Statement of Community Involvement

Contents

Executive Summary ................................................................................................................. 2
Chapter 1 - The Bloomsbury Research Institute: Our Vision ............................................. 4
Chapter 2 - Charter for Community Involvement .............................................................. 6
Chapter 3 - Consultation Objectives and Approach ......................................................... 7
Chapter 4 - Engagement and Consultation Activity .......................................................... 10
Chapter 6 - Comments Recorded During Consultation ..................................................... 15
Chapter 7 - Wider support and Partners ........................................................................... 24
Appendices ............................................................................................................................. 25
Executive Summary

ES. 1
The Bloomsbury Research Institute is an international centre aimed at tackling infectious disease, which remains a major killer and cause of ill health around the world. Working together, scientists from the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (School) and UCL (University College London) are working on ways to discover new treatments and tools for the prevention and control of disease through better understanding of pathogens and how infectious diseases spread in global populations.

ES. 2
The School and UCL are both ranked in the top ten of all UK higher education institutions in the Research Excellence Framework 2014, published by the Higher Education Council for Funding in England (HEfCE). This exercise is carried out by government every eight years, to measure the quality of research output from British universities.

In the overall ranking of research excellence, UCL came seventh and the School came tenth. In the ranking for research impact, the School came second in the UK and UCL came seventh.

ES. 3
The aim is for the collaborative work to move to a new, unified research facility in the heart of the Bloomsbury biomedical research hub. After much consideration and expert advice, we concluded that the best way to deliver this institute, for the benefit of all, was to develop an existing London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine site at 15-17 Tavistock Place.

ES. 4
It is important, therefore, that this work is carried out with community engagement. The School and UCL intend that the Institute will play an important role in the local neighbourhood; as such they committed to a programme of engagement and consultation that would best fit local people and create real opportunities for two-way conversations both at planning stages and, should planning approval be granted, throughout the delivery of the project and beyond.

ES. 5
To deliver this vision, in November 2014 a dedicated Community Engagement Coordinator was employed and work began to plan engagement and identify key community stakeholders. The first conversations with these stakeholders began in January 2015. This was an opportunity to introduce them to the global and local aims of the Institute, to gauge initial reaction and identify potential key concerns, and eventually lead to a bespoke programme of consultation.
In March-May 2015 a programme of consultation was delivered; this included evening consultation meetings, meetings dedicated to the needs of the site’s immediate neighbours, a weekend community event and a variety of one-to-one conversations spread across Bloomsbury to meet the needs of all local people interested in the project.

Support for the global need for this institute has been strong locally throughout engagement and consultation. Feedback around construction management and the impact on the site’s closest neighbours has been more varied and the Institute has, as a result, ensured affected neighbours and stakeholders have contributed to proposed management plans and will continue to do so throughout the project. It is important to the Institute that local people feel a sense of ‘ownership’ for the development project; that is that they feel their views are heard and the impact of their contribution can be seen.

The Institute is committed to being a good neighbour. The pre-application engagement and consultation with the local community has been extensive. The primary objectives have been to raise awareness of the Institute’s proposals, actively seek feedback and identify appropriate ways in which it can continue to build strong relationships with local people.

The proposed design and management plans for the Institute’s new building has taken into account feedback from consultations with statutory bodies and local people. Not only that, these consultations have been considered vital in helping create opportunities to bring additional benefits to the local and wider community during construction of the building and once the Institute is up and running.
Chapter 1 - The Bloomsbury Research Institute: Our Vision

1.1 Impact
The Bloomsbury Research Institute (the Institute) will conduct cutting-edge research focused on the most important global challenges in infectious disease

(i) The Institute will combine the internationally recognised and complementary strengths of the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and UCL.

(ii) Leading scientists will contribute to international efforts to address antibiotic resistance and develop new antimicrobials. They will also work together to find new drugs, vaccines and diagnostics for the major global killers - TB, HIV and malaria; as well as neglected tropical diseases and emerging microorganisms.

(iii) Access to major London hospitals and patients will enable the Institute to make a unique impact through the development of cutting edge solutions to save lives and influence policy.

1.2 The facility and its people
The Bloomsbury Research Institute will provide custom-built, well-resourced laboratories housing over 200 leading scientists collaborating across disciplines

(iv) The Institute will train and mentor the next generation of top scientists.

