

## Appendix 1

Inventory of buildings of architectural or historical importance, including statues, within and close to the WHS.

### Westminster Abbey

The character area is defined as the Abbey Church and its principal buildings and precinct, including the historic buildings in The Sanctuary to the west and Westminster School to the south, and delineated by Victoria Street to the north, Little Smith Street and Great College Street to the south, and Great Smith Street to the west.

### The Abbey Church

Originally Edward the Confessors church c.1050-65, Grade I

Ref. 92/57 and 101/1 – TQ3079NW and TQ3079

The earliest remaining fabric is of Edward the Confessor's church of c.1050-65, which was substantially rebuilt by Henry III beginning in 1245 and not completed until 1506, excluding the upper part of the west towers. Henry de Reyns was the master mason for much of the work. The Henry VII Chapel of Reigate stone with Huddleston stone was begun as the new Lady Chapel in 1503 and completed as the Chantry chapel c.1519, probably by Robert and William Virtue. The west towers were built between 1735-1745 and are Hawksmoor's design. In addition there were major C.18<sup>th</sup> and C.19<sup>th</sup> by Wren, Henry Keene, James Wyatt, Benjamin Wyatt, Blore, Sir George Gilbert Scott and J. C. Pearson, as Surveyors to the Fabric. The interior has Purbeck marble piers and shafting; quadripartite vaulting with ridge rib and bosses; transverse and tierceron ribs introduced in the nave with Perpendicular details to the bosses in de Reyns's work. There are a few reset C.13<sup>th</sup> stained glass fragments, otherwise it is mostly C.15<sup>th</sup>/C.16<sup>th</sup>; C.18<sup>th</sup>, C.19<sup>th</sup> and C.20<sup>th</sup>; cosmati pavements in Shrine Chapel and Presbytery, etc. Exceptional furnishing and unique collection of monuments and sculpture, etc. The Abbey is the English St Denis and Reims in one, a unique embodiment of church, state and crown, and national mausoleum.

### The Great Cloisters

Various dates, Grade I

Ref. 101/5 – TQ3079SW

The Great Cloisters were begun at the north-east corner in c.1245-50,

contemporary with the Abbey Church, and completed in 1366 with the construction of the south and west walls. There are remains of C.11<sup>th</sup> and C.12<sup>th</sup> buildings, and some of Henry III's rebuild in the C.13<sup>th</sup>, and later building elements from the C.14<sup>th</sup>, C.16<sup>th</sup>, and C.17<sup>th</sup> to C.19<sup>th</sup>, including alterations to and restorations of the Collegiate Church and School. Some repair and rebuilding was also necessary after WWII. The C.13<sup>th</sup> and C.14<sup>th</sup> is mostly in Reigate stone and Purbeck marble, the C.17<sup>th</sup> and later work mostly in red brick. The Abbey precinct buildings are now partly in use by the Westminster school.

### **St Faith's Chapel**

The C.13<sup>th</sup> chapel abuts the south transept of the Abbey Church and is noted for its fine blank arcading and rib-vaults with head-corbels.

### **The Chapter House**

The octagonal Chapter House dates from c.1245-53, and is in a very pure Geometric Gothic, with large, innovative 4-light windows, reminiscent of the windows of the nave at Amiens cathedral and the contemporary Sainte Chapelle. The flying buttresses were added in the C.14<sup>th</sup>. The building was heavily restored by Scott in the late C.19<sup>th</sup>, including the rebuild of the cluster shafted central pier and the rib vaulted ceiling, with a lead tent-lantern roof on an iron frame over.

### **Nos. 1 and 2 The Cloisters**

The buildings on the south side of the south Cloister walk, running through to Deans' Yard, incorporate the remains of many earlier Abbey buildings; the Refectory from the C.11<sup>th</sup> with arcaded masonry, the Song School of c.1192 and the north end of the C.14<sup>th</sup> Cellarer's Building. Sections of the east and north walls of the early refectory building form the garden wall of Ashburnham House.

### **The Parlour**

To the west Nos. 1 and 2 The Cloisters flank the south side of the Parlour, which is now the passage that continues from the south Cloister walk into Deans' Yard. The fabric is mostly a later C.14<sup>th</sup> rebuild. Above the passage is a room that was possibly the Abbot's Camera.

## The Dormitory Range

South of the Chapter House, and flanked by the east Cloister walk and the Dark Cloister, the Dormitory range is used today as a museum, with the Pyx Chapel at the north end and with the remains of a C13<sup>th</sup> stair giving access to the Chapter Library. The range retains its C11<sup>th</sup> vaulted undercroft. The remainder of the range is occupied throughout the first floor by Westminster school. It was refaced in 1814 by Benjamin Wyatt, and was largely rebuilt after being damaged in WWII, but retains C11<sup>th</sup> features and a Norman doorway and parts of a window.

## The Chapter Library

Fitted out in 1623 as a college library, the book presses are ornamented with strapwork cresting. The hammerbeam roof is mid C 15<sup>th</sup>.

## The Busby Library

c.1655-60, at the south end of the Dormitory range and incorporating remains of the fabric of the Reredorter, the Library was largely rebuilt after WWII.

## St. Dunstan's Chapel

Early C.16<sup>th</sup>, the Chapel projects from the east side of the Dormitory. The outer east wall of the Dormitory with blocked mediaeval windows is exposed here, in the adjoining school gymnasium. Above the Chapel sits a chamber with a C.18<sup>th</sup> Venetian window.

## The Dark Cloister

C.11<sup>th</sup>, the vaulted passage runs between the surviving walls of the Dormitory and the Refectory. The long C14<sup>th</sup> wall on the west side sports a long timber window of mullioned lights that gives on to Little Dean's Yard.

## The Abbey Precinct

### The Deanery

Various dates, Grade I

Ref. 100/7 – TQ3079SW and TQ2079SE

Formerly the Abbots Lodging, and mostly dating from c.1370. The residences are built around an oblong court that flanks the west side of the Cloister, with the north range abutting the south tower of the west front of the Abbey. The south range abuts the Parlour. The entrance to the court is through a

passage in the south range, off the Parlour, with a tierceron vaulted arched roof. Above the passage is a chamber with 3- and 4-light stone mullioned windows. The east range of the courtyard is of the earliest date, but with part of the range rebuilt in the late C.17<sup>th</sup> and early C.18<sup>th</sup> in the form of two brick houses. The south part of this range was rebuilt after WWII.

### College Hall

The west range of the court is the College Hall [formerly the Abbot's Hall] which dates from the c.1370, but with a C.19<sup>th</sup> battlemented parapet. The Hall has a low pitched king post roof with heavy tie beams on arched braces, the springing points being carved stone angel corbel brackets, and features 2-light windows with tracery similar to that in the windows fitted to the C.14<sup>th</sup> section of the Cloister under Abbot Litlington.

### Jerusalem Chamber

North of the College Hall is the Jerusalem Chamber, which has exceptional C.13<sup>th</sup> stained glass medallions, reset from the Abbey Church. The Chamber has a low pitched roof with an arched braced tie-beam structure.

### Jericho Parlour

Early C.16<sup>th</sup> but incorporating elements of a C.14<sup>th</sup> building, erected by Abbot Islip and forming the north range of the courtyard, with a contemporary 4-centered doorway arch and later external stone stair giving access to the first floor. The interior has many notable features from the C.16<sup>th</sup> and C.17<sup>th</sup>, in particular the principal room on the first floor with linen-fold panelling, and 2 rooms with early C.16<sup>th</sup> moulded ceiling ribs.

### Little Cloisters

Various dates, Grade I

Ref. 101/9 – TQ3079SW

Little Cloister is a late C.14<sup>th</sup> Farmery cloister on the site of a C.12<sup>th</sup> Infirmary with remains of the Chapel of St. Katherine [c.1170]. The cloister arcade is c.1680-81 and the lodgings and offices date from C.17<sup>th</sup>, which is mostly a rebuild incorporating C.14<sup>th</sup> masonry. Badly damaged in World War II, much above the ground floors has been considerably rebuilt. The Farmery cloister is approached by a tunnel-vaulted C.11<sup>th</sup> passage from the Dark Cloister. The c.1680-81 arcade has ashlar piers and segmental arches with original wrought iron railings and good wrought iron gate to the garth.

## The Chapel of St. Catherine

This is the major surviving part of the Infirmary east of the cloister with a c.1371-72, clustered shaft, 2-centred arched doorway off the east walk into the ruins of the chapel (standing in the gardens of the lodgings) with nave and aisles of which the south arcade and part of the south aisle wall with Norman windows survive.

## Little Cloisters Lodgings

Nos. 1 and 2, 2A, 2B in the north range and Nos. 6, 7 and 8 in the south, incorporate C.14<sup>th</sup> stonework to ground floor, with a fragment of the C.11<sup>th</sup> east wall of the Reredorter in the south west corner.

No. 3 lodging was rebuilt after war damage.

No. 4 is later C.17<sup>th</sup> above medieval foundations, L-shaped in plan, in dark red brick with a tiled gable end roof.

## St Margaret's Church

C.11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup>, Grade I

Ref. 92/54 – TQ3079NW

Dates from the C.11<sup>th</sup> and C.12<sup>th</sup> but substantially rebuilt in the early C.16<sup>th</sup>, by the Westminster Abbey masons Robert Stowell and Henry Redman. There was extensive restoration on the C.18<sup>th</sup> and C.19<sup>th</sup>, most of the tower was rebuilt by John James in 1735-37, and the east end Chancel by Walter Tower in 1905, amongst other alterations and additions. There are naturally many fine features; the east window has fine Flemish stained glass commemorating the marriage of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. There are windows of 1966 in an abstract design by John Piper, also known for his work at Coventry Cathedral and many other commissions.

## St Margaret's Churchyard Railings, Obelisks and Bollards

Early C.18<sup>th</sup>, Grade II

Ref. 91/44 and 92/52 – TQ3079NW and TQ2979NE

Cast iron railings with urn finials, 10 Portland stone obelisk piers and 30 Portland stone bollards forming the boundary to the north and east part of the churchyard.

### Lamp standards, St Margaret's Churchyard

Mid C.19<sup>th</sup>, Grade II

Ref. 92/56 – TQ3079NW

Cast iron lamp standards between the Abbey and the Church and fronting the Church's west porch.

### Nos. 1-8 The Sanctuary

1853-54, Sir George Gilbert Scott, Grade II

Ref. 100/5 – TQ2979SE

A terrace of Bath stone buildings, neo-Gothic with some Tudor features, forming the north range of Dean's Yard and incorporating the gateway through to Dean's Yard.

### No. 21 Dean's Yard [and Abbey Shop]

c. 1800, Grade II

Ref. 100/3 – TQ2979SE

A 3 storey brick building in the Tudor Gothic style, built as offices for the Dean and Chapter, and flanking the Jerusalem Chamber, and related in style to Scott's buildings, Nos. 1 to 8 the Sanctuary. The north end was altered in 1954/6 by S.E. Dykes Bowyer to create the Abbey shop, resulting in the unfortunate 'Georgian Gothic' fenestration.

### Crimea War and Indian Mutiny Memorial

1859-61, Sir George Gilbert Scott, Grade II

Ref. 91/40 and 100/1 – TQ2979SE and NE

The design is in a high Victorian gothic, the main column in a polished red granite surmounted by a lantern cross and a statue of St. George and the dragon.

