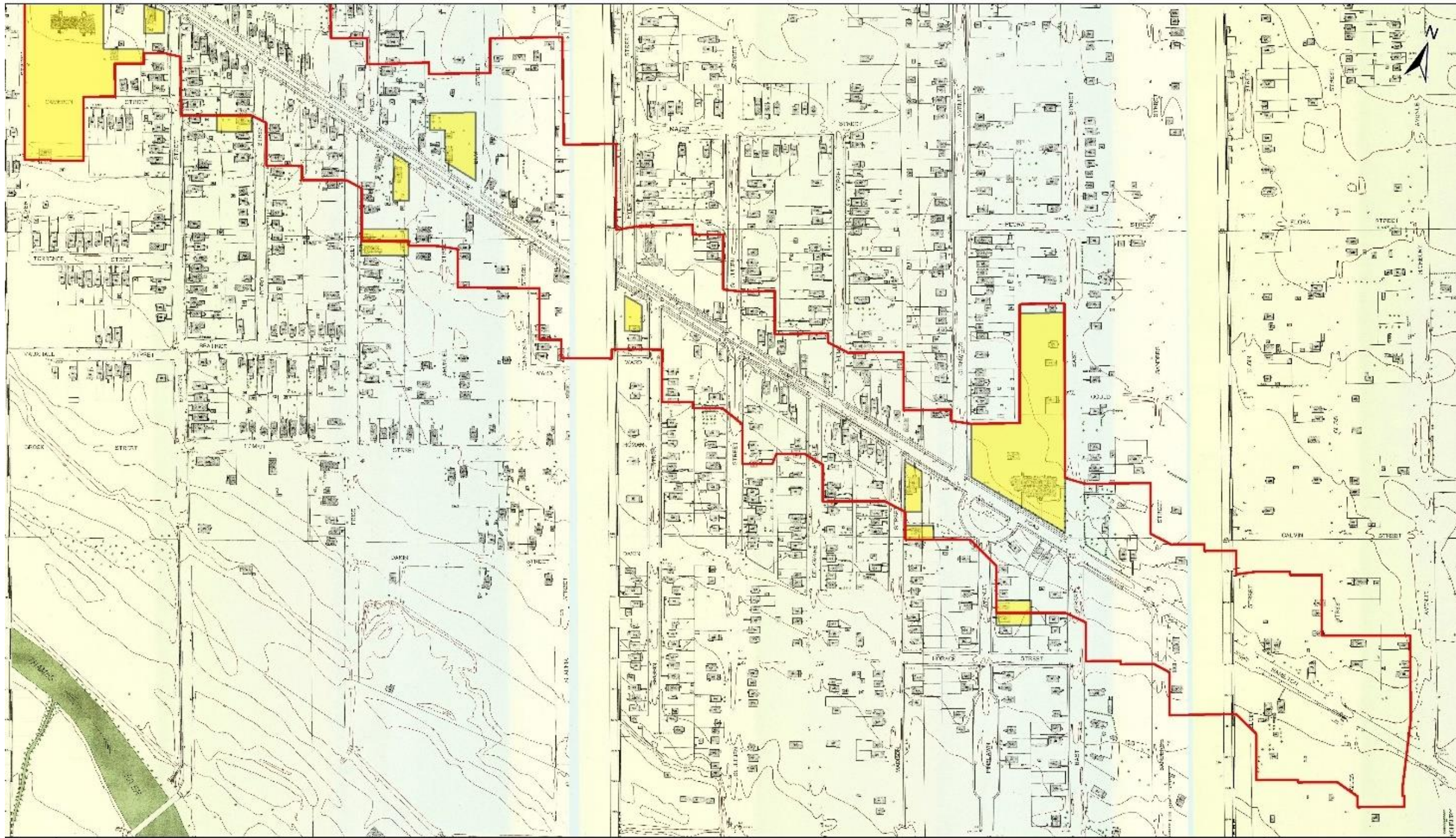


Figure 28: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1926 Geodetic Survey of Canada- Sheet 3 of 3



Figure 29: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1929 topographic map



Figure 30: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1945 aerial photograph- Sheet 1 of 3 (Courtesy of City of London)



Figure 31: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1945 aerial photograph- Sheet 2 of 3 (Courtesy of City of London)



Figure 32: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1945 aerial photograph- Sheet 3 of 3 (Courtesy of City of London)



Figure 33: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1958 *Insurance Plan, City of London, Ontario, Canada*- Sheet 1 of 3 (Underwriter's Survey Bureau 1958)



Figure 34: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1958 *Insurance Plan, City of London, Ontario, Canada*- Sheet 2 of 3 (Underwriter's Survey Bureau 1958)

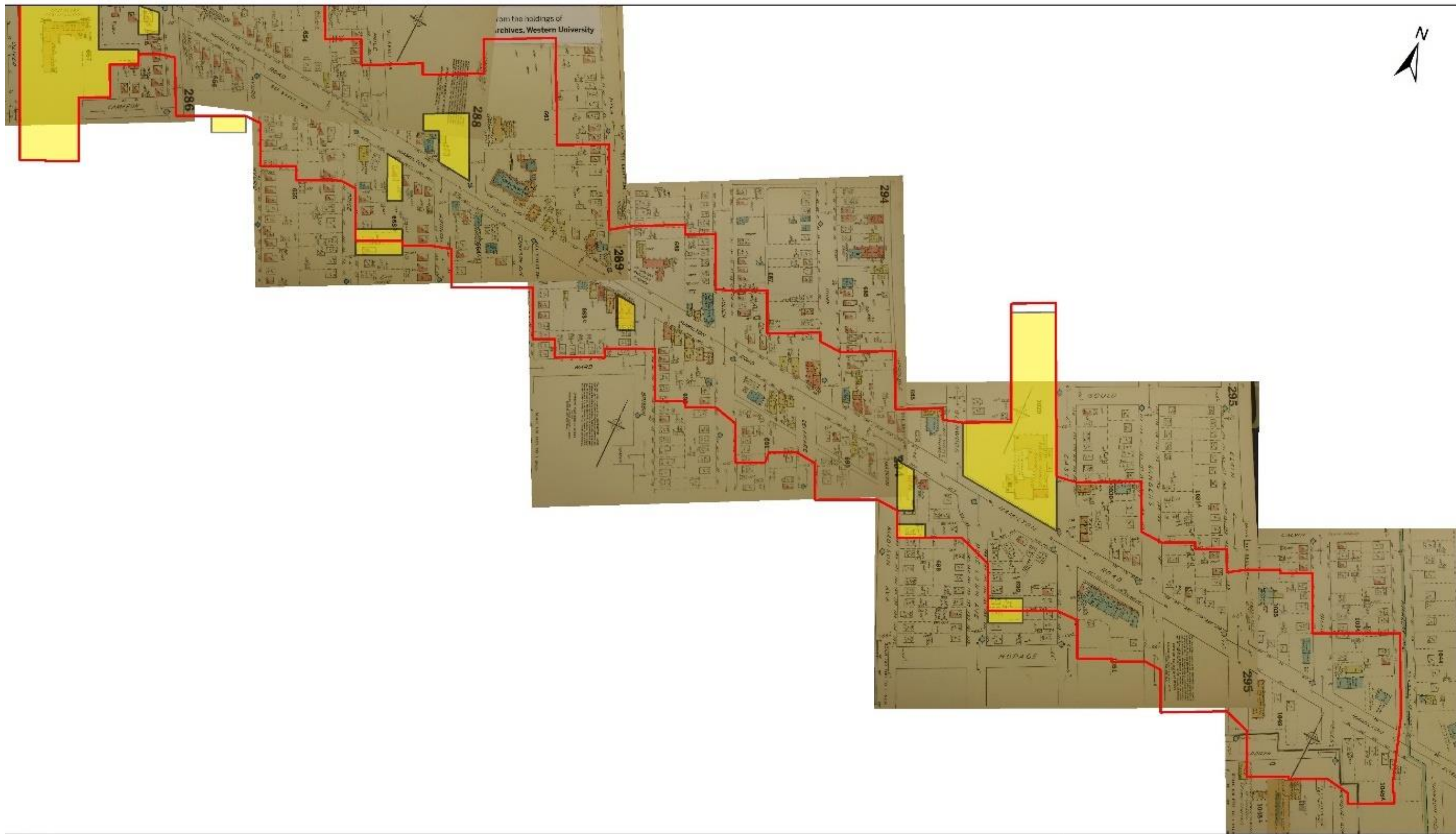


Figure 35: Previously identified cultural heritage resources overlaid on the 1958 *Insurance Plan*, City of London, Ontario, Canada- Sheet 3 of 3 (Underwriter's Survey Bureau 1958)

APPENDIX B: Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Study Area - Mapping of Previously Identified and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources

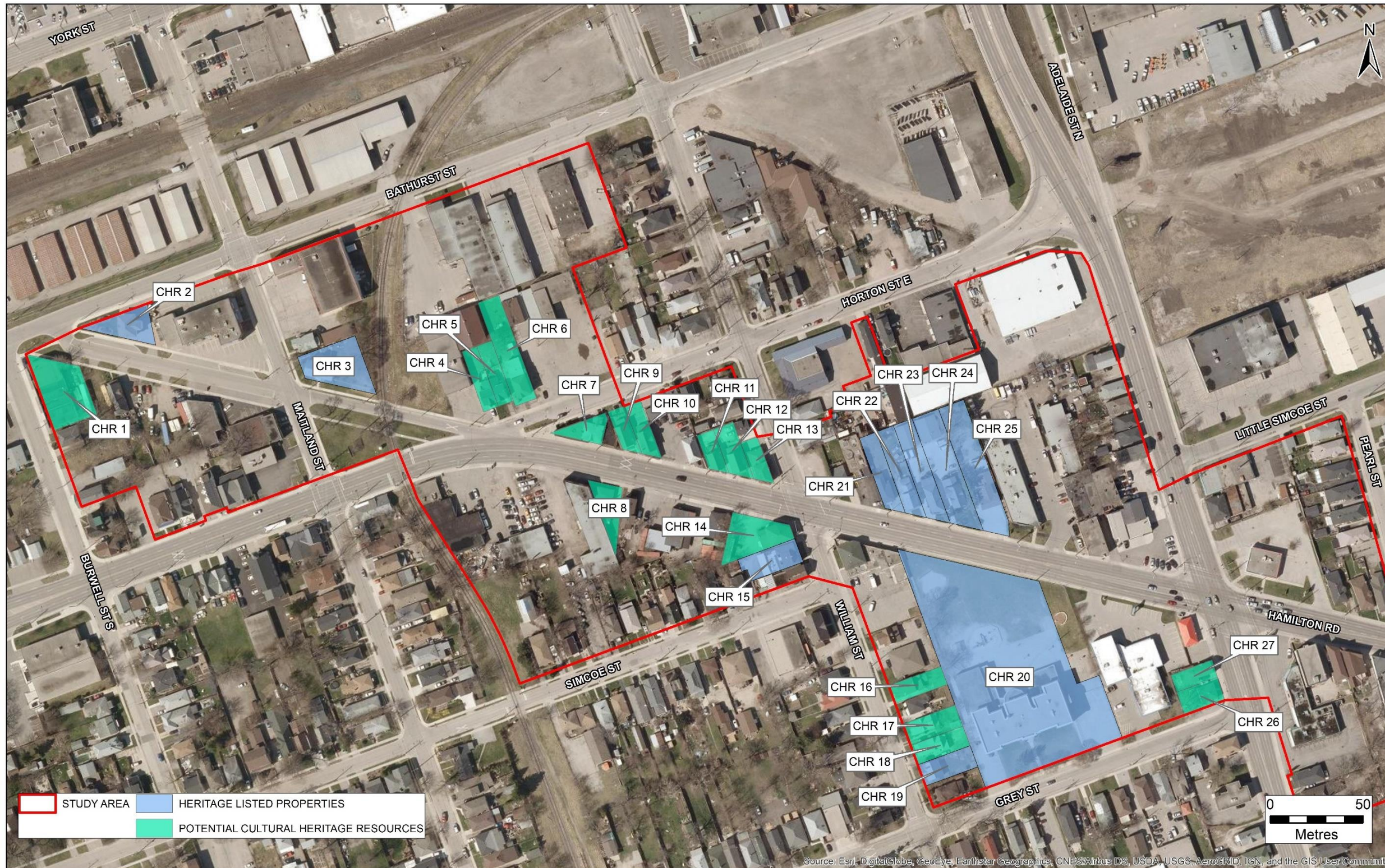


Figure 36: Previously Identified and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources – Study Area between Burwell Street and Adelaide Street North (ASI 2019)



Figure 37: Previously Identified and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources – Study Area between Adelaide Street North and Rectory Street (ASI 2019)



Figure 38: Previously Identified and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources – Study Area between Rectory Street and Egerton Street (ASI 2019)

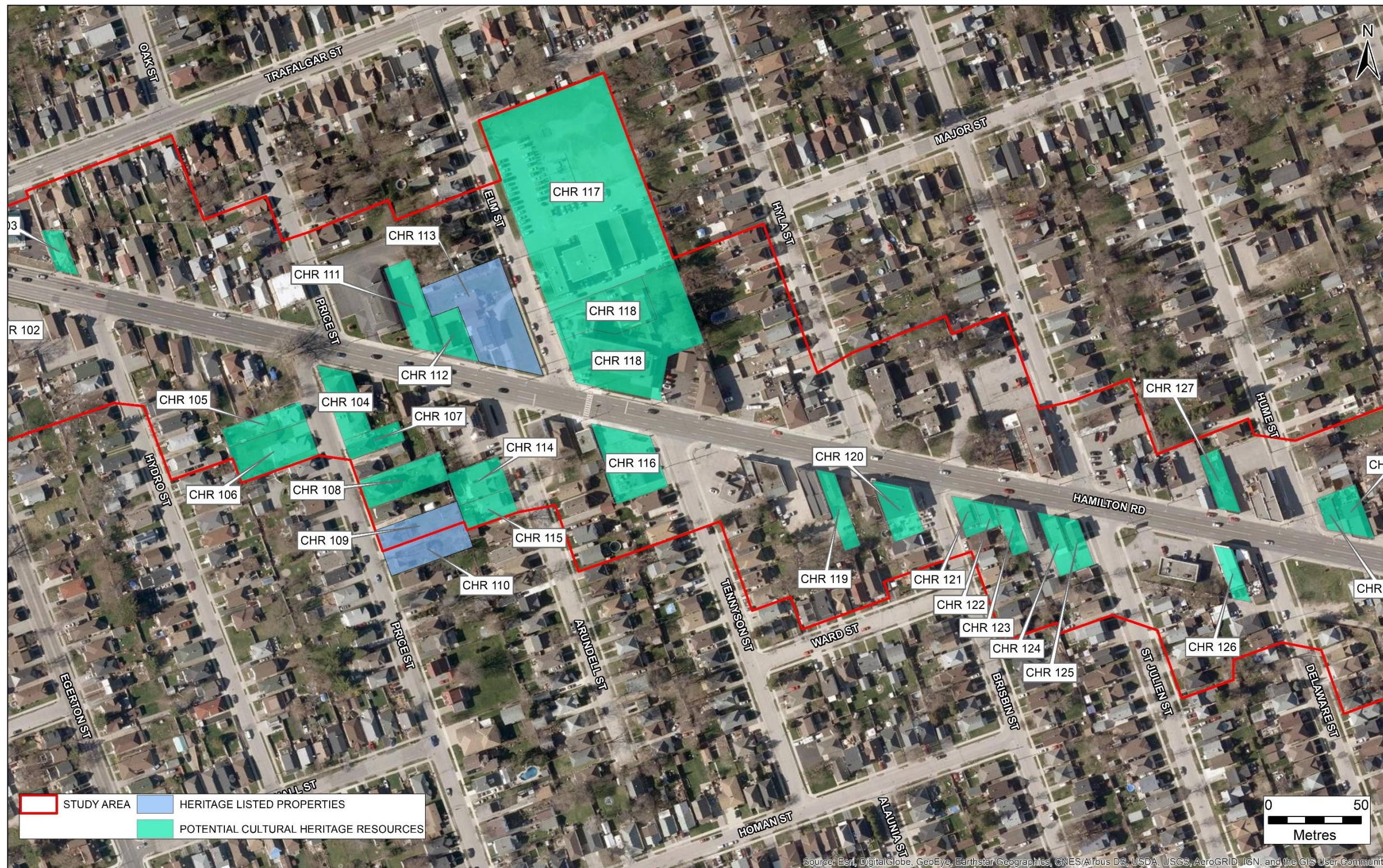


Figure 39: Previously Identified and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources – Study Area between Egerton Street and Delaware Street (ASI 2019)