(v) It will house world-class scientists, to be drawn from existing UCL/ School faculty and an international recruitment programme, and in excess of 200 scientists.

(vi) This represents a critical mass of expertise in the best possible environment to develop multi-disciplinary collaborations.

1.3 Networks
The Bloomsbury Research Institute is a unique partnership between two world-leading institutions, UCL and the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, and will work with partners in the UK and worldwide
(vii) The location in the heart of Bloomsbury is essential to allow the Institute to build partnerships with adjacent world-class research centres such as the new Francis Crick Institute and enables close proximity to large hospitals including UCL Hospital and Great Ormond Street Hospital.

(viii) Other key partners include NHS, Public Health England, and many other institutions such as the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute to make research and access to data, patients and collaboration easier.

(ix) In addition to these local networks and links, the Institute will have access to patients and data through global collaborations, field sites and partnerships.
Chapter 2 - Charter for Community Involvement

The Institute committed to a best practice and standards charter for all its community engagement and consultation:

| Integrity | Avoid spurious consultation exercises where there is no scope to act upon stakeholder responses. Develop strong relationships based on trust that stakeholders’ time and commitment will not be wasted. Use pre-consultation dialogues to discuss with stakeholders fully how forthcoming involvement can best be used and agree the form and methods for consultation. |
| Visibility | Identify best methods of communicating with each stakeholder type. Ensure maximum promotion for individual consultation as well as the overall consultation programme. Liaise with internal and external partners undertaking consultation to reduce the likelihood of duplicated exercises and therefore eliminate confusion. |
| Accessibility | Ensure the consultation process will not impact negatively on stakeholders due to their ethnicity, gender, sexuality or physical ability. Use pre-consultation dialogues to identify any unforeseen difficulties. Use jargon free, plain English and identify needs for translated information. |
| Confidentiality & Transparency | Encourage a culture of maximum transparency whilst observing the spirit and letter of the Data Protection Act (DPA). Clearly reference the DPA in surveys and similar materials. Clearly signpost all related information that is in the public domain. Provide a clear audit trail of analyses and recommendations so that the influence of consultations can easily be followed. |
| Full Disclosure | Use pre-consultation dialogues to establish stakeholders’ expectations of the nature and scope of information to be released in the course of the formal consultation exercise. Prepare and publish comprehensive FAQs. Ensure that full disclosure is reciprocal and community group representatives disclose such aspects of their membership-involvement, decision making and governance as would be relevant to an evaluation of their submissions to a consultation. |
Chapter 3 - Consultation Objectives and Approach

3.1
The objectives for consultation have been to:

- Raise awareness of the proposals, the type of research that will be undertaken there and the vision for the new institute
- Seek feedback on the proposals from local people and other key stakeholders
- Where possible and appropriate take action in response to feedback
- Provide responses to local people and key stakeholders on their concerns about the proposals
- Begin a dialogue with local people and community representatives with a view to finding mutual benefit and building long term sustainable relationships

3.2
The Institute undertook a stakeholder mapping exercise to identify key stakeholders and the best methods to engage them. These varied from business representatives and community groups to schools and Tenant and Resident Associations. It also included wider political and statutory stakeholders.

3.3
In order to ensure the Institute was able to reach all local people effectively, advice was sought from local ward councillors. This conversation began in early 2014 and continued in November that year with the stakeholder mapping exercise. Local government statistics were studied in order to ensure the social, ethnic, cultural and religious make-up of the area was considered and that the Institute’s approach was inclusive.

3.4
The Institute has tried to meet as many local people and other key stakeholders as possible. Many community groups engaged in the initial stages have proved invaluable in broadening the stakeholder map and ensuring information, such as meeting notices, has been seen by as wide a selection of people as possible through existing communications channels.

3.5
We invited 7500 local residents and over 150 immediate neighbours and local businesses to a programme of consultations events. All were given the opportunity to sign up to receive further information on the Institute, the proposals and all development; to date 31 residents have taken up this offer. Of the 51 key stakeholders (see section 5 for details) approached and made aware of the project, the Institute has met or held regular conversations with 40, with further meetings planned.
3.6
The Institute has sought to consult as widely as possible and has met local groups frequently throughout the engagement and consultation period to ensure the dialogue is meaningful. These groups include those who may otherwise encounter barriers to engagement, for example those who mainly speak other languages, elderly people, parents of small children and young people. The approach to consultation has remained flexible to respond to the needs of all people interested in the project.