### Lamp Standards

Mid C.19<sup>th</sup>, Grade II

Ref. 91/50 and 100/6 – TQ2979SE and NE

5 No. cast iron lamp standards with embellished posts and decorative Windsor type crested lanterns, one pair flanking the entrance to the Abbey Church, another pair to the Dean's Yard Gatehouse.

## The Jewel Tower

c. 1365. Grade I

Ref. 92/54 - TQ3079SW

A remnant of Edward III's Palace of Westminster, formerly used as the repository of the King's treasure. It sits within the restored remains of its moated enclosure and the curtilage of the World Heritage Site. From 1621 to 1864 the tower was used as an office and to store records of the House of Lords. When fire engulfed the Palace of Westminster in 1834 only the Jewel Tower and Westminster Hall survived. The Tower is now used as a museum of the History of Parliament and is in the care of English Heritage.

## The Abbey [Canons'] Gardens

No. 1 The Abbey Gardens

1882, J.L. Pearson, Grade II

Ref. 101/23 – TQ3079SW

A substantial detached house, formerly a Canon's house, now converted for use as offices, in a restrained Tudor-Gothic style. The south, rear, elevation sits behind the Precinct Wall overlooking Great College Street.

## Ashburnham House

c.1662, attributed to John Webb, Grade I

Ref. 101/13 – TQ3079SW

A substantial town house within the Abbey Precinct, Little Dean's Yard. The masonry structure and the kitchen and hall walls of the earlier C.14<sup>th</sup> Prior's Lodging are incorporated into the structure. The west wing was added 1910. Internally the plan is not symmetrical because of the need to accommodate the medieval work. The C.17<sup>th</sup> interior is very fine, in particular the staircase rising in a spacious open well, top lit by a large lantern and dome.

## 4 Statues, College Garden

1686, Grinling Gibbons and Arnold Quellin, Grade II

Ref. 101/85 – TQ3079SW

Statues of the Apostles in marble, very heavily weathered, which were originally from the altar of the Queens Chapel [by Wren] in the former Palace of Whitehall. Better preserved elements are kept at Burnham on Sea.

### The Abbey Precinct Wall

Early mediaeval and c.1374, Grade I

Ref. 101/13 – TQ3079SW

The wall is the boundary of the Abbey Precinct onto Great College Street to the south and east, about 6½ metres high of Kentish Ragstone with a weathered brick coping. At the base it is of ashlar stonework, indicating that it was a defensive wall against high tides along the former Thames river front. On the Great College Street frontage late mediaeval 5-centred arched doorways and later C.18<sup>th</sup> and C.19<sup>th</sup> square headed doorways can be seen.

### The Abbey Precinct Railings

C.17<sup>th</sup>/C.18<sup>th</sup>, Grade II

Ref. 91/47, 92/52, 100/2, 101/2 – TQ2979NE and SE, TQ3079SW and NW

Cast iron railings with decorative standards and urn finials. Situated to the west of the Abbey, to the east end.

### No. 1 Little Dean's Yard

1896, Sir T.G. Jackson, Grade II

Ref. 101/16 – TQ3079SW

A school house, the west end of Rigaud's house rebuilt in a late neo-Jacobean style.

### Nos. 2 and 3 Little Dean's Yard

1789-90, R.W.F. Brettingham, Grade II

Ref. 101/18 – TQ3079SW

The house of the Master of the King's Scholars, No. 2 built and No. 3 a remodelled earlier building, to form a symmetrical composition with No. 1.

### No. 4 Little Dean's Yard

1722-30, Lord Burlington, Grade I

Ref. 101/19 – TQ3079SW

The Westminster school dormitory, known as 'College', badly damaged in WWII and rebuilt in 1947. The building was Burlington's first exercise in public architecture and the blind niches that were part of his elegant Palladian style were cut open as windows by T.G. Jackson in 1895.



## Staircase, Little Dean's Yard

1664-9/1734, Grade I

Ref. 101/15 – TQ3079SW

A stone stair to the Dormitory range and the Busby Library from the Yard. The stair and upper doorway date from 1664 and the stone gateway from 1734.

## Turle's House

1844, J.L. Pearson, Grade II

Ref. 101/14 – TQ3079SW

A school house, incorporating fragments of the C.11<sup>th</sup> Abbey Reredorter and built partly over the Dark Cloister. The remains of the Reredorter can be seen in the basement and at first floor level.

## Dean's Yard

Dean's Yard is a sheltered square with a large lawn in the centre, enclosed by a group of buildings of mixed style, and of somewhat varied quality. The space is perhaps too large to suit the smaller scale mediaeval and neo-gothic buildings that face onto it, but is detracted from, above all, by its inevitable use as a parking area for the School and Church offices. At the Yard's south range the earlier mid C18<sup>th</sup> houses have been replaced by Sir Herbert Baker's Church House of 1936-40, a high, stone fronted edifice taking up the entire frontage, rather monolithic and out of keeping with the variety of the other ranges.

## West Range

### No. 1 Dean's Yard

1862, Sir George Gilbert Scott, Grade II

Ref. 100/9 – TQ2979SE

Built by Scott as part of a group for the Church and Westminster School, Scott's building is a neo-Gothic end of terrace house of 3 storeys, with a basement and gabled attic, in red brick with stone dressings and a slate roof.

### Nos. 3 and 3a Dean's Yard

c. 1865, Sir George Gilbert Scott, John Oldrid Scott, Grade II

Ref. 100/8 – TQ2979SE

Westminster School House, a terraced house in the neo-early-Tudor style, the Dean's Yard frontage is 3 storeys, with a basement and dormered attics, of red brick with stone dressings. The Great Smith Street frontage is four storeys of rubble stone walling with ashlar dressings and later slate mansards.

**Nos. 3b and 4 Dean's Yard**

c. 1915, G. Wallace, Grade II

Ref. 100/11 – TQ2979SE

Choir School buildings built in a neo-Tudor 'Jacobethan' style of red brick with stone dressings and a slate roof.

**Nos. 5a and 6 Dean's Yard**

c. 1898-1900, G.A. Hall, Grade II

Ref. 100/13 – TQ2979SE

A pair of houses, four storeys and a basement, built for the School in freestyle 'Jacobethan' of red brick with stone dressings and slate roofs, but made notable by good 'Arts and Crafts' detailing.

**South Range****Church House**

1936-40, Sir Herbert Baker and A.T. Scott, Grade II

Ref. 100/101 – TQ2979SE and TQ3079SW

This unusual pre-war building closes the south range of Dean's Yard, built for the Church of England to serve as an Assembly Hall, Chapel and offices. The building was damaged by bombs and restored in 1949-50.

**East Range**

Much of the building in the east range of Dean's Yard was originally probably used by the Abbey's monastic school, before 1200. When the Abbey became a Cathedral in 1540 the school became the King's Grammar School, with 40 King's Scholars. The Westminster School was re-founded by Elizabeth I in 1560 and now also occupies the buildings to the south of this range, and the complex of buildings to the east.

**No. 17 Dean's Yard**

Late C.18<sup>th</sup>, Grade I

Ref. 101/17 – TQ3079SW

No. 17 is the Westminster School's Headmaster's House, a rebuilt mediaeval monastic school building, now subdivided into 17 and 17A.

## No. 18 Dean's Yard

C.14<sup>th</sup>, Grade I

Ref. 101/12 – TQ3079SW

Late C.14<sup>th</sup> in origin, the Bailiff's Guest House was part of the west range of the Abbey buildings. Taken over by the Grammar School in 1461 it was substantially rebuilt in a Tudor Gothic style in 1886, probably by T.G. Jackson. The original C.14<sup>th</sup> arched opening to the left of the façade leads through to Little Deans Yard. The house has many fine architectural features, to the Little Dean's Yard frontage as well as to the main frontage, and is one of the finer buildings in the group.

## Nos. 19, 19a and 20 Dean's Yard

C.14<sup>th</sup> and C.15<sup>th</sup>. Grade I

Ref. 101/8 – TQ3079SW

As with No. 18, part of the west range of the Abbey buildings; the Cellarer's building, the Abbey Guest House and the remains of the Blackstole Tower, all taken over by the Grammar School in the C.15<sup>th</sup> and C.16<sup>th</sup>, and much altered in the C.17<sup>th</sup> and C.18<sup>th</sup>. The group has many fine features from the C.14<sup>th</sup> through to the C.18<sup>th</sup> including the C.14<sup>th</sup> archway under the Blackstole Tower, the tierceron vaulted passageway to No. 19A and the fine and varied fenestration from many periods. The remains of the Cellarer's building and Abbey Guest House survive in No. 20, showing a tierceron vaulted ground floor with wall shafts and some original fenestration in the east wall.

## Lamp Standards

Mid C.19<sup>th</sup>, Grade II

Ref. 100/12 – TQ2979SE

10 No. slender cast iron lamp standards and decorative Windsor type crested lanterns, symmetrically placed around the green.

## Lamp Standards

Mid to late C.19<sup>th</sup>, Grade II

Ref. 100/14 – TQ2979SE

3 No. cast iron lamp standards with square finialed lanterns, 2 No. as a pair to Church House steps.

### **No. 7 Tufton Street, Faith House**

1907, [Sir] Edward Lutyens, Grade II

Ref. 101/27 – TQ3079SW

An office and Institute building, originally the St. John's Institute. An early London project by Lutyens described as a 'wittily Georgianized palazzo'.

### **The Palace of Westminster**

Bounded by Bridge Street to the north, The Thames to the east, Parliament Square, St. Margaret Street, Old Palace Yard, Abingdon Street and Millbank to the west and south.

### **The New Palace of Westminster**

1835-60, Sir Charles Barry with A.W.N. Pugin, Grade I

with Westminster Hall, 1079-99, and other remaining elements of the Palace of Westminster.

Ref. 92/53 and 101/7 – TQ3079NW and SW

Westminster Hall is the most significant surviving element of the original Palace of Westminster, built in 1097-99 and remodelled in 1394-1401 by master mason Henry Yevele and carpenter Hugh Herland. The Houses of Parliament [or New Palace of Westminster] were designed by Barry in competition with George Gilbert Scott and other eminent Architects. Pugin carried out the interior decoration and furnishings as well as detailing the building fabric. The Palace includes St. Stephen's Chapel, dating from c.1292-97 with additional work in c.1302, and St. Stephen's Cloister and chantry chapel, 1526-29, restored after damage by bombing in WWII.

### **Statue of Oliver Cromwell**

1899, Hamo Thornycroft, Grade II

Ref. 92/55 – TQ3079NW

Bronze standing figure on a Portland stone base, in front of Westminster Hall. Cromwell is depicted with a lion.

### **Statue of Richard I**

1851, Baron Carlo de Marochetti, Grade II

Bronze equestrian figure on granite plinth in Old Palace Yard

## Gates Railings and Gate Piers to New Palace Yard, New Palace of Westminster

c.1860-67, E.M. Barry, Grade I

Ref. 92/47 – TQ3079NW

Portland stone with wrought iron in the Gothic style, a component of Barry's design for the new Palace of Westminster.

## Lampstandards to New Palace Yard, New Palace of Westminster

c.1860-67, E.M. Barry, Grade II

Ref. 92/48 – TQ3079NW

14 No. cast iron lampstandards, octagonal bases and shafts, the lanterns finialed with crowns, a component of Barry's design for the Houses of Parliament.

