

Heritage Artifact Preservation

As part of decommissioning of the north portion of the Old Victoria Hospital Lands, the City is preserving many heritage artifacts from buildings scheduled to be demolished. These artifacts represent distinctive features that have architectural/cultural value and ones with strong historical associations with health care in London. They are being protected and safely stored for potential future uses. It is hoped that these elements can be used to commemorate the site and its association with health care in London for over 100 years. The artifacts may provide a means to link the past use of the site with new development. Some may be integrated as part of the design for Civic Space: SOHO – A Heritage Square.



Exterior date corner stone – Nurses' Residence



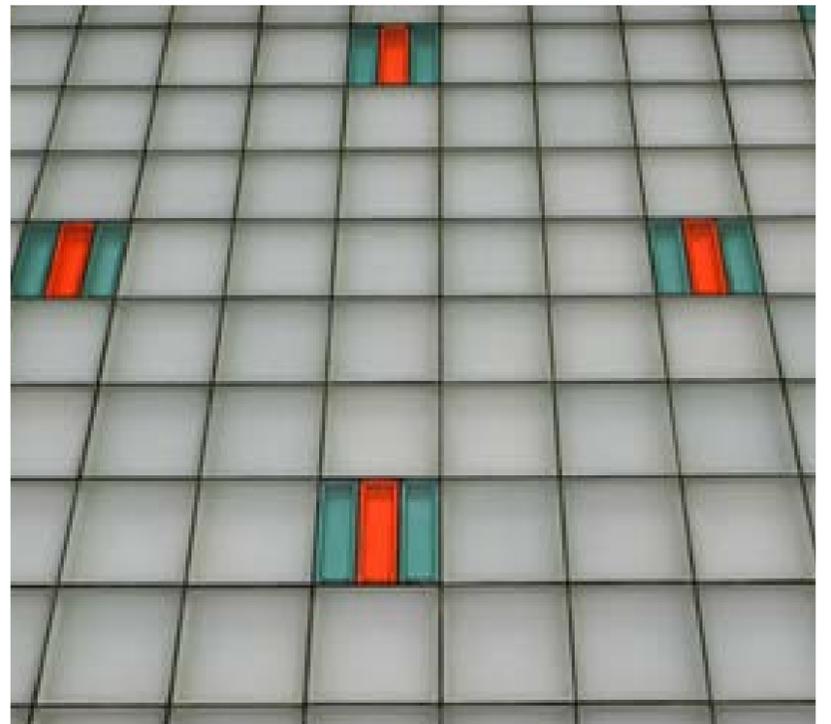
Interior wood foyer doors, sidelights, and casing trims



Limestone planter with base



Exterior metal fan light grille and wood window



Exterior decorative glass block window panel



interior plaster details, pilaster capital and ceiling cove moldings



Interior linoleum inlay art pieces

History

London General Hospital was constructed in 1875 and was renamed Victoria Hospital in the 1890's in honour of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. From 1875 to 1977 the hospital complex evolved over time with the addition and removal of various buildings to suit changing needs. In 1977, a decision was made to relocate the hospital facilities to a new health complex on lands adjacent to Commissioners Road. In 2013, the last patients in the South Street (Old Victoria) complex were relocated to the new hospital site.



Heritage Landmarks

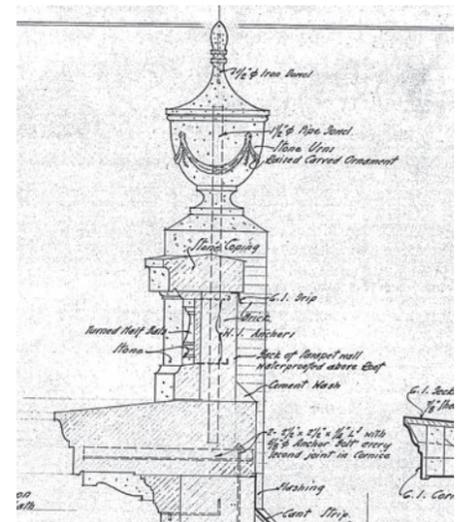
The Old Victoria Hospital Lands comprises one of London's historically significant areas marking the location where the City's public hospital and its services evolved since 1875. Several buildings are being conserved, and together illustrate a combination of architectural features and historic associations. Buildings include: the Colborne Street Building (Paying Patients Pavilion) – 1899; the Health Services Building (former Medical School) – 1921; and, the War Memorial Children's Hospital – 1922. The adaptive repurposing of these buildings will preserve an important aspect of London's cultural heritage and will help to retain some of the character of the former hospital complex that has long served this area and the City.



Cornice and frieze detail – Health Services Building



Exterior of the Colborne Street Building



Original drawing of limestone urn



Front view of War Memorial Children's Hospital c1922

War Memorial Children's Hospital

- Designed by the prominent London firm, Watt and Blackwell
- First site in the world for the use of Cobalt-40 Radiation Therapy
- Building expresses its memorial function with a wide ashlar façade and a formal frontispiece featuring stone pilasters forming plinths for funerary garlanded urns along the cornice
- Landmark structure providing a strong heritage focus for the Four Corners