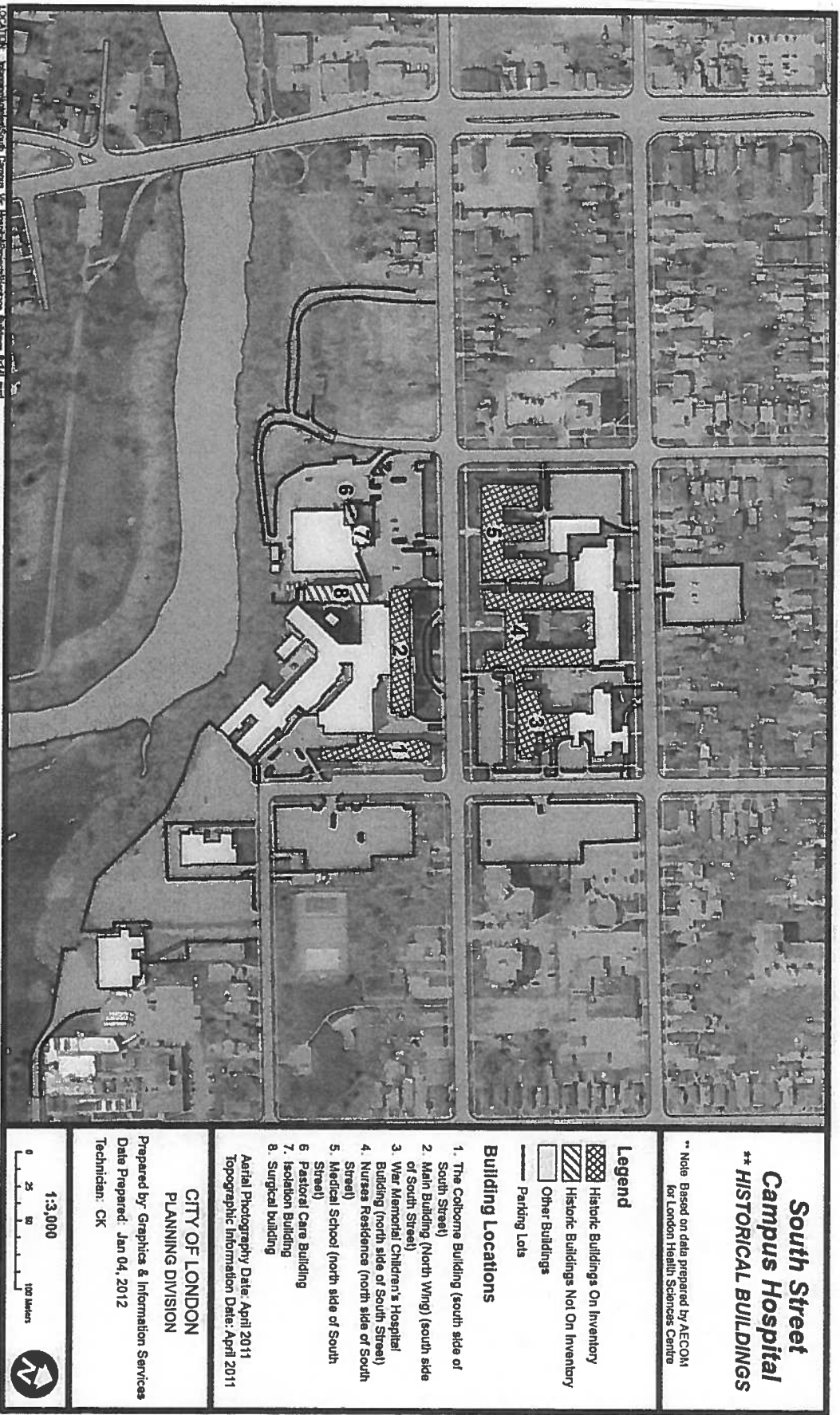


Appendix 4 : Site Map



Appendix 5: Heritage Attributes of the Remaining Buildings

Colborne Building

Significant Attributes with respect to Reg. 9/06



| <u>Design Values</u> | <u>Historic Values</u> |
|---|---|
| Distinctive massing | known architect - McBride |
| Physical layout | landmark at corner location |
| Decagonal shape of former Children's wing | |
| Buff brick in distinct bonding patterns | |
| Stone foundations | <u>Contextual Values</u> |
| Corner quoins | Landmark at corner location |
| String coursing | Contextual relationship with War Memorial |
| Sandstone sills and trim | |
| Palladian style elements | |