## Victoria Tower Gardens

Late C.19<sup>th</sup>, Grade II

Register of Parks and Gardens Ref. 1841 – TQ3079

The triangular riverside garden to the south of the Palace of Westminster, was created as a public garden in the C.19<sup>th</sup> and extended in 1914. The embankment to the river provides a walk that continues past Lambeth Bridge to the south, and beyond. The garden contains a number of memorial sculptures, in particular the Pankhurst memorial [cf. Millicent Fawcett Hall No 46 Tufton Street] and the Burghers of Calais, by Rodin.

## Victoria Tower Gardens, the Embankment Wall

Mid C.19<sup>th</sup>, Grade II

Ref. 101/58 – TQ3079SW and TQ3078NW

The granite embankment wall is contemporary and continuous with Barry and Pugin's Palace of Westminster, now somewhat battered, and adorned with mooring rings. The southern portion is now isolated by the abutment of Lambeth Bridge.

## Victoria Tower Lodge and gates to Black Rod's Garden

c. 1850-60, Barry and Pugin, Grade I

Ref. 101/21 – TQ3079SW

The lodge house and gates were part of Barry and Pugin's rebuilding of the Palace of Westminster; the lodge is octagonal, of magnesium limestone and in a domestic Tudor/Gothic style; the gates are adomed by Pugin's hand with ornate Gothic ironwork.

### Statue to Emmeline Pankhurst

1930, A.G. Walker, Grade II

Ref. 101/24 – TQ3079SW

A bronze figure of the women's suffrage leader, on a stone pedestal, moved to its present location in 1956.

### Statuary Group of the Burgers of Calais

1915, Auguste Rodin, Grade I

Ref. 101/38 – TQ3079SW

A bronze group of the Calais hostages, on a stone pedestal, repositioned and placed on its present lower pedestal by Rodin.

### Buxton Memorial Fountain

1865, S.S. Teulon, Grade II

Ref. 101/68 – TQ3079SW

A delicate Gothic octagonal pavilion enriched with polychrome materials, in limestone and granite with an enamelled roof. Moved from its original position in Parliament Square.

### Broad Sanctuary North

Bounded by Great George Street to the north, Parliament Square [included] to the east, Broad Sanctuary to the south, and Matthew Parker Street, Storey's Gate and Lewisham Street to the west and north west.

### The Institute of Civil Engineers, Great George Street

1912, James Millar, Grade II

Ref. 91/28 - TQ2797NE

A monumental corner block in Beaux Arts style, built for the Institute. The building is embellished with rich neo-Palladian and Baroque detailing.

### The Institute of Chartered Surveyors, Great George Street

1896-98, Alfred and Paul Waterhouse, Grade II

Ref. 92/33 – TQ3079NE

An idiosyncratic institution headquarters by Waterhouse, with later additions by his son, in an eclectic Jacobean, renaissance and Gothic style.

## No. 11 Great George Street

c. 1755/56, Grade II\*

Ref. 92/32 – TQ3079NE

A Georgian town house, formerly part of a terrace, with a good Palladian front.

## Parliament Square

c. 1860, Sir Charles Barry, George Grey Wornum, Grade II

Register of Parks and Gardens Ref. 2702 – TQ3079

The Square has been cleared in recent times of its mediaeval streets and later houses to create an open area that was initially laid out as a formal square in about 1851. By 1949 traffic conditions required that the road system be reviewed and Wornum redesigned the Square to the requirements of the Ministry of Transport. The Square is divided into 2 separate areas; the main square to the east and a smaller green in front of Little George Street to the west. In addition to the architecturally imposing buildings that surround it, it is dignified by a number of important statues and sculptures.

## Middlesex Guildhall

1906-13, J.G.S. Gibson with Skipworth and Gordon, Grade II\*

Sculpture by H.C. Fehr

Ref. 92/49 – TQ3079NW

County Guildhall is a freestanding block facing the Palace of Westminster across Parliament Square. The styling is late neo-Gothic with northern European influences, accomplished in its massing and in the confident distribution of carved ornamentation and plain wall faces. The massiveness of the masonry belies the fact that the building is constructed around a load bearing steel frame. In the basement of the Guildhall the C.17<sup>th</sup> gateway to Tothill Fields prison is preserved.

## Statue of Sir Robert Peel

1876, Mathew Noble, Grade II

Ref. 92/51 – TQ3079NW

Bronze standing figure on a pedestal of polished red granite.

## Statue of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield

1882, Raggi, Grade II

Ref. 92/50 – TQ3079NW

Bronze standing figure on a pedestal of red granite.

### Statue of Abraham Lincoln

1920, a copy of Augustus St Gaudens' memorial in Chicago , Grade II

Ref. 92/46 – TQ3079NW

Bronze standing figure on a granite pedestal.

### Statue of George Canning

1832, Sir Richard Westmacott, Grade II

Ref. 92/44 – TQ3079NW

Bronze standing figure on a granite pedestal, repositioned in Parliament Square in 1867.

### Statue of Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby

1874, Mathew Noble, Grade II

Ref. 92/45 – TQ3079NW

Bronze standing figure on a pedestal of granite with bronze bas-reliefs depicting scenes from the Prime Minister's life, including interiors of the Old House of Commons.

### Statue of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston

1876, T. Woolner and E.M. Barry [pedestal], Grade II

Ref. 92/34 – TQ3079NW

Bronze standing figure on a granite pedestal.

### Statue of Field Marshal Jan Smuts

1876, Jacob Epstein, Grade II

Ref. 92/35 – TQ3079NW

Bronze standing figure on a granite pedestal.

### The Methodist Central Hall

1905-11, Lanchester and Rickards, Grade II\*

Ref. 91/27 – TQ2979NE

The Hall is the Methodists' principal London Hall, designed for their use. It is a free standing block facing St. Margaret's Church across Broad Sanctuary, in a French Baroque style and dominated by the massive Corinthian order of the main east front, all surmounted by the dome on a square base. The building is richly embellished throughout, the interior noted for its confident and opulent design by Lanchester.



## The Queen Elizabeth Conference Centre

1979-86. Powell Moya and Partners

TQ2979NE

Although not listed, the QEII conference centre is an imposing presence in Broad Sanctuary, facing the north façade of the Abbey Church across the modern vehicle route and urban spaces of Victoria Street. The QEII centre was constructed on the site of the demolished Sanctuary Church that faced the mediaeval gateway, now gone, across Broad Sanctuary, and which gave entrance to Deans Yard. The principal rooms are named after British figures who have made major contributions to modern society, from Churchill to Caxton.

## No. 8 Storeys' Gate, Abbey Buildings

1860-70, Sir George Gilbert Scott, Grade II

Ref. 91/27 – TQ2979NE

Office and chambers building in a Flemish renaissance style, and with terracotta embellishments to the attic windows.

## No. 1 Barton Street

c. 1722, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/30 – TQ3079SW

A fine early C.18<sup>th</sup> town house with a later [C.19<sup>th</sup>] refronting; 3 storeys with a basement and a mansard behind the brick parapet. A part of the enclave of similar housing together with Lord North Street and Cowley Street.

## No. 3 Barton Street

c. 1722, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/34 – TQ3079SW

As No. 1 but with the original brown brick façade, and tiled roof.

## Nos. 4 to 6 Barton Street

c. 1722, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/40 – TQ3079SW

As No. 3, but No. 6 has C.20<sup>th</sup> alterations and a stuccoed ground floor. The houses have differing decorative doorcases, all fine and in good condition, and various other period components.

**No. 8 Barton Street**

c. 1909, Horace Field, Grade II

Ref. 101/39 – TQ3079SW

An exercise in C.18<sup>th</sup> town house design, to blend in with the historic terrace, in red brick and Portland stone and with a tiled roof.

**Nos. 9 and 10 Barton Street**

c. 1722, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/35 – TQ3079SW

As No. 3, a pair of terraced houses with doorways to the right.

**Nos. 11 to 14 Barton Street**

c. 1722, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/28 – TQ3079SW

Fine early C.18<sup>th</sup> town houses as Nos. ( and 10, but with stuccoed ground floor faces and slate roofs. The houses have a continuous painted timber architrave cornice carried across doorways and ground floor windows.

**No. 1 Cowley Street**

c. 1722, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/44 – TQ3079SW

Originally an early C.18<sup>th</sup> town house in brown brick with tiled roof but largely rebuilt. The house is 3 storeys with basements and dormered mansards. The following Cowley Street houses are part of the exceptional enclave of Georgian housing together with Barton Street and Lord North Street.

**Nos. 2 and 3 Cowley Street**

c. 1722, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/44 – TQ3079SW

A fine pair of early C.18<sup>th</sup> town houses in brown brick with tiled roofs, basements and dormered mansards. The doors are set in early C.19<sup>th</sup> reeded timber architrave case with timber bosses.

## No. 4 Cowley Street

1904-5, Horace Field for North Eastern Railway, Grade II

Ref. 101/41 – TQ3079SW

An early neo-Georgian exercise in C.17<sup>th</sup> style, a terraced town house and offices in dark red brick and Portland stone with a tiled roof. The building is a little oversized for the surroundings but has fine Arts and Crafts detailing and much rich ornamentation.

## No. 13 Cowley Street

c. 1722, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/53 – TQ3079SW

A fine early C.18<sup>th</sup> town house in brown brick with tiled roof, 3 storeys with basement and dormered mansard.

## No. 14 Cowley Street

c. 1722, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/52 – TQ3079SW

As No. 13.

## No. 15 Cowley Street

c. 1722, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/58 – TQ3079SW

As No. 13.

## Nos. 16 and 17 Cowley Street

c. 1722, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/50 – TQ3079SW

As No. 13.

## No. 18 Cowley Street

c. 1722, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/49 – TQ3079SW

As No. 13.

## No. 19 Cowley Street

c. 1722, Blow and Billerey, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/48 – TQ3079SW

As No. 13, but extended and restored in 1920, in brown brick with tiled roof.

**No. 16 Great College Street**

c. 1720-22, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/32 – TQ3079SW

A very early Georgian terraced town house, in brown brick with contrasting red brick dressings and with a tiled roof.

**No. 17 and 18 Great College Street**

c. 1720-22, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/31 – TQ3079SW

Contemporary with No. 16, a pair of terraced town house, mirrored in plan, in brown brick with a tiled roof. Of particular interest are the timber doorcases to the right and left, the architrave cases surmounted by projecting cornice hoods, supported on carved console brackets. As with No. 16 the houses retain much of the interior finishes and structure; original fielded timber panelling, box cornices, pilastered archways, dog leg stairs and fine turned balusters.

**No. 19 Great College Street**

c. 1722, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/26 – TQ3079SW

Again contemporary with No. 16, a very early Georgian corner terrace house, in brown brick, although with a C.19<sup>th</sup> stucco ground floor facing, and with a tiled roof. The original timber doorcase with architrave and an over-pediment supported by console brackets. Again the house retains its early wrought iron railings with urn finials and a wrought iron lamp standard. In the interior, most of its original fielded timber panelling to the front rooms and passage remains, and a dog leg stair with turned balusters.

