

Celebrating  
**60**  
years

**Hughlings Jackson Ward, Fifth  
Floor, Queen Mary Wing,  
National Hospital for Neurology  
and Neurosurgery, Queen  
Square WC1N 3BG**

**Heritage Statement**

University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

30 May 2023

# **Lichfields is the pre-eminent planning and development consultancy in the UK**

**Celebrating 60 years  
of innovation in planning.**

**[lichfields.uk](https://lichfields.uk)**

# Contents

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Methodology and scope</b>	<b>2</b>
	Methodology	2
	Scope	2
	Consultation	2
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Heritage statute and policy</b>	<b>4</b>
	Statute and policy context	4
	Application of statute and policy	4
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Baseline conditions</b>	<b>5</b>
	Site and surroundings	5
	Historic development	6
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Significance of heritage assets</b>	<b>8</b>
	1. Queen Mary Wing (Non-designated heritage asset)	8
	2. Bloomsbury Conservation Area	8
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Proposal's effect on significance</b>	<b>10</b>
	Description of proposal	10
	Assessment of effects	11
<b>7.0</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>13</b>

---



## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 This Heritage Statement has been prepared by Lichfields on behalf of University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. It assesses the effect of the proposal at Queen Mary Wing, National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery on the surrounding above-ground heritage assets.
- 1.2 The application site comprises the fifth floor of the existing Queen Mary Wing, National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery, Queen Square, London, WC1N 3BG. The Queen Mary Wing is adjacent and attached to the listed Albany Wing (Grade II) and is located within the Bloomsbury Conservation Area (sub-area 11). The site is not considered curtilage listed or locally listed but may be considered to be a non-designated heritage asset as it is a positive contributor to the character and appearance of the conservation area.
- 1.3 In accordance with paragraph 194 of the National Planning Policy Framework, this HIA establishes the significance of the heritage assets to be affected, including an understanding of their setting and how it contributes to significance. It then considers the effects of the proposal on setting and significance.

## 2.0 Methodology and scope

### Methodology

- 2.1 This section sets out the approach to assessing the significance of heritage assets as well as the approach to assessing the proposal's effect on their significance, including consideration of how changes to setting will affect significance. The methodology accords with IEMA/IHBC/CIfA's guidance the 'Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK' (July 2021) which sets out a broad methodology for understanding heritage assets and evaluating the consequences of change.
- 2.2 The NPPF defines significance as the 'value' of an asset based on its 'heritage interest', and it defines that interest as archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic. This broadly aligns with the heritage values outlined in Historic England's Conservation Principles, 2008, which are evidential value, aesthetic value, historical value and communal value.
- 2.3 The overview of the significance of the heritage assets has been undertaken using desk-based study, using relevant desk based sources such as the Bloomsbury Conservation Area Appraisal and National Heritage List.
- 2.4 The approach to considering the effect of changes to setting upon significance has been carried out in accordance with Historic England's The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition), 2017.

### Scope

- 2.5 The following heritage assets were considered to be potentially affected by the proposal:
- 1 Queen Mary Wing (Non-designated heritage asset)
  - 2 Bloomsbury Conservation Area
- 2.6 There are several heritage assets near to the site, including adjacent to the north the Albany Wing, National Hospital for Neurology (Grade II), and adjacent to the south the Number 33 and attached railings (Grade II). Whilst these two listed buildings are close to the application site the very minor degree of change would not have a noticeable effect on the setting of these two assets. The affect on the setting of these two listed buildings will be assessed as part of the wider assessment of effects on the Bloomsbury Conservation Area.
- 2.7 There are several other heritage assets in the wider surroundings of the site, including several others on Queen Square. However, it is unlikely that these would be affected by the limited window replacement.

### Consultation

- 2.1 Confirmation was sought as to whether the Queen Mary wing was curtilage listed due to its association with the Albany Wing (Grade II) and if so, whether LBC would be required for such minor works. Alan Wito, Senior Planner (Conservation), from Camden replied 3 May 2023 confirming that he did not consider that the Queen Mary wing was curtilage listed and therefore listed building consent would not be required.
- 2.2 Alan Wito gave his initial assessment of the proposals as:

*“In principle, from the heritage perspective, there would not be an objection to the replacement of the existing windows at 5th floor level. My only reservation about replacement in metal would be the impact on the uniformity on the appearance of the building. I’d be keen to avoid having discernibly different window styles on one level of the building. However, the difference in materials might not be too apparent given they are at 5th floor level.”*

## **3.0 Heritage statute and policy**

### **Statute and policy context**

3.1 The relevant statutory development plan for the Site comprises London Plan (2021), and the Camden Local Plan (2017). The heritage statutory considerations for the proposal are s.66(1) and s.72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (“the 1990 Act”).