3.7
The approach includes:
- Holding events at times and locations convenient to local residents including evenings and weekends
- Using a range of means including public meetings, meetings with individual residents (particularly those physically unable to attend public meetings), presentations to local community organisations and attendance at community events
- Engaging with as many community organisations as possible, covering the social and ethnic diversity of the area
- Providing mechanisms for feedback and requests for further information including telephone, email and a freepost address
- Responding to community interest by developing future plans for rolling exhibitions, regular newsletters and establishing a Community Liaison Group
- Leaflets and letters to households and businesses providing information about the project and invitations to public events and meetings
- Emails and telephone calls to community organisations providing information to raise awareness for their members
- Liaising with other local developments, for example the Francis Crick Institute and the University of London Cartwright Gardens development, to coordinate activities and gain from their experience
- Regular briefings for local councillors

3.8
The Institute will continue its community involvement and the following additional activities are planned:
- Rolling programme of exhibitions
- Development of the Bloomsbury Research Institute website for information and comment
- Delivery of a comprehensive communications plan including newsletters and social media
- A Community Liaison Group and a regular programme of meetings to update local people on the project and construction
- A Local Business Support Plan to ensure opportunities for local businesses are maximised both during and after construction
- Development of a long-term strategy for public engagement
Chapter 4 - Engagement and Consultation Activity

4.1
The strategy for engagement and consultation comprised of three key stages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Aim</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 List, profile and map all stakeholders | Work with known key players to identify and analyse external stakeholders | ▪ Working with councillors and local anchor organisations to identify and map key stakeholders; their potential interest; and preferred methods of communication  
▪ Producing comprehensive Key Stakeholder Analysis, including SWOT analysis and equalities impact study  
▪ Identifying local key communications channels | Mid Nov to Mid-Dec 2014 |
| 2 Pre-consultation engagement | Informal dialogue with external stakeholders | ▪ Telephone calls and emails to 55 key stakeholders  
▪ In depth engagement with 39 key stakeholders, some over several meetings  
▪ Beginning to build strong working relationships with external stakeholders with a view to long term, sustainable community partnerships  
▪ Information sharing about local community by telephone, email and meetings  
▪ Subscribing to membership of inmidtown – the area’s Business Improvement District | Jan to March 2015 |
| 3 Consultation | Deliver a programme of consultation that informs, involves, resolves issues and gains support | See 4.2 below | April to May 2015 |

4.2
The Stage 3: Consultation period comprised of:

- 23 April 2015, 7-8.30pm: Immediate Neighbours Consultation
- 25 April 2015, 2-5pm: Open event at St. George’s Gardens Community Party
- 28 April 2015, 7-9pm: Wider Public Consultation
- 12 May 2015, 7-9pm: Wider Public Consultation and Feedback
- 3 June 2015, 1-3pm: CAAC
4.3
Private meetings were also held with 6 individuals who were unable to make the public meetings. They were given the opportunity to see the proposals and comment. Their views were included in the feedback collated at wider events.

4.4
Those local people not wishing to meet with the development team or Community Engagement Coordinator were given opportunity to feedback their comments via freepost, email and telephone.

4.5
The experts and members of the development team available for discussion during consultation were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sharon Peacock</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Bloomsbury Research Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicky Ratcliffe</td>
<td>Community Engagement Coordinator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline Marshall</td>
<td>Programme Manager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Fazakerley</td>
<td>Director of External Relations</td>
<td>London School of Hygiene &amp; Tropical Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Young</td>
<td>Chief Operating Officer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paula Fentiman</td>
<td>Marketing and Communications Manager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nick Jones</td>
<td>Director of Estates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Kinsella</td>
<td>Estates Capital Projects Manager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor Martin Hibberd</td>
<td>Professor Emerging Infectious Disease</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Pathogen Molecular Biology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neil Rodger</td>
<td>Communications and Brand Manager</td>
<td>UCL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam Williams</td>
<td>UCL Estates Project Manager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor Richard Goldstein</td>
<td>Chair of Pathogen Evolution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Division of Infection &amp; Immunity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jillian Deans</td>
<td>Biological Safety Adviser &amp; Deputy Head Of Safety</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duncan Leach</td>
<td>Director (Lead Architect)</td>
<td>BMJ Architects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Apostolova</td>
<td>Architectural Assistant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nick Sharpe</td>
<td>Partner, Planning and Development</td>
<td>Montagu Evans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gareth Fox</td>
<td>Associate, Planning and Development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Parkinson</td>
<td>Project Director, Sustainable Building Solutions</td>
<td>Parsons Brinkerhoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig 2: Director of the Bloomsbury Research Institute, Sharon Peacock, outlines the need for the Institute and what the future holds