**No. 22 Great College Street,**

**including St. Edward's Chapel Tufton Street and The Chapel of St. Peter and St. John**

1903-5, Edward Burgess, Grade II

Ref. 101/25 – TQ3079SW

Built in freestyle Tudor Gothic as the home of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, the group of buildings is in red brick with stone dressings and a slate roof, and boasts an embattled tower. The chapel interior is an original and sensitive example of Early English neo-Gothic church architecture.

## Corner House Great Peter Street, No. 11 Cowley Street and 8 Little College Street

1911, Edward Lutyens, Grade II

Ref. 101/47 – TQ3079SW

A pair of town houses on a corner site, a good example of Lutyens' work of the period; neo-Georgian in style, but with the windows oversized in scale.

They were built for the Hon. F. McLaren and Lady Norman.

## Nos. 1 and 2 Millbank, The Church Commissioners

Including No. 3 Great College Street, No. 2 Great Peter Street and Nos. 5 and 7 Little College Street

1903, W.D. Caroe, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/43 – TQ3079SW

This large island office block was designed for the Church Commissioners by Caroe in what is described as an 'eclectic yet sophisticated' northern Renaissance style, and with what Pevsner calls 'nice scrolly details'.

## Great Smith Street

### Church of St Matthew, Great Peter Street

1849-51, Sir George Gilbert Scott, Grade II

Ref. 101/17 – TQ3079SW

A large and imposing church in Scott's favoured C.13<sup>th</sup> Gothic style. The building was gutted by fire in 1982 and the interior was reinstated in 1984.

The spire that was intended to sit on the massive south tower was never built.

### No. 20 Great Peter Street

c. 1905, Grade II

Ref. 101/18 – TQ3079SW

The Clergy House for St. Matthew's Church, designed in a restrained 'Arts and Crafts'/domestic Gothic style. It is noticeable for its large central stone portal with moulded jambs and an ornate canopied niche above.

### No. 14 Great Smith Street, Orchard House

1898, Grade II

Ref. 100/S1 – TQ2979SE

Orchard House includes Nos. 1 and 2 Abbey Orchard Street. An ornate shop front property embellished with modelled terracotta work by W.J. Neatby Birch.

**Nos. 36 to 40 [even] Great Smith Street**

c. 1725, Grade II

Ref. 100/19 – TQ2979SW

Terraced town houses contemporary with Barton Street, Cowley Street, Great College Street and Lord North Street.

**Park House, Great Smith Street**

c. 1904, Grade II

Ref. 100/50 - TQ2979SW

A mansion block from the mid-Edwardian period, with terracotta decorative elements.

**Nos. 1 and 1B Bridge Street**

The St. Stephen's Club, 1874, John Wichcord, Grade II

Ref. 92/41 – TQ3079NW

Recently demolished to make way for Portcullis House.

**No. 2 Bridge Street**

Extension to the St. Stephen's Club, 1874, John Wichcord, Grade II

Ref. 92/40 – TQ3079NW

Recently demolished with Nos. 1 and 1b.

**No. 10 Bridge Street**

St. Stephen's Tavern, 1875, Grade II

Ref. 92/38 – TQ3079NW

A Victorian public house and dining rooms, which has recently been brought back in to use.

**Nos. 11 and 12 Bridge Street**

c. 1900, Grade II

Ref. 92/37 – TQ3079NW

A corner block of offices and shops in Portland stone, included with Nos. 34-36 Parliament Street [Ref. 92/37 – TQ3079NW]. The building is 6 storeys in a northern Renaissance style with a later mansard roof, probably originally gabled.

## No. 37 Parliament Street

c. 1870, Grade II

Ref. 92/36 – TQ3079NW

Adjoining Nos. 34 to 36 Chambers building with a shop front in an eclectic Renaissance style.

## HM Treasury

1898-1901, John Brydon, Grade II\*

Ref. 91/6 – TQ2979NE and TQ3079NW

'New' Government Offices of 1898, a massive island block in the English Baroque revival style, between Whitehall and St James' Park, fronting on to Great George Street to the south. The offices are connected by the Archway Link to Scotts Foreign Office, across King Charles Street to the north. The building was modified by Government Architect Sir Henry Tanner in 1912, but retains all the principal architectural features, including the central circular arcaded courtyard and the grand double branching stair. In the basement are the reinforced concrete WWII 'War Rooms' and Sir Winston Churchill's flat and office bunker.

## Norman Shaw North Building, Victoria Embankment

Formerly New Scotland Yard

1887-90, Richard Norman Shaw and R. Dixon Butler, Grade I

Ref. 92/19 – TQ3079NW

The old Metropolitan Police headquarters, in Shaw's iconic red brick and stone banding. The building marks Shaw's transition to the later 'grand manner' buildings. The design introduces a defensive element with the use of a substantial granite podium and corner tourelles, the building massing being four square around a central courtyard. On the Embankment elevation is a bronze roundel of Shaw by Hamo Thornycroft.

## Norman Shaw South Building, Victoria Embankment

### Formerly New Scotland Yard

1896-98, Richard Norman Shaw and R. Dixon Butler, Grade I

Ref. 92/19 – TQ3079NW

Built in 1904-06 as an extension to the old Metropolitan Police headquarters, similar in style to the North building, but on a narrower site, giving the building a stronger vertical emphasis. Joined to the North building by a segmental arched bridge.

### **Gates and Piers to the Norman Shaw Buildings, Victoria Embankment**

1904, Reginald Blomfield and others, Grade II\*

Ref. 92/23 – TQ3079NW

Granite gate piers and ornate wrought iron gates, acquired by Shaw after he saw them on exhibition. Erected between Shaw's North and South buildings.

### **Westminster Bridge**

1862, Thomas Page, Grade II\*

Ref. 92/43 – TQ3079NW

Westminster road bridge is of cast iron structure, 7 segmental girder arches, with the piers and abutments in granite, the Gothic detailing in keeping with the New Palace of Westminster. The eastern half of the bridge is in the London Borough of Lambeth.

### **Boadicea [Boudicca]**

1850s, Thomas Thorneycroft, Grade II

Ref. 92/42 – TQ3079NW

Statuary group, a romantic Beaux Arts composition in bronze on a granite pedestal, 3 figures in a 2 horse chariot. The sculpture was to a design by Sir T.G. Jackson and erected in 1902.

### **Nos. 9 and 11 Old Queen Street**

c.1690-1700, Grade II

Ref. 91/26 – TQ2979NE

A pair of small terraced house with later shop windows inserted. Restored in the 1970s with neo-Georgian details.

### **No. 20 Old Queen Street**

1909, F.W Troup, Grade II

Ref. 91/16 – TQ2979NE

A small terraced Edwardian house with Arts and Crafts/neo-Georgian detailing.

### **No. 24 Old Queen Street**

C.18<sup>th</sup>, Grade II

Ref. 91/15 – TQ2979NE

A substantial terraced house, a rebuild of an earlier [c.1690-1700] house.



### **Nos. 26 and 28 Old Queen Street**

c.1800, Grade II

Ref. 91/14 – TQ2979NE

Terraced houses, rebuild of earlier houses.

### **Nos. 30 and 32 Old Queen Street**

c.1774-80, Grade II

Ref. 91/13 – TQ2979NE

A pair of terraced houses, rebuild of earlier houses.

### **No. 34 Old Queen Street**

c.1774-80, Grade II

Ref. 91/10 – TQ2979NE

A terraced house, a rebuild of an earlier house.

### **No. 43 Old Queen Street**

C.19<sup>th</sup>, Grade II

Ref. 91/25 – TQ2979NE

A rebuild of an earlier end of terrace town house, with a shop front.

### **Cockpit Steps [adjoining No. 38] Old Queen Street**

Late C.17<sup>th</sup>, Grade II

Ref. 91/12 – TQ2979NE

A flight of steps from Old Queen Street to St. James' Park, associated with the Royal Cockpit, and rebuilt in 1964 at the same time as Nos. 36 and 38.

### **Lampstandards, Old Queen Street**

Early to mid C.19<sup>th</sup>, Grade II

Ref. 91/24 – TQ2979NE

6 No. cast iron lampstandards, part of a sequence with those in the adjoining Queen Anne's Gate.

Westminster World Heritage Sites

### **No. 1 Dean Trench Street**

1951-5, H.S. Goodhart-Rendel, Grade II

Ref. 101/73 – TQ3079SW

A rebuild of the original 1912 corner terrace house, also by Goodhart-Rendel.

The building was bombed in WWII and rebuilt in the manner of Norman Shaw as a block of flats, now converted for use as offices. The block is regarded as an interesting exercise in post war design.

**Nos. 2 and 4 Dean Trench Street, 59 Tufton Street**

c. early 1920s, Grade II

Ref. 101/79 – TQ3079SW

This row of 3 neo-Georgian town houses dates from the early C.20<sup>th</sup> redevelopment of the west side of Smith Square.

**No. 3 Dean Trench Street**

1924, Grade II

Ref. 101/77 – TQ3079SW

As with Nos. 2 and 4, this neo-Georgian town house dates from the redevelopment of the west side of Smith Square.

**No. 7 Gayfere Street**

c.1800, Grade II

Ref. 101/56 – TQ3079SW

A fine example of a modest artisan's house, late Georgian.

**Nos. 10 and 11 Gayfere Street**

c.1800, Grade II

Ref. 101/59 – TQ3079SW

As No. 7, a good example of a pair of artisan's houses, late Georgian. No. 11 was evidently once a shop front property, as evidenced by the slender timber pilasters supporting a timber entablature to the ground floor elevation.

**No. 12 Gayfere Street and No. 40 Smith Square**

c.1930, Oliver Hill, Grade II

Ref. 101/66 – TQ3079SW

This fine house on 2 plots is a sophisticated demonstration of infill dating from 1930, in the neo-Georgian 'beau monde' style.

**Nos. 17 to 21 Gayfere Street**

c.1800, Grade II

Ref. 101/60 – TQ3079SW

As No. 7, a good example of a terrace of artisan's houses, late Georgian, varying in plot dimension.

## North House and Gayfere House Great Peter Street, Nos. 22 and 23 Gayfere Street

1930-35, Oliver Hill, Grade II

Ref. 101/54 – TQ3079SW

Gayfere House and North House were built for Lord and Lady Mount Temple and for Robert Hudson respectively. Built in a simple ‘Queen Anne’ style, both principal houses have spectacular mirror-glass interiors in the Regency style, all by Hill, and in particular, fluted and faceted mirror wall cladding in the bathrooms.

## Coroner’s Court, Horseferry Road

1893, C.R.W. Wheeler, Grade II

Ref. 105/2 - TQ2978NE

A detached building in an early Arts and Crafts style, incorporating neo-Georgian and Jacobean elements.

## Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11 Lord North Street

c. 1720-25, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/62 – TQ3079SW

A fine terrace of early C.18<sup>th</sup> small town houses with only minor alterations and additions, although some original houses have been combined, resulting in the apparent ‘loss’ of Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 9. Most of the interiors have survived remodelling and retain much of their original timber panelling and dog leg stairs with turned balusters.

## Nos. 14 to 17 and 19 Lord North Street

c. 1720-25, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/61 – TQ3079SW

Contemporary with the facing terrace. Nos. 13 and 14 have been combined, and Nos. 18 and 19. Both terraces are exceptionally well preserved.

