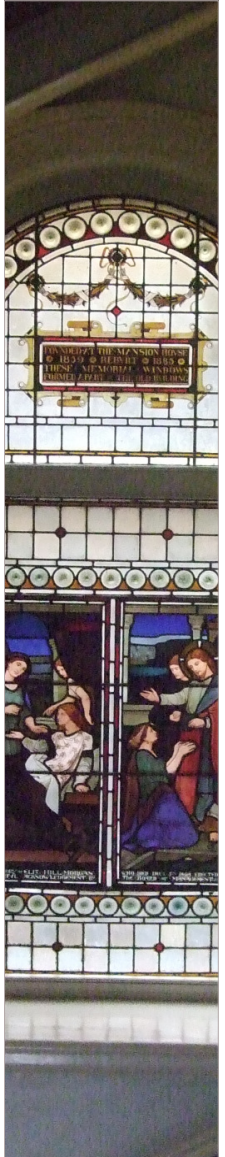


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# LWENC Enabling works

## Listed Building Consent Application

Heritage, Impact & Design Statement



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Section	Content
1.0	Introduction
1.01	Purpose of Statement
1.02	Current Use
1.03	Establishing the Need
2.0	History - Statement of Significance
2.01	History of the NHNN Building
2.02	Queen Square, Bloomsbury
2.03	Local, Cultural Significance
2.04	The Statutory Listing
3.0	Impact Assessment & Justification of Proposals
3.01	Scope of Works and Changes to Accommodation
3.02	The Existing Scheme
3.03	The Proposed Refurbished Inpatients Department
3.04	Interior Site Photos
3.05	Design Statement - Interior Impact of Proposals
3.06	Design Statement - Exterior Impact of Proposals
4.00	Conclusion
4.01	Consultation
Appendix 1	The Drawings
Appendix 2	The Specifications



## 1.00 Introduction

### 1.01 Purpose of statement

This statement has been prepared to accompany the application for Listed Building Consent being made by University College London Hospital Trust (UCLH) in connection with the refurbishment of the Leonard Woldson Experimental Neurology Centre (LWENC) within the National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery site in Central London. The application covers the enabling works for the first and second floor levels.

### 1.02 Current use

The building is occupied and is currently used as a rehabilitation gymnasium and a patient day room.