Fig 3: Professor Richard Goldstein, Chair of Pathogen Evolution at UCL, explains to residents some of the work the Institute will undertake in the new facility
Chapter 5 - Community and Stakeholders

5.1
Key Community Stakeholders

The following key stakeholders were included in the mapping exercise and analysis. Since engagement began in January 2015 they have been made aware of the project and involved in the development of proposals where appropriate and where there has been interest.

54 Russell Square Residents Group
Acton and Swinton Streets Residents Association
Bloomsbury Association
Bloomsbury Improvement Group
Bloomsbury Conservation Area Advisory Committee
Brunswick Leaseholders Association
Brunswick Tenants and Residents' Association
Camden Association of Street Properties
Camden Cyclists
Camden Chinese Community Centre
Camden Youth Council
Camden Voluntary Action Council
Coram's Fields
Friends of St George's Gardens
Friends of Russell Square
Friends of Tavistock Square
Genesis Housing Association
Healthwatch Camden
Holy Cross Church
inmidtown - Business Improvement District
Kings Cross-Brunswick Neighbourhood Association
King's Cross Neighbourhood Centre
Chadswell Healthy Living Centre
Lumen United Reform Church
Marchmont Association / Community Centre
Mary Ward House
One KX
Regent Square Residents Association
RNIB
Salvation Army
Sandwich House TRA
Sinclair House TRA
Somerton House Residents' Association (Duke's Road)
Thanet House TRA
Birkbeck College (25-31 Tavistock Place, Egmont House)
School of Oriental and African Studies (re: 53 Gordon School)
5.2 Local political stakeholders

The following political stakeholders in the local area have been made aware of the project, kept informed of progress and involved in stakeholder mapping where possible.

LB Camden King’s Cross Ward Councillors:
Cllr Sarah Hayward
Cllr Jonathan Simpson
Cllr Abdul Hai

LB Camden Bloomsbury Ward Councillors:
Cllr Sabrina Francis
Cllr Adam Harrison
Cllr Rishi Madlani (LB Camden, Deputy Mayor)

Frank Dobson MP, former Member of Parliament for Holborn & St. Pancras
Keir Starmer QC, MP, current Member of Parliament for Holborn & St. Pancras

5.3 Residents and businesses

7500 residents were made aware of the project through a letter drop and given the opportunity to attend consultation events or respond through the freepost address, email or telephone.

150 immediate neighbours and local businesses were made aware of the project through hand delivered letters including an invitation to consultation specifically designed to the needs of those whose properties back onto the proposed site.

80+ residents have been spoken to on an individual basis over 4 events

32 residents to date have signed up to be regularly invited to meetings and kept up to date through newsletters and e-bulletins.
6.1
23 April 2015, 7-8.30pm: Immediate Neighbours Consultation, 15-17 Tavistock Place

- Residents and business owners were shown proposals and had opportunity to question the architect, planning consultants, estate manager and engagement team
- As this meeting was smaller and more focussed we were able to record immediate responses, as well as issues raised

