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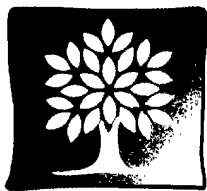
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Handwritten: 11/06/00

CITY OF



LONDON
CANADA

The Forest City

REGISTERED

September 15, 2000

JEFF MALPASS

Deputy City Manager

Ontario Heritage Foundation
10 Adelaide Street East
Toronto ON M5C 1J3

**RE: DESIGNATION OF 850 Highbury Avenue
THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18**

Enclosed for your information is notice of the Council of The Corporation of the City of London's intention to designate the property identified above pursuant to Subsection 29(3) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18.

Handwritten signature: Smandy

Handwritten signature: Cathie L. Best
Cathie L. Best
Deputy City Clerk
/sm

Encl.

Corporate Services Dept.
300 Dufferin Avenue
Room 308
PO Box 5035
London, ON N6A 4L9

Office: (519) 661-6400
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www.city.london.on.ca

(Tree
Logo)

Middleton

**NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DESIGNATE PLACE
OF ARCHITECTURAL AND/OR HISTORICAL VALUE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Council of The Corporation of the City of London intends to designate as a place of architectural, historic and/or contextual value or interest the following properties in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990*:

<u>Property Descriptions</u>	<u>Publication Date</u>	<u>Last Date For Objection</u>
850 Highbury Avenue	September 16, 2000	October 16, 2000
398 Piccadilly Street	September 16, 2000	October 16, 2000
305 Queens Avenue	September 16, 2000	October 16, 2000
513 Talbot Street	September 16, 2000	October 16, 2000

The detailed reasons for designation of these properties can be seen in or obtained from the Office of the City Clerk, Room 308, City Hall, 300 Dufferin Avenue, London, Ontario N6A 4L9 during normal office hours (8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday to Friday). Any person who objects to any intended designation must, **within thirty days** after the date of the first publication, serve on the City Clerk a notice of objection in writing, setting out the reason for the objection and all relevant facts. The *Ontario Heritage Act* provides that where a notice of objection has been served, the Council shall refer the matter to the Conservation Review Board for a hearing.

DATED at London, Ontario on September 16, 2000.

Cathie L. Best
Deputy City Clerk

LONDON FREE PRESS LEGAL SECTION - September 16, 2000

The Corporation of the City of London
Corporate Services Department



Jeff Malpass

JEFF MALPASS
Deputy City Manager

September 6, 2000

Management Board Secretariat
Director
Subsidies Branch
12th Floor, 777 Bay Street
Toronto ON M5G 2C8

I hereby certify that the Municipal Council, at its session held on September 5, 2000 resolved:

8. That, on the recommendation of the London Advisory Committee on Heritage, notice of the Municipal Council's intentions to designate the property located at 850 Highbury Avenue to be of historical and architectural value or interest **BE GIVEN** for the attached reasons under the provisions of subsection 29(3) of the *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18*; on the understanding that the land to be included in the designation will be as shown on the assessment roll.
(8/18/PC)

Cathie L. Best
Cathie L. Best
Deputy City Clerk
/hal

attach.

cc:

[REDACTED]
Ontario Heritage Foundation, 77 Bloor Street West, 2nd floor, Toronto, M7A 2R9
V. A. Coté, Commissioner of Planning and Development, Room 708
J. Fleming, Planning Administrator - Policy, Room 609
S. Manders, Documentation Clerk*
Chair and Members, London Advisory Committee on Heritage

Reasons for Designation

London Psychiatric Hospital (850 Highbury Avenue)

Historical Reasons

The first asylum in southwestern Ontario was set up in 1860 at Fort Malden, Amherstburg, as a branch of the Toronto Asylum, which was already overcrowded. Dr. Henry Landor was appointed superintendent of Fort Malden, a former military barracks converted into an asylum to house inmates and incurables. After Confederation in 1867, politicians decided to build an asylum two miles outside the London city limits. The Asylum was modeled on Thomas Kirkbride's landmark Pennsylvania Asylum. The London Asylum for the Insane opened at the present site November 18, 1870 on 300 acres of farmland. The hospital grew in size and by 1914 there were 1,130 patients. In 1968 the hospital was renamed the London Psychiatric Hospital. The hospital was joined to St. Thomas Psychiatric Hospital to operate under a single administration in 1995. The original main hospital building was demolished in 1975.