3.2 Material considerations include:

- 1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (July 2021);
- 2 National Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment (July 2019);
- 3 The London Plan 2021 (March 2021);
- 4 National Design Guidance (January 2021);
- 5 National Model Design Code (July 2021); and
- 6 Relevant Historic England guidance.

### **Application of statute and policy**

3.3 The following are the key heritage policies and statutory considerations the proposal will be assessed against:

- 1 Does the proposal preserve and, where appropriate, enhance the setting, significance and special architectural or historic interest of the affected listed buildings? s.66(1) of the 1990 Act; Paragraphs 197 and 199, NPPF; London Plan Policy HC1; Camden Local Plan Policy D2)
- 2 Does the proposal preserve or enhance the character, appearance, significance of the conservation area? (s.72(1) of the 1990 Act; Paragraphs 197 and 199, NPPF; London Plan Policy HC1; Camden Local Plan Policy D2)
- 3 The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. (Paragraph 203, NPPF; London Plan Policies HC1; Camden Local Plan Policy D2)
- 4 Does the proposal comprise high-quality design which has been informed by, and relates positively to, the surrounding historic environment, which reflects local design policies and government guidance on design and which respects the original building? (Paragraph 134, NPPF; London Plan Policies D3 and D4; Camden Local Plan Policy D1)



## 4.0 Baseline conditions

### Site and surroundings

Figure 4.1 Queen Mary wing, fifth floor indicated by arrow



Source: Design and Access Statement

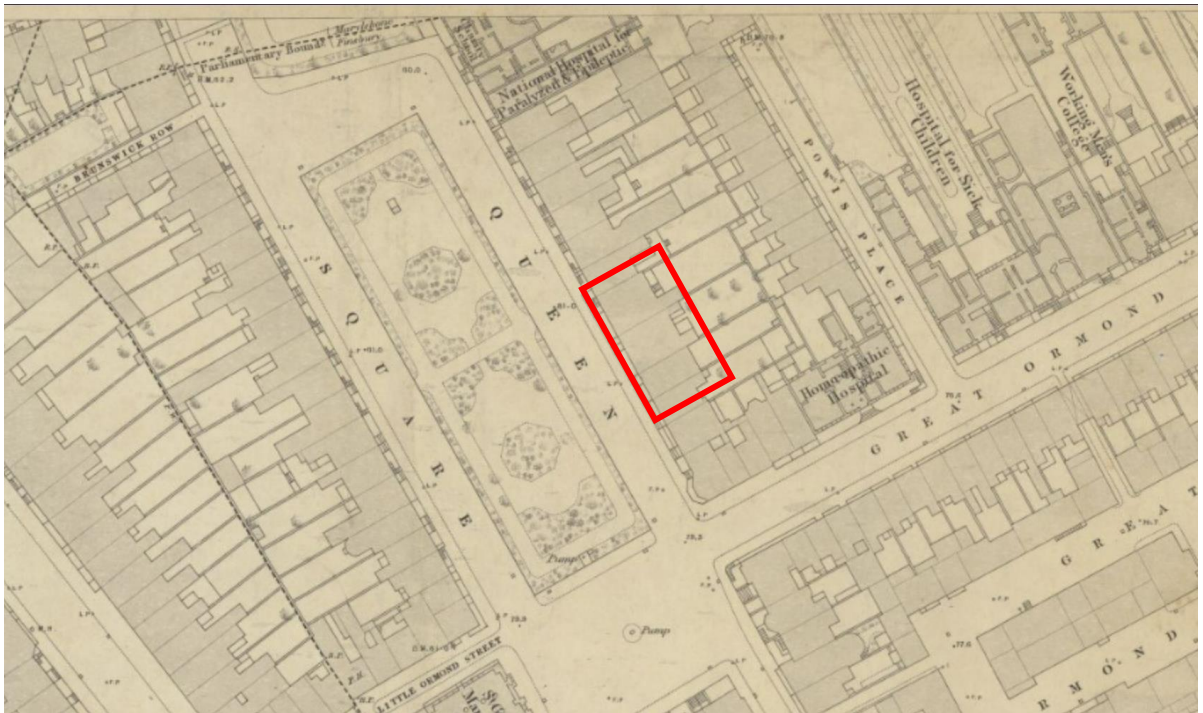
- 4.1 The application site comprises the fifth floor of the existing Queen Mary Wing, National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery, Queen Square, London, WC1N 3BG. The Hughlings Jackson Ward, a tertiary referral unit, is located on the fifth floor.
- 4.2 The Queen Mary Wing is adjacent and attached to the listed Albany Wing (Grade II), and is located within the Bloomsbury Conservation Area (sub-area 11). The site is not considered curtilage listed but may be considered a non-designated heritage asset as it comprises a well-designed, high quality part of the hospital estate and is a positive contributor to the character and appearance of the conservation area.
- 4.3 The Bloomsbury Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy (2011) describes the application site and surrounding buildings as follows (para 5.202):

