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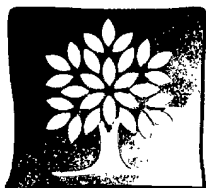


Un organisme du gouvernement de l'Ontario

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CITY OF



LONDON
CANADA

The Forest City

JEFF MALPASS
Deputy City Manager

REGISTERED

December 11, 2000

RECEIVED
DEC 15 2000

Middlesex

RECEIVED
DEC 20 2000
CONSERVATION REVIEW
BOARD

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

Re: Designation of Various Properties
The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18

Please find enclosed a certified copy of the following by-laws:

- ✓ 1. By-law No. L.S.P.-3315-157, entitled "A by-law to designate 353 Richmond Street to be of historical and architectural value.", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on September 5, 2000 and registered as Instrument No. ER75623 on September 13, 2000;
- ✓ 2. By-law No. L.S.P.-3316-158, entitled "A by-law to designate 55 Centre Street to be of historical and architectural and value.", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on September 5, 2000 and registered as Instrument No. ER75624 on September 13, 2000;
- ✓ 3. By-law No. L.S.P.-3318-193, entitled "A by-law to designate 513 Talbot Street to be of historical and architectural value.", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on October 16, 2000 and registered as Instrument No. ER82341 on November 1, 2000;
- ✓ 4. By-law No. L.S.P.-3320-207, entitled "A by-law to designate 1 Dundas Street to be of historical and architectural value.", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on November 6, 2000 and registered as Instrument No. ER85803 on November 27, 2000;

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

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Ontario Heritage Foundation

December 11, 2000

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- ✓ 5. By-law No. L.S.P.-3321-208 entitled "A by-law to designate 850 Highbury Avenue to be of historical and architectural value.", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on November 6, 2000 and registered as Instrument No. ER85796 on November 27, 2000;
- ✓ 6. By-law No. L.S.P.-3322-209, entitled "A by-law to designate 398 Piccadilly Street to be of historical and architectural value.", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on November 6, 2000 and registered as Instrument No. ER85799 on November 27, 2000;
- ✓ 7. By-law No. L.S.P.-3319-198, entitled "A by-law to designate 1040 Waterloo Street to be of historical and architectural value.", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on October 16, 2000 and registered as Instrument No. ER83376 on November 8, 2000.

Smaller -

for Cathie L. Best
Deputy City Clerk
/sm
Encl.

Bill No. 364
2000

By-law No. L.S.P.-3321-208

A by-law to designate 850 Highbury Avenue to be of historical and architectural value.

WHEREAS pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18*, the Council of a municipality may by by-law designate a property including buildings and structures thereon to be of historic or architectural value or interest;

AND WHEREAS notice of intention to so designate the property known as 850 Highbury Avenue has been duly published and served and no notice of objection to such designation has been received;

The Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London enacts as follows:


1. There is designated as being of historical and architectural value or interest, the real property at 850 Highbury Avenue, more particularly described in Schedule "A" hereto, for the reasons set out in Schedule "B" hereto.
2. The City Clerk is authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered upon the title to the property described in Schedule "A" hereto in the proper Land Registry Office.
3. The City Clerk is authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served upon the owner of the aforesaid property and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of this by-law to be published in the London Free Press, and to enter the description of the aforesaid property, the name and address of its registered owner, and short reasons for its designation in the Register of all properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. This by-law comes into force on the day it is passed.

on November 6, 2000.




**CITY OF LONDON BY-LAW
CERTIFICATION RECORD**

I, C. L. Best, Deputy City Clerk of The Corporation of the City of London, hereby certify that the By-law hereunder is a true copy of By-law No. L.S.P.-3321-208 of the City of London, passed on November 6, 2000.


Dianne Haskett
Mayor

Dated at London, Ontario, this 11th day of December, 2000.


Signature


Cathie L. Best
Deputy City Clerk

Form No. 0926

First reading - November 6, 2000
Second reading - November 6, 2000
Third reading - November 6, 2000

SCHEDULE "A"
To By-law No. L.S.P.-3321-208

CON 1 Pt Lot 8 as in LX10368, LX10369 and LX10370
s/e Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 33R-111.78
s/t 644506, 623868 and 526153.

SCHEDULE "B"
To By-law No. L.S.P.-3321-208

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.

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.

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.