Retention of the Colborne Building is a visible reminder of the older "pavilion style" hospital complex dating to the establishment of Victoria Hospital in the mid-1890s to complement the original London General Hospital built in 1875. The Colborne Building was notable for its combination of what was then known as the Paying Patients' Pavilion and the first purpose built Children's hospital in the city's history. It was designed by Hubert Carroll McBride who skillfully integrated later additions and the building, with its distinctive buff brick, remains a landmark on the corner of South Street and Colborne Streets and complements the more recent Children's Hospital Building on the north.

War Memorial Children's Hospital Building (1922)

Significant Attributes



| <u>Design Values</u> | <u>Historic Values</u> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Rectangular front facade | Memorial value - funding by IODE |
| 3 stories with Stone, Ashlar | 1922 portion - WWI |
| Foundation | |
| Red tapestry brick | 1945 addition - WWII |
| Frontispiece with | Designed by Watt & Blackwell |
| Stone facing, stone pilasters | Site of first Cobalt 40 therapy |
| Pedestal, funeral urns | |
| Decorative figural elements | <u>Contextual Values</u> |
| Fenestration pattern & size | Landmark on corner |
| Secondary Doors | Relationship to Colborne building |
| Open space in front | |
| Some interior features | |

The War Memorial Children's Hospital retains significance for a number of reasons: its long-use as the Children's Hospital; its intended use as a "Memorial" to the fallen of World War I as commemorated by the fundraising efforts spearheaded by the Independent Order of the Daughters of the Empire and several other local organizations; and, its memorial design elements by the local architectural firm, Watt and Blackwell. The second phase of its construction was intended to acknowledge and honour the "heroes" of World War II.

The cultural heritage legacy of this building is further enhanced by its landmark status on the corner, and, historically, by the fact, that a room in the basement of this building witnessed the first use of Cobalt-40 Radiation Therapy in the world.

Gartshore Nurses' Residence (1926-1927)



