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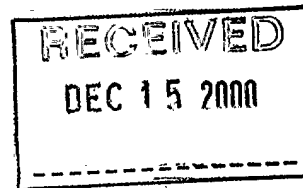


The Forest City

JEFF MALPASS
Deputy City Manager

REGISTERED

December 11, 2000



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;

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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. 363
2000

By-law No. L.S.P.-3320-207

A by-law to designate 1 Dundas Street 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 1 Dundas 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 historical and architectural value or interest, the real property at 1 Dundas Street, 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.

PASSED in Open Council on November 6, 2000.



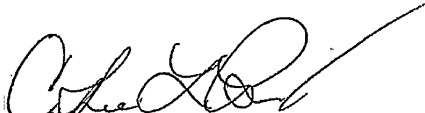
**CITY OF LONDON BY-LAW
CERTIFICATION RECORD**

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.-3320-207 of the City of London, passed on November 6, 2000.


Anne Haskett
Deputy 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.-3320-207

Pt Lot 25 s/w Dundas Crown Plan 30, Pt 1, ER40647 and Part 2 as in 950689

SCHEDULE "B"

To By-law No. L.S.P.-3320-207

Reasons for Designation

1 Dundas Street

Architectural Reasons

Exterior

1 Dundas Street is a white brick side hall plan cottage built in 1880/81. It has a hip roof and small centre gable with a circular opening. The doorway has been narrowed from a sidelights and transom type shown in earlier photographs. Beside the earlier doorway is a brick incised with the name Jack O'Connor. The windows are very large with 2/2 sashes, brick voussoirs, and cement sills.

The foundation is high, parged and probably brick. The front stoop and steps, back porch and back addition are later.

This is a fairly typical cottage-style building with two significant alterations - the front door mentioned above and a side window. It may have been lifted onto a higher foundation after a flood or built with a higher than usual basement to prevent flooding.

Interior

The original layout is unchanged. The original door and window trim has mitred corners throughout. The front hall and parlour have high baseboards.

Historical Reasons

Despite the widely held idea that London was born at the Forks of the Thames, very few historic elements of the riverforks area survive today, thanks mainly to postwar floodplain clearing and to a major campaign to landscape the immediate forks area in the 1980's. The genteel existence of London's earliest leader is ably reflected in the survival of the Anderson and Harris houses immediately north of the forks whereas 1 Dundas reflects the labourers who actually build this community.

In the 19th century, the dominant land use in the immediate area of the forks was recreational and to a certain extent residential. From the late 1870's, the three banks were occupied by the rowing club, the Sulphur Springs Spa and boat dock and Tecumseh Park.

At the turn of the century, some industry began to intrude into the area. Three factories (the London Foundry C.1880, Dennisteel c.1910, and Penmans c.1918) occupied the forks area. In the later 20th century, two laundries were also present, one on each side of the river. Labatt's Park is the sole survivor today of the industrial-recreational land use pattern.

A range of public buildings, district, provincial, county and city (police), occupied the court house block from the beginning to the present.

A considerable residential component was present starting around the 1850's and taking the form of small houses or multiple family dwellings. The terrace was a favoured housing type as were double houses. By the 1920's, approximately 47 residential structures were located on the east side of the buildings were brick, 1 Dundas is now among only four house in the area. A small group of dwellings can still be found at the intersection of York Street and the Thames River. Across the river on Dundas Street, few survive. These houses were similar in size and type to the floodplain dwellings on the east side.

Other floodplain areas in the city, such as Front Street and Nelson Street, have been completely cleared of housing for this period and type. 1 Dundas Street survived the flood of 1937.