## Bollards, Lord North Street

c. 1720-25, Grade II

Ref. 101/67 – TQ3079SW

Granite bollards, contemporary with the buildings and an important element of the exceptionally well preserved streetscape.

### **Ninth Church of Christ Scientist, Marsham Street**

1926-30, Sir Herbert Baker, Grade II

Ref. 101/65 – TQ2979SE and TQ3079SW

An imposing church and Sunday School chapel in Byzantine styled and monolithic dark red brick. The church is in 3 sections; the Sunday School and the Assembly Hall, separated by a narthex. The Hall is circular, approximately 100' in diameter.

### **No 29 Marsham Street, No 46 Tufton Street**

1927-29, Douglas Wood, Grade II

Ref. 1900-/100-101/10003 – TQ297330

Millicent Fawcett Hall was commissioned, designed and paid for by women who led the constitutional campaign for equal political rights. The Hall housed the activities of the London and National Society for Women's Service, now known as the Fawcett Society, who educated and campaigned intensively in support of economic and moral equality for women. The library is reportedly the largest and oldest in Britain devoted to the study of women's issues.

### **Imperial Chemical House, Millbank**

1928, Sir. F. Baines, Grade II

Ref. 101/83 – TQ3079SW and TQ3078NW

An island office block, designed as part of a uniform composition with Thames House. The ornate doors are by W.B. Fagan, panelled and plated in nickel-copper alloy with naturalistic motifs. The statuary is by Jagger.

### **St. John's Smith Square Concert Hall**

[formerly the Church of St. John the Evangelist]

1713-28, Thomas Archer, Grade I

Ref. 101/751 – TQ3079NW

The Parish Church of St. John occupies the island site in the centre of Smith Square, a bold design in English Baroque and considered a masterpiece of the style. Built in 1728 and restored after damage in the Second World War, St. John's is also known as Queen Anne's Footstool due to a legend that, when the architect consulted Queen Anne on the design of the new church, she kicked over her footstool and snapped 'like that!' Thus the four towers are said to resemble the legs of an upturned footstool. It is a Greek cross on plan, with the re-entrant corners embellished by projecting quadrants;

the four arms are not completely symmetrical but treated as pairs, the north and south being the entrances, the east and west are blind. The Church was badly damaged by fire in 1742 and the interior was reworked by James Horne, involving the loss of many elements of Archer's design. The Church was burnt out again during WWII and the interior this time restored in 1965-68 by Marshall Sisson to its early C.18th form, and is now used as a concert hall. The Hall is a fine and idiosyncratic element of the exceptionally well preserved Georgian square and, as a concert hall, makes a welcome contribution to the cultural life of the area.

### **Nos. 1 and 2 Smith Square**

1726, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/70 – TQ3079SW

As with all the remaining early C.18th terraced houses on Smith Square this pair of houses was an component of Sir James Smith's original development of the Square, although this pair was largely rebuilt after being damaged in WWII. These early houses are part of the beautifully preserved enclave of town houses, together with Lord North Street and Barton and Cowley Streets.

### **Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Smith Square**

1726, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/71 – TQ3079NW

As with Nos. 1 and 2, built as part of Sir James Smith's original development of the Square. At 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level No. 5 has a small stone tablet inscribed "Smith Square 1726". The interiors retain many original elements, despite obvious alterations and restorations, in particular the timber panelling, dog leg stairs and fine turned balusters.

### **No. 6 Smith Square**

1726, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/63 – TQ3079NW

As with Nos. 1 and 2, a corner terrace house built as part of Sir James Smith's original development of the Square.

### **Nos. 7 to 9 Smith Square**

1726, Grade II\*

Ref. 101/64 – TQ3079NW

As with Nos. 1 and 2, built as part of Sir James Smith's original development of the Square.

**No. 34 Smith Square [Thorney House]**

1913, Grade II

Ref. 101/80 – TQ3079NW

A corner terraced house of 3 storeys, in a restrained neo-Georgian style. The central doorway is stone dressed with Ionic pilasters and surmounted by a pediment enclosing a cartouche.

**No. 36 Smith Square**

1911, [Sir] Edward Lutyens, Grade II

Ref. 101/74 – TQ3079NW

A corner terraced house of 3 storeys with a steep dormered mansard roof, designed in restrained William and Mary/neo-Georgian style.

**No. 37 Smith Square**

c.1912, Grade II

Ref. 101/69 – TQ3079NW

A terraced house of 3 storeys in a restrained neo-Georgian style, largely rebuilt after war damage.

**Nos. 87, 89 and 91 Tufon Street, 62 and 64 Horseferry Road**

1912-13, A.E. Hughes, Grade II

Ref. 106/20, 191/200 – TQ3078NW, TQ3097SW

A former shelter for destitute and poor working boys, the building is associated with the movement to 'emigrate' destitute boys in the pre-War period.

**Bollards**

c.1726-28, Grade II

Ref. 101/72 – TQ3079NW

An element of Sir James Smith's original design for the Square, octagonal tapered bollards in Portland stone on the pavement boundary around St. John's Church.

**Lamp Standards**

Early to mid C.19<sup>th</sup>, Grade II

Ref. 101/82 – TQ3079NW

A later addition to Sir James Smith's design for the Square, 7 No. cast iron gas lamp standards that are a component of a wider pattern of lamp standards throughout the area.

## Lamp Standards, Smith Square

Mid C.19<sup>th</sup>, Grade II

Ref. 101/76 and 101/81 – TQ3079SW

Cast iron gas lamp standards [No. G1] on the corner of Smith Square.

## Lambeth Palace

C.12<sup>th</sup> in origin, with many later additions and alterations, notably by Blore, C.19<sup>th</sup>, and Seeley and Paget, 1955. Grade I

Ref. 92/53 and 101/7 – TQ3079NW and SW

The Palace is the private residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a mediaeval complex of domestic buildings and gardens within a walled enclosure. The original river frontage acted as a defence against floods. The redundant church of St Mary at Lambeth houses the public Museum of Garden History.

## St Thomas' Hospital

1868-71, Henry Currey. 1969-76, Yorke Rosenberg & Mardell. Grade I

Ref. 92/53 and 101/7 – TQ3079NW and SW

The present day building comprises 3 pavilions and a chapel in an Italianate style in brick, a remnant of the original 7 pavilions built by Henry Currey, and with a tree lined promenade facing the Palace of Westminster, and a partially completed scheme by Yorke Rosenberg and Mardell. The YRM scheme is of 13 storey white stone blocks adjacent to Currey's building.

## County Hall

1912-33, Ralph Knott. 1939 and 1950-58, LCC Architects Department, Grade I

Ref. 92/53 and 101/7 – TQ3079NW and SW

Designed by Ralph Knott on a site that faces across the river to the Houses of Parliament, and with later work by LCC architects. The main façade of County Hall is to the river, a 230m long symmetrical classical composition with a giant colonnaded order featuring in the concave central section and a steeply sloping, green tiled roof.

Statue information is quoted from the book : “London Statues and Monuments” by Margaret Baker 1995, Published by Shire Publications as follows :

**Parliament Square Gardens statues :**

The following three statues are outside the existing World Heritage Site boundary but within an option for its future expansion. They are in a formal row (north south) on the west side of Parliament Square Gardens of similar scale and form with traditionally detailed stone plinths.

1 - “ ...Benjamin Disraeli - 1st Earl of Beaconsfield (1804 - 81), Conservative statesman, man of letters, favourite of Victoria. The statue is by Raggi, 1883. Twice Prime Minister, three times Chancellor of the Exchequer, Disraeli was a meteoric and colourful figure in nineteenth century politics and organiser of the Conservative party on modern lines.”

2 - “ ...The 14th Earl of Derby (1799 - 1869) , a dull but worthy statesman and with Disraeli, reorganiser of the Tory party, has a statue by Matthew Noble (1874) with panels showing his inauguration as Chancellor of Oxford University. Look at the plinth to see what St. Stephens Chapel, the meeting place of the House of Commons before 1834, looked like.”

3 - “ ...A statue of Sir Robert Peel (1788 - 1850) erected in the year after his death after a fall from a favourite horse on Constitution Hill. The statue is by Matthew Noble (1818 - 76)...Peel is chiefly remembered now as founder of the modern police force, whose members were nicknamed ‘Peelers’ or ‘Bobbies’ - a name which still sticks today.”

The following three statues of very different styles form a rough east west line on the north side of the Parliament Square Gardens :

4 - “ ...On the paved walk is Henry Temple, 3rd Viscount of Palmerston (1784 - 1865), by Thomas Woolner, a statue erected in 1876. Palmerston personified Victorian self-confidence at its peak, and although he was accused of ‘jingoism’ (warlike patriotism) his bluff, adventurous foreign policy protected Britain’s interests overseas and built up her prestige....Palmerston kept his diplomatic wit to the end : on his deathbed he was joking : ‘Die, my dear doctor? That is the last thing I shall do’...”



5 - "...The exciting though discordant statue of the South African soldier and statesman Field Marshal Jan Smuts (1870 - 1950) is by Jacob Epstein and is an interesting example of the sculptor's work, erected in 1956.

6 - "...On the corner of the square and half-facing the House of Commons is a statue of Sir Winston Spencer Churchill (1874 - 1965), one of the best know statues in London. Churchill was a many-faceted personality but is best remembered as Britain's wartime Prime Minister and it is this aspect that Ivor Robert-Jones expressed in his 12 foot bronze statue, unveiled by Lady Spencer Churchill in 1973."

The general political theme of substantial bronze statues on traditional stone plinths in Parliament Square forming part of the setting of the existing World Heritage Site boundary is continued in the west as :

7 - "...The statue of Abraham Lincoln (1809 - 65), sixteenth President of the United States of America, is a copy of the fine statue by Augustus Saint-Gaudens at Chicago and was presented by the American people in 1920."

8 - "...Also on the west side in the so-called 'Canning enclosure' [or Canning Green] is a bronze statue of George Canning (1770 - 1827) by Sir Richard Westmacott, erected in 1832. Canning was Foreign Secretary and after Lord Liverpool's death in 1827 George IV made him Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer. The cost of erecting the statue (£7,000) was borne by public subscription and after being placed in [New] Palace Yard in 1832 it was moved to this site in 1867."

To the east and south of Parliament Square within the existing World Heritage Site boundary are the following statues :

9 - "...The superb statue of Oliver Cromwell (1599 - 1658) is by Sir William Hamo Thornycroft and stands outside Westminster Hall. It was erected in 1899 and shows Cromwell in uniform, bareheaded with his bible and sword, thus succinctly reflecting two modern views of him...Even in 1895 Irish members of Parliament strongly opposed the wish of the Liberal Party to vote £500 towards the erection of this statue and in the end Lord Rosebery, Prime Minister at the time decided to make a gift of it..."

10 - "...At the north end of Old Palace Yard is a magnificent bronze statue of Richard I (Coeur-de-Lion) (1157 - 99), probably England's most popular medieval King, by Baron Carlo Marochetti RA (1805 - 68), who came to England in the Piedmontese Revolution of 1848 and began a large practice which owed much of its success to royal patronage. This statue, considered to be the sculptor's chef d'oeuvre, in which the king holds his sword aloft, was put up in 1851 and well expresses Marochetti's famous flamboyance, which inflamed the critics..."