Figure 40: Previously Identified and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources – Study Area between Delaware Street and Highbury Avenue (ASI 2019)

APPENDIX C: Previously Identified and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources within the Hamilton Road Corridor Study Area

Table 1: Identified Resource Types in the Study Area


| R. (Resource) Type Legend: | Identifier: |
|---|--------------------|
| Commercial Property | C |
| Residential Property | R |
| Commercial/Residential Property | C/R |
| Industrial Property | ID |
| Institutional Property | IN |
| Civic Property | CV |
| Place of Worship | PW |
| Residential Property adapted for Commercial Use | R-A-C |
| Institutional Property adapted for Commercial Use | IN-A-C |
| Commemorative Park | CP |
| Other Acronyms: | |
| Designer/Architect/Builder | D/A/B |
| London Free Press | LFP |
| Insurance Plan | IP |


Table 2: Description of Identified Cultural Heritage Resources within the Study Area



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|--|
| CHR1 | 1 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Two storey portion built between 1892, Rev. 1907 and 1912, Rev. 1915/Goad's IP.</p> <p>1958 Underwriter's IP shows current form of building, including the additions, and is labelled as "Customs Office Woodworking", thus connecting this building to the former lumber industry associated with Hamilton Road in the late nineteenth, early twentieth century.</p> | Two storey painted-brick building with a flat roof, brick corbelling beneath the cornice, soldier course of bricks above most window and door openings. Five one or one-and-a-half storey rear brick additions with vehicle entrances. | Unknown at this time. | Commercial building contributes to surrounding mixed-use area. |  <p>1 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>1 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



¹⁴ See Table 1, above, for a description of acronyms.



¹⁵ Architectural styles are identified where information was available from secondary source materials, including the City of London's Inventory of Heritage Resources, or due to the presence of architectural details that are particularly expressive of a representative or typical characteristic of an architectural style. A detailed analysis of architectural style for each cultural heritage resource has not been undertaken.



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR2 | 453 Bathurst Street | Heritage Listed Property | R | Constructed in 1885 - The Sahara Ah-Llyn Property (City of London 2019; MPAC). | <p>Documented as an Ontario cottage (City of London 2019).</p> <p>One storey painted brick vernacular cottage style dwelling has a T-shaped plan, front entrance centered between two windows, and wooden portico. A full second storey addition has been added eliminating the original roof, thus changing the overall form of the structure.</p> | Unknown at this time. | <p>Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area.</p> <p>The dwelling is located at the apex of Hamilton Road and Bathurst Street.</p> |  <p>453 Bathurst Street (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR3 | 60 Hamilton Road Former address as 45 Hamilton Rd. on 1881, Rev. 1888 to 1912, Rev. 1922 Goad's IP. | Heritage Listed Property | R | <p>Constructed in 1850 (City of London 2019). This building is associated with a nineteenth-century lumber industry.</p> <p>The property labelled as "Jones Bros." on 1881, Rev. 1888 Goad's IP and the building is labelled as "CARP" (carpenter). In 1908, Foster's City Directory lists the Jones Bros, contractors, under Lumber business section located at Hamilton and Maitland Streets. In 1912, Rev. 1915/Goad's IP, the structure continues to be a part of the Jones Bros. Lumber Yard. The two storey building is shaded as a frame structure labelled "CARP". Still shown as "CARP" in 1912, Rev. 1922 Underwriter's IP, a bridge is shown connecting this building to another lumber building at the rear.</p> <p>In 1958, shown as an unshaded dwelling associated with the London Lumber & Building Supplies complex (1958 Underwriter's IP).</p> | Two-storey vernacular building with a rectangular plan, end gable roof, and portico over the front entrance with side lights. The building is clad in vinyl siding. | Unknown at this time. | <p>Currently, a residential building which contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area.</p> <p>This building represents an element of the former lumber yard that occupied the area in the nineteenth into the twentieth century.</p> |  <p>60 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR4 | 504 Horton Street East | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1885 (MPAC). | A one-and-a-half storey semi-detached buff brick dwelling with a steeply pitched front gable centred over the second storey windows. The concrete sills and lintels have been painted. The transom over the front entrance has recently been covered. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area. |  <p>View of 504 Horton Street E. (on right) (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR5 | 506 Horton Street East | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1885 (MPAC). | A one-and-a-half storey semi-detached buff brick dwelling with a steeply pitched front gable centred over the second storey windows. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area. |  <p>506 Horton Street East (on left) (ASI 2019)</p> |


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR6 | 508 Horton Street East | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1880 (MPAC). | <p>Two storey buff-brick dwelling with Italianate Villa features including, but not limited to, scrolled wooden brackets with pierced woodwork beneath the cornice, tall narrow arched windows surrounded by brick voussoirs and decorative painted keystones, arched front entrance with a transom, brick pilasters, hipped roof with a gable on the front façade. The bargeboard and the gable window have been covered. The front façade appears to have been altered for a vehicle entrance, however recently enclosed and afixed with small windows.</p> <p>View of bargeboard and window in gable (Google Street View, ca.2016):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area. |  <p>508 Horton Street East (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| CHR7 | 513/511 Horton Street East and 92/94/96/98 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>The two storey brick dwelling, formally 90 Hamilton Road, was built prior to 1881, Rev. 1888/Goad's IP.</p> <p>The two storey concrete block commercial addition was built between 1912, Rev. 1922 and 1958/Underwriter's IP.</p> | <p>Two storey chamfered corner concrete block commercial building has been added to the original brick one-and-a-half storey brick dwelling. The cinder block building includes a storefront window on the ground floor.</p> <p>The dwelling has a steeply pitched single front gable on the front façade, facing Hamilton Road. The brick of the dwelling has been painted red. The dwelling includes a small one storey addition on Hamilton Road and a one-and-a-half storey rear addition on Horton Street. A brick chimney is visible at the rear.</p> | Unknown at this time. | <p>Commercial/residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area.</p> <p>The building is located at the apex where Horton Street and Hamilton Road meet, making this building a prominent feature on the street.</p> |  <p>513/511 Horton Street East and 92/94/96/98 Hamilton Road view from Horton St. E. and Hamilton Road intersection (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>View of CHR7 from Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR8 | 101 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1881 (MPAC). | One storey vernacular cottage, wood framed house with a hipped roof. Front entrance centered between two window openings. Windows have segmented arches and are surrounded in wood hoods. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  101 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019) |
| CHR9 | 104 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1901 (MPAC). | Two-and-a-half storey buff-brick vernacular style house with end gable roof and rusticated concrete block. Queen Anne Revival style decorative elements include, but are not limited to, paired windows in gable, wood bargeboard with raised panels and accented diamond and flower motifs, gable roof with a moulded wood checkerboard pattern in the apex, wood bracket course below the gable, and, scalloped shingles in the gable. Includes transoms above the front entrance and ground floor window. The keyhole window on the west elevation has been filled in with brick. The uncovered porch spanning the front façade is a later alteration. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  104 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019) |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| CHR10 | 112 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R-A-C | <p>Constructed in 1890 (MPAC). Illustrated as a dwelling between 1912, Rev. 1915 Goad's IP and 1958 Underwriter's IP. Front commercial style addition was added post-1958/Underwriter's IP.</p> | <p>Two storey buff-brick vernacular residential building adapted for commercial use. A concrete block front addition with a brick veneer façade. The west corner of the addition shows a brick control joint design that accounts for the angle of the addition to the street and provides an aesthetic appeal- a common appearance in commercial buildings along Hamilton Road. Decorative elements on the front façade include, but are not limited to, paired window in gable, wood bargeboard with raised panels and circular accents, gable roof with a moulded wood checkerboard pattern in the apex, wood bracket course below the gable, and scalloped shingles in the gable.</p> | Unknown at this time. | Residential built form behind commercial addition contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road and demonstrates the evolving character of the street. |  <p>112 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>112 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR11 | 120 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Constructed in 1900 (MPAC).</p> <p>In 1912, Rev. 1915/Goad's IP, the house was subdivided 118/120 and contained two stores.</p> <p>In 1912, Rev. 1922/Goad's IP, "Cobbler Elec" occupied the store in the south half of the building. Vernon's City Directory for 1924 lists George N. Pfaff, barber.</p> | <p>One-and-a-half storey frame dwelling with a wood cornice and fascia between the ground floor and upper storey. This cornice spans the front façade and has a wood bracket course and small wood decorative end brackets featuring miniature decorative gables. The presence of the cornice indicates a former storefront. The façade of the ground floor has been converted to a dwelling- a former entrance may have been enclosed. The apex of the overhanging front gable has scalloped wood shingles. The house has been clad in vinyl siding.</p> | Unknown at this time. | Former commercial/residential building, now residential, contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road and demonstrates the evolving character of the street. |  <p>120 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>Close-up of wood cornice and scalloped wood shingles in gable (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR12 | 124 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | <p>Constructed in 1886 (MPAC). A small stone structure was located at 124 Hamilton Road on the 1881, Rev. 1888 Goad's IP. The 1892, Rev. 1912 Goad's IP shows the property containing the current dwelling.</p> | <p>Two-and-a-half storey buff-brick vernacular style house with an end gable roof. Decorative elements include, but are not limited to, round-arched transoms above the front entrance and ground floor window containing stained glass and a keyhole window on the west elevation. The covered porch spanning the front façade is a later alteration.</p> | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>124 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |




| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR13 | 126 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Built between 1881, Rev. 1888 and 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP.</p> <p>Occupied by Frederick L. Ross, grocer, in 1897-8 and 1900 Foster's City Directory. W.L. Jolliffe, grocer, in 1924 Vernon's City Directory. Illustrated as store on the 1912, Rev. 1915 and 1912, Rev. 1922 Goad's/Underwriter's IP.</p> | <p>Two-storey chamfered corner frame commercial building with a hipped roof, a ground floor storefront windows and a corner entrance. The building has been clad in vinyl siding and the remnants of signage infrastructure are still affixed to the building. The upper storey has double hung windows with vinyl trim.</p> <p>View of 126 Hamilton Road- road cave-in at William St. and Hamilton Rd (LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, May 21, 1965, Archives and Special Collections, Western University):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road and representative of the nineteenth century commercial character of the Hamilton Rd./William St. intersection. |  <p>126 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR14 | 125/127/ 127 ½ Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Built between 1881, Rev. 1888 and 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP.</p> <p>Occupied by Robert Brooks, butcher in 1897-8 and 1900 Foster's City Directory. Jason Smith, butcher, in 1924 Vernon's City Directory.</p> | Two-storey corner buff-brick commercial and residential building with hipped roof and a ground floor bay window on the north elevation. Includes a small one storey brick addition on the west elevation. The entrance is located at the corner of the building. The foundation has been clad in a stone veneer. | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road and representative of the nineteenth century commercial character of the Hamilton Rd./William St. intersection. |  <p>125/127/127 ½ Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR15 | 221/219 William Street | Heritage Listed Property | R | <p>Built between 1881, Rev. 1888 and 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP.</p> <p>Illustrated as dwellings on the 1912, Rev. 1922 Underwriter's IP.</p> | <p>Two storey painted brick semi-detached residences with a hipped roof with gables. Queen Anne Revival style heritage attributes including, but are not limited to, paired windows in gable, wood bargeboard with raised panels with accented flower motif, two gables with a moulded wood checkerboard and sunburst patterns in each apex, wood bracket course below the gable and, scalloped shingles in each gable. Transoms above the front entrances have heavy stone lintels. The round-arched transoms of the main floor windows include matching stained glass. The rounded second-floor windows include decorative wood accents and arched brick voussoirs.</p> | Unknown at this time. | These residences contribute to the architecturally varied residential streetscape of William Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>221/219 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>Matching stained glass in each window transom (ASI 2019)</p> |




| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR16 | 192 William Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Built between 1881, Rev. 1888 and 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP. | One-and-a-half storey brick Queen Anne Revival style house, including the applied wooden details (checkboard and sunbursts) in the apex of the overhanging gable, wood bargeboard with raised panels and circular accents, and a covered porch which includes a gable with wood sunburst pattern. The rectangular window transom contains stained glass. The transom of the main entrance has stained glass and the house address. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residential streetscape of William Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>192 William Street (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR17 | 184 William Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1892 (MPAC). | One-and-a-half storey painted brick Queen Anne Revival style dwelling, including the wood bargeboard with raised panels and the decorative wood details on the porch which spans the front façade. The gable roof features a dormer on the south elevation. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residential streetscape of William Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>184 William Street (ASI 2019)</p> |


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR18 | 180 William Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1892 (MPAC). | One-and-a-half storey painted-brick Queen Anne Revival style cottage, including a porch that spans the front facade. Decorative elements include wood bargeboard with raised panels and imbrication in the apex. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residential streetscape of William Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>180 William Street (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR19 | 176 William Street | Heritage Listed Property | R | Constructed in 1872 (MPAC). | One storey frame Ontario cottage style house with a steeply pitched gable roof. The front entrance is centered between two windows. A front portico has been added. The house has been clad in vinyl. The house may have been lifted to accommodate a new concrete block foundation. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residential streetscape of William Street surrounding the Hamilton Road corridor. |  <p>176 William Street (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR20 | 580 Grey Street | Heritage Listed Property | IN | <p>Constructed in 1912 (City of London 2006).</p> <p>Known as the Aberdeen Public School.</p> <p>Original four-roomed building was erected in 1883. In 1890, four rooms were added and a cottage in one corner of the enlarged playground was used for Kindergarten. In 1896 two rooms were added. In 1913 the present structure was built. Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada visited London in 1893, and the school was named after him (London Board of Education 1935).</p> | <p>This institutional red brick building is a representative example of Edwardian Classicism style architecture. Architectural details include, but are not limited to, central frontispiece, projecting stone front entrance with the building name carved into the stone surround and stone columns, large frequent windows, stone lintels with keystone and sills, stone cornice, flat roof with parapet at roofline, and rectangular projecting brick courses with stone corners and stone square in the centre in blank wall areas.</p> <p>Photograph of Aberdeen Public School, ca.1935 (London Board of Education 1935):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | <p>Institutional building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road.</p> <p>Bears resemblance to the nearby Ealing and Trafalgar Public School.</p> |  <p>580 Grey Street: Aberdeen Public School (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>580 Grey Street, view from Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR21 | 150 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | R | Constructed in 1878 (City of London 2019). | One storey vernacular cottage wood framed house with a hipped roof. Front entrance centered between two window openings. Foundation has been parged in concrete. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>150 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR22 | 152 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | R | Constructed in 1895 (MPAC). | Two storey vernacular dwelling with a porch that spans the front façade. The house has been clad in horizontal aluminum siding. Some decorative wood bargeboard is visible, however covered by aluminum siding. Stained glass in the window and door transoms. The transom includes the house address. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>152 Hamilton Street (ASI 2019)</p> |