### 1.03 Establishing the need

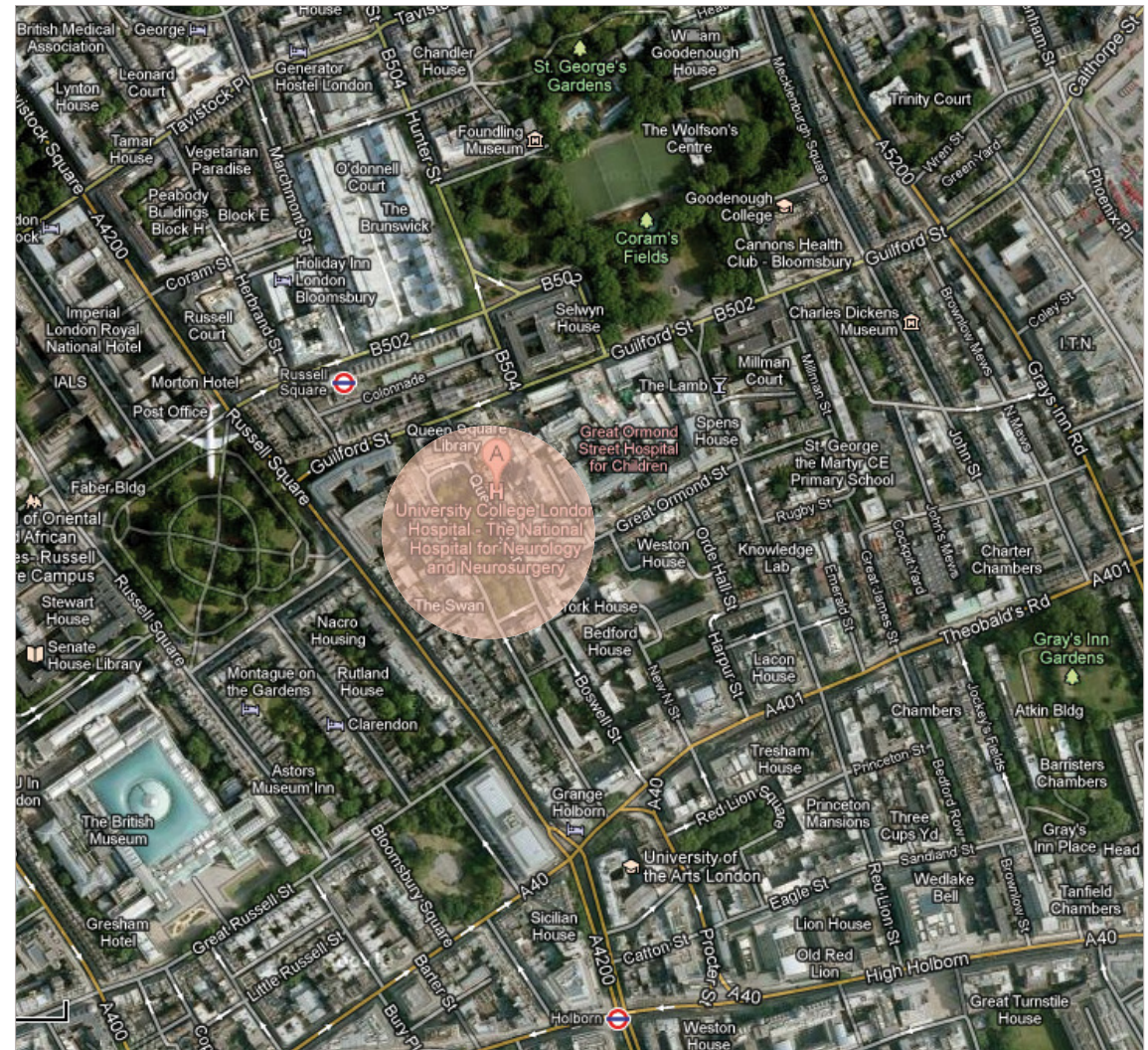
Since 1998 the Wolfson Foundation has worked in partnership with the Royal Society to provide funding for the refurbishment of laboratory space at British universities. The aim is to improve the existing physical infrastructure in UK universities to promote high quality scientific research.

The Wolfson Foundation announced an initiative in January 2011 to provide up to £20 million to support research into neurological diseases. The aim was to support outstanding research with the potential to provide significant advances in the understanding and treatment of these conditions.

The Trustees of the Wolfson Foundation awarded up to £20 million to University College London to establish The Leonard Wolfson Experimental Neurology Centre.

The project scope is to refurbish and fit out the interior space of the LWENC in order to provide a world class facility for bringing together multi-disciplinary teams of researchers, clinicians and scientists in the field of neurodegeneration.

The centre will provide a comfortable yet clinically appropriate setting for the assessment of patient volunteers in outpatient and inpatient environments. Dedicated medical teams supported by neurologically trained nurses will provide 24 hour care and the detailed monitoring required to support the highly specialist clinical studies.



Location of the LWENC within the University College Hospital Site



## 2.00 History

### Statement of Significance

#### 2.01 University College London Hospitals

University College Hospital (UCH) is a teaching hospital located in London, United Kingdom. It is part of the University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and is closely associated with University College London (UCL).

The hospitals which now form part of UCLH or which contributed to its development were all originally established as charities which relied on public donations and subscriptions for their income.

The oldest of these was the Middlesex Hospital, which was founded in 1745 and was one of the five voluntary general hospitals which were established in London during the 18th century (the others being Westminster Hospital (1719), Guy's Hospital (1721), St George's Hospital (1733), and the Royal London Hospital (1740)).