Dr. Richard Maurice Bucke was the second superintendent of the London Asylum for the Insane (1877 to 1902). Acting on his convictions that the mentally ill respond favourably to humanitarian and sympathetic treatment, he elaborated on the efforts of his predecessor, Dr. Henry Landor, to provide therapeutic activity for patients by making the asylum into a working farm. Bucke provided improved farm facilities and he created grounds that were more ornamental. He implemented an elaborate plan for the beautification of the grounds, in keeping with his theory that beautiful surroundings were conducive to mental health and provided many social occasions. He also reduced the use of alcohol and mechanical constraints as means of controlling patients. His innovative ideas are reflected in the buildings and grounds of the London Psychiatric Hospital.

Architectural Reasons

Tree-lined Avenue (entrance off Dundas Street)

Built under Bucke's supervision, (circa 1900) the original entrance to the hospital grounds is a two-lane avenue with a centre walkway lined with eight rows of elm trees. (Three rows of trees on either side of the lanes and one row on either side of the walkway) Some trees have been replaced with coniferous varieties but the form remains the same. It forms a magnificent vista north from Dundas Street to where the original hospital building stood and is still on axis with the 1902 Infirmary building further back. This was the site for patient picnics on Sundays (See photo).

Infirmary Building

Also known as the 1902 Building, Exam Building, Bucke Research Institute, Outpatient Department and Admitting Hospital, this tall Victorian three storey yellow brick building with a hip roof, is a classical example of balance and symmetry. The central surgical block is attached by two passageways to mirror-image side pavilions, each featuring a gabled projection and cupola. This classical organization is appropriately accompanied by numerous classical details like the corner

quoins, the plain pediment over the front entrance, voussoirs over windows and a semi-circular window on the second level above the front entrance. Huge skylights provided light for the surgical suite on the third floor. Entrance steps have closed brick railings.

Recreation Hall

This two storey brown brick building was built around 1920 and was used to host recreational activities for patients including a basement level swimming pool (now filled in) and a stage for performances. The building has gable ends with a wide plain frieze and molding with return eaves over broad pilasters at the south end and a pediment at the north end. There are four small wings, two at each end, with pediment gables. The metal roof has two ventilators. The auditorium windows on the sides are large and tall, and are set in semi-circular headed brick panels, and each has 40 panes arranged in nine sections. The double door centre entrance way has an eight-light transom, windowed doors, small lanterns to each side, high wide front steps, and a canopy supported by chains.

The Chapel

The Chapel of Hope was built by patients in 1884. Originally built as an Interdenominational chapel, it was later only a Catholic place of worship since the Protestant congregation had grown so large. In 1965 it was again made into an Interdenominational chapel. This Gothic revival brick structure has seven stone-capped buttresses on each side. It has four small dormers on each side of the gable roof, each featuring a trillium shaped stained glass window. There are seven Gothic arch shaped stained glass windows on each side of the building and a large stained glass window behind the altar. The front entrance roof peak is capped with a carved stone ornament as is the two smaller side entrances. (See photo)

Horse Stable

The 1894 horse barn located on the hospital grounds is close to Highbury Avenue and Oxford Street. It is the last remaining building of the farmyard built by Bucke. Built of white brick, white washed at the base and with a slate roof, the barn is the last of three original buildings. It was obviously intended to be functional rather than decorative but its almost monumental size, its nearly regular fenestration, its classical proportions and the picturesque effect produced by the ventilation cupolas make it a strikingly handsome building, as well as a meaningful symbol of the last vestige of the hospital's significant agricultural past. (See drawing)