Outside the existing World Heritage site boundary (and within the principal option of an expanded boundary linking the two halves) but forming an important part of the setting of the Chapter House, Jewell Tower and House of Lords is :

11 - "...Across the road from Old Palace Yard is the national memorial to George V (1947) by Sir William Reid Dick (at one time President of the Royal Society of Sculptors and King's Sculptor in Ordinary) and Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. It was unveiled by George VI on 22nd October 1947 and is a full length figure in the uniform of a field marshal with Garter robes and Sword of State. The scheme for the provision of playing fields throughout the country is in association with the monument."

Beyond the existing World Heritage Site but within a possibly expanded boundary to the south are the following statues and features in Abingdon Gardens and Victoria Tower Gardens :

12 - 'Knife Edge: Two Piece' by Henry Moore.

At the northern entrance of Victoria Tower Gardens :

13 - "...Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst (1858 - 1928), leader of the movement for women's suffrage who was frequently arrested and imprisoned for her beliefs, has a statue with a locket by A. G. Walker, erected in 1930 and unveiled by Stanley Baldwin. Flowers are laid here each year by women who worked for the suffragette movement. Her daughter Dame Christable Pankhurst (1881 - 1958), famous in the same field as her mother, is commemorated by a bronze medallion..."

14 - "...The Burghers of Calais (1915) by Auguste Rodin, a replica of the statuary erected in Calais in 1895. The burghers agreed to surrender themselves to Edward III in 1340 with halters round their necks to save their town..."

15 - "...Further south in the Gardens is the Buxton Memorial Fountain by S. S. Tuelon, 1865, which commemorates Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton (1786 - 1845), MP for Weymouth, who fought for the abolition of slavery in the British dominions and elsewhere and in 1824 became leader of the anti-slavery party. It was erected by his son Charles Buxton MP in honour of his father's efforts to free colonial slaves..."

Within the existing World Heritage Site boundary adjacent the West door of the Abbey is an important memorial :

16 - "...A red granite column by [George Gilbert] Scott with sculpture by J. B. Philip which commemorates the Old Boys of Westminster School who died in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny.

On the north west corner of Westminster Bridge, forming an important part of the setting of the existing World Heritage Site boundary and within the optional expansion of the boundary is a substantial sculpture and plinth often photographed with Big Ben :

17 - "...A great group of the British queen Boadicea in her chariot by Thomas Thornycroft (1902. Boadicea, who died in AD 62, was described by the Greek historian Dio Cassius as 'tall, fine-eyed and tawny haired'.



## Appendix 2

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## Appendix 3

### Stakeholder consultations

#### Introduction

Consultation has played an essential part in the development of the plan. As a first step (Round 1), three workshops were held with key stakeholder groups to identify issues and objectives, focusing on: tourism and the economy; community and user groups; and the public realm and conservation. English Heritage on behalf of the Steering Group, invited participants to the meetings. Plans and illustrations were prepared and each meeting was facilitated by a member of the consultant team, who ensure that each participant was asked about their views and aspirations for the area. Participants, including those unable to attend the workshops, were invited to submit further comments on a specially prepared questionnaire. Detailed notes recorded the discussions.

In addition, consultation meetings were held with a number of individuals with regard to specific issues:

#### WORKSHOPS

Set out below are the details of each workshop.

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Tourism and economy</b>
<b>Date</b>	17 March 2003
<b>Venue</b>	Cheyneygates, Westminster Abbey, SW1
<b>Attendees :</b>	Peter Heath (facilitator) Atkins (consultant team)
Simon Woodward	PLB Consulting Ltd
Paul Gardner	Transport for London Project Manager
Steven Tomlinson	Transport for London
Juliet West	English Heritage
Victor Launert	Palace of Westminster Central Tourist Officer
Canon David Hutt	Westminster Abbey
David Burden	Westminster Abbey
Phil Evans	GLA Tourism Officer
David Tidley	TfL Street Management
Tim Gould	City of Westminster
Rosemary MacQueen	Westminster City Council

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Community</b>
<b>Date</b>	18 March 2003, 2pm
<b>Venue</b>	Cheyneygates, Westminster Abbey, SW1
<b>Attendees :</b>	Peter Heath (facilitator) Atkins (consultant team)
Simon Woodward	PLB (consultant team)
Graham Tanner	Transport for London
Paul Velluet	English Heritage
Steven Tomlinson	Transport for London
F Platt	Westminster Society
Tim Gould	City of Westminster
Vince Amers	QEII Conference Centre
David Burden	Westminster Abbey
Paul Smith	English Heritage/ Jewel Tower
Ceciel Delaru	Greater London Authority
Helen Bowes	Greater London Authority
Rosemary MacQueen	Westminster City Council
John Burton	Westminster Abbey
Janet Miller	Atkins Heritage (Consultant Team)

**Topic Public Realm and Conservation**

<b>Date</b>	19 March 2003, 6.30pm
<b>Venue</b>	
<b>Attendees :</b>	Peter Heath (facilitator) Atkins (consultant team)
Simon Woodward	PLB Consulting Ltd
Paul Velluet	English Heritage
Rosemary McQueen	Westminster City Council
Juliet West English	Heritage Head of Property
Timothy Jones	English Heritage
Graham King	Westminster City Council
Glyn Richards	Westminster City Council
Peter MacBride	Transport for London
Tim Gould	City of Westminster
Gerard Phillips	Greater London Authority
Tim Tatton-Brown	Archaeologist
Steve Brindle	English Heritage
Robert Whytehead	English Heritage
Steven Tomlinson	Transport for London

## Summary of Workshop Discussion

The complexity of the site led to a great deal of overlap in the topics discussed at each workshop. The main areas of interest and concern are summarised below under the broad topic headings.

### Tourism and economy

#### *The benefits and disbenefits of tourism to the WHS*

The principal roles of the Abbey and Westminster Palace are not as tourist attractions. However, all agreed that it is important to welcome visitors and there is a need to balance their interests with the purposes of the institutions of the Westminster WHS. Visitors provide a great deal of income towards upkeep and increased tourism may boost the local economy, although currently most tourist spend is confined to within the WHS itself, particularly within the Abbey, Palace and Jewel Tower souvenir outlets and the specialist Parliamentary bookshop. It was recognised that large numbers of tourists and visitors may also lead to pollution, disturbance, and congestion and particularly to a loss of tranquillity to the Abbey.

Rosemary MacQueen of Westminster City Council explained that WCC has recently begun to address tourism more actively with a view to achieving sustainable tourism, optimising rather than increasing the number of visitors and focussing on four questions:

1. Where does the spend actually occur?
2. What services and facilities such as lunch/ toilets/ signage etc. are there for tourists?
3. What is the relationship between the major strategic traffic network and tourist safety? Fatalities have already occurred within the WHS as a result of traffic
4. What is the impact of tourism on the residential population?  
Residents are already feeling the pressure and are concerned about a possible pedestrianisation of Parliament Square leading to the rerouting of traffic through residential zones.

#### *Intellectual access and orientation*

The tourism experts and a number of respondents observed that despite the importance and magnificence of the buildings, there is little in the way of orientation and interpretation for visitors, in order help them understand the history and nature of the site and to plan their visit. In particular, there is nothing to indicate the status of the site as a WHS and the significance of

this. Some attendees believed that there was a lack of 'unity of experience' for visitors which meant that tourists and others could not appreciate the ways in which the histories of the Palace and Abbey were completely intertwined. Although the proposal for a visitor centre in Westminster Palace was welcomed, there was some concern that this might further the current discontinuity in the approach to interpretation throughout the whole of the WHS. The idea of a passport or dual-ticketing approach to admissions to the Palace and Abbey was raised, similar to the system at Ironbridge and Stratford. The problem is that while Ironbridge is all run by the same organisation, the Westminster WHS houses a number of institutions, each with its own needs and priorities.

Some participants recommended that there should be increased provision of signage and interpretation boards and this might reduce some of the costs currently expended on wardens who provide assistance and guidance around the site. Others feared this would introduce clutter and they valued the vergers, wardens and other guides who comprise the 'people-centred' nature of visitor assistance. The Abbey is particularly proud that everyone working there belongs to the Abbey community and the public seem to appreciate this.

An escorted time tour is the only way to tour the Palace but this has already sold 30,000 tickets in pre-booking.

The possibility of a series of local leaflets on topics such as Statues and Monuments was discussed, as was the question of whether the WHS should have a 'brand'. Some agreed that the WHS logo could be used more around the site. There are a number of empty walls and big spaces within Westminster Underground Station which might be used for display and orientation for the WHS. There is an unused retail outlet in Westminster Underground Station which might be good as a location for ticketing and this might avoid heavy queuing at the Houses of Parliament.

All agreed that the Jewel Tower is a hugely understated attraction. It is a remarkable piece of surviving fabric of Old Westminster and the exhibition in Tower is the only feature illustrating the history and meaning of Westminster as a whole, yet it is not well publicised and tends not to feature on trails and maps. There is limited scope for increasing visitor numbers however, because of the nature of the space.

Some attendees would like to see Westminster Hall open to the public in the summer months

### *Other facilities for tourists*

The buildings are all iconic. But once the photographs have been taken there remains the question – what do I do now? Unlike many other London ‘attractions’ there are relatively few facilities, such as restaurants, cafes and shops, in the area. While the office workers and others are well-catered for, from 5pm, or when Parliament is in recess, the area is very quiet. Even the public lavatories are not well sign-posted. Some of the food kiosks around the site are operating without permission and, it might be argued, do not enhance the historic character of the area. A number of suggestions were made for alternative sites for places to eat and drink, such as Victoria Tower Gardens and the benefits and impacts of introducing more of a café culture close to the site. Both the Palace and Abbey are limited in their scope for expanding their catering facilities. The Abbey provides chairs in Poets’ Corner and coffee in the North cloister but there is an important need to remember that the Abbey is principally for prayer.

The Palace would like to expand the *range* of people who visit the Houses of Parliament but neither the Lords nor Commons like people queuing outside on the pavement. An area is needed to accommodate this. It was also suggested that the WHS should be seen as part of a tourist trail walking route and visitors thus might be guided towards the Parks area after their visit to the WHS. This would fit in with the Mayor’s aspiration to develop London as one of the world’s great walking cities.

Although the particular challenges of historic buildings were recognised, a number of respondents noted that provision for disabled people could be improved in many parts of the site.

### *The economy of the area*

The WHS needs to be seen in the context of the economy of the area. There are few prominent hotels featured in the area that might keep tourists within the Westminster area. Retail outlets also seem to find it difficult in the area. There are two shops for rent on the northern side of Victoria Street near Barclays Bank but these have never been occupied. This is an indication of the commercial vibrancy of the area.

There was some concern that the WHS Management plans may have a commercial impact on the QEII Centre, such as by restricting physical access to the conference centre. The activities at the Centre require that exhibition and event related equipment needs to be delivered by large vehicles. The conference centre is used every day and hosts events on most days. It has a capacity of 3,500 to 4,000 people with the Central Methodist Hall having a capacity of 2,000. The majority of delegates arrive by public transport. The combined capacity of the QEII Centre and Central Hall and is approximately 6,000. Thus at peak times there have been many pedestrian and traffic conflicts at Victoria Street and this has resulted in the occasional accident.