#### 2.02 History of the NHNN Building

The National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery (NHNN) was founded in 1859 and is the UK's largest dedicated neurological and neurosurgical hospital treating over 6,000 inpatients, 120,000 outpatients and 8,000 day cases each year.

The hospital was founded by Louisa and Joanna Chandler for the care of the paralysed and epileptic. Money for this building was raised by HRH Duke of Albany and opened by his brother Edward, Prince of Wales, in 1884.

The NHNN building in Queen Square was built between 1883-5 by MP Manning and J Simpson.

The symmetrical facade of the grade II listed National Hospital for Neurology (formerly the Institute of Public Health later named the Albany Wing) is richly decorated in terracotta. This building has important philanthropic and social links with the area.

Celebrating 150 years in 2010, it provides comprehensive services for the diagnosis, treatment and care of all conditions that affect the brain, spinal cord, peripheral nervous system and muscles. It is part of the University College London Hospitals Foundation Trust.

#### 2.03 Queen Square, Bloomsbury

The building is located within the Bloomsbury Conservation Area.

Queen Square is a square in the Bloomsbury district of the London Borough of Camden, England. Queen Square was originally constructed between 1716 and 1725 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.

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. 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 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.

#### 2.04 Local, Cultural Significance

The hospital and medical uses dominate the square, which is active and busy with people throughout the day.

Many of the buildings surrounding the square are devoted to providing, researching and administering health care. The National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery (NHNN), often referred to synecdochally as 'Queen Square', and the Royal London Hospital for Integrated Medicine, make up the east side of the square.

The Institute of Neurology, part of UCL, is located in the north east corner of the square. The former Institute for Public Health takes up much of the north side - the building is now used as the administrative centre for the NHNN and Institute of Neurology.

Several buildings on the west side of the square are devoted to medical research and are part of the Institute of Neurology and other departments of UCL. These include Alexandra House at 17 Queen Square which houses the UCL Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience and the Gatsby Computational Neuroscience Unit.



NHNN Building, Albany Wing, view from Queen's Square



Queen Square, Bloomsbury as it appeared in 1810.

## 2.00 History

### Statutory Listing

#### 2.04 Statutory Listing

The building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 by the Secretary of State for its special architectural or historic interest.

#### National Heritage List Entry Summary

List Entry Name: National Hospital for Neurology

List Entry Number: 1245487

Location: National Hospital for Neurology, Queen Square

County: Greater London Authority

District: Camden

Grade: II

Date first listed: 9th December 1997

#### National Heritage List Entry Description

Hospital was built in 1883-5 by MP Manning and J Simpson. Red Suffolk brick with Doulton's terracotta cornices and string courses; tiled roof. Single rectangular block, originally fronted earlier building which no longer survives.

##### Plan

Symmetrical composition around central block: projecting blocks with recessed link to flanking pavilions.

##### Exterior

3 storeys plus attic and basement. 22 bays altogether. Venetian windows and carved brick in pavilion gable ends; triangular pediments on second floor. Tall, narrow round-headed windows with hoods above and pediments on second floor. Tall, narrow round-headed windows with hoods above and aprons below on the first floor. Rusticated brickwork on ground storey. Handsome terracotta entrance porch with voussoirs. Recessed terracotta balustraded loggias to link blocks, in French Renaissance style. Ornate blind aedicules on north pavilion flank wall.

##### Interior

Entrance foyer, offices, board room and chapel on ground floor; wards above. Doric screen between foyer and main staircase compartment. Staircase rises to first floor against rear wall, dominated by large Venetian window with stained glass. Chapel to right of entrance, rectangular in plan, lit by octagonal dome with coloured glass border. Green marble Corinthian columns and pilasters. Plain frieze with dentilled cornice. Coved ceiling. Stained glass window behind altar dates from 1885. Board room to right of entrance also, fronting Queen Square, panelled and with fitted cupboards having leaded glazed fronts; elaborate wooden mantelpiece above faience surround fireplace inset with De Morgan tiles.