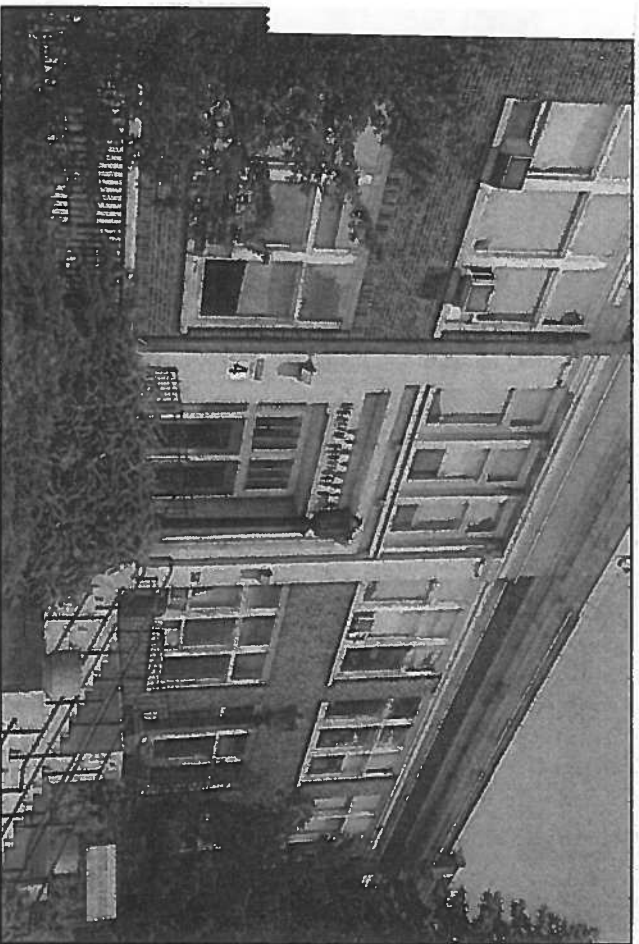
Significant Attributes

| <u>Design Values</u> | <u>Historic Values</u> |
|--|---|
| H- shape, 3 stories with Ashlar foundation | Designed by John N. Moore linked to Colonel William Gartshore |
| Frontispiece | historic association with hospital complex |
| Outlined by stone corners | |
| Surmounted by shaped Pediment | <u>Contextual Values</u> |
| Front Entranceway with "sunburst" effect | Red tapestry brick integrates with adjacent buildings |
| Doric stone columns | Protruding wings share similar setback to Health Services |
| Defined parapet | Centre setback relates to War Memorial Hospital |
| Stone Quoins | Decorative stone elements relate to adjacent buildings |
| Interior details | |

In the centre of the complex of buildings on the north side of South Street stands the former Gartshore Nurses Residence, a tribute to the legacy of thousands of nurses who received their formal training there and to the philanthropic efforts of Colonel William Gartshore, a benefactor who raised funds to expand the original size of the building creating its H- shape. This building, too, features architectural features that link it to its adjacent buildings on the north side.

Health Services Building (1920-1921)

Significant Attributes



(E)

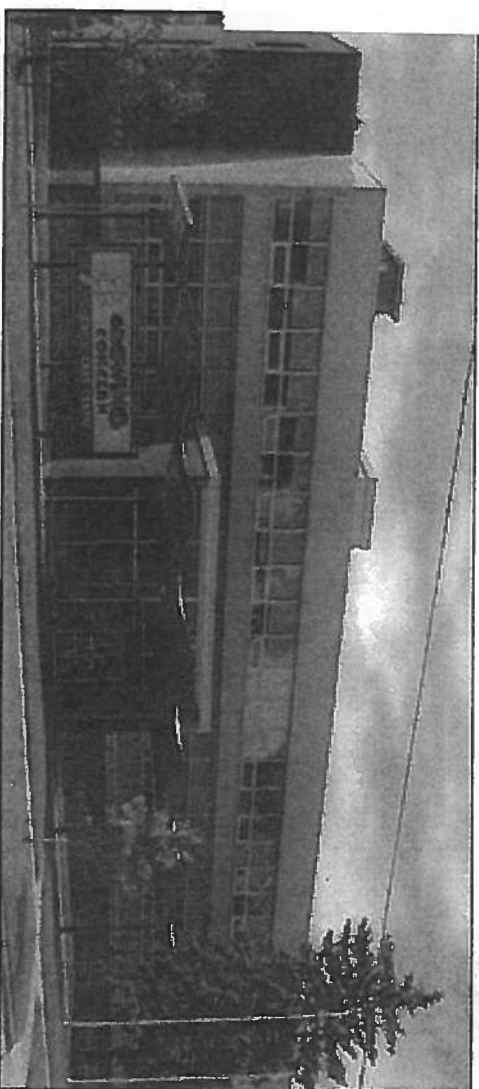
| <u>Design Values</u> | <u>Historic Values</u> |
|--|--|
| 2 storey, "E" Shape with 3 wings extending to rear | Former Medical School for W.U until 1965 Medical research |
| Window clusters arranged in rows | Noted architect - Watt & Blackwell |
| Textured Red Tapestry brick | |
| Ashlar foundation, frontispiece, sills cornice, and parapet coping | <u>Contextual Elements</u> Corner location -entrance way to complex |
| Cartouche on stone frontispiece | Relationship to Nurses' & War Memorial |
| Pilasters with stone bases and capitals | emphasize with design details and setbacks |
| Art deco influences | |
| Brick soldier course | |
| Wood exterior surrounds on window Frames | |
| Interior details including auditorium | |

At the west end of the block, is the former Medical School Building designed by Watt and Blackwell for Western University, an historic association from 1920- 1965. It, too, retains important architectural detailing complementing both the Nurses Residence and the War Memorial Children's Hospital.

Collectively, the buildings on the north side of South Street form a distinctive grouping constituting what has been described as a cultural heritage landscape which would include the wide street and significant front setbacks of both the Nurses Residence and War Memorial Hospital buildings.