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question / comment</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We are experiencing disturbing sound and vibrations from the pile driving at Cartwright Gardens. Will this pile driving here cause the same problem?</td>
<td>The noise from CG was due mainly to the methods used to break up an extremely large area of concrete floor slabs. We do not have very much concrete. So ground transmission noise will be over a much shorter period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. How much of the building will be fabricated off-site?</td>
<td>As much as practically possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Has the impact on the busy cycle lane in Tavistock Place been considered?</td>
<td>The team is working with Camden Cyclists, the local representative group, to ensure the safety of cyclists is paramount in any construction management plan we follow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. It is suggested we ensure any changes to the local traffic system, e.g. the traffic pilot planned for east of Gower Street, is made clear to be unconnected with this project.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The street closure system at Cartwright Gardens in order to manage vehicles has proven to have well reduced the volume of noise.</td>
<td>We will be using the existing infrastructure and plans as UCL use for their developments, including using their warehouse in Silvertown for receiving large deliveries which are then transferred by smaller vehicles to their compound on Gordon Square for holding and managing in a controlled manner traffic to the site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. How many floors down will you be digging?</td>
<td>Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Will there be time limits on when you’ll be making noise?</td>
<td>Yes. This is also a pre-requisite of the quiet construction agreement with LB Camden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Newsletters updating local people for some developments are too charity/community work focussed. Will your newsletters concentrate on construction as that is what most people want to hear about?</td>
<td>We can work with residents and businesses to ensure our regular updates meet the needs and interest of local people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Some cracks in buildings in Cartwright Gardens have been attributed to the halls development opposite. How will you ensure the same problem doesn’t occur from this development?</td>
<td>Vibration sensors will be installed to mitigate any potential issues. These can be placed within whatever radius of the build our neighbours deem appropriate. There will also be building condition surveys of buildings adjoining the proposed site paid for by UCL and the School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. There is a generally held mistrust of such sensors.</td>
<td>We will work closely with neighbours to ensure they are satisfied with the efficacy of the sensors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Would the Bloomsbury Research Institute be willing to sign a presumption of culpability [in the case of cracks appearing in neighbours' buildings]?</td>
<td>No. There is great difficulty in confirming the cause of cracks in buildings of this age (in this case, Georgian) and the School and UCL would be unwilling to accept liability across the board. The aim is prevention, and we will work with neighbours to maximise prevention as much as we are able.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Are there any hazardous materials to be taken away?</td>
<td>Tests have been carried out and it is confirmed there will be no contaminated spoil. There is low level asbestos in the shed that will be disposed of safely and easily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. The Lord John Russell has an outstanding issue regarding the disruption to the original cobbles in the passageway adjacent to the pub. Will anything like this happen again? How will this issue be resolved?</td>
<td>The Community Engagement Coordinator is working to broker a meeting to resolve this outstanding issue. Through a Construction Liaison Group (set up if planning permission is granted) we can ensure there is no work undertaken without clear agreement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. How many stories up will the building go?</td>
<td>Three plus the extraction plant which is situated in the middle of the top floor, thus the furthest possible position from neighbours’ properties. The ground floor would be slightly ‘sunken’ therefore the full height would be slightly reduced. Floors 1-3 will be ‘stepped’ and greened, reducing the visual and spatial impact for our immediate neighbours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Will there be windows overlooking the neighbours’ properties?</td>
<td>There will be windows but these will have a ‘louvre’ system to eliminate any sightlines from the Institute into neighbouring properties. The louvre system will also help on any light spillage and light pollution. Minimizing the effect on neighbours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. There is currently a problem with drainage where existing buildings meet neighbouring buildings, will this continue to be a problem?</td>
<td>No. This issue will be resolved by the proposed development. The nature of a green roof means rainwater is held for longer on the property and released slowly into an appropriate drainage system, including holding tanks for run-off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. How close to the party boundary will the development be?</td>
<td>The basement floors will butt against the boundary, however, the ground floor would be two metres back to the west and north and subsequent higher floors stepped back from that.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Will the building be visible from street level?</td>
<td>Only the very top of the highest flue of the plant will be visible from street level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Will we lose any daylight?</td>
<td>A daylight and sunlight assessment has been carried out to define a maximum development envelope within which the building should largely be contained in order to avoid any significant impact to daylight and sunlight at the neighbouring properties. This report will be made publicly available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>20.</strong> It generally looks like the views over the site would be improved by the development, pending light issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>21.</strong> Suggested we contact Debbie Radcliffe of Camden Conservation Area Advisory Committee (CAAC)</td>
<td>We were planning to make contact. Paul Cockle to provide contact details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>22.</strong> Will we hear the plant noise once the building is in use?</td>
<td>No. There has been a baseline test of current ambient noise taken (night time) and we cannot, in accordance with LB Camden agreements, exceed that noise level at any time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>23.</strong> Do you anticipate any other disruption?</td>
<td>The main disruption we have identified so far in the planning process are issues of construction management (traffic management etc.) and potential noise from construction. As you can tell from previous answers, we are working hard to mitigate this disruption and wish to continue a dialogue with neighbours to ensure their satisfaction. There will be no additional disruption (to the current levels) once the building is in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>24.</strong> What is the timeline for planning and construction?</td>
<td>We estimate: June 2015 – submit planning application End of summer 2015 – planning decision anticipated Break ground – end of second quarter of 2016 Construction of lower ground floors – 12 months Fit out and completion of build anticipated – 18 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>25.</strong> Could the new Institute have an open café for the public to use? (e.g. the Wellcome Trust building on Euston Road)</td>
<td>Although space is limited for non-laboratory use we aim to have exhibition space that can be accessed by members of the public.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
26. Once the building is in use do you anticipate being involved with the architectural Open House programme?