*'Of particular note is the symmetrical facade of the grade II listed National Hospital for Neurology (formerly the Institute of Public Health) dating from 1885, which is richly decorated in terracotta. This building has important philanthropic and social links with the area. The Queen Mary Wing by Slater, Moberly & Uren was added in 1937, and constitutes a quality example of modern movement 1930s hospital building with full-width balconies to all wards, strong horizontal emphasis and fine Art Deco reliefs.'*

*Adjacent to the south, No 33 Queen Square, occupied until 2006 by a grade II listed Georgian property much remodelled by the Victorians, is now a well-designed highly-glazed modern building by Allies & Morrison, clad in Portland stone with vertical fins at first and second floors and rusticated stone pilasters.'*

## Historic development

Figure 4.2 OS Map 1871. Red line showing approximate position of the Queen Mary wing



- 4.4 OS Mapping from 1871 (Figure 4.2) shows that Queen Square remains in its original condition as a formally planned Georgian residential square dating from the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century when Bloomsbury was redeveloped by several large landowners within the area. Three hospitals are extant at this time in the local area, National Hospital of Paralyzed and Epileptic on Queen Square and Homeopathic Hospital and Hospital for Sick Children on Great Ormond Street. These hospitals later developed to occupy much of this area, with the Conservation Area Appraisal describing it as (Paragraph 5.199):

*Queen Square was built up slightly later and completed by circa 1729 on land owned by Sir Nathaniel Curzon of Kedleston and was named in honour of Queen Anne (1665- 1714). Originally the northern end of the square was left open to provide a view to Highgate and Hampstead, over what was then undeveloped land. Like Red Lion Square, Queen Square was transformed by redevelopment of the original townhouses over the late 19th and 20th centuries, especially on the east side by hospital buildings, some of which are of an ornate appearance. The pattern of this redevelopment over time has also led to a range of architecturally diverse buildings, which contribute to the character of the square.*

- 4.5 The Albany Wing opened in 1885. The Queen Mary Wing by Slater, Moberly & Uren was added in 1937 (Figure 4.3) and designed with modernist architectural principles, utilising

simple horizontal lines, flat roofs, and simple, utilitarian fenestration. In contrast to the Albany Wing there was significantly more fenestration, introducing much more light to the interior.

Figure 4.3 Albany Wing & Queen Mary Wing c.1937



Source: Queen Square Archive <https://queensquare.org.uk/archives/record/QSA/12340#?c=0&m=0&s=0&cv=0&xywh=0%2C-452%2C2999%2C2896>