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR23 | 158 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | R-A-C | <p>Constructed in 1879 (City of London 2019)</p> <p>The 1881, Rev. 1888 Goad's IP shows 158 Hamilton Road connected on its east elevation to a one-a-half-storey frame structure, also considered 158 Hamilton Road. The connected building shared a porch. By 1892, Rev. 1907 Goad's IP shows 158 Hamilton Road separated and a newer brick building to the east numbered 160 Hamilton Road (CHR24).</p> | <p>One storey frame cottage with a hipped roof and porch that spans the front façade which includes decorative pierced wood fretwork and rounded posts. The front entrance includes side lights and transom. Above the bay window, on the south elevation, there is decorative metal ridge cresting. Signage is featured above the front porch.</p> | Unknown at this time. | Former residential building converted for commercial use contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road and demonstrates the evolving character of the street. |  <p>158 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> <p>Pierced wood fretwork on porch (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| CHR24 | 160 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | R-A-C | <p>Constructed in 1878 (MPAC).</p> <p>The property in 1881, Rev. 1888 was apart of 158 Hamilton Road which included a one storey stone outbuilding labelled "Brass Works". The 1892, Rev. 1907 Goad's IP shows the separate brick structure present with address 160.</p> | <p>One-and-a-half storey buff-brick Queen Anne Revival style house. The gable includes scalloped shingles and a wood bracked course beneath the gable. Beneath the gable the second floor window opening is wide. The main floor window includes a round-arched transom and is surrounded by brick voussoirs. Stained glass present above the front entrance transom.</p> | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>160 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR25 | 170 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | R-A-C | <p>Constructed in 1881 (City of London 2019)</p> <p>The original use of this building was an Inn (Ontario Inventory of Buildings 1969).</p> | <p>Two storey buff-brick three bay Georgian Revival style house with a gable roof and one chimney. The ground floor has been remodelled to accommodate two storefront windows on either side of the main entrance. The original windows on the second floor have been replaced with double-hung aluminum windows.</p> <p>View of building ca. 1969 (Ontario Inventory of Buildings 1969):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Residential/Commercial building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>170 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| CHR26 | 171 Adelaide Street North | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1887 (MPAC). | One storey frame Ontario cottage with a stucco façade and wood trim including window surrounds with labels. | Unknown at this time. | Residence contributes to the mixed-use character of the intersection of Hamilton Road and Adelaide Street. |  <p>171 Adelaide Street N. (ASI 2019)</p> |


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR27 | 173 Adelaide Street North | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1892 (MPAC). | One-and-a-half storey brick dwelling with a gable roof. It shows Queen Anne Revival style features such as original woodwork in the overhanging gable and transom over the front door containing stained glass. Includes an oculus window on the south elevation. A buff-brick porch spans the front façade. | Unknown at this time. | Residence contributes to the mixed-use character of the intersection of Hamilton Road and Adelaide Street. |  <p>173 Adelaide Street N. (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>Close-up of Queen Anne Revival style decorative details and oculus window (ASI 2019)</p> |


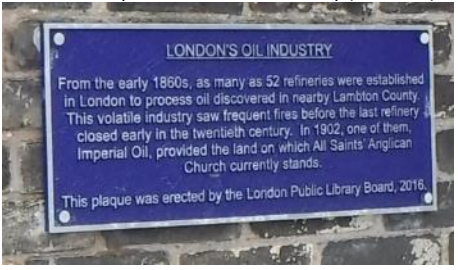


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR28 | 250 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | PW | <p>Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP- Faith Gospel Church.</p> <p>Labelled as "Gospel Hall" with address as 96 Grey Street and 250 Hamilton Road/1892, Rev. 1907 Goad's IP.</p> | One-and-a-half storey brick place of worship with a cross-gabled roof and a rusticated concrete block foundation. Built in the Gothic Revival style. Stained glass rounded transom with Gospel Chapel inscribed. | Unknown at this time. | A prominent building at the V or apex of Hamilton Road and Little Grey Street. Contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>250 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR29 | 154 Dreaney Avenue | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP. | One-and-a-half storey Queen Anne Revival style brick house with a gable roof and rusticated concrete block foundation. Decorative elements include, but are not limited to, wood checkboard and sunburst pattern in the gable apex, scalloped wood shingles in the gable, wood bracket course beneath the apex, and porch that spans the front façade with a pediment over the steps. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residential streetscape of Dreaney Street surrounding the Hamilton Road corridor. |  <p>154 Dreaney Avenue (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR30 | 150 Dreaney Avenue | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1905 (MPAC). | Two storey buff-brick house. Decorative elements include, but are not limited to, stained glass in the window transom, wood bargeboard with raised panels with accents, square and scalloped wood shingles, raised wood floral accent and sunburst pattern in the apex of the gable. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residential streetscape of Dreaney Street surrounding the Hamilton Road corridor. |  <p>150 Dreaney Avenue (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR31 | 144 Dreaney Avenue | Heritage Listed Property | R | Constructed in 1906, John Hynd, Motorman, London Street Railway Co. (Community sign) | One-and-a-half storey house with a side hall plan, recessed door, vinyl siding and rusticated concrete block foundation. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residential streetscape of Dreaney Street surrounding the Hamilton Road corridor. |  <p>144 Dreaney Avenue (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>Community signs in the window (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR32 | 142 Dreaney Avenue | Heritage Listed Property | R | Constructed in 1906, Issac J. Lewis, Teamster, G.N. Kernohan & Ferguson Lumber Co. (Community sign) | One-and-a-half storey buff-brick Queen Anne Revival style house with a gable roof, brick chimney, and a rusticated concrete block foundation. Decorative elements include, but are not limited to, wrought iron grillwork in the elliptical shaped window transom surrounded by brick voussoirs, recessed door with transom, porch with decorative woodwork, gable including Queen Anne style paired window, wood sunburst pattern in apex, wood bargeboard with raised panels with accents, and wood brackets beneath the apex. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residential streetscape of Dreaney Street surrounding the Hamilton Road corridor. |  <p>142 Dreaney Avenue (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>Community sign attached to front façade (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR33 | 140 Dreaney Avenue | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1906 (MPAC). | Two storey Queen Anne Revival style frame house with decorative woodwork in the apex and bargeboard. Queen Anne Revival style window in the gable. A porch spans the front façade. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residential streetscape of Dreaney Street surrounding the Hamilton Road corridor. |  <p>140 Dreaney Avenue (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|------------------------------|---|---|
| CHR34 | 249 Hamilton Road And 135 Inkerman Street | Heritage Listed Property | PW | <p>Constructed in 1907- All Saints Anglican Church (LFP Aug. 8,1953; Kirkwood 1997:1:21).</p> <p>In 1887, the Mission Sunday School acquired a building at the corner of Hamilton Road and Adelaide Street which was formally used by the Primitive Methodists. In the late nineteenth century, the Imperial Oil Company donated a lot on the south side of Hamilton Road (present site) and Inkerman Street. A church was built there in 1890. There were no houses in the vicinity at that time. Church rectory was built in 1904. In 1906 Sir Adam Beck turned the sod for the construction of the present church. In 1907 the present church was built at 249 Hamilton Road- noted as the third one to be erected on-site (LFP Aug. 8,1953; Kirkwood 1997:1:21; The Anglican Church of Canada 1962).</p> | <p>Built of buff-brick, this place of worship is Gothic Revival architectural style which includes one large tower with a spire, arched windows emphasize the height of the building.</p> <p>The rectory is a two storey brick, Four Square dwelling with a hipped roof and two gable dormers.</p> <p>1906 View of the All Saint's Rectory on Inkerman Street (Kirkwood 1997:1:21):</p>  <p>Historical Plaque: London's Oil Industry (ASI 2019)</p>  | <p>Unknown at this time.</p> | <p>Directly fronts the sidewalk at the corner of Inkerman Street and Hamilton Road. The place of worship and tower form a prominent feature in the Hamilton Road streetscape.</p> |  <p>View of All Saints Anglican Church (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>Associated rectory at 135 Inkerman Street (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR35 | 260 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/ Goad's IP. | Two-and-a-half storey red brick Queen Anne Revival style dwelling with a rusticated concrete block foundation. Decorative heritage elements include, but are not limited to, decorative woodwork in the apex of the gable and bargeboard, wood scalloped shingles in the gable, and a course of wood brackets beneath the gable. The porch, illustrated on the 1912, Rev. 1915 Goad's IP, is still extant but is not the original components. A second storey portico is present. The house has a Palladian style window in the gable and ground floor. The stone lintels over windows and entrance have been painted white. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  260 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019) |
| CHR36 | 128 Inkerman Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1902 (MPAC). | One-and-a-half storey Queen Anne Revival style buff-brick house with a cross gabled roof and rusticated concrete block foundation. Decorative heritage elements include, but are not limited to, raised wood checkboard pattern in the apex; window in the gable, raised wood panels in the bargeboard, and scalloped wood shingles in the gable. Stained glass in the round-arched window transom and in the rectangular door transom. A porch spans the front façade. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residential streetscape of Inkerman Street surrounding the Hamilton Road corridor. |  128 Inkerman Street (ASI 2019) |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR37 | 126 Inkerman Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1902 (MPAC). | One-and-a-half storey Queen Anne Revival style buff-brick house with a cross gabled roof and a rusticated stone foundation. Decorative heritage elements include, but are not limited to, raised wood checkboard pattern in the apex, raised wood panels in the bargeboard, and scalloped wood shingles in the gable. A porch spans the front façade. The north elevation has an oculus window. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residential streetscape of Inkerman Street surrounding the Hamilton Road corridor. |  126 Inkerman Street (ASI 2019) |
| CHR38 | 124 Inkerman Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1901 (MPAC) | One-and-a-half storey buff-brick house. The house includes a brick chimney. The foundation is not visible from the street. There is a keyhole window with stained glass and a squared bay window on the south elevation. The buff-brick porch with arches is a later addition. The gable has been clad in vinyl. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residential streetscape of Inkerman Street surrounding the Hamilton Road corridor. |  124 Inkerman Street (ASI 2019) |


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR39 | 122 Inkerman Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1901 (MPAC). | One-and-a-half storey buff-brick house. The foundation is not visible from the right-of-way. There is a keyhole window with stained glass and a squared bay window on the south elevation. The porch spans the front façade and has rusticated concrete block footings. The gable has been clad in vinyl. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residential streetscape of Inkerman Street surrounding the Hamilton Road corridor. |  122 Inkerman Street (ASI 2019) |
| CHR40 | 345 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP. Occupied by a Chris Pink, music teacher in 1924 Vernon's City Directory. Former store in the 1940s (Kirkwood 1997:1:27). | One-and-a-half storey red brick house with gable roof and rusticated concrete block foundation. The second floor window has a stone lintel and sill. There is an oriel window on the west elevation. Decorative Queen Anne Revival style heritage elements include, but are not limited to, raised wood sunburst pattern in the gable apex, wood bracket course beneath the apex, raised wood panels in the bargeboard, paired window in the gable, and scalloped wood shingles in the gable. A porch with a pediment over the front steps spans the front façade. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  345 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019) |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR41 | 349 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP. | One-and-a-half storey buff-brick house. The house includes a squared bay window on the east elevation. Decorative Queen Anne Revival style heritage elements include, but are not limited to, raised wood panels and sunburst pattern in the gable apex, wood bracket course below the apex of the gable, raised wood panels in the bargeboard including a floral motif, and scalloped wood shingles in the gable. A porch spans the front façade. It appears a dormer was added to the east elevation. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  349 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019) |
| CHR42 | 349/ Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | Built between 1892, Rev. 1907 and 1912, Rev. 1915/Goad's IP. Labelled as a grocery store in 1912, Rev. 1915/Goad's IP. May have had previous address of 251 Hill Street or Mamelon Street. By 1923, the building, 349 ½ is associated with Dominion Stores Ltd. grocers (1924 Vernon's City Directory; Kirkwood 1997:1:159). | Two storey buff-brick veneer chamfered corner commercial building with a hipped roof. The main entrance on the ground floor for the former store is centred on the chamfered corner which projects slightly from the rest of the building. Small one storey buff brick additions provide access to the second storey apartment(s). | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road and representative of the nineteenth century commercial character of the Hamilton Rd./Mamelon Street intersection. |  349/ Hamilton Road (ASI 2019) |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR43 | 274 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1906 (MPAC). | Two-and-a-half storey red brick house with a gable roof, buff-brick chimney and porch that spans the front façade. The porch is illustrated on the 1912, Rev. 1915 Goad's IP. Decorative Queen Anne Revival style heritage elements include, but are not limited to, enclosed wood window in the gable, raised wood panels in the bargeboard, scalloped wood shingles in the gable, and decorative wood detailing in the pediment of the porch. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>274 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR44 | 276 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1905 (MPAC). | One storey Queen Anne Revival style buff-brick veneer cottage with a side hall plan. Decorative heritage elements include, but are not limited to, raised wood panels including a checkerboard pattern and sunburst pattern in the gable apex, wood bracket course below the apex of the gable, and, squared and scalloped wood shingles in the gable. The round-arched ground floor window and transom over front entrance. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>276 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR45 | 278 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1905 (MPAC). | One-and-a-half storey Queen Anne Revival style buff-brick veneer house with a cross gabled roof, portico, rusticated concrete block foundation, and a two storey bay on the west elevation. Decorative elements include, but are not limited to, raised wood panels including checkerboard and sunburst patterns in the gable apex, wood bracket course and a row of wood dentils below the apex of the gable, stained glass in the arched window transom and transom over the front door, and decorative wood work in the gable of the bay. A round-arched brick voussoir with decorative concrete accents the ground floor window. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  278 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019) |
| CHR46 | 280 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | This house is related to the place of worship located at 282 Hamilton Road (CHR 47), adjacent to 280 Hamilton Road, as illustrated on the 1892, Rev. 1907 Goad's IP. This manse related to Hyatt Avenue United church was built in 1914 (Hyatt Avenue United Church 1963; Kirkwood 1997:1:24). | Two-and-a-half storey Edwardian style red brick veneer house with a hipped roof and rusticated concrete block foundation. A transom is above the front door. The windows have stone lintels and sills. A simple porch spans the front façade with a pediment over the steps. The house has a Palladian style window in the gable with scalloped shingles. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  280 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019) |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR47 | 282 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | PW | <p>Constructed in 1907, Hyatt Avenue United church (City of London 2019).</p> <p>Originally located at about 274 Hamilton Road as the Dundas Wesleyan Church in 1873. In 1907, a new site was chosen for a larger church at 282 Hamilton Road. That year the cornerstone was laid. Opened in 1908 as a Methodist church. The 1892, Rev. 1907 Goad's IP shows the Hyatt Ave. Meth. Church and manse without construction details. In the 1920s, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches unified and became a United church (Hyatt Avenue United Church 1963; Kirkwood 1997:1:24).</p> <p>In 2016, the former United Church became a mosque, purchased by the Egyptian Community Centre.</p> | <p>The place of worship can be described as a variation of a Romanesque Revival style building with a corner tower church plan. The essential features are outlined in stone. Rock-faced stone used for lintels, round-arched hood moulds and the decorative corner buttresses of the tower. The tower includes a heavy stone wall. The front façade includes an oversized oculus window over two small oculus windows. There is heavy wrought iron grillwork in the arched windows. A brick parapet gable. A portico is located over the front entrance. The stone work at the top of the tower has been parged in concrete.</p> <p>The church, as illustrated on the 1912, Rev. 1915 Goad's IP, is constructed of red brick, with a brick tower, and a rusticated stone rear addition. The current church includes another brick addition on the rear.</p> <p>Post Card of the Hyatt Avenue Church, n.d.:</p>  <p>(https://ogs.on.ca/databases/ontario-church-photo-collection/)</p> | Unknown at this time. | Directly fronts the sidewalk at the corner of Hyatt Avenue, Little Hill Street, and Hamilton Road. The place of worship is a prominent feature in the Hamilton Road streetscape and contributes to the mixed-use of the corridor. |  <p>282 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| CHR48 | 147 Mamelon Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP. | One storey buff-brick house. The semi-circular ear-dropped brick voussoirs have been accented with brown paint. Stained glass is in the round-arched window transom and door transom. Stained glass appears similar to the window transom at 143 Mamelon Street (CHR 49). | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally similar residences along Mamelon Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>147 Mamelon Street (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR49 | 143 Mamelon Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1903 (MPAC). | One storey buff-brick house. The round-arched ear-dropped brick voussoirs have been accented with brown paint. Stained glass is in the round-arched window transom and door transom. Stained glass appears similar to the window transom at 147 Mamelon Street (CHR 48). The front porch that spans the front façade appears to be a later addition. Vertical aluminum siding is affixed beneath the gable | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally similar residences along Mamelon Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p data-bbox="1956 732 2295 756">143 Mamelon Street (ASI 2019)</p>  <p data-bbox="1956 1211 2335 1235">Close up of stained glass (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR50 | 136 Mamelon Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1896 (MPAC). | One storey buff-brick Queen Anne Revival style cottage with a hipped roof, front gable, and porch with a pediment that spans the front façade. Decorative elements include, but are not limited to, raised wood panels including checkerboard and sunburst patterns in the gable apex, raised wood panels in the bargeboard, gable window, scalloped shingles in the gable, stained glass in the round-arched window transom and transom over the front door. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally similar residences along Mamelon Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>136 Mamelon Street (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR51 | 132 Mamelon Street | Heritage Listed Property | R | Constructed in 1901 (MPAC). | One storey buff-brick Queen Anne Revival style cottage with a hipped roof, front gable, and a porch that spans the front façade. Decorative heritage elements include, but are not limited to, scalloped shingles in the apex and gable, small gable window, and stained glass in the round-arched window transom and transom over the front door. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally similar residences along Mamelon Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>132 Mamelon Street (ASI 2019)</p> |





| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| CHR52 | 128 Mamelon Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1901 (MPAC). | Two storey buff-brick house with an end gable roof. The transoms of the main entrance and round-arched ground floor window have stained glass. A porch spans the front façade. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally similar residences along Mamelon Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  128 Mamelon Street (ASI 2019) |
| CHR53 | 328 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP. | Two storey buff-brick corner commercial building with corbelled brick beneath the cornice. The brick has been clad in various materials obscuring the former ground level storefront windows. | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area. The building is located at the apex where Little Hill Street and Hamilton Road meet, making this building a prominent feature on the street. |  328 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019) |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR54 | 355 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP. | One-and-a-half storey buff-brick house. Decorative Queen Anne Revival style elements include, but are not limited to, stained glass in round-arched window and door transoms, scrolled wooden brackets below the eaves, entry doorway set in an umbrage with spandrels, and gable window and woodwork in the gable beneath vinyl siding. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>355 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR55 | 357 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1904 (MPAC). | One-and-a-half storey buff-brick house with a front addition. Decorative Queen Anne Revival style elements include, but are not limited, to woodwork in the projecting gable apex, including sunburst pattern, decorative wood bargeboard, scalloped shingles, and the gable window. The dormer on the east elevation includes scalloped shingles in the gable. The east elevation also features a side door with a round-arched transom and brick voussoirs. The enclosed porch appears to be a later addition. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>357 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR56 | 363 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | Constructed in 1900 (MPAC). | One-and-a-half storey buff-brick veneer house with hipped roof and front gable. Decorative Queen Anne Revival style heritage elements include, but are not limited to, wood bargeboard with decorative raised panels, scalloped shingles in the gable, wood bracket course beneath the gable, entry doorway set in an umbrage with spandrels, round-arched window transom on the front window surrounded by brick voussoirs. There is a portico off of the east elevation. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>363 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR57 | 365 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | Constructed in 1900 (MPAC). | One-and-a-half storey buff-brick veneer house with decorative Queen Anne Revival style elements including, but not limited to, entry doorway set in an umbrage with spandrels on the porch, stained glass in transom of the main entrance and ground floor window. Vinyl siding is found beneath the front facing gable roof. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>365 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR58 | 367 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1901 (MPAC). Listed as “Unfinished” in the 1900 Foster’s City Directory. | One-and-a-half buff-brick veneer house with decorative Queen Anne Revival style elements including wood details and window in the gable and stained glass in transom of the main entrance and ground floor window. A porch spans the front façade. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>367 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR59 | 751 Little Hill Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad’s IP. | One-and-a-half storey buff-brick house with a gable roof and small front porch. Decorative elements include, but are not limited to, round-arched ground floor window with transom, a main entrance transom, and brick voussoirs. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Little Hill Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>751 Little Hill Street (ASI 2019)</p> |




| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR60 | 753 Little Hill Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Built in 1896 (MPAC). | One-and-a-half storey buff-brick house with a stained glass round-arched transom in the ground floor window, a main entrance transom, and brick voussoirs. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Little Hill Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>753 Little Hill Street (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR61 | 342 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP. | One storey buff-brick cottage with a large ground floor window with a round-arched transom with stained glass surrounded by projecting eared brick moulds. The front entrance has a stained glass transom. There is a keyhole window on the west elevation. The gable has been covered in vinyl siding. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>342 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR62 | 371-373 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>House: Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP.</p> <p>Commercial: Mr. Robert Gordon started Gordon Company selling hose clamps. He erected 371 Hamilton Road in about 1950. The company owned at that time 373 Hamilton Road and 28 Redan Street (Kirkwood 1997:1:36).</p> <p>Former Methodist Church Manse at 373 Hamilton Rd, ca. 1908 (Mrs. Williscraft, London Room Collection):</p>  | <p>House (373): One-and-a-half storey frame house with a recessed door and a cross-gabled roof. There is decorative woodwork on the porch including fretwork and a transom over the front entrance. The gable has scalloped and squared shingles. There are two brick chimneys.</p> <p>Commercial (371): One storey cinder block chamfered corner commercial building with a painted brick front façade and brick with outbuilding in rear. The corners of the brick show a control joint design that accounts for the angle of the building to the street and provides an aesthetic appeal.</p> <p>View of 371 Hamilton Road in 1965; Robert Gordon Company (LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, Nov. 6, 1965, Archives and Special Collections, Western University)</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial and Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>371 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>371 Hamilton Road- house (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR63 | 28 Redan Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1901 (MPAC). Included a one storey brick addition at the rear referred to as an office on the 1892, Rev. 1907 Goad's IP. | Tall one-and-a-half storey buff-brick house with an end gable roof and brick chimney. The front façade has two entrances. There is a portico on the south elevation. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Redan Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>28 Redan Street (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR64 | 26 Redan Street | Heritage Listed Property | R | Constructed in 1890 (City of London 2019) | One storey buff-brick Queen Anne Revival style house with a side hall plan, hipped roof and front gable. Decorative elements include, but are not limited to, raised wood panels including checkerboard and sunburst patterns in the gable apex, raised wood panels in the bargeboard, gable window; scalloped and squared shingles in the gable, stained glass in the arched window transom and transom over the front door. There is a shed dormer and brick chimney on the north elevation. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Redan Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>26 Redan Street (ASI 2019)</p> |


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR65 | 377 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | R | Constructed in 1891 (MPAC). | One-and-a-half storey Queen Anne Revival style frame house with a front gable, recessed main entrance and wood porch including decorative fretwork. The gable has scalloped and squared shingles with wood dentils under the apex of the gable. The windows in the gable have decoartive muntins and stained glass. The ground floor window has a stained glass rectangular transom. The front door also includes a transom with stained glass. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  377 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019) |
| CHR66 | 17 Marmora Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1906 (MPAC). | One-and-a-half storey buff-brick house with an end gable roof which includes a projecting gable apex. The ground floor has a round-arched window transom. A porch spans the front façade which includes rusticated concrete block columns. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally similar residences along west side of Marmora Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  17 Marmora Street (ASI 2019) |




| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR67 | 19 Marmora Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Western portion of the building was built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP. This one storey building fronted a laneway situated between Redan Street and Marmora Street. The structure was labelled as a Machine Shop.</p> <p>Eastern two storey section of the building, fronting Marmora Street, was built between 1892, Rev. 1907 and 1912, Rev. 1915/Goad's IP. The entire building was labelled as a "Spice Mill" on 1912, Rev. 1915 Goad's IP.</p> | <p>Two storey rusticated concrete block building- a formal industrial type building, now residential.</p> <p>A second storey was added to the original one storey western portion of the building. The rear of the building angles to the former laneway. The rectangular windows are accented by heavy concrete lintels and sills.</p> <p>View of IXL Spice and Coffee Mill Marmora Street, ca. 1914. The mill has been modified to look taller than it actually was in this artistic rendering (Ivey Family London Room, London Public Library, London, Ontario, Canada, 1914):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial, now residential building, contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>19 Marmora Street (ASI 2019)</p> |





| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR68 | 364-364(A)-364(B) Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP.</p> <p>Labelled as a grocery store in 1892, Rev. 1907, Goad's IP, then as a "Furnace" store in 1912, Rev. 1915, Goad's IP, and as a Garage in 1912, Rev. 1922 Goad's IP.</p> <p>George H. Graham Garage and Auto Accessories had a business at 364 Hamilton Road between 1924 and 1934 (Miss F. Graham Collection, Ivey Family London Room, London Public Library).</p> <p>Associated with W.D. Smith, Aluminum Products who moved into this building in 1986-87 (Kirkwood 1997:1:30).</p> | <p>Two-and-a-half storey buff-brick building with a commercial ground floor, an end gable roof and two chimneys. The gable window and decorative details in the gable have been covered over by vinyl siding.</p> <p>364 Hamilton Road Vision style gas pumps , circa 1929 (Miss F. Graham Collection, Ivey Family London Room, London Public Library):</p>  <p>View of 364 Hamilton Road, circa 1997 (Kirkwood 1997:1:30):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/residential building, contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>364B Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |




| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|--|
| CHR69 | 366 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Built between 1912, Rev. 1915 and 1912, Rev. 1922/Goad's IP.</p> <p>On the 1912, Rev. 1915 Goad's IP the building is labelled as a Store on the first storey and a Dwelling on the second storey. Labelled as "Advanced Health" building on 1958 Underwriter's IP.</p> | Two storey buff-brick commercial style building with a flat roof. The cornices and cornice brackets above and below the second floor windows are moulded with swags and a botanical motif- fleur de lys. The cornice brackets accent the brick pilasters. Tile clads a portion of ground storefront level. Two storefront entrances each have a rectangular glass transom. | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/residential building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>366 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR70 | 380 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | R | <p>Built in 1886 (City of London 2019)</p> <p>Original occupant was P. Clement LeSueur, carpenter at Thomas Green & Co. (LACAC 1987a).</p> <p>Lloyd Douglas Fluhrer lived at 380 Hamilton Road in 1889 (Kirkwood 1997:1:40).</p> | One storey buff-brick veneer Ontario cottage with hipped roof and side hall plan. The residence has a unique London door (triple arched doorway design) with segmental arch transom and sidelights with semicircular arch mullions. The doorway is recessed and is described as fine arches and band. The two windows has 6x9 panes and are segmentally arched. | Unknown at this time. | Residence contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. |  <p>380 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR71 | 775 Little Hill Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Built before 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP. | One storey frame cottage style house with a hipped roof, red brick chimney and small gable on the front façade. The gable has Queen Anne Revival style details including window in the gable, scalloped and squared shingles in the gable, raised wood checkerboard pattern in the projecting apex of the gable, and wood raised panels of the bargeboard. There is an enclosed porch formed with rusticated concrete blocks. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Little Hill Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>775 Little Hill Street (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR72 | 783 Little Hill Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1896 (MPAC) | One-and-a-half storey buff-brick house with a side hall plan and cross-gabled roof. The entryway is recessed and includes a porch with wood spandrels. There is stained glass in the rectangular transoms of the ground floor window and main entrance. There is a segmental brick arch over the ground floor window. The decorative details of the gable are composed of vinyl material. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Little Hill Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>783 Little Hill Street (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR73 | 113 Rectory Street | Heritage Listed Property | R | Constructed in 1885 (City of London 2019) | One storey buff-brick cottage with a side hall plan and a low pitched hipped roof. A porch spans the front façade which includes simple Queen Anne Revival style details such as the rounded wood support posts, ornamental fretwork including pierced botanical details and spandrels. The windows consist of double-hung two-over-two wood windows with wooden sills. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Rectory Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>113 Rectory Street (ASI 2019)</p> |





| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR74 | 407 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | Loblaw Grocerteria Ltd. was first documented in 1921 and the first store opened in 1925 in London. Loblaws opened at this location in 1952. Operated until 1972. (Kirkwood 1997:1:49) | <p>One storey concrete block commercial building with a brick façade (in 1958). The brick façade has been clad in a modern panel-type material and features large commercial windows and a recessed entrance.</p> <p>1950s view of Loblaws from Rectory Street (LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, 1950s, Archives and Special Collections, Western University):</p>  <p>Shopping at Loblaws in the 1950s (LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, 1950s, Archives and Special Collections, Western University- Kirkwood 1997:1:49):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road and the commercial area in the vicinity of Rectory Street and Hamilton Road intersection. |  <p>407 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |





| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR75 | 411/ Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | IN-A-C | <p>Constructed in 1920 (LACAC 1987).</p> <p>Became a branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1922. Closed in 1943. Building vacant in 1944. Became Province of Ontario savings bank 1945-51. Royal bank 1952-63 (Kirkwood 1997:1:53).</p> <p>Bob's Fish and Chips opened in 1964 at 411/ Hamilton Rd. and was still open in 1990s (Kirkwood 1997:1:55).</p> <p>Bob's Fish and Chips (Kirkwood 1997:1:56):</p>  | <p>A two storey brown brick corner Classical Revival style commercial building with a chamfered corner. The ground level windows have rectangular transoms and brick voussoirs with prominent keystones. A continuous sill runs along the second storey windows. Deeply recessed main entrance with an elaborate tiered stone casing. The parapet contains a symbol above the main entrance called the Caduceus- first logo used by the Bank of Commerce (LACAC 1987; Kirkwood 1997:1:55). The symbol is carved in stone on bank buildings. The symbol has ancient origins in the staff of Mercury, the god of trade and commerce. The rod represents power, the serpents wisdom, and the two wings diligence and activity (Kirkwood 1997:1:55).</p> <p>Commerce symbol and bank name showing in photo, ca. 1920 (Kirkwood 1997:1:54):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Former institutional, now commercial building, contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road and a prominent building located at the corner of Rectory Street and Hamilton Road. |  <p>411/ Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>Bank of Commerce symbol (Kirkwood 1997:1:55)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR76 | 414 Hamilton Road (also known as 96 Rectory Street) | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP.</p> <p>Labelled as "Gro" (grocery) in 1892, Rev. 1907 Goad's IP.</p> <p>Summers Home Hardware and Grocery operated at 414 Hamilton Rod. beginning in 1922 (Kirkwood 1997:1:99).</p> | <p>Two storey buff-brick commercial building. The original two storefronts fronting Hamitlron Road have been altered to currently have one storefront.</p> <p>Summers Home Hardware and Grocery, ca. 1920 (LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, 1920, Archives and Special Collections, Western University):</p>  <p>Building in 1951 (Kirkwood 1997:1:98 from LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, Archives and Special Collections, Western University):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/ Residential building, contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road and the commercial area in the vicinity of Rectory Street and Hamilton Road intersection. |  <p>414 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR77 | 416 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C | <p>Built between 1912, Rev. 1922 Goad's IP and 1958/Underwriters IP.</p> <p>Liggett Louis K. Co. opened drug store originally at 432 Hamilton Road in 1923 and in 1932 moved to 416 Hamilton Road. McInnes A.N. drug was there until 1949. Throop H. Pharmacy opened in 1950-1955. Cairncross and Lawrence had store there until 1967 (Kirkwood 1997:1:120).</p> | <p>One storey painted brick commercial building with a centred entrance surrounded by two storefront windows. The parapet includes the painted-over concrete diamond and square accents (seen in the 1951 photograph below).</p> <p>View of 416 Hamilton Rd. in the 1950s (LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, 1951, Archives and Special Collections, Western University):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road and the commercial area in the vicinity of Rectory Street and Hamilton Road intersection. |  <p>416 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |




| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR78 | 430-432 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | C/R | <p>Constructed in 1907 (City of London 2019)</p> <p>432 Hamilton Rd. noted as vacant in the 1897-98 Foster's City Directory. In 1900 the Foster's City Directory notes the building is occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, grocer. The 1932 Vernon's City Directory shows that Liggett Louis K. Co., druggists occupied the ground floor.</p> <p>Labelled as "Drugs" in 1912, Rev. 1915 Goad's IP.</p> | <p>Three storey buff brick building with a prominent abstracted parapet, flat roof, and brick chimney. There is a decorative wood cornice below the parapet. The ground level contains one storefront entrance and one apartment entrance. The west elevation has an oculus window. The wide rectangular second and third storey windows have stone sills.</p> <p>Building visible in a street scene looking east from Rectory Street, ca. 1951 (Kirkwood 1997:1:98):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Tall commercial building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road and the commercial area in the vicinity of Rectory Street and Hamilton Road intersection. |  <p>430-432 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