The Keppel Street campus for the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine is currently part of that programme and we would be happy to open up the Institute as well.

27. How will you ensure community groups you speak to are truly representative of local people?

We follow a Consultation Charter that states we will:

‘Ensure that full disclosure is reciprocal and community group representatives disclose such aspects of their membership-involvement, decision making and governance as would be relevant to an evaluation of their submissions to a consultation’

28. Will you be using Photo Voltaic panels for the new building?

Yes, a small amount.

6.2

25 April 2015, 2-5pm: Open event at St. George’s Gardens Community Party

- This event was the most informal of the four and it’s estimated 40+ local residents were spoken to, made aware of the proposals and consultation events and given opportunity for comment
- Responses were generally supportive of the idea in principle, welcomed the opportunity to consult and raised concerns about noise and traffic issues, particularly in the context of the local Cartwright Gardens development

6.3

28 April 2015, 7-9pm: Wider Public Consultation (15-17 Tavistock Place)
12 May 2015, 7-9pm: Wider Public Consultation and Feedback (Mary Ward House)

(Where answers to the below comments could not be provided on the night, action was taken and feedback provided)

- I can’t fault the idea behind the project
- Residents annoyed it’s another building project
- Bloomsbury is a continual building site
- We need respite from building works in the area
- My main concern is height and view from my flat
- Worried about the noise of the plant room
- I would like to be involved as early as possible with CMP in the interests of cyclists and pedestrians
- Grateful for valuable consultation events
- I support the project
- I appreciate the long term benefit of project which far outweighs short term inconvenience
- I wish to see in the plans any planned community outreach [for the future]
- I wish you best of luck for the project
- I need an outstanding issue resolving over side-passage since last development at 15-17 Tavistock Place
- Environmental impact, air quality, noise
- Broadly supportive of project
- Concerned about same issues as have become apparent at Cartwright Gardens
- Deep concern about construction phase
- Potential damage to Grade II listed buildings
- Noise of traffic
- Light issue for hotels backing onto site
- S106/levies should be spent on projects in most affected area, not wider council use
- Use hoarding to promote affected businesses
- I’m impressed to hear [the Institute] will work to put business the way of local hoteliers in order to try and mitigate some of the disturbance from the building project
- I appreciate efforts to engage with community and the enthusiasm of staff
- I don’t believe expansion of academic estate should be limited
- Too big
- Plant is too high and will be an eyesore
- Construction management issues (particularly because of Cartwright Gardens)
- Concerned BCAAC weren’t engaged at beginning of project (feasibility stage)
- Hate louvered windows - should just allow people to look in on one another
- Material sample [of brass cladding] would be useful
- I’m concerned about chemicals use - what’s coming out of the flues?
- Impact of laboratory building on perception in residential conservation area
- Height of flue
- Greening is good
- Consider pedestrians, cyclists and speak to RNIB who train guide dogs nearby
- Requires assessment of bus stop use at Tavistock Place - extra pedestrian - including use of Generator Hostel
- Concerned noise may affect room bookings at Mary Ward House - would like business put our way
- Interesting proposals prompting well considered debates
- Concern about height of plant room
Fig 4. Local residents take time to view proposals