##### Historical Note

The hospital was founded in 1860 by Louisa and Joanna Chandler for the care of the paralysed and epileptic. Money for this block was raised by HRH Duke of Albany and opened by his brother Edward, Prince of Wales, in 1884.

### 3.0 Impact Assessment & Justification of Proposals

#### 3.01 Scope of Works and Changes to Accommodation

**The Scope of Works**

This application is for alterations to the first and second floors only.

The amended proposals will facilitate the development of the NHNN building in order to encourage optimum viable use of the space with minimal physical intervention.

Some new partitions will be required to divide the spaces and this will mean that some new doorways will need to be created to access these rooms. However, the majority of the existing doorways were found to be suitably arranged and of sufficient width for wheelchair access to allow their retention in the new scheme.

**Change of Use**

The proposed changes are a result of the evolving needs of the NHNN. The first floor will change from an inpatient facility to an outpatient facility which will result in minor alterations to the way in which the spaces need to be used.

Our proposals are a response to the changing function of the spaces and will help improve the viability of the building.

By reconfiguring the staff office on the first floor, we are able to include an additional patient interview room. This will allow for more personal care for the individuals using the facility.

By reconfiguring the food preparation kitchen on the second floor, a more open, fluid patient dining area is created.

**Existing First Floor Accommodation**

**Clinical (C2 Residential institutions) 3 Rooms**

Inpatient Gymnasium / Therapy Area  
Integrated Technology Room  
Interview Room

**Administration (B1 Business) 6 Rooms**

General    Waiting Area, Circulation  
Office    Staff Office  
Other    Store, Shower & WC, WC

**Existing Second Floor Accommodation**

**Clinical (C2 Residential institutions) 15 Rooms**

Gymnasium / Therapy Area  
Joint Assessment Room  
Assessment Kitchen  
Assisted WC (2No.)  
Interview Room (5No.)  
Lounge / TV Room - Patients Dining / Quiet Room  
Activity Room  
Kitchen / Food Preparation Room  
Therapy Storage  
Quiet Room

**Administration (B1 Business) 8 Rooms**

General    Circulation (3No.)  
Office    Therapist's Office  
Other    Storage (2No.), Staff WC, Cleaners Cupboard

**Proposed First Floor Accommodation**

**Clinical (C2 Residential institutions) 4 Rooms**

Outpatient Gymnasium  
Orthotics / FES  
Interview Room (2No.)

**Administration (B1 Business) 6 Rooms**

General    Waiting Area, Circulation  
Office    ARU OPS Office  
Other    Store, Staff Toilet, Patient Toilet


**Proposed Second Floor Accommodation**

**Clinical (C2 Residential institutions) 15 Rooms**

Gymnasium / Therapy Area  
Joint Assessment Room  
Assessment Kitchen  
Assisted WC (2No.)  
Interview Room (5No.)  
Lounge / TV Room  
Activity Room  
Kitchen / Food Preparation Room  
Wheelchair Store  
Treatment Room

**Administration (B1 Business) 8 Rooms**

General    Circulation (3No.)  
Office    Staff Office  
Other    Storage (2No.), Staff WC, Cleaners Cupboard