## 5.0 **Significance of heritage assets**

### **1. Queen Mary Wing (Non-designated heritage asset)**

- 5.1 The Queen Mary wing has some historic and architectural significance due to its high quality modernist architectural design and materials. It contrasts with the Victorian Albany Wing but is of a comfortable scale that it assimilates well with the surrounding older buildings. The building is a good example of a 1930s hospital building, with substantial fenestration and balconies to all wards bringing real benefits to patients.
- 5.2 There are two small decorative Art Deco panels above the two small doors at either end of the building, with one reading 'Healing' and one 'Science'.
- 5.3 The building has further architectural interest as accomplished work by an important mid-20<sup>th</sup> century architect, Reginald Uren in particular, of Slater, Moberly and Uren. Reginald Uren (1906-88) was born in New Zealand, and trained in London under Charles Holden. He made his name in 1933 by winning the competition for the new Hornsey Town Hall with a pioneering Dudok-inspired Modernist design; in 1936 he joined the partnership of Slater and Moberly, surveyors to the Berners estate, whose previous commissions included the Bourne and Hollingsworth store on Oxford Street (1925-7). The firm's later works include the Peter Jones store on Sloane Square (1936-9, with William Crabtree and CH Reilly) and the abovementioned John Lewis building on Oxford Street (1939-55). Other listed works include the Sanderson Hotel (Grade II\*).
- 5.4 The earlier replacement of the original windows with uPVC replacements has had a minor adverse effect on the building's significance.
- 5.5 The building has some historic interest in its illustration of the Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery's historic development.
- 5.6 As a non-designated heritage asset its relative importance as a heritage asset, when compared to designated, listed buildings, would be considered low. It is not considered to be of special interest, and this interest is likely to be a local interest only. This assessment is a desk-based overview of significance and is not the result of a comprehensive assessment of significance based on a full inspection of the building.

### **2. Bloomsbury Conservation Area**

- 5.7 The special interest of the Bloomsbury Conservation Area derives from the numerous historic buildings which contribute to this and is largely based on its significance as an example of exceptional town planning, the Georgian residential terraces and squares, and the institutional buildings, such as hospitals and universities that have developed in size.
- 5.8 The conservation area appraisal describes the special interest as:

*Bloomsbury is widely considered to be an internationally significant example of town planning. The original street layouts, which employed the concept of formal landscaped squares and an interrelated grid of streets to create an attractive residential environment, remain a dominant characteristic of the area. Despite Bloomsbury's size and varying ownerships, its expansion northwards from roughly 1660 to 1840 has led to a notable consistency in the street pattern, spatial character and predominant building forms. Today, the area's underlying townscape combined with the influence of the major institutional uses that established in the district and expanded over time is evident across the large parts of the Conservation Area.*

5.9 Queen Square is a particular microcosm of the overall character of the conservation area, with its previous low-lying residential character having been altered piece-meal to create a square of distinctly mixed architectural character with varying land-uses.

5.10 The Conservation Area Appraisal describes the character and appearance of the square as:

*The pattern of this redevelopment over time has also led to a range of architecturally diverse buildings, which contribute to the character of the square. The predominant height in the southern portion of the square is three to four storeys. The northern part comprises taller, generally six-storey, red brick hospital buildings to the east and four-storey terraced buildings to the west. The concrete, thirteen-storey tower of the UCL Institute of Neurology, which is situated to the north east of the square, detracts as a result of its height, bulk and unsympathetic articulation and proportions. The northern section of the square comprises formally laid out lawns enclosed by cast-iron railings, and contrasts with the hard stone pavements of the southern end. A grade II listed bronze statue from 1775, probably of Queen Charlotte, is situated at the northern end. The hospital and medical uses dominate the square, which is active and busy with people throughout the day.*

## 6.0 **Proposal's effect on significance**

### **Description of proposal**

- 6.1 The full details of the proposal are shown on the application drawings. Application drawings have been used to predict and evaluate the change. The following features are key aspects of the proposal relevant to this assessment:
- 6.2 **The replacement of uPVC windows on the fifth floor, all elevations, with aluminium replacements (some with steel safety mesh):**
- 6.3 The existing windows are in poor condition and not designed for mental health services, where there is an increased risk of patient self-harm. The existing hinged windows have their openings restricted by metal guarding fixed to the external façade to ensure a patient cannot put themselves in danger. However, this limits window opening and natural ventilation, and ward staff have described the discomfort of overheating in the Summer and the detrimental effect this has on patient recovery and staff morale. The purpose of the proposal is to improve security, safety and ventilation to the ward.
- 6.4 The proposed windows are purpose-built for a mental health environment; they incorporate a change of material from uPVC to aluminium, a change of window sash arrangement and removal of metal guarding in front of the window, which will improve safety, quality and thermal performance. The proposed windows have an integrated security mesh to the openable areas which allows the windows to be opened wide while keeping patients safe. The colour of the proposed window replacements is white to match the existing windows in the building.