Fig 5. Residents were able to meet all members of the project development team to discuss all aspects of the proposals
6.4
3 June 2015, 1-3pm: Bloomsbury Conservation Area Advisory Committee

Though members of the Bloomsbury Conservation Area Advisory Committee were met during the above consultation meetings, we recognised their desire to contribute in greater detail so took the opportunity to meet with the Chair of the group and two colleagues in a separate meeting and respond to their concerns. A summary of the key responses was provided by the Chair after the meeting:

- It is too high in the immediate vicinity of the rear of the crescent of Cartwright Gardens which, as we explained, is a very important and extraordinarily complete ensemble
- Generally the size and bulk of the proposed new extension is much too great for its location on an infill site behind the street frontage buildings of Cartwright Gardens and Tavistock place. It should be subservient to these, of a mews scale, while the proposed building is actually higher
- The chimneys are very visible and project prominently above the mass of the building

Fig 6. A to-scale model of the proposed development was available to view throughout the later stages of consultation
6.5
How the community has influenced us: a summary of actions and decisions taken as a result of our community consultation programme

- Construction methods, such as off-site fabrication, will form part of the tender pre requisites for contractors to be selected
- Camden Cyclists have played a key role in the development of the Construction Management Plan to ensure the safety of all road users is paramount to our construction programme
- We have met with the management team for the construction of nearby Cartwright Gardens and will continue to learn from their experience
- We have recognised the desire in the community for public space in the new building. We will open the entrance and atrium space to the public with exhibitions related to our work and will continue to build our community relationships to ensure the continued partnerships needed to deliver a successful programme of events
- Noisy waste collection has previously caused issues for residents at the side of the existing site. This will be moved to the main entrance to eliminate this issue
- The louvered window system will reduce light pollution and improve privacy for residents overlooking the site
- Existing damp and drainage problems at the rear of the building (party walls with local hotels) will be resolved during construction
- We have met with the RNIB to ensure the construction process will not impact on local guide dog training
- We will work with local hoteliers to promote their businesses to all users of UCL, the School and the Institute
- We will, where practical, employ Mary Ward House facilities for displaced classes during construction
- We have brought forward the establishment of the Construction Management Group in order to ensure effective cooperation at the earliest possible stage
Chapter 7 - Wider support and Partners

7.1 Partners who support the development of the Bloomsbury Research Institute include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UCL</th>
<th>School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partner hospitals: Royal Free, Great Ormond Street, UCL Hospital</td>
<td>Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Cambridge (collaborations with geneticists)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastman Dental Hospital</td>
<td>Hospital for Tropical Diseases (some of our scientists also run clinics there)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moorfields Eye Hospital</td>
<td>Moorfields Eye Hospital (joint appointments)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCL Institute for Child Health</td>
<td>The Africa Centre, South Africa (collaborations on HIV/AIDS and TB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCL Institute for Ophthalmology</td>
<td>MRC Gambia Unit (collaborations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCL MRC Clinical Trials Unit</td>
<td>Farr Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCL/Birkbeck Bloomsbury Centre for Structural Biology</td>
<td>Francis Crick Institute (joint appointments)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Africa Centre, South Africa (collaborations on HIV/AIDS)</td>
<td>National Institute for Health Research Biomedical Research Centres (links for both UCL and the School)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCL/UCLH Biomedical Research Centre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Centre for Nanotechnology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCL School of Pharmacy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Support includes collaborative research, joint appointments, and potential new product development.

7.2 Other people whom we have met and made aware of the Bloomsbury Research Institute include School alumni from the World Health Organization and the Global Fund in Geneva, potential collaborators from Harvard University School of Global Health, Columbia and University of California San Francisco, and potential commercial partners in New York, Japan and the UK from the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry.
Appendices

Appendix 1: Example Letter to Councillors

Appendix 2: Invitation Sample – Letter to 7500 residents

Appendix 3: Display materials, consultation events

More information available from:

Vicky Ratcliffe
Community Engagement Coordinator, Bloomsbury Research Institute

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
Keppel Street
London, WC1E 7HT
+44 (0)20 7297 2504
+44 (0)7912 775 772

Images

All images belong to the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, courtesy of Anne Koerber