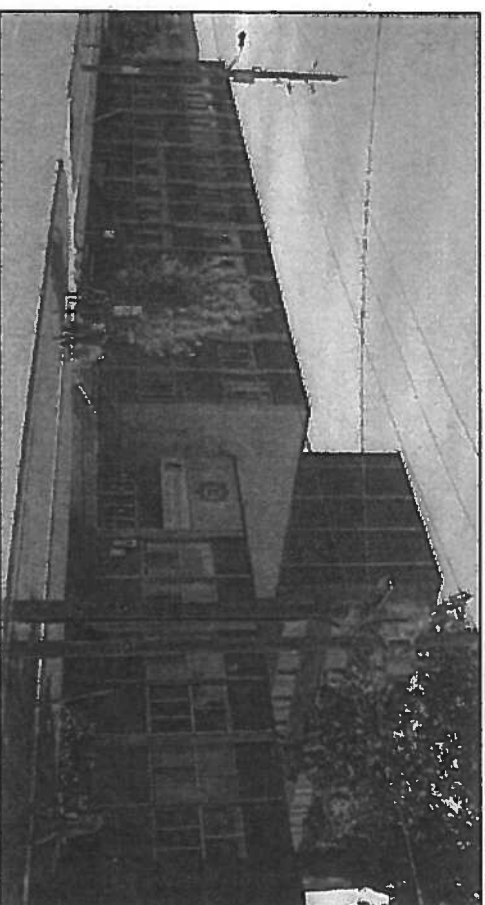
Appendix 6: Other Buildings Present on Site

385 Hill Street (attaches to War Memorial Children's Hospital)



Former London and District Crippled Children's Treatment Centre
Designed by London architect Peter Tillman
Built by Hayman and Sons
Not currently listed
Exemplar of Mid-Century Modern architecture

379 Hill Street (attaches to former Nurses Residence)



373 and 351 Hill Street – Victoria Hospital Nurses' Residence and Education Building, and
H.A. & W.J. Stevenson Medical Library (1961)
Designed by London architect Charles H. Gillin
Not currently listed
Exemplar of Mid-Century Modern architecture

Heritage Planners' Report to LACH: February 11, 2015

1. Heritage Conservation Districts
 - a. Blackfriars-Petersville Heritage Conservation District
 - OMB appeal date originally scheduled for February 17, 2015 has been rescheduled
 - b. Wortley Village-Old South Heritage Conservation District
 - No date set for OMB appeal
 - c. Heritage Conservation District Study for St. George-Grosvenor Area
 - Request for Proposals launched February 6, 2015. Deadline for submissions is March 2, 2015
 - Looking for a LACH representative for the Steering Committee
 - d. Heritage Conservation District Study for SoHo Area
 - Will be looking for LACH representative for the Steering Committee
2. London Community Foundation – Endowment Fund for Heritage – 2015
 - Applications accepted until April 7, 2015
 - More information: <http://www.lcf.on.ca/receive/london-endowment-heritage-grant-program>
3. Meadowlily
4. ACO Job Shadow
5. Brian (Chip) Martin, *The Tecumsehs of the International Association* (2015)

Events

- **Heritage Week** – February 16-22
- The League of Canadian History Champions – Hops and Heritage – Wednesday February 18, 5:30-7:00 at Milos' Craft Beer Emporium (420 Talbot Street)
<http://www.eventbrite.ca/e/the-history-league-presents-hops-heritage-tickets-15502763182>
- LMHS – Doug Teeter, "Historic Development of Fanshawe Pioneer Village" – Wednesday February 18, 7:30pm at Middlesex County Court House
- ACO-HLF Awards Gala – Thursday February 19, 7:30pm at Elsie Perrin Williams Estate (101 Windermere Road)
 - o RSVP by February 13, 2015
- Heritage Fair – Saturday February 21, 9am-3pm at Central Library
- ACO General Meeting, Wednesday March 4, 2015, 7:30pm at Grosvenor Lodge (1017 Western Road) with presentation by John Fleming, City Planner
- LMHS – Rev. Cannon Nick Wells, "WWI Chaplain Major Frederick Scott" – Tuesday March 10, 7:00pm at Westmount Library (3200 Wonderland Road South)