 Shading indicates change of use

## 3.0 Impact Assessment & Justification of Proposals

### 3.02 The Existing Scheme

#### The Extent of the Demolition

##### First Floor:

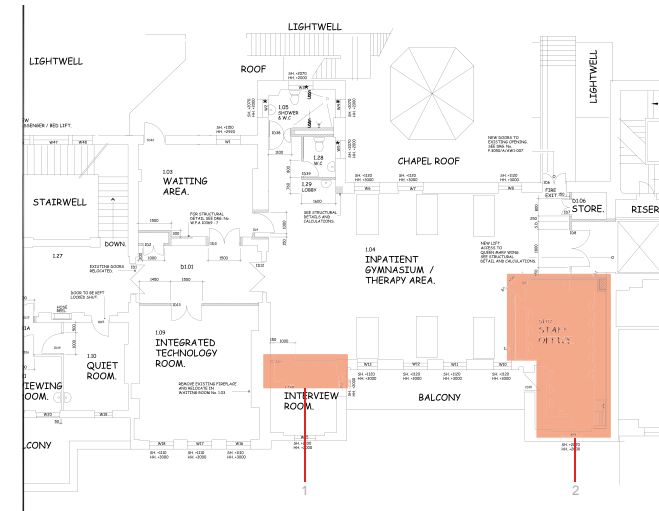
1. Door in existing stud partition to be removed.
2. Existing Stud partition to be removed.

##### Second Floor:

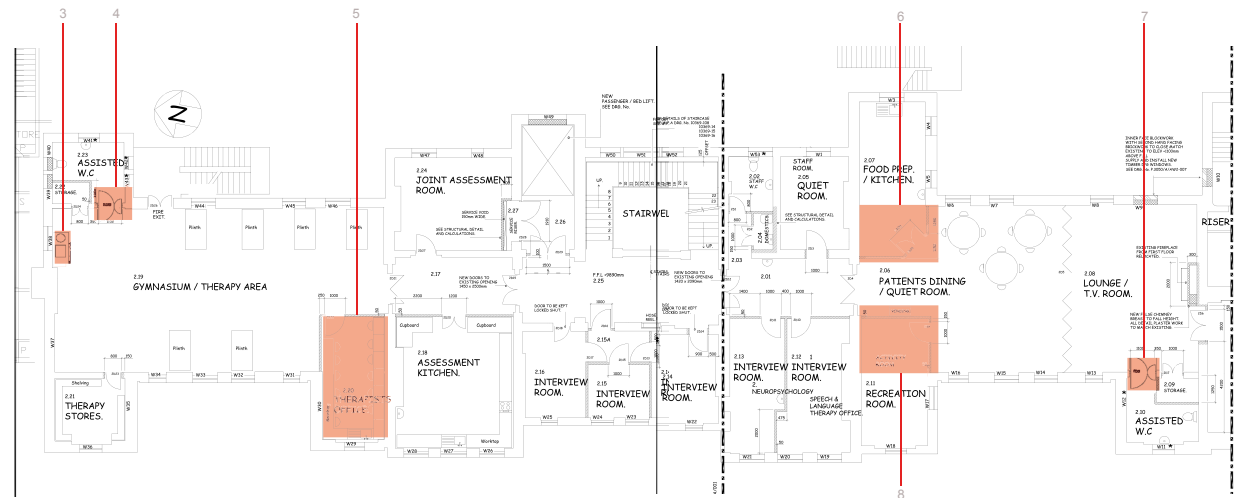
3. Existing plaster sink to be removed.
4. Existing pivot door to be removed.
5. Existing office benching to be removed.
6. Existing stud partition to be removed.
7. Existing pivot door to be removed.
8. Door in existing stud partition to be removed, the opening to be closed with new stud partition to match the existing



Shading indicates areas to be demolished.



Existing First Floor Plan



Existing Second Floor Plan

Existing Plans (Not to scale)



