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# THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON



DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY CLERK  
K.W. SADLER, CITY CLERK

RECEIVED  
IN THE OFFICE  
MAR 18 1988  
ARCHITECTURE AND  
PLANNING  
HERITAGE SECTION

March 14, 1988

REGISTERED MAIL

Ministry of Citizenship & Culture  
Heritage Branch  
7th Floor, 77 Bloor Street West  
TORONTO, Ontario  
M7A 2R9

Re: Designation of 1132 Richmond Street  
The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980, c. 337

Please find enclosed, a certified copy of By-law No. L.S.P.-2983-98, entitled "A by-law to designate 1132 Richmond Street to be of historic and architectural value", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on March 7, 1988 and registered as instrument no. 79392 on March 11, 1988.

*R.J. Tolmie*  
for R.J. Tolmie  
Assistant City Clerk

/ds

Enc

Bill No. 128  
1988

By-law No. L.S.P.-2983-98

A by-law to designate 1132  
Richmond Street to be of  
historic and architectural  
value.

WHEREAS pursuant to The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980, c. 337 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 1132 Richmond Street 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 historic and architectural value or interest the real property; more particularly described in Schedule "A" hereto, at 1132 Richmond Street, 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, R.S.O. 1980.
4. This by-law comes into force on the day it is passed.

PASSED in Open Council on March 7, 1988.

  
T. C. Gosnell  
Mayor

  
K. W. Sadler  
City Clerk

First reading - March 7, 1988  
Second reading - March 7, 1988  
Third reading - March 7, 1988

SCHEDULE "A"

to By-law No. L.S.P.-2983-98

"All of Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Registered Plan 520, in the City of London and County of Middlesex."

SCHEDULE "B"

to By-law No. L.S.P.-2983-98

Historical Reasons

"Brough House" was built c. 1867 as the second rectory for St. John's Anglican Church, Arva. Rev. C.C. Brough, the incumbent from 1841 to 1873, lived there until his death. It is for Brough that the house is named. In 1885 the dwelling was sold to Caleb Stockwell and in 1952 to Peter and Barbara Ivey, who made additions to the north and east.

Architectural Reasons

Built c. 1867, "Brough House" is a beautifully proportioned, Victorian Gothic Revival, white brick, one-and-one-half storey cottage. Arranged on a centre hall plan, the front elevation is dominated by a central projection topped by a wide gable with a pointed Tudor arch window and simple bargeboard and finial. The front doorway has a transom under a similar pointed Tudor arch. Windows at each side of the projection were originally doors leading to flanking verandahs (now long gone). Elegant tall paired sash windows at each side of the front elevation have 6-over-6 large panes. Broad drip mouldings (labels) above the door and all windows of the front and side elevations lend much to the essential Victorian character to the house.

The ground floor pair of sash windows of the north and south elevations are identical to the windows of the front elevation. The upper pair of windows in the north end gable are set in a pointed Tudor arch and possess 4-over-4 panes in each sash. The upper pair of sash windows in the south end gable are probably later alterations. Both gable eaves are decorated by a bargeboard.

The unusual plan of the house, with the south elevation wider than the north, and a flat roofed section in the middle to compensate, is a remarkable piece of "architectural sleight-of-hand" not apparent when viewed from the front.