## Community

### *Residents*

It is important to remember that parts of the WHS are lived in. South of the Abbey, adjacent to the WHS boundary, the area is residential and quiet and is not knitted into WHS. That is part of its charm, it is an enclave and would wish to remain so. There are other residential areas very close by such as Marsham Street and parts of Whitehall buildings, which are becoming residential as the office spaces become redundant. The residential college is also very unusual in this context and the residential nature of parts of site and immediate surroundings is important and should be valued.

It is important therefore to consider how the heritage of the WHS benefits people and how residents' concerns and needs will be reflected in the WHS plan. There was discussion as to whether interpretation and other facilities have a particular relevance for residents, as well as visitors and ideally local schools should have opportunities to benefit from the WHS. The residents also have other requirements. It is important to maintain and improve bus transportation. Residents could support retail/economic activity but they are nervous about restaurant and cafes as the smells and late night activity can be unpleasant.

While many would like to ensure that residents are not inconvenienced by tourists, much conflict often arises, not between residents and tourists but rather than between workers and tourist. But in fact the biggest conflict is between tourists and traffic and some residents feel that no significant improvements can be made until that is seriously addressed. However it was recognised that this may lead to problems with displaced congestion from the closing of major routes through the WHS.



On the other hand, the difficulties of living within the WHS should not be over estimated. At evenings and weekends it is a very quiet place. But it is at these times that there is 'nothing open' for residents in the immediate area. Most of the principal buildings have in-house facilities for staff e.g food etc. There is no shortage for office workers but it is a desert for residents. The Westminster Society is not a residents' society but an amenity society for the built heritage for the whole of the old town of Westminster. It is statutory consultee on planning applications but is also an umbrella society which has contacts with other parties.

## Public Realm and Conservation

### *Parliament Square*

There was general discussion of this issue. The square is often used as a focus for protest groups and demonstrations reflecting the nature of Westminster Palace which has an international role as the seat of democracy and dissent. There was some debate as to whether public demonstrations here had a long history. The demonstrations do not cause too much difficulty for the Abbey. But it was generally felt that there is conflict between the need to provide a spacious area for tourists and visitors, while ensuring that demonstrations and protestor activity here is not encouraged. The Mayor wishes to see Trafalgar Square as the place for mass gatherings instead of Parliament Square and the police are uneasy with large gatherings in front of the Palace. It was suggested that any improvement or development here could include a fountain to discourage mass gatherings. The GLA would like to see the Square as a dignified area, as the key information point and viewing area, from which monuments in the WHS could be seen, and to co-ordinate it with other tourist sites. The Mayor developed a vision for Parliament Square which includes the setting of policies and a management plan which will focus on maintaining a dignified setting for the WHS. The Square also has relevance for the Mayor's plans for tourism and World Squares. Filming and promotional events are to be allowed in the policy but public demonstrations will not, despite the pressure to allow them. The character of the area now relies heavily on 'green areas'. This is relatively new in some areas. Parliament Square, although modern, is designated as an important open space. The surface of Parliament Square was not always soft and consideration might be given to laying a hard surface, particularly if the Mayor's plans for the square increase the pedestrian traffic. However any changes may impact on its current character, the maintenance requirements

and noise levels need to be considered. Currently the surface and therefore character contrasts well with the hard surface of Trafalgar Square and grass improvement should be considered

The GLA is responsible for Parliament Square Garden although Westminster City Council also has some jurisdiction. Therefore the GLA are keen to know the impact of the WHS Management Plan on Parliament Square and the GLA's desire to propose it as an open space, promoting the ecology and as a tourist information site.

#### *Spaces and setting*

There was some desire to resolve the discontinuity of the areas within the WHS and the current character of the site as a disparate series of elements. There was some feeling that the spaces in the area had not been managed as thoughtfully as the buildings and that spaces which make up the WHS need to be linked together again, so that the site should be seen as a whole. This would recapture the qualities of the area which existed until the interventions of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Access to Abbey should be enhanced, to make it more architecturally satisfying and to re-establish the links between buildings. It was felt that with modest measures it was possible to create and recover places and spaces which are desirable to visitor, which are dignified and calming, but which somehow integrate with the livelier activity outside. The setting and environment of Notre Dame or Montmartre were suggested as benchmarks for Westminster – a place to linger. The lighting of key buildings was discussed. Westminster CC has produced booklet called 'Lighting up the City' and there is an EH policy document currently being prepared on the issues of illumination of buildings in London.

A number of particular issues regarding the public realm were highlighted:

- The Sanctuary at the west end of the Abbey does not provide a suitable setting for the church and the approach to the north entrance also requires enhancement.
- The link between St Stephens Entrance to Houses of Parliament and the Abbey also needs to be re-established. As Westminster Hall is a venue for great state occasions, there needs to be clearer links between that building and the Abbey.
- Improvements to Mason's Yard are being considered by the Abbey. Any changes to items which are listed eg railings and layout would

need to incorporate a balance between conservation and justification for change and re-establishing links between buildings

- There is conflict between coaches, cars and car parking in the Sanctuary and this detracts from setting and view of the Abbey for all visitors. The practical issues of users eg taxis and coaches and the need for efficiency should be addressed. There was a feeling that unless this is resolved, visitor numbers may fall
- Monuments and public art outside of the Abbey has been erected without much thought. There was discussion as to whether the City of Westminster's Public Art Strategy sets guidelines for promoting or rejecting work of art. The Strategy looked at grouping memorials strategy, but didn't take on board the political lobbying it would generate. There has been pressure to have more public art since the strategy was commissioned. There are proposals for 2 new statues – Lloyd George and one representative of the suffragette movement. The Burghers of Calais are also going to an exhibition at the Hayward Gallery for a year.
- The area often suffers from demonstration or even energetic violence and is subject to helicopter disruption. A disagreeable level of background noise interrupts the calm of the abbey and evening song.
- Ownership issues make the management of the World Heritage Site quite complicated
- The London Planes trees are all very close in age and their health will eventually decline at the same time.

*Boundaries and Buffer Zone to the WHS*

Many felt that the division of the WHS into two separate areas was unsatisfactory. A revision of the boundary might also include new buildings and encompass underground archaeology. The question of whether Buffer Zone for the WHS should be established was discussed and all agreed that this should be addressed in the Management Plan. The importance of the River Thames to the setting of the buildings was highlighted and it was agreed that it should be addressed along with the consideration of the buffer zone.

*Traffic and transport*

There is a particular clash between pedestrians and traffic. The visitor experience to the site would benefit, in particular, from better crossing points from Westminster underground station and access on and off the grassed area of Parliament Square, from which photographs of 'Big Ben' and Westminster Abbey are often taken.

Many attendees were keen to see the Management Plan adopt a sustainable transport policy, promoting public transport wherever possible, although some noted that the increase in buses running close to Old Palace Yard had not been welcomed. But Westminster Palace would welcome a decision to confine traffic here to public transport only, because of concerns regarding security. The need for better coach-parking provision was highlighted. Currently, coach parties only stay in the site for a short time, in order to accommodate the poor coach facilities. Other participants however would like to encourage coach parties to expect a short walk from a drop-off point to the WHS and that the drop-off and pick-up points may need to differ. Some felt that a reduction of traffic on Bridge Street and St Margarets' Street would improve the area but it was pointed out that TfL would be unlikely to consider the closure of the roads in Parliament Square completely.

*Security*

The nature of the Houses of Parliament mean that security issues and the need for emergency planning have a force behind them which can be difficult to manage and reconcile with the historic environment. The long-standing arrangement of temporary barriers to contain protests and the large concrete blocks which now appear to be at least semi-permanent do not enhance the buildings and setting. It was hoped that the Management Plan could help in reconciling the needs of security, conservation and the visitor experience

*Conservation*

It was generally agreed that a Conservation-based future for the site is necessary. Restoration work at the Abbey and Palace has been exemplarily. Condition surveys are undertaken regularly and it was hoped that the preparation of Conservation plans could form part of the management approach, not least to ensure that informal interventions, such as utilities installation and maintenance, do not have a negative effect. It was agreed that all interventions should consider the impact on buried archaeological remains as well as the upstanding historic fabric.

Westminster School plans to review its historic buildings and their management.

Paul Smith pointed out that summer ticketing facilities for the Palace of Westminster has an impact on the setting of the Jewel Tower and this needs to be addressed although the ticketing booth does attract visitors to the Jewel Tower. (The ticketing tent at Buckingham Palace could be used a benchmark in terms of the quality of its design). It would be desirable for the Jewel Tower to be illuminated at night. The Plan will need to ensure that access for delivery vehicles for the Jewel Tower and other buildings is maintained, if traffic is to be limited.

### *The intangible heritage*

The importance of the history of the site and the institutions which have development in it was highlighted.

## **Other consultations:**

### **Metropolitan Police Representative**

The following points were made

- The only significant crime is pickpocket and opportunist theft with crowds.
- There is relatively little antisocial behaviour, begging or vagrancy in the area, owing to the lack of evening visitors and cash machines.
- There is a need for powers to deal with oversized protests and associated clutter.
- Security concerns are significant around the Palace and for state and VIP uses of the Abbey and St. Margaret's Church.
- There is general support for World Squares for All Masterplan proposals to improve links to the island of Parliament Square as a means of improving pedestrian safety and routing (away from frontage of Palace).
- There is general support for further traffic restriction on St. Margaret's Street as means of reducing vehicle terrorist risks.

## Royal Parks Representative

A study of Victoria Tower Gardens has been undertaken on behalf of the Royal Parks Agency. The general scope of the study is as follows :

- Improvement of soft and hard landscape layout and materials.
- Consideration of uses and possible improvements by provision of refreshment facilities.
- Consideration of statues and implications of relocation proposals for the Burghers of Calais.
- Consideration of existing entrances
- Consideration of the retention and improvement of lawned areas.
- Consideration of day and night time character.
- Consideration of information provision.
- Consideration of integration with English Heritage and the GLA's Architecture and urbanism Unit's study of Embankment Gardens in Westminster.

## Thorney Island Society Representatives

The following points were made:

- There is a desire to see traffic intrusion reduced generally.
- There is general support for proposals of the World Squares for All Masterplan (linking island to Abbey etc.).
- There is a desire to see further interpretation information and enhanced appreciation of historical connections (recent involvement in a new blue plaque for Sassoon).
- There is a desire to see the dignity of the spaces generally maintained rather than over-intensified with public gatherings etc.
- There is a desire to retain and enhance the the soft landscape.
- A test to see a significantly enlarged WHS designation area.







## Appendix 4

### Glossary

This glossary provides definitions for architectural and parliamentary terms and some ecclesiastical, heritage management or public realm technical descriptions.

**Act of Settlement 1701**      The Act which decided the succession to Queen Anne. All the strongest claimants by blood were Roman Catholic who were not allowed to inherit. The act decided that on Anne's death, the throne should pass to the ruler of the German state of Hanover, who was descended from James I. On the death of Anne in 1714, George of Hanover came to the throne as George I.

**Aye and No Lobbies**      When there is a formal vote, or division, in the House of Commons, MPs leave their seats and walk into whichever division lobby corresponds to the way they want to vote: the Aye Lobby on the right of the Speaker, or the No Lobby on the left of the Speaker

**Ambulatory**      Walkway typically at the east end of a church, usually arcaded, sometimes enclosing the apse.

**Apse**      Semi circular or polygonal space at the end of a hall or chapel, usually referring to the east end of a church or chancel.