## 3.0 Impact Assessment & Justification of Proposals

### 3.03 The Proposed Refurbished Inpatients Department

#### The Proposed Alterations

##### First Floor:

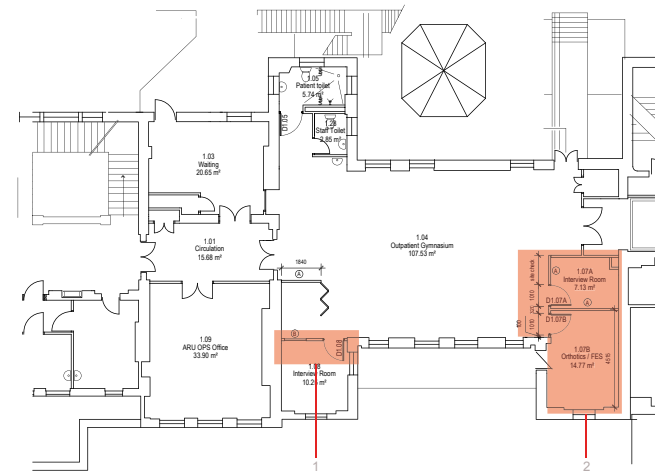
1. New door in new position, the opening formed from removing the existing door to be closed with new stud partition to match existing.
2. New stud partitions to form new offices.

##### Second Floor:

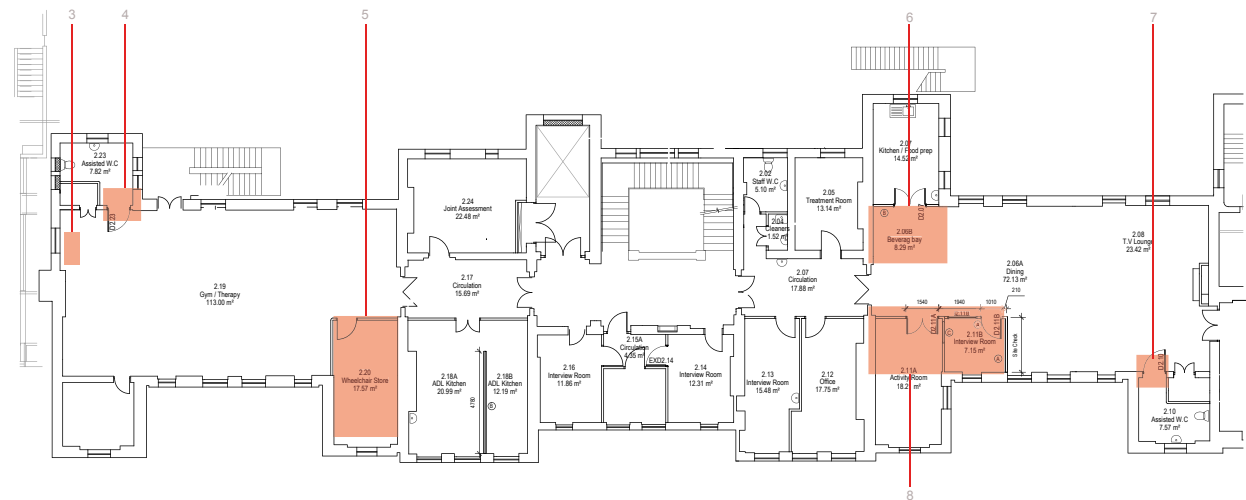
3. Area around existing plaster sink to be made good and redecorated.
4. New normal swing door installed.
5. Space to be renovated to become a new wheelchair store. Holes created by existing benching to be made good and redecorated.
6. New partition with double single swing doors.
7. New normal swing door installed.
8. New double door in existing stud partition. New room formed.



Shading indicates areas to be altered.



Proposed First Floor Plan



Proposed Second Floor Plan

Proposed Plans (Not to scale)

### 3.0 Impact Assessment & Justification of Proposals

#### 3.04 Images of Elements Affected by the Alterations

1. Door in existing stud partition to be removed. New door in new position, the opening formed from removing the existing door to be closed with new stud partition to match existing.



2. Existing Stud partition to be removed. New stud partitions to form new offices.



3. Existing plaster sink to be removed. Area around existing plaster sink to be made good and redecorated.



4 & 7. Existing pivot door to be removed. New normal swing door installed.



5. Existing office benching to be removed. Space to be renovated to become a new wheelchair store. Holes created by existing benching to be made good and redecorated.



6. Existing stud partition to be removed. New partition with double single swing doors.



8. Door in existing stud partition to be removed, the opening to be closed with new stud partition to match the existing. New double door in existing stud partition. New room formed.