## Assessment of effects

### 1. Queen Mary wing (non-designated heritage assets)

Figure 6.1 Above: Existing, Below: Proposed



- 6.5 The replacement of the windows will involve the removal of existing uPVC windows, which have an adverse effect on character, with aluminium replacements. The proposed windows will be simpler in appearance, with less glazing bars and will be proportionally consistent to the glazing on the rest of the building. It would be materially and stylistically in keeping with the modernist design.
- 6.6 The windows would be a mix of fixed panel and horizontal sliding sashes with a fixed security mesh over the openable side. However, the pattern will be not so dissimilar to have an adverse effect on the appearance of the building. At the front elevation the proposed simple glazing pattern will assimilate well with the surrounding glazing pattern which predominantly comprises casements with top-opener fanlights above and is similar in appearance. The security mesh would be minimally visible and would have a very minor visual effect on the overall appearance. This effect would be neutral.

- 6.7 The rear elevation would have a similar window arrangement of fixed frame and sliding sashes. These would also appear in keeping with the whole elevation which has the same windows as the front elevation.
- 6.8 Overall, there would be a neutral effect on the significance of the non-designated heritage asset. The windows would constitute a visual improvement over the existing uPVC windows but across a single floor this would not in turn have an affect on the significance of the building. Its significance as non-designated heritage asset would be preserved.

## **2. Bloomsbury Conservation Area**

- 6.9 Much of the above assessment applies here. The proposed windows are considered to be visually consistent with the overall elevations of the Queen Mary wing, and their design and material would be sympathetic to the modernist style of the building. On the front elevation, they would be visible from Queen Square, although substantially screened from many areas of the square by tree cover. They would not alter the positive contribution that the building makes to the character and appearance of the conservation area. These qualities would be preserved.
- 6.10 As with the conservation area as a whole, there would also be no effect on the setting or significance of the two adjacent listed buildings.



## 7.0 Conclusion

7.1 This assessment has established the significance of the Queen Mary wing and the Bloomsbury Conservation Area and has assessed the potential effects of the proposal on their significance.

7.2 It has been identified that the proposal would meet the heritage policy tests outlined in Section 3.3, and the legal requirement can be carried out, as follows:

- 1 *Does the proposal preserve and, where appropriate, enhance the setting, significance and special architectural or historic interest of the affected listed buildings? s.66(1) of the 1990 Act; Paragraphs 197 and 199, NPPF; London Plan Policy HC1; Camden Local Plan Policy D2)*

Yes, the setting and significance of the two adjacent listed buildings would not be affected by the proposals.

- 2 *Does the proposal preserve or enhance the character, appearance, significance of the conservation area? (s.72(1) of the 1990 Act; Paragraphs 197 and 199, NPPF; London Plan Policy HC1; Camden Local Plan Policy D2)*

Yes, the proposals would preserve the character and appearance of the conservation area.

- 3 *The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. (Paragraph 203, NPPF; London Plan Policies HC1; Camden Local Plan Policy D2)*

There has been no harm identified to the non-designated heritage asset.

- 4 *Does the proposal comprise high-quality design which has been informed by, and relates positively to, the surrounding historic environment, which reflects local design policies and government guidance on design and which respects the original building? (Paragraph 134, NPPF; London Plan Policies D3 and D4; Camden Local Plan Policy D1)*

The design of the windows is sympathetic to the existing building, respecting its modernist design, and would respond appropriately to the surrounding historic environment.



Celebrating  
**60**  
years

**Birmingham**  
0121 713 1530  
birmingham@lichfields.uk

**Edinburgh**  
0131 285 0670  
edinburgh@lichfields.uk

**Manchester**  
0161 837 6130  
manchester@lichfields.uk

**Bristol**  
0117 403 1980  
bristol@lichfields.uk

**Leeds**  
0113 397 1397  
leeds@lichfields.uk

**Newcastle**  
0191 261 5685  
newcastle@lichfields.uk

**Cardiff**  
029 2043 5880  
cardiff@lichfields.uk

**London**  
020 7837 4477  
london@lichfields.uk

**Thames Valley**  
0118 334 1920  
thamesvalley@lichfields.uk



**lichfields.uk**