**Back Bencher**      A Member of Parliament who holds no official position in government or in his or her party. Back benchers sit on the back benches in the Chamber.

Bi-cameral system	Literally ‘two chamber’. The parliamentary system of two legislative chambers. The British bi-cameral consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
Bill	A proposal for a new law which is debated by Parliament. A Bill becomes an Act when it has received the Royal Assent.
Bill of Rights 1689	The declaration of Rights presented by the House of Commons to William and Mary in which Parliament aimed to reduce the rights of the Monarch and increase its own authority. The Bill made illegal the suspension of laws by Royal authority without Parliament’s consent; the power to dispense with laws; the establishment of special courts of law; levying money by Royal prerogative without Parliament’s consent; and a standing army in peacetime without Parliament’s consent. It also asserted a right to petition the sovereign, freedom of parliamentary elections, freedom of speech in parliamentary debates, and the necessity of frequent parliaments.
Black Rod	The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod who is sent to the House of Commons to summon MPs to the House of Lords to hear the Queen’s Speech at the State Opening of Parliament. The tradition is that as he reaches the chamber of the House of Commons, the door is slammed in his face. He then knocks three times on the door with the black rod that he carries before being admitted. Black Rod is responsible for accommodation, security and services in the House of Lords
Boss	An ornamental, carved, timber or stone covering to the junction of ribs in a vaulted roof.

Braces	An element of roof structure. A diagonal timber connecting and strengthening two other timbers.
Capital	The decorative headstone of a classical column or pilaster.
Chancel	The east end of a church where the main altar is located. See also presbytery.
Chantry	A small chapel in which masses were sung in pre-dissolution churches, usually for the person who had endowed the chapel.
Church of England	The established Church in England. The Church of England was founded by King Henry VIII and became subject to the English Crown control rather than the control of the Pope. The Monarch is still the head of the Church of England and even now the Church cannot make its own rules without parliamentary approval.
Civil War	Fought in England between the supporters of King Charles I and supporters of Parliament, led by Oliver Cromwell. Lasting for seven years, a number of major battles were fought. In 1645, on June 14th, the Parliamentary side won at the battle of Naseby and the king's side was finally beaten at the Battle of Preston. The King was put on trial for treason and executed in 1649.
Clerestory	[Clearstory] The upper level of arcading of the main walls of a church, pierced by windows.
Constitution	In Great Britain the Constitution is the whole body of public law, customary as well as statutory, which is continually being modified by custom, judgement in the courts as well as by the elected representatives of the country.

	<p>Whilst it is not written down as a single document, in contrast to other countries, it is considered to be a strong constitution.</p>
Court of Appeal	<p>The Court of Appeal deals with applications to re-examine the decision made by a lower court. It is presided over by the Master of the Rolls, and is part of the Supreme Court of Judicature.</p>
Collar Beam	<p>An element of roof structure. A horizontal timber connecting the upper parts of two rafters.</p>
Cosmati	<p>Decorative inlay work in marble using coloured stones, mosaic, glass, gilding etc. Usually applied to floors in English churches. Commonly used in the 12th and 13th centuries in Italy.</p>
Dissolution	<p>The common term for the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII. Dissolution is also the official term for the end of a Parliament. Parliament is dissolved by Royal Proclamation.</p>
Division	<p>The House of Commons votes by dividing, walking through the division lobby. The Speaker calls for a vote by announcing “Clear the Lobbies”. Division Bells ring throughout the building and the police direct all Strangers to leave the vicinity of the Members’ Lobby. MPs have eight minutes to get to the Division Lobby before the doors are closed. In each lobby Clerks tick Members’ names off division lists as they pass through. Members make their way to the Chamber, where Whips are on hand to remind the uncertain which way, if any, their party is voting</p>
Dorter	<p>Monks’ sleeping quarters in a monastery.</p>
Eyot	<p>Early English term for ‘island’.</p>

Glorious Revolution	The peaceful way in which Parliament asserted its rights over the monarchy in 1688 following James II attempts to repeal the Test Acts (which precluded Catholics from holding office) and his Declaration of Indulgence suspending religious penal laws. Parliament, the Bishops and the populace protested and William of Orange, the Protestant son-in-law of James, was requested to intervene to save the Church and State. Following James II escape to France, William and Mary assumed the throne. The new parliament issued the Declaration of Rights, which was later embodied in the Bill of Rights passed by Parliament in December 1689.
Great Reform Act 1832	Parliamentary Reform which increased the number of people who had the right to vote. The Act abolished a great number of 'rotten' and 'pocket' boroughs and gave seats in the House of Commons to counties and towns. The franchise was extended to holders of houses worth £10 per year and many more lease holders and tenants of land.
Finial	A decorative embellishment, usually at a pinnacle or the peak of the apex of a gable.
Frater	Monastery dining hall, also called refectory.
Galillee Porch	Porch [or small chapel] located at the west end of a church.
Hammer Beam [roof]	An elaborate type of roof structure, peculiar to English architecture and most commonly used in late Gothic and Tudor buildings.
Infirmary	The hospital accommodation of a monastery.

Lierne	A tertiary vault rib. That is, one that does not spring from the main springing point or the central boss.
Listed	Identified by English Heritage as a building of architectural or historic significance, rated I, II* or II.
Member of Parliament (MP)	A Member of Parliament (MP) is elected by a particular area or constituency in Britain to represent them in the House of Commons. MPs divide their time between their constituency and the Houses of Parliament in London. An MP can ask Government Ministers questions, speak about issues in the House of Commons and consider and propose new laws. There are 659 MPs.
Ogee	An 'S' shaped or inverted 'S' shaped line.
Oratory	A small private chapel of the Oratorian order of St Filippo Nero.
Parliament Act 1911	An act limiting the power of the House of Lords, allowing Bills that had been passed by the Commons in three successive sessions, but rejected by the Lords in all three, to become Law. It reduced the life of a Parliament to five years.
Parliament Act 1949	An act to reduce the powers that the House of Lords had to delay a Bill from becoming law if the House of Commons approved it. Since 1911 the House of Lords had been able to delay legislation for two years. The 1949 Act reduced this to one year

Petition	A formal written request from one or more people to the Sovereign or Parliament. Tradition requires that a petition must be hand-written and must begin with the words, "To the honourable, the Commons of the United Kingdom in Parliament assembled". Petitions have a long history as members of the public have used them to make their feelings known about issues that concern them.
Pilaster	A flat fronted column set against a wall, usually engaged with the wall.
Prebendary	Strictly, a clergyman or chaplain who receives a stipend [or prebend] from a collegiate church or a cathedral in return for duties. Also used for the house or office he was granted. Canons of Westminster were known as Prebendaries until 1840.
Precinct	The area immediately under the control of a church authority.
Presbytery	That part of a church to the east of the choir and the location of the High Altar.
Privy	Used or owned privately. Sometimes used to refer to the King's private residential area in a palace.
Pulpitum	Pulpit.
Quadrennial[Inspection]	A regime of 4-yearly inspection of [secular] historic buildings, usually in reference to Government owned property.
Quadrefoil	Tracery. A quadpartite group of leaf shaped lobes formed by cusping a circle or an arch.

Queen's Speech	The Queen reads the Queen's Speech at the State Opening of Parliament. Although today the Government prepares the Queen's speech, it is a reminder of times when the monarch actually chose the legislation to be debated in Parliament. Today, the speech details the Bills and policies that the Government will introduce in the next session.
Question Time	Question Time is an opportunity for MPs and Members of the House of Lords to ask Government Ministers questions. These questions are asked in the Chamber itself and are known as Oral Questions. Members may also put down Written Questions. In the House of Commons, Question Time takes place for an hour on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays after Prayers. In the House of Lords up to four questions may be asked of the Government at the beginning of each day's business. Questions in both Houses must be written down in advance and put on the agenda and both Houses have methods for selecting the questions that will be asked.
Quinquennial[Inspection]	A regime of 5-yearly inspection of historic [usually] churches.
Reredorter	Monks' latrines in a monastery, usually behind the dorter.
Reredos	'Behind the back'. An ornamental screen covering the wall behind and above the altar.
Representation of the People Act 1918	An act which gave the vote to men over 21 and women over 30. The Act also ensured that all voting in a General Election was to take place on a single day as opposed to over several weeks as it had been previously.



It also introduced a deposit of £150 that was lost if a candidate failed to gain one eighth of the votes cast. Seats were also redistributed to create more uniform constituencies, averaging about 70,000 voters, returning one member each

Respond [bases]	A half pier bonded to a wall, usually the end of an arcade.
Rib	In medieval roof vaulting, the brick or stone arches on the groins or surface of the vault that support thin webs of masonry.
Sanctuary	A church or its precincts where by medieval ecclesiastical law, a fugitive could claim refuge from secular justice.
Sett	A brick sized squared [usually granite] paviour. As opposed to a cobble stone, which is rounded.
Spandrel	The quasi-triangular flat area between two curved arches and a line drawn between their apexes.
Speaker	An MP who has been elected to act as Chairman during debates in the House of Commons and who is responsible for ensuring that the rules laid down by the House are observed, maintains order in the House and acts as the House's representative in its relations with outside bodies. The Speaker is also responsible for protecting the interests of minorities in the House. The Speaker must be impartial in all matters. He or she is elected by MPs in the House of Commons but then ceases to be involved in party politics.

Stages of Legislation

Legislation goes through a number of stages before it becomes law. These are the same in both Houses. Bills (other than Money Bills) may begin in either the House of Commons or the House of Lords. They go through the following stages in each House, though with important procedural differences in both Houses: First Reading, Second Reading, Committee Stage, Report Stage, Third Reading. Once the Bill has completed these stages in one of the Houses, the process is repeated in the other. After this any amendments from the second House are considered by the first. When both Houses agree on a Bill then it is presented to the Queen for Royal Assent

State Opening of Parliament

The State Opening of Parliament takes place after a General Election and at the beginning of each new session of Parliament. The Queen enters the Palace of Westminster by her own route, the Sovereign's Entrance, which is under the Victoria Tower. From there she goes into the Royal Robing Room where she puts on her Crown and ceremonial robes. She then processes through the Royal Gallery to take her place on the Throne in the House of Lords. The chamber is full and all of the Lords present wear their Parliamentary robes. Black Rod is sent to the House of Commons to summon MPs to the Lords. When Black Rod arrives at the entrance to the Commons Chamber the door is always slammed in his face, and he has to knock three times on the door before he is admitted - a tradition that symbolises the right of the Commons to debate without interference. MPs then process into the House of Lords but remain behind the bar of the House. The Lord Chancellor hands the speech to the Queen who then reads it out.

Terracotta	Fired clay, moulded masonry product used for wall facing or architectural embellishment. Revived in England in the 19th century, particularly by Waterhouse.
Tracery	Ornamental interesting work, usually stone, in the upper part of a window, screen or panel. Usually refers to arched Gothic windows.
Transepts	The north and south transverse arms of a cruciform church plan.
Trefoil	Tracery. A tripartite group of leaf shaped lobes formed by cusping a circle or an arch.
Triforium	An arcaded wall facing into the nave of a church, above the Arcade and below the clerestory.
Vaulting	Continuous and self supporting arched brick or stone roof structure over a building.