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|--------------|----------------------------------|---|----------|--|---|------------------------------|---|--|
| <p>CHR79</p> | <p>423 Hamilton Road</p> | <p>Potential Cultural Heritage Resource</p> | <p>C</p> | <p>Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP. Labelled as a store on this plan. May have been built 1880 (Kirkwood 2001:2:101).</p> <p>Labelled as a Butcher on the 1912, Rev. 1915 Goad's IP.</p> <p>Built in a former sand pit location (Kirkwood 2001:2:92), this building is known as the Bourne Butcher shop from 1880-1920. Slaughtering house for the butcher shop was on Oliver street (Kirkwood 2001:2:100)</p> <p>A car hit the building when it was St. George Meat Market in 2000 which led to remodeling (Kirkwood 2001:2:101).</p> <p>Also known as the Warren Block about 1940s (Kirkwood 2001:2:100).</p> <p>In 1897-98 and 1900 E. Bourne & Son, butchers were listed in this building (Foster's City Directory). The 1924 Vernon's City Directory lists Jonathan Brock, butcher at this location.</p> | <p>Two storey buff-brick commercial building with simple Italiante decorative details including wooden paired brackets beneath the eaves and a hipped roof. The wood cornice below the second storey spans the front façade and has small wood decorative end brackets featuring miniature Queen Anne gables. The four second storey windows are slightly arched. The second storey façade has been clad in stucco. The storefront has been altered to include only one entrance on Hamilton Road.</p> <p>Bourne Butcher shop, ca. 1900 (Miss F. Grahma, Ivey Family London Room, London Public Library):</p>  <p>St. George Meat Market after gas hit building (Kirkwood 2001:2:101):</p>  | <p>Unknown at this time.</p> | <p>Commercial building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road and the commercial area in the vicinity of Rectory Street and Hamilton Road intersection.</p> |  <p>423 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>Wood details on the cornice (ASI 2019)</p> |
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| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR80 | 427/429/ 431/433/ 435 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | C/R | <p>Constructed in 1907 (City of London 2019)</p> <p>Drawn on 1892, Rev.1907 Goad's IP as having five individual brick stores.</p> <p>Stores include a barber, bargain and sale store, hardware store on the 1912, Rev. 1915 Goad's IP.</p> <p>In 1912, Rev. 1922 Underwriter's IP, there was a barber, public library and three other stores (Goad's IP). In 1924 (Vernon's City Directory), there was a barber shop owned by Harry Woodcock (423), Rowland Hill shoe store (429), F.H. Muir Public Library (433), A.F. Barnes, dentist (433 ½), and Harry Hahn, bakery store (435). Notably, Harry Hahn's bakery opened in 1923 (Kirkwood 1997:1:114). Wray Mennel owned the barber shop about 1927 (Kirkwood 1997:1:62).</p> | <p>Large two storey buff-brick commercial building with ground floor stores and second storey apartments. The architectural details of the ground floor and the second storey have been covered over with Styrofoam (screwed in). The main store entrance is located at the corner of the building at Hamilton Road and Anderson Street. The word "Building" is carved in the wood parapet. Additionally, although partially covered, wood swag panels on the cornice are visible.</p> <p>View of Building in 1989 (Courtesy of the City of London Planning Staff):</p>  <p>Storefront details in 1989 (Courtesy of the City of London Planning Staff):</p>  | <p>Unknown at this time.</p> | <p>Large commercial building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road and the commercial area in the vicinity of Rectory Street and Hamilton Road intersection.</p> |  <p>View of building at 427-435 Hamilton Rd. (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>Decorative wood swag detail (ASI 2019)</p> |


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR81 | 452 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | C | <p>Built between 1912, Rev. 1922 and 1927/Goad's IP and Kirkwood 1997).</p> <p>Slim (Bert) Marshall and Frank Collingwood opened a booth at 452 Hamilton Rd. from 1927-1941. Marshall's was known for their orange drink and ice cream. The booth was remodeled in 1938 and a modern soda fountain installed. In 1949 Celiedhe Lunch was at 452 Hamilton Rd. In 1971 it was vacant. In 1972 called Jean's Coffee. 1974 through the 1980s it was called the Coffee Shack. The building has also been a restaurant, gift shop, office, and bridal wear shop (Kirkwood 1997:1:116). The building is now vacant.</p> | <p>One storey frame commercial building. The exterior is covered in vinyl siding with one entrance on Hamilton Road. There may have been a shed dormer on the roof.</p> <p>View of Marshall's at 452 Hamilton Rd. (Kirkwood 1997:1:116):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | The building sits very close to Hamilton Road and as a commercial building which contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>452 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |




| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR82 | 87-89 Anderson Avenue | Heritage Listed Property | R | Constructed in 1906 (City of London 2019) | Two-and-half storey buff-brick semi-detached residence with a recessed entrance with porch and central gable. The gable contains a single window and vinyl siding. Two small windows flank the entrance. The second storey doors lead to a balcony include carved stone hood-moulds. The ground floor windows have ear-dropped round-arched brick voussoirs. Some of the buff-bricks in the voussoirs have been painted brown. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally similar residences along Anderson Avenue surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>87/89 Anderson Avenue (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR83 | 86 Anderson Avenue | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1902 (MPAC). | One-and-a-half storey buff-brick house with a cross-gabled roof. The apex of the gable includes four wooden sunburst patterns. The rectangular transoms above the front entrance and ground floor window contains stained glass. A porch with rusticated concrete block footings spans the front façade. The east elevation of the building has an oculus window. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally similar residences along Anderson Avenue surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>86 Anderson Avenue (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|------------------------------|---|--|
| CHR84 | 82 Anderson Avenue | Heritage Listed Property | R | Constructed in 1905 (City of London 2019) | One-and-a-half storey buff-brick Queen Anne Revival side hall plan cottage. Concentration of decorative elements demonstrates a high degree of craftsmanship and include, but are not limited to, recessed doorway includes decorated fluted wood posts with brackets, raised panels in bargeboard, bracket course below the gable window, scalloped wood shingles, and round-arched ground floor window transom with stained glass surrounded by brick voussoirs. There is a transom over the main entrance. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally similar residences along Anderson Avenue surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  82 Anderson Avenue (ASI 2019) |
| CHR85 | 465 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C | Built between 1912, Rev. 1922 and 1958/Goad's and Underwriter's IPs. Illustrated on the 1958 Underwriter's IP as the Breneast Warehouse. John Hall opened Tiletown in 1968. The land had been owned by Frederick and Albert Hyatt. Previous to Tiletown it had been a Beer Store 1949-64. (Kirkwood 1997:1:117). The store is still called Tiletown at the time of this report. | One storey brick commercial building with a tall chimney and a corner main entrance. View of Tiletown in the 1990s (Kirkwood 1997:1:117):  | Built by the Hyatt Brothers. | Commercial building contributes to the mixed-use character of Hamilton Road. The tall chimney makes the building a visible landmark along the corridor. |  465 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019) |


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR86 | 36 Pegler Street | Designated Part IV | R | <p>Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP</p> <p>Related to Mr. Ken Kelly, jeweler, they lived at 36 Pegler Street in a house that was built in 1881 (Kirkwood 1997:1:124). It is said to be the original family Peglar farmhouse (Kirkwood 1997:1:124). The Peglar family owned the White Ox Inn, formally located on Hamilton Road, and was the namesake for the street. The tax assessment rolls suggest the house was built between 1897 and 1898 (LACH 2019).</p> | <p>One-and-a-half storey buff brick veneer Queen Anne Revival style side hall plan cottage with influences from the East Lake School. Concentration of decorative heritage elements demonstrates a high degree of craftsmanship and include, but are not limited to, recessed doorway with decorated fluted wood posts, brackets and fretwork, foliated scroll motif and raised panels in bargeboard, pierced details in corbels, bracket course below window openings, square and scalloped wood shingles. The scalloped wood shingles in the gable apex as seen in Kirkwood's photo have been replaced with wooden ribbed mouldings.</p> <p>View of 36 Peglar Street (Kirkwood 1997:1:124):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Pegler Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>36 Peglar Street (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR87 | 519 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | <p>Built between 1912, Rev. 1915 and 1912, Rev. 1922/Goad's and Underwriter's IP.</p> <p>In 1924, William B.Mills, contractor lived at this residence (Vernon's City Directory).</p> | Two storey simple Edwardian style red brick dwelling with a hipped roof, and front hip dormer, and porch that spans the front façade. The second storey windows have heavy stone lintels and sills. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>519 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR88 | 523 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | <p>The 1912, Rev. 1922 Goad's IP illustrates that the foundation had been constructed.</p> <p>Notably, Dr. La Touzel, a former army doctor, had a practice in this dwelling (Kirkwood 1997:1:114)</p> | Two storey simple Edwardian style red brick dwelling with a hipped roof, a tall brick chimney, two dormers, and enclosed porch that spans the front façade. There are diamond shaped stone accents on the brick columns of the Craftsmen style porch and corners of the soldier course of bricks across the tops of windows. The foundation appears to be fieldstone. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>523 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |


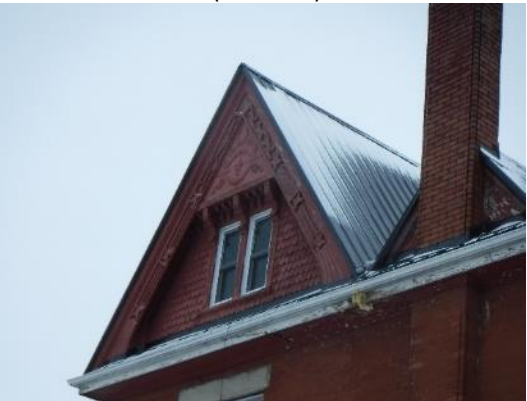
| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|---|--------------------------|---|--|
| CHR89 | 898 Trafalgar Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R-A-C | Replaced an earlier dwelling on this property/Goad's IP. Constructed in 1908 (MPAC). | One-and-a-half storey buff-brick dwelling that has been converted for commercial use. The building has a cross-gabled roof. The ground floor window includes a round- arched transom with brick voussoirs with a projecting stone header. The remainder of windows have rectangular transoms and brick voussoirs with the front façade also including stone headers. The wrap-around porch Queen Anne style wood detailing with pierced wood fretwork and spandrels. There is an oculus window on the west elevation. | Unknown at this time. | This former residence, now commercial, contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Trafalgar Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>898 Trafalgar Street (ASI 2019)</p> |


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR90 | 541 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Built post-1958/ Underwriter's IP.</p> <p>In 1958, a one storey frame building is illustrated at 541 Hamilton Rd/Underwriter's IP.</p> | <p>Two storey painted concrete block commercial building with a storefront entrance surrounded by windows. The façade is painted brick. A second entrance on the front elevation appears to be the original door, and has a rectangular transom over the door and is the entry for the second storey apartment(s).</p> <p>The Peppermint Lounge, established 1962 (LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, March 20, 1962, Archives and Special Collections, Western University):</p>  <p>Roma's Beauty Salon, established 1963 (Kirkwood 1997:1:142):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>541 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR91 | 547 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | Built post-1958/ Underwriter's IP. | <p>Two storey concrete block commercial building. The rusticated concrete block façade has been covered in vertical vinyl siding. There is one storefront entry on the front elevation. The apartment(s) entrance is covered by a portico on the east elevation.</p> <p>Wash and Dry Dry Cleaning (Kirkwood 1997:1:142):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>547 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |




| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|--|
| CHR92 | 556 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | <p>The Summer's House was constructed in 1909 (Collection of Mrs. S. Coleman, London Room, Central Public Archives).</p> <p>In 1924 and 1931, C.W. Summer's is living at 556 Hamilton Rd. (Vernon's City Directory).</p> | <p>Two-and-a-half storey red brick Edwardian style dwelling with a rusticated concrete block foundation. The gable has Queen Anne Revival style details such as the paired window, the sunburst pattern in the projecting apex of the gable, the wood bracket course beneath the gable, and the raised wood panels on the bargeboard. The house has heavy stone lintels and sills on the windows. The porch spanning the front façade is a later addition.</p> <p>Summer's House at 556 Hamilton Rd. in 1909- View of the former wrap-around verandah (Collection of Mrs. S. Coleman, Ivey Family London Room, London Public Library):</p> | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>556 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> <p>556 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |





| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR93 | 560 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C | <p>Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP.</p> <p>In 1892, Rev. 1907 Goad's IP, the property at 560 Hamilton Rd. had a one storey dwelling with a porch illustrated in roughly the footprint of the present building. In 1907 Edward Gardner was living at 560 Hamilton Road (Foster's City Directory). On the 1912, Rev. 1922 Underwriter's IP, the one storey dwelling with a bay featured on the west elevation is labelled "R.C." (rough cast). The 1924 Vernon's City Directory lists Chas. Warren living at 560 Hamilton Road.</p> <p>In 1958 (Underwriter's IP), the rectangular frame is labelled as R.C. and referred to as the YMCA Branch.</p> | <p>The frame commercial building has a rectangular footprint and is clad in horizontal vinyl siding. The siding covers the windows seen in the 1962 photograph on the east elevation. A steel storefront canopy addition wraps around the west elevation of the building.</p> <p>Mark Cleaners in 1962 (Kirkwood 2001:2:140):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>560 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR94 | 590 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | R | <p>Constructed in 1907 – Referenced as the Watson House (Mrs. May Sutherland Collection, London Room, Central Public Library).</p> <p>A frame house is illustrated on the 1892, Rev. 1907 Goad’s IP and in 1900, 1907 William E. Atrill is listed as living at 590 Hamilton Road (Foster’s City Directory). It is plausible the frame dwelling was replaced by the current dwelling which was constructed in 1907. In 1909 Chas. Read is listed as living at 590 Hamilton Road (Foster’s City Directory).</p> <p>J.H. Homister is listed as living at 590 Hamilton Road in 1924 and 1931 J.W. Homister (Vernon’s City Directory).</p> | <p>Two-and-a-half storey red brick house eclectic style house. The porch has been enclosed. The gable has Queen Anne Revival style details such as the paired window, woodwork (fleur de lys surrounded by swags) in the projecting apex of the gable, the wood bracket course beneath the gable, scalloped shingles in the gable, and the raised wood panels on the bargeboard. The house also has Edwardian style details such as the heavy stone lintels and sills on the windows. The porch spanning the front façade has been enclosed. The centred second storey door and porch is original however, the railing has been altered.</p> <p>The “Watson House” at 590 Hamilton Rd. in 1907 (Mrs. May Sutherland Collection, Ivey Family London Room, London Public Library):</p> | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>590 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>Unique decorative wood design in the gables for Hamilton Road Corridor study area (ASI 2019)</p> |




| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR95 | 592 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1904 (MPAC). | One-and-a-half storey buff-brick Queen Anne style house with a side hall plan and rusticated concrete block foundation. Decorative elements include, but are not limited to, stained glass in the round-arched shaped window transom surrounded by brick voussoirs, recessed door with stained glass transom, porch with decorative spandrels and brackets, gable including Queen Anne style window, wood sunburst and checkboard pattern in projecting gable apex, wood bargeboard with raised panels with accents, and scalloped shingles in the gable. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>592 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| CHR96 | 919 Trafalgar Street | Heritage Listed Property | IN | <p>Constructed in 1925- Trafalgar Public School (City of London 2019)</p> <p>School constructed and opened in January 1924 to relieve Chesley and Ealing schools of overcrowding. The building was used as a military hospital 1940-1945. Ottawa vacated the premises and moved patients elsewhere. The building had to be renovated. In 1952 a new wing was added. The school was enlarged 1957. 1973 underwent more renovations and a gym added. Name of school is connected to a great naval battle and Nelson's great victory (CHER 2017; London Board of Education 1935; Kirkwood 1997:1:79).</p> | <p>The red brick school is designed in the Neo- Classical architectural style. Includes two projecting ends, arched doorways, and fontispieces with steeped gables. Cut-stone banding outlines the façade.</p> <p>Trafalgar School, ca.1935 (London Board of Education 1935):</p>  | <p>Builders were the Hyatt Brothers. Architect was Lewis Edward Carrothers, staff architect for London Board of Education.</p> | <p>Institutional building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road.</p> <p>Bears resemblance to the nearby Aberdeen and Ealing Public Schools.</p> |  <p>919 Trafalgar Street (ASI 2019)</p> |




| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
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| CHR97 | Trafalgar Street and Hamilton Road | CSCE National Historic Civil Engineering Site | CP | <p>The Egerton Street double sewer was constructed 40 feet below the surface – dug by hand. The deep trench was shored up to prevent collapse. Platforms were built at different levels. As the trench was dug, the dirt was thrown by hand from one platform to the next. Originally the land was a part of 577 Hamilton Road (1912, Rev. 1922 Goad's IP). The parcel was separated by a laneway by 1945 (1945 aerial photograph). The park space includes multiple paths, a wood sculpture, granite boulder with text, park benches and a park plaque.</p> | <p>Black granite boulder at the V- bearing the name of the Board of Control in 1916. The rock was dug from the Egerton Street sewer and represents former glaciers in the area (Kirkwood 1997:1:165):</p>  <p>Current plaque text: <i>A tribute to the Civil Engineers, Contractors and Workers who Designed, Built and Operated the separated sewer system. Achieving a major advancement in the cause of public health. Its workmanship and methods of construction have met the test of time, having served Londoners for 109 years. The double sewer configuration designed by Willis Chipman, C.E., is rare and efficient, combining a separate sanitary sewer within a larger storm sewer. There is no doubt that this sewer system and those built in the same era across Canada have saved countless lives from waterborne diseases.</i></p> | Unknown at this time. | At the apex in front of Trafalgar School. The parkette contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>View of parkette (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>Park plaque by the Canadian Society for Civil Engineering (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR98 | 583-585 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C | <p>Constructed in 1877 - The Homister House (Draft SCHVI n.d).</p> <p>Originally the New Market Inn. In 1876 James Homister moved to London and became the proprietor of the Inn. He purchased the Inn 1887 and he renamed it the Homister Inn in 1906. That same year he added the two-and-a-half storey addition on the west side which included a bar and salon. The Inn had barns to house horses (see Figure 6) (Draft SCHVI n.d.; Kirkwood 1997:1:167)</p> <p>In 1912, Rev. 1915 Goad's IP shown as containing three separate establishments- a shoe store, dwelling, and dry goods store. H.N. Watson had a dry goods store at 583-5 in 1924 (Vernon's City Directory)</p> | <p>Two-and-a-half storey painted brick eclectic style structure with a tall brick chimney. External features include voussiors, segmental windows, doorways with transoms, some carved wooden window frames, and the original porch, however remodelled. The newer part of house has a stained glass transom over the second storey window and a square shaped leaded glass window on the top floor. The wood storefront cornice was added in 1911. It is framed by simple brackets and features dentil work. The Homister House name on the second storey front façade is visible under the paint.</p> <p>Homister House, circa 1906 (Kirkwood 1997:1:167)</p>  <p>Homister House, circa 1908 (Collection of Mrs. May Sutherland, Ivey Family London Room, London Public Library):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | As a former hotel/tavern it contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>585-585 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>Homister House, circa 1925 with Ice Cream Parlour (Collection of Mrs. May Sutherland, Ivey Family London Room, London Public Library)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR99 | 591 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | R | <p>Built between 1912, Rev. 1915 and 1912, Rev. 1922/Goad's and Underwriter's IP.</p> <p>In 1924 and 1931, the house is occupied by E.M. Copeland, M.D. physician (Vernon's City Directory).</p> | Two storey Four Square red brick veneer dwelling with a hipped roof, two shed dormer, and porch that spans the front façade. The second storey have stone lintels and sills. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>591 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| CHR100 | 209 Egerton Street (formally 610 Hamilton Road) | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | PW | <p>Constructed in 1913- The Egerton Street Baptist Church. Date stone- Organized Sept. 25, 1904; Built October 20, 1913.</p> <p>In 1904 the Mission was received the denomination under the name of Egerton Street Baptist Church. The Egerton Street Mission purchased the lot of the current church in 1905. In 1913 there was a contract for a new building. Fire burnt it down in 1920 (Kirkwood 1997:1:176).</p> | <p>A red brick Gothic Revival style place of worship. The building features, pointed lancet windows, stained glass in windows, door and arches, stone surrounds accentuate the windows, larger windows with pronounced brick hood-moulds. The building includes a square tower at the street corner and two picturesque steep gables. The tower has a brick battlement.</p> <p>Egerton Baptist Church, circa 1920 prior to fire (Kirkwood 1997:1:178)</p>  <p>Church with view of streetcar (Kirkwood 1997:1:43):</p>  | The Hyatt Brother's building firm (Kirkwood 1997:1:176) | Place of Worship contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>209 Egerton Street (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR101 | 971 Ormsby Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1906 (MPAC). | Two storey buff-brick house with an end gable roof and rusticated concrete block. Decorative Queen Anne style elements include, but are not limited to, ground floor window with stained glass round-arched transom surrounded by a stone voussoirs with keystone, stained glass in the rectangular door transom, scrolled wooden brackets below the eaves, entry doorway set in an umbrage with spandrels, apex of gable with sunburst patten, gable window, wood scalloped shingles in the gable, window and woodwork in the gable beneath vinyl siding. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Ormsby Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>971 Ormsby Street (ASI 2019)</p> |




| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR102 | 601 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP.</p> <p>On the 1912, Rev. 1915 Goad's IP the building is labelled as a grocery store.</p> <p>1912, Rev. 1922 Underwriter's IP features the one storey brick addition on the east elevation.</p> <p>In 1923, Weatherhead F. Grocer occupied this building. In 1930-1951 was Weatherhead F. grocer and MacDougall J.N. barber both occupied the building. Boston Grill opened in 1951. MacDougall was there until 1955 (Kirkwood 1997:1:186).</p> | <p>Two storey painted brick building with a chamfered corner. The former second storey door has been enclosed. The storefront entrance is centred on the corner with small storefront windows on either side.</p> <p>View of Boston Grill, ca. 1954 (LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, May 1954, Archives and Special Collections, Western University):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>601 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>View of east elevation of 601 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|--|
| CHR103 | 612 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1885 (MPAC). | One storey buff-brick Ontario cottage with a central gable and hipped roof and a steeply pitched gable on the front façade. The door is centred and flanked by windows. The windows are segmental arched. Woodwork in the gable includes a window, scalloped shingles and bargeboard with raised panels. The entrance is covered by portico. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>612 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR104 | 645 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1949 (MPAC). Labelled as an eight-room apartment building referred to as Lillian Apartments on the 1958 Underwriter's IP. | Tall two storey frame apartment building with a hipped roof and a wood portico with columns that has been recently enclosed. The structure has been clad in Angelstone. The rear façade is clad in stucco. The windows appear to be encased in the original wood trim and some of which are four-over-four sash. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>645 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR105 | 145 Price Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP. | Two storey buff-brick veneer dwelling with a gable roof and rusticated concrete block foundation. The gable has a Palladian style window. Beneath the gable there is a course of wood brackets. The gable has scalloped and squared shingles. The segmental arched windows have brick voussoirs accented with rusticated stone. The second storey windows are six-over-six sash. The ground floor window and door have stained glass transoms. The wood portico with gable is illustrated on the 1892, Rev. 1907 Goad's IP. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Price Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  145 Price Street (ASI 2019) |
| CHR106 | 141 Price Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1900 (MPAC). | One storey buff-brick dwelling. The front gable includes Queen Anne Revival style elements such as, wood checkboard and sunburst patterns in the apex of the gable, gable window, wood bracket course beneath the gable, round-arched stained glass transom in the front window, rectangular stained glass transom over the front door, and wood bargeboard including a floral motif. The building has been clad in a stone veneer. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Price Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  141 Price Street (ASI 2019) |





| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR107 | 138 Price Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Built between 1912, Rev. 1915 and 1912, Rev. 1922/Goad's and Underwriters IPs. | One storey concrete block veneer house with an end gable and rusticated concrete block. The front façade has been clad in red brick. The house has heavy stone lintels and sills. There is an oculus window with wrought iron grillwork on the east elevation. The rectangular transom over the door has stained glass. | Unknown at this time. | This residence, with a unique architectural style, contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Price Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>138 Price Street (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR108 | 134 Price Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1895 (MPAC). | Two storey Four Square buff-brick residence with a hipped roof, riverstone retaining wall, and a portico containing detailed decorative fretwork. Stained glass in the ground floor window transom. There is a bay window off of the north elevation. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Price Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>134 Price Street (ASI 2019)</p> |


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR109 | 128 Price Street | Heritage Listed Property | R | Constructed in 1894 (MPAC). | One storey frame cottage with a hipped roof and centered door flanked by windows. The front façade include aluminum window awnings and a portico over the front entrance. The house has been clad in horizontal vinyl siding. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Price Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>128 Price Street (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR110 | 655 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | R | Constructed in 1900 (City of London) | One storey buff-brick Queen Anne Revival style cottage with rusticated concrete block foundation. The large ground floor window has a round-arched transom with projecting eared stone headers. The front entrance has a transom. There is a keyhole window on the east elevation with projecting stone head-mould. The gable includes a paired Queen Anne style window with wood sunburst pattern in the projecting gable apex. There are squared and scalloped shingles in the gable. The wood bargeboard includes raised panels with a floral motif. The entry is recessed and the porch includes decorative woodwork. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>655 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR111 | 658 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP. | One-and-a-half storey brick veneer dwelling with a rusticated stone foundation and a porch that spans the front façade. Stained glass is in the keyhole window, window and door transoms. The second storey has an oriel style window on the front façade. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  658 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019) |
| CHR112 | 664 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C | Constructed in 1924 (Kirkwood 1997:1:194). East End Garage- W. Wally Hood opened this garage in 1924 at 664 Hamilton Road. The 1958 Underwriter's IP shows a one-and-a-half storey garage with gas pumps. The garage operated there until about 1976. (Kirkwood 1997:1:194) | A one-and-a-half storey concrete block commercial building. A tall parapet (false façade over gable) is present and has been parged in concrete. The front façade, once including a vehicle entrance, has been remodelled to accommodate for a commercial storefront. View of East End Garage and gas pump (Kirkwood 1997:1:195):  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial building with a prominent parapet, contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  664 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019) |




| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR113 | 672 Hamilton Road (formally 666 Hamilton Road) | Heritage Listed Property | R | <p>Constructed in 1895 (City of London 2019)</p> <p>House is related to George Martin, painter, William T. Bornes, builder, and C.M. McKerlie, labourer for the GTR (LACAC 2005). C.M. McKerlie is listed as living there in 1924 (Vernon's City Directory).</p> <p>Labelled "Vene 1st" on the 1912, Rev. 1915 Goad's IP- which is illustrating the first floor is a red brick veneer.</p> | <p>Two storey frame dwelling with a gambrel-style roof. Wooden dentil brackets beneath the gable. Peaked entablature with carved pattern. Original stone foundation pillars form porch. Etched glass transoms above front porch windows. Spindles between the three grouped second storey windows. Bay window on west elevation. Shed dormer east elevation. Includes a barn in the rear of property (LACAC 2005). Wood frame outbuilding shown in 1912, Rev. 1915 Goad's IP is still extant.</p> <p>View of house in 2003 (Courtesy of the City of London Planning Staff):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>672 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| CHR114 | 145 Arundell Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP. | One-and-a-half storey red brick dwelling with a rusticated concrete block foundation and gable roof with shed dormer. The gable has been clad in vinyl siding. There is a bracket course beneath the gable. There is a keyhole window on the north elevation. A front porch, with rusticated concrete block footings, spans the front façade. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Arundell Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>145 Arundell Street (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR115 | 143 Arundell Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP. | One-and-a-half storey red brick dwelling with a rusticated concrete block foundation and gable roof. The gable has been clad in vinyl siding. There is a bracket course beneath the gable. There is a keyhole window on the north elevation. A front porch with rusticated stone footings spans the front façade. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Arundell Street surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>143 Arundell Street (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR116 | 689 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Built in 1947 (Kirkwood 1997).</p> <p>Esso Tennyson station opened in 1947. Operated by Frank Griffith, this location was his business and residence. The dwelling was on the east portion of the building. By 1958 this location is the Jack Vine Shell Station. In the 1970s (or late 1960s) the building was remodeled and opened as a restaurant. White Horse and Scott's Chicken Villa occupied the location. KFC occupies the location (Kirkwood 1997:1:231-232).</p> | <p>Two storey concrete block building. A frame addition with a large gable was added to the front façade to convert the building for use as a restaurant.</p> <p>Esso Service Station, circa 1947 (LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, June 20, 1947, Archives and Special Collections, Western University):</p>  <p>View in 1969 (Vintage London, Ontario@vintagelondon):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area on Hamilton Road. |  <p>689 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>Western elevation of 689 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR117 | 18 Elm Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | IN | <p>Constructed in 1947 (Date stone).</p> <p>Holy Cross Separate School (Roman Catholic) on 1958 Underwriter's IP.</p> <p>In 1947 only two of the four school rooms were used. The new building had a teacher's room, nurse's room but no plumbing. The basement was used as the Chapel until 10 Elm Street was built. (Kirkwood 1997:1:196).</p> | <p>The modern Classical style institution is a reinforced concrete frame on concrete block foundations. The building has been clad in brick. The entrance is centred in a frontpiece which includes stone moulds and the appearance of wall buttresses. There is a date stone on the parapet dated 1947. The parapet has an abstracted pediment. The original window openings have been partially enclosed.</p> | Unknown at this time. | Institutional building facing Elm Street, contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area on Hamilton Road. |  <p>18 Elm Street (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| CHR118 | 10 Elm Street | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | PW | <p>Built between 1951-1953 (Kirkwood 1997:1:196).</p> <p>Sod turned for the Holy Cross Church on April 1, 1951 and officially opened in 1953 (Kirkwood 1997:1:196).</p> | <p>The hall and gallery of the place of worship is constructed of concrete block with a red brick veneer. A stainless steel cross placed on the tower is a dominating feature.</p> <p>View of the exterior not fully complete- plans for a canopy to extend above main entrance, covering the steps (Kirkwood 1997:1:197):</p>  | <p>Built by the Hyatt Brothers. Bricks laid by Norman Stevenson, a local masoner (Kirkwood 1997:1:196)</p> | <p>Institutional building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area on Hamilton Road.</p> |  <p>10 Elm Street (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| CHR119 | 709 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Built between 1922 and 1958/Underwriters IP.</p> <p>Referred to as within the Hyla Street Business Area.</p> | <p>Two storey frame commercial building with a brick veneer. The end gable roof has a very low pitch. The second storey windows have heavy stone lintels. The ground level has a storefront window and entrance. The corners of the building at the front, show a brick control joint design that accounts for the extreme angle of building to the street and provides an aesthetic appeal- a common appearance in commercial buildings along Hamilton Road.</p> <p>Business area at Hamilton Road and Hyla Street, ca. 1951 (LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, April 21, 1951, Archives and Special Collections, Western University):</p>  <p>Note: 709 Hamilton Road on the right.</p> | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area on Hamilton Road and is considered a part of the business area on Hamilton Road at Hyla and Brisbin Streets. |  <p>709 Hamilton Road (ASI 2009)</p>  <p>Oblique view of 709 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR120 | 721-723-725 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | C/R | <p>Built between 1912, Rev. 1922 and 1958/Underwriter's IP.</p> <p>Referred to as within the Hyla Street Business Area.</p> | <p>Two storey brick commercial building now clad in stucco. The building is divided with (brick) pilasters into three storefronts with four entrances. One entrance is for the apartments above.</p> <p>View of building with a parapet and "Ernest Block" carved in stone in the parapet (LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, April 21, 1951, Archives and Special Collections, Western University):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area on Hamilton Road and is considered a part of the business area on Hamilton Road at Hyla and Brisbin Streets. |  <p>721/723/725 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR121 | 735 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | <p>Constructed in 1958 (MPAC). Opened by Mrs. I. Superman in 1942 for a fruit stand at 749 Hamilton Road. Worked there until 1944. They lived at 733 Hamilton Road until they built this apartment in the 1950s (Kirkwood 1997:1:235). Referred to as Superman's Corners.</p> | <p>Two storey red brick apartment building with a chamfered corner. Two entrances are located on the east elevation fronting Brisbin Street. The building includes a brick control joint design that accounts for the angle of building to the street and provides an aesthetic appeal- a common appearance in commercial buildings along Hamilton Road.</p> <p>Superman's Apartment (Kirkwood 1997:1:235):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area on Hamilton Road and is considered a part of the business area on Hamilton Road at Hyla and Brisbin Streets. |  <p>735 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR122 | 737 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Built between 1912, Rev. 1922 and 1958/Underwriters IP.</p> <p>All are illustrated as stores in 1958.</p> <p>Madeline's Wool Shop beginning in 1955-61 (Kirkwood 1997:1:232).</p> | <p>737 Hamilton Road is polychromatic brick commercial building connected to 741-743 Hamilton Road (CHR 123) by a one storey frame building, numbered 737 ½ on the 1958 Underwriters IP.</p> <p>737 Hamilton Rd. has one storefront entrance and windows at the ground level. The front façade includes simple Classical style decorative elements including, but are not limited to, the stone work adjacent to the second storey windows, a continuous soldier course of brick above the second storey windows, the parapet with an abstracted pediment, and the decorative brickwork in the pediment with stone corners.</p> <p>Distant view of 737 Hamilton Road (LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, April 21, 1951, Archives and Special Collections, Western University):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area on Hamilton Road and is considered a part of the business area on Hamilton Road at Hyla and Brisbin Streets. |  <p>737 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |




| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR123 | 741-743 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Built between 1912, Rev. 1922 and 1958/Underwriters IP.</p> <p>Illustrated as containing two stores on the 1958 Underwriter's IP.</p> | <p>741-743 Hamilton Road is connected to 737 Hamilton Road (CHR122) by a one storey frame building, numbered as 737 ½ on the 1958 Underwriters IP.</p> <p>741 Hamilton Rd. a two storey frame commercial building currently with one storefront entrance and windows at the ground level. The front façade has been clad in polychromatic brick and the sides with horizontal vinyl siding. The building features a flat roof and brick parapet.</p> | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area on Hamilton Road and is considered a part of the business area on Hamilton Road at Hyla and Brisbin Streets. |  <p>741-743 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR124 | 749 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C | <p>Built in 1930 (MPAC).</p> <p>In 1931, the building is occupied by S.R. Leich, dry goods (Vernon's City Directory).</p> | <p>One storey painted brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof and brick parapet. There is a simple wood cornice above the storefront window.</p> | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area on Hamilton Road and is considered a part of the business area on Hamilton Road at Hyla and Brisbin Streets. |  <p>749 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR125 | 751 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C | <p>Built between 1912, Rev. 1922 and 1958/Underwriter's IP.</p> <p>Was formally a Post Office run by E.M. Dewar. Dr. Sills, an army doctor had his office there from 1954-1973. Illustrated as a Drs office on the 1958 Underwriter's IP. Dry cleaners in 1975. Kirkwood 1997:1:237</p> | <p>One-and-a-half storey brick veneer dwelling. The second storey has been clad in horizontal vinyl siding. The ground floor features a storefront entrance surrounded by store windows.</p> <p>Dry Cleaners, circa 1970s (Kirkwood 1997:1:237):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area on Hamilton Road and is considered a part of the business area on Hamilton Road at Hyla and Brisbin Streets. |  <p>751 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |




| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR126 | 783-783/ Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Built between 1912, Rev. 1922 and 1958/Underwriter's IP.</p> <p>Illustrated as two separate stores on the 1985 Underwriter's IP. The rear had an addition that was labelled as a dwelling.</p> | <p>Two storey red/brown brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof and one-and-a-half storey frame addition. The front façade has a brick parapet which has been capped with aluminum. The ground level has two store entrances and windows. The ground level is covered by an aluminum awning. The building includes a brick control joint design that accounts for the angle of building to the street and provides an aesthetic appeal- a common appearance in commercial buildings along Hamilton Road.</p> <p>View of building in 1954 (LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, March 30, 1954, Archives and Special Collections, Western University):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area on Hamilton Road. |  <p>783-783/ Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR127 | 772 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C | <p>Built in 1923 (Kirkwood 1997:1:162).</p> <p>The building was a dwelling from 1923 to 1936. In 1938 it was Casper Post, 1941 a grocery store, 1954 East End Dairy Bar, vacant in 1959, and Klein's Bakery 1960. (Kirkwood 1997:1:262)</p> <p>The LFP advertised in 1954 that the East End Dairy Bar had fish and chips, chicken and chips, salmon steak. The ice cream came from Borden's, fresh milk from Johnson-Hill Dairy.</p> | <p>One storey commercial building with a flat roof and brick veneer on the storefront portion of the building. The adjoined rear of the building has a hipped roof and is clad in vinyl. The storefront has been remodelled for a restaurant and includes one entrance and storefront window. The front façade has been parged.</p> <p>Bruce's Dairy Bar, circa 1954 (LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, April 1954, Archives and Special Collections, Western University):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area on Hamilton Road. |  <p>772 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |




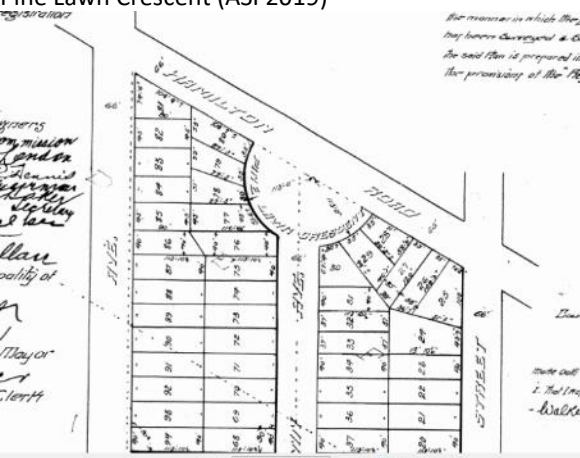
| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR128 | 794 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C | <p>Built between 1912, Rev. 1922 and 1958/Underwriter's IP.</p> <p>The building was used as a garage beginning in the 1950s to the 1970s. Became the London Lock and Safe 1974 (Kirkwood 1997:1:270). Current signage shows the building is still operating as the London Lock and Safe.</p> | <p>One storey rusticated concrete block garage with a flat roof. The front façade includes a rusticated concrete block parapet which has been painted. The storefront windows have concrete sills.</p> <p>View of 794 Hamilton Rd., n.d. (Kirkwood 1997:1:270):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area on Hamilton Road. |  <p>794 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |





| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR129 | 796 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Built prior to 1892, Rev. 1907/Goad's IP.</p> <p>Formally J.B. Heritage store, grocery, dated to 1916. In 1926, bought by Parker family and they operated a feed store, grocery and garage (all separate buildings on the property at 796 Hamilton Rd.). The Parker's lived in the back of the store (Kirkwood 1997:1:271).</p> <p>Ealing shoe repair shop located at 796 Hamilton Road around 2000s (Kirkwood 1997:1:268).</p> | <p>Two storey painted buff-brick commercial building with a flat roof. Above the remodelled storefront, there is a wood cornice with decorative wood brackets at each end. There is brick corbelling above the second storey windows. A chimney is present on the west elevation.</p> <p>J.B. Heritage store, n.d. (Kirkwood 1997:1:271):</p>  <p>Ealing Shoe Repair, n.d. (Kirkwood 1997:1:268):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | Commercial/residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area on Hamilton Road. |  <p>796 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|-------------------------|--|---|
| CHR130 | 809 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | R | <p>Constructed in 1924 (MPAC)-Henry Hyatt House (809-811 Hamilton Rd.).</p> <p>The 1912, Rev. 1922 Underwriter's IP and before do not show structures east of Madison Avenue. The 1958 Underwriter's IP shows the house and includes a one storey brick Auto parking garage at the rear of the building. In addition, the property included a one storey building situated along Madison Ave considered to be the chicken coup in the 1940s when the house belonged to the Bailey's (CHR131) (Kirkwood 1997:1:289).</p> | <p>Two-and-a-half storey Edwardian style red brick residence with a hipped roof, front shed dormer with double-hung wooden windows, and porch with columns. The foundation of the house and auto garage is field stone. The front entrance is accented with an arched transom and sidelights.</p> <p>Henry Hyatt House in 1975 (Courtesy of the City of London):</p>  | The Hyatt Brothers Inc. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area on Hamilton Road. |  <p>809 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR131 | 156 Madison Avenue | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | <p>Constructed prior to 1936 (MPAC).</p> <p>This building around the 1940s was the chicken coop behind Mr. Bailey's house at 809 Hamilton Road. The eggs from this coop went to Bailey's grocery store at 721 Hamilton Road (Kirkwood 1997:1:289).</p> <p>The 1958 Underwriter's IP shows 156 Madison Avenue a part of the 809 property (CHR 130), however in 1958 the building is labelled as a dwelling (156 Madison Ave.).</p> | <p>Former chicken coop converted to one storey residence.</p> <p>156 Madison Avenue- Former Chicken Coop (Kirkwood 1997:1:289):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Madison Avenue surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>156 Madison Avenue (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR132 | 154 Madison Avenue | Heritage Listed Property | R | Constructed in 1929 (MPAC) | One storey side hall plan cottage with a hipped roof and rusticated concrete block foundation. The residence has been clad in horizontal vinyl siding. | Unknown at this time. | The residence contributes to the architecturally varied residences along Madison Avenue surrounding the Hamilton Road Corridor. |  <p>154 Madison Avenue (ASI 2019)</p> |

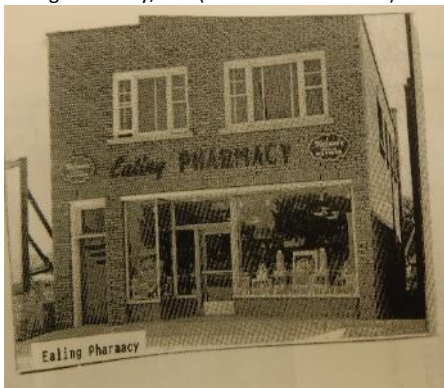

| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR133 | 818 Hamilton Road (formally 15 Glenwood Ave.) | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | PW | Grace United Church Founded as Grace Methodist Church in 1922. Built around 1922. In 1930 the one room frame was extended, and a basement added. Additions in 1953 to current form (Kirkwood 1997:1:293) | The current place of worship is a simple church form with lancet windows. The roof is a low pitched gable roof and includes wood vergeboard in the apex. The building was altered significantly in 1953. 1920s frame building (Kirkwood 1997:1:293):  | Unknown at this time. | Place of Worship contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area on Hamilton Road. |  818 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019) |


| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR134 | Pine Lawn Avenue Crescent | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | CP | <p>Pine Lawn was not a surveyed road in 1912, Rev. 1922/Underwriter's IP. East Street was extant at that time. The survey plans were drawn in 1920. The 1926 Geodetic Survey of London shows that the Pine Lawn Crescent had been constructed. Only one house, 150 Pine Lawn, was extant surrounding the curve in 1945 (aerial photography).</p> <p>In 1932, London Street Railway bus route was documented to turn around on the Hamilton Road Route at East Street. By 1942, the bus route for Hamilton Road documents its turn-around at "Pine Lawn Crescent". By 1948 the buses turned around at a crescent on the east side of Highbury Avenue (Morningstor 1973:354; Onn 1958).</p> | <p>At Pine Lawn Avenue and Hamilton Road, Pine Lawn forms a crescent which was the former bus turn-around for the London Street Railway Company. The design includes a small parkette with trees and a wood sculpture.</p> <p>1945 aerial photograph of Pine Lawn crescent:</p>  <p>Pine Lawn curve, circa 1949 (LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, May 13, 1949, Archives and Special Collections, Western University):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | The parkette and Pine Lawn Crescent, across from Ealing Public School, contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. |  <p>Pine Lawn Crescent (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>Plan of Pine Lawn Avenue, ca. 1920</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| CHR135 | 840 Hamilton Road | Heritage Listed Property | IN | <p>Constructed in 1910 - Ealing Public School (City of London 2019).</p> <p>Originally S.S. #22, Area 2 London Township School, built for the residential neighbourhood known as Ealing. In 1909, a four-room school was erected as S.S.#22. It became part of the London system in 1912 when Ealing, Pottersburg, Knollwood and Chelsea Green were annexed. The present building opened 1910 and was named in 1913. 1916 a room was added. 1920-21 five rooms were added, one room and temporary room demolished. 1927 another four rooms added. 1932 an eight-room addition by John Hayman & Sons. 1977 window restoration. (Ealing School 1996; Kirkwood 1997:1:297).</p> | <p>The buff-brick school is designed in the Edwardian Classical style architectural style. It includes a frontpiece with arched windows, projecting brick headers, wall buttresses, and concrete stone with Ealing carved. The front façade is symmetrical with a large grouping of windows. The cut-stone banding outlines the façade below the parapet. The roof of the building is flat.</p> <p>View of Ealing School in 1912, at annexation (Ealing School 1996):</p>  <p>Ealing School, ca. 1921 from Pine Lawn Curve (Ealing School 1996):</p>  | 1932 addition by John Hayman & Sons | <p>The institution contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road.</p> <p>Bears resemblance to the nearby Aberdeen and Trafalgar Public Schools.</p> |  <p>840 Hamilton Road- Ealing Public School (ASI 2019)</p>  <p>840 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |



| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| CHR136 | 136 Pine Lawn Avenue | Heritage Listed Property | R | Constructed in 1929 (MPAC). | One storey side hall plan cottage constructed of rough cast stucco and rusticated stone foundation. The hipped roof has a small shed dormer on the front facade. The door is recessed. A pair of double-hung windows are found on the front façade. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area. |  <p>136 Pine Lawn Avenue (ASI 2019)</p> |
| CHR137 | 870 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | R | Constructed in 1891 (MPAC). | Two storey frame farmhouse with a hipped roof, brick chimney, and a steeply pitched gable on the front facade. | Unknown at this time. | Residential building contributes to the surrounding mixed-use area of Hamilton Road. The house is set far back from Hamilton Road, representing the former rural character of this portion of Hamilton Road. |  <p>870 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |

| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR138 | 867 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>Lot purchased in 1947- considered a muddy lot. Rose and Charles Scitovitch bought this property and built 867 Hamilton Rd. (on corner) with a large second storey apartment. The Ealing Market grocery store opened 1949 (Kirkwood 1997:1:304).</p> <p>In the 1950s the east side of the building was Ealing Market and the west Ealing Hardware which opened 1954. The stores were vacant in 1978 (Kirkwood 1997:1:305).</p> | <p>Two storey brick commercial building with flat roof and brick parapet. The brick on the front façade has been painted blue. The second storey has two rectangular window openings. The storefront has been remodelled but continues to include storefront windows and a store entrance.</p> <p>Storefront of 867 Hamilton Rd, including Wacky Webster's, 1990s (Kirkwood 1997:1:304):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | <p>Contributes to the commercial block built to support the Ealing community of London, fronting the south side of Hamilton Rd. between East and Sanders Streets which are contemporary, similar in architecture and height.</p> <p>Includes: 867, 873,875, 877,879,881,883,885, and 887 Hamilton Road</p> |  <p>867 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |

| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| CHR139 | 873 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | Pete Cemchism graduated from the College of Pharmacy. His uncle convinced Pete to buy the vacant lot beside 867 Hamilton Road (CHR138). In 1952 Pete built the pharmacy on the lot, now 873 Hamilton Rd, with two second storey apartments (Kirkwood 1997:1:303). | Two storey concrete block commercial building with flat roof and brick veneered front façade and brick parapet. The parapet contains a modest decorative brickwork. The second storey has two rectangular window openings. The storefront has been remodelled but continues to include storefront windows and two entrances. The transom over the apartment entrance has been covered over. Earing Pharmacy, n.d. (Kirkwood 1997:1:309):  | Unknown at this time. | Contributes to the commercial block built to support the Ealing community of London, fronting the south side of Hamilton Rd. between East and Sanders Streets which are contemporary, similar in architecture and height. Includes: 867, 873,875, 877,879,881,883,885, and 887 Hamilton Road |  873 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019) |

| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR140 | 875-881 Hamilton Road (formally 875, 887, 879, 881, 883 Hamilton Rd.) | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | <p>The block bought by Boyd Gann and his brother Ralph after 1952. Referred to as Ealing Plaza, it was built by Boyd and Ralph with co-owner Will Tookey in the middle of four existing stores (between 873 and 885 Hamilton Road) (Kirkwood 1997:1:303). This suggests this building was constructed between 1956-58.</p> <p>The 1958 Underwriter's IP illustrates that apartments were over the main level stores.</p> | Two storey concrete block commercial building with a flat roof and brick veneered front façade. The building as shown on the 1958 Underwriter's IP was divided into four buildings. | Unknown at this time. | <p>Contributes to the commercial block built to support the Ealing community of London, fronting the south side of Hamilton Rd. between East and Sanders Streets which are contemporary, similar in architecture and height.</p> <p>Includes: 867, 873,875, 877,879,881,883,885, and 887 Hamilton Road</p> |  <p>875/881 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |

| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR141 | 885 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | Joe Worrall built this store around 1956 (Kirkwood 1997:1:315). Sunny's Express opened in 1996 (Kirkwood 1997:1:314). Sunny's Express continues to occupy the building today. | <p>Two storey concrete block commercial building with a brick veneer front façade and flat roof. The second storey has two window openings. The storefront as seen in the 1990s (below) has remained unchanged in form. Two entrances (one for store and one for second storey apartment) flank the storefront window. Note the angle of the storefront window.</p> <p>Sunny's Express in the 1990s (Kirkwood: 1997:1:314):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | <p>Contributes to the commercial block built to support the Ealing community of London, fronting the south side of Hamilton Rd. between East and Sanders Streets which are contemporary, similar in architecture and height.</p> <p>Includes: 867, 873,875, 877,879,881,883,885, and 887 Hamilton Road</p> |  <p>885 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |

| Feat. ID | Address | CH Status | R. Type ¹⁴ | Historical | Architectural Description ¹⁵ | D/A/B | Contextual | Photograph(s) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| CHR142 | 887 Hamilton Road | Potential Cultural Heritage Resource | C/R | Kirkwood: Stan Valzak opened a variety store opened in 1952 (Kirkwood 1997:1:315). | <p>Two storey concrete block commercial building with flat roof and a brick veneer front façade. The corners of the brick show a control joint design that accounts for the angle of the building to the street and provides an aesthetic appeal. The brick parapet and façade has been clad over. The concrete block has been painted grey.</p> <p>View of Sander's Sandwich and Variety Store at 887 Hamilton Road in 1954 (LFP Collection of Photographic Negatives, Feb. 24, 1954, Archives and Special Collections, Western University):</p>  | Unknown at this time. | <p>Contributes to the commercial block built to support the Ealing community of London, fronting the south side of Hamilton Rd. between East and Sanders Streets which are contemporary, similar in architecture and height.</p> <p>Includes: 867, 873,875, 877,879,881,883,885, and 887 Hamilton Road</p> |  <p>887 Hamilton Road (ASI 2019)</p> |

APPENDIX D: Summary of Previously Identified and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources in the Hamilton Road Corridor Study Area

Table 3: Summary of Previously Identified and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources in the Study Area

| Feat. ID | Address |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| HERITAGE LISTED PROPERTIES | |
| CHR2 | 453 Bathurst Street |
| CHR3 | 60 Hamilton Road |
| CHR15 | 221/219 William Street |
| CHR18 | 181 William Street |
| CHR19 | 176 William Street |
| CHR20 | 580 Grey Street |
| CHR21 | 150 Hamilton Road |
| CHR22 | 152 Hamilton Road |
| CHR23 | 158 Hamilton Road |
| CHR24 | 160 Hamilton Road |
| CHR25 | 170 Hamilton Road |
| CHR32 | 142 Dreaney Avenue |
| CHR34 | 249 Hamilton Road and 135 Inkerman Street |
| CHR47 | 282 Hamilton Road |
| CHR51 | 132 Mamelon Street |
| CHR64 | 26 Redan Street |
| CHR65 | 377 Hamilton Road |
| CHR70 | 380 Hamilton Road |
| CHR73 | 113 Rectory Street |
| CHR75 | 411/ Hamilton Road |
| CHR78 | 430/432 Hamilton Road |
| CHR80 | 427-435 Hamilton Road |
| CHR81 | 452 Hamilton Road |
| CHR82 | 87/89 Anderson Avenue |
| CHR84 | 82 Anderson Avenue |
| CHR86 | 36 Peglar Street |
| CHR94 | 590 Hamilton Road |
| CHR96 | 919 Trafalgar Street |
| CHR99 | 591 Hamilton Road |
| CHR109 | 128 Price Street |
| CHR110 | 655 Hamilton Road |
| CHR113 | 272 Hamilton Road |

| Feat. ID | Address |
|--|---|
| CHR130 | 809 Hamilton Road |
| CHR132 | 154 Madison Avenue |
| CHR135 | 840 Hamilton Road |
| CHR136 | 136 Pine Lawn Avenue |
| National Historic Civil Engineering Site: | |
| CHR97 | Trafalgar Street and Hamilton Road |
| POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES | |
| CHR1 | 1 Hamilton Road |
| CHR4 | 504 Horton Street East |
| CHR5 | 506 Horton Street East |
| CHR6 | 508 Horton Street East |
| CHR7 | 5131-511 Horton Street East and 92-98 Hamilton Road |
| CHR8 | 101 Hamilton Road |
| CHR9 | 104 Hamilton Road |
| CHR10 | 112 Hamilton Road |
| CHR11 | 120 Hamilton Road |
| CHR12 | 124 Hamilton Road |
| CHR13 | 126 Hamilton Road |
| CHR14 | 125/127/127 ½ Hamilton Road |
| CHR16 | 192 William Street |
| CHR17 | 184 William Street |
| CHR18 | 180 William Street |
| CHR26 | 171 Adelaide Street North |
| CHR27 | 173 Adelaide Street North |
| CHR28 | 250 Hamilton Road |
| CHR29 | 154 Dreaney Avenue |
| CHR30 | 150 Dreaney Avenue |
| CHR31 | 144 Dreaney Avenue |
| CHR33 | 140 Dreaney Avenue |
| CHR35 | 260 Hamilton Road |
| CHR36 | 128 Inkerman Street |
| CHR37 | 126 Inkerman Street |
| CHR38 | 124 Inkerman Street |
| CHR39 | 122 Inkerman Street |
| CHR40 | 345 Hamilton Road |
| CHR41 | 349 Hamilton Road |

| Feat. ID | Address |
|-----------------|---|
| CHR42 | 349/Hamilton Road |
| CHR43 | 274 Hamilton Road |
| CHR44 | 276 Hamilton Road |
| CHR45 | 278 Hamilton Road |
| CHR46 | 280 Hamilton Road |
| CHR48 | 147 Mamelon Street |
| CHR49 | 143 Mamelon Street |
| CHR50 | 136 Mamelon Street |
| CHR51 | 128 Mamelon Street |
| CHR53 | 328 Hamilton Road |
| CHR54 | 355 Hamilton Road |
| CHR55 | 357 Hamilton Road |
| CHR56 | 363 Hamilton Road |
| CHR57 | 365 Hamilton Road |
| CHR58 | 367 Hamilton Road |
| CHR59 | 751 Little Hill Street |
| CHR60 | 753 Little Hill Street |
| CHR61 | 342 Hamilton Road |
| CHR62 | 371-373 Hamilton Road |
| CHR63 | 28 Redan Street |
| CHR66 | 17 Marmora Street |
| CHR67 | 19 Marmora Street |
| CHR68 | 364/364A/364(B) Hamilton Road |
| CHR69 | 366 Hamilton Road |
| CHR71 | 775 Little Hill Street |
| CHR72 | 783 Little Hill Street |
| CHR74 | 407 Hamilton Road |
| CHR76 | 414 Hamilton Road (also known as 96 Rectory Street) |
| CHR77 | 416 Hamilton Road |
| CHR79 | 423 Hamilton Road |
| CHR83 | 86 Anderson Avenue |
| CHR85 | 465 Hamilton Road |
| CHR87 | 519 Hamilton Road |
| CHR88 | 523 Hamilton Road |
| CHR89 | 898 Trafalgar Street |
| CHR90 | 541 Hamilton Road |

| Feat. ID | Address |
|-----------------|---|
| CHR91 | 547 Hamilton Road |
| CHR92 | 556 Hamilton Road |
| CHR93 | 560 Hamilton Road |
| CHR94 | 592 Hamilton Road |
| CHR98 | 583-585 Hamilton Road |
| CHR100 | 209 Egerton Street |
| CHR101 | 971 Ormsby Street |
| CHR102 | 601 Hamilton Road |
| CHR103 | 612 Hamilton Road |
| CHR104 | 645 Hamilton Road |
| CHR105 | 145 Price Street |
| CHR106 | 141 Price Street |
| CHR107 | 138 Price Street |
| CHR108 | 134 Price Street |
| CHR111 | 658 Hamilton Road |
| CHR112 | 664 Hamilton Road |
| CHR114 | 145 Arundell Street |
| CHR115 | 143 Arundell Street |
| CHR116 | 689 Hamilton Road |
| CHR117 | 18 Elm Street |
| CHR118 | 10 Elm Street |
| CHR119 | 709 Hamilton Road |
| CHR120 | 721/723/725 Hamilton Road |
| CHR121 | 735 Hamilton Road |
| CHR122 | 737 Hamilton Road |
| CHR123 | 741-743 Hamilton Road |
| CHR124 | 749 Hamilton Road |
| CHR125 | 751 Hamilton Road |
| CHR126 | 783-783/ Hamilton Road |
| CHR127 | 772 Hamilton Road |
| CHR128 | 794 Hamilton Road |
| CHR129 | 796 Hamilton Road |
| CHR131 | 156 Madison Avenue |
| CHR133 | 818 Hamilton Road (formally 15 Glenwood Ave.) |
| CHR134 | Pine Lawn Avenue |
| CHR137 | 870 Hamilton Road |

| Feat. ID | Address |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| CHR138 | 867 Hamilton Road |
| CHR139 | 873 Hamilton Road |
| CHR140 | 875/881 Hamilton Road |
| CHR141 | 885 Hamilton Road |
| CHR142 | 887 Hamilton Road |

APPENDIX E: Cultural Heritage Resources for the Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study Terms of Reference

Cultural Heritage Resources for the Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study
Terms of Reference

Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR)

Intent:

- To identify heritage listed and designated properties (recognized cultural heritage resources) located within and adjacent to the study area for the Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study
- To identify potential cultural heritage resources located in and adjacent to the study area for the Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study
- Provide recommendations to support the conservation of significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes

Scope:

The Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study is looking to implement the recommendations of the Hamilton Road Community Improvement Plan to make it easier for property owners to use their properties along the Hamilton Road Corridor.

The attached map identifies the properties that would be subject to review through this assessment, incorporating the study area for the Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study and adjacent properties. This includes a total of 640 properties to be evaluated.

For the purposes of this assessment:

- Identify heritage designated properties
- Identify heritage listed properties
- Identify potential cultural heritage resources (properties not listed or designated, but which may have potential cultural heritage value or interest)
- Brief historical research, including primary and secondary source material, to provide a contextual overview of the study area and its development, as well as existing conditions
- Complete inventory of recognized (heritage listed and designated properties) and potential cultural heritage resources. The inventory should include:
 - o Municipal address
 - o Cultural heritage status (potential cultural heritage resource, heritage listed property, or heritage designated property)
 - o Identification of potential historical or associative values, potential physical or design values (architectural description and designer/architect/builder if known), and potential contextual values
 - o Photograph of each resource
 - o Summary lists of properties by their cultural heritage status
- Recommendation to support the conservation of significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes

An evaluation of properties identified as potential cultural heritage resources using the criteria of O. Reg. 9/06 is not required within the scope of this assignment.

Cultural Heritage Resources for the Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study
Terms of Reference

Process:

- Consultation with Heritage Planner on draft recommendations and draft inventory
- Consultation with the Stewardship Sub-Committee of the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH) on draft revised recommendation and inventory
- Consultation with London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH) on draft revised recommendations and inventory

Information Sources:

Register of Cultural Heritage Resources, CityMap (www.maps.london.ca), Heritage Places 2.0 (draft, 2018)

Cultural Heritage Resources for the Hamilton Road Corridor Planning Study
Terms of Reference

Properties to be Evaluated for Potential Cultural Heritage Resources

