

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.18th and C.19th 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.13th stained glass fragments, otherwise it is mostly C.15th/C.16th; C.18th, C.19th and C.20th; 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.11th and C.12th buildings, and some of Henry III's rebuild in the C.13th, and later building elements from the C.14th, C.16th, and C.17th to C.19th, including alterations to and restorations of the Collegiate Church and School. Some repair and rebuilding was also necessary after WWII. The C.13th and C.14th is mostly in Reigate stone and Purbeck marble, the C.17th 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.13th 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.14th. The building was heavily restored by Scott in the late C.19th, 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.11th with arcaded masonry, the Song School of c.1192 and the north end of the C.14th 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.14th 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 C13th stair giving access to the Chapter Library. The range retains its C11th 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 C11th 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 15th.

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.16th, 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.18th Venetian window.

The Dark Cloister

C.11th, the vaulted passage runs between the surviving walls of the Dormitory and the Refectory. The long C14th 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.17th and early C.18th 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.19th 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.14th section of the Cloister under Abbot Litlington.

Jerusalem Chamber

North of the College Hall is the Jerusalem Chamber, which has exceptional C.13th 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.16th but incorporating elements of a C.14th 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.16th and C.17th, in particular the principal room on the first floor with linen-fold panelling, and 2 rooms with early C.16th moulded ceiling ribs.

Little Cloisters

Various dates, Grade I

Ref. 101/9 – TQ3079SW

Little Cloister is a late C.14th Farmery cloister on the site of a C.12th 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.17th, which is mostly a rebuild incorporating C.14th 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.11th 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.14th stonework to ground floor, with a fragment of the C.11th east wall of the Reredorter in the south west corner.

No. 3 lodging was rebuilt after war damage.

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

St Margaret's Church

C.11th/12th, Grade I

Ref. 92/54 – TQ3079NW

Dates from the C.11th and C.12th but substantially rebuilt in the early C.16th, by the Westminster Abbey masons Robert Stowell and Henry Redman. There was extensive restoration on the C.18th and C.19th, 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.18th, 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.19th, 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.19th, 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.14th 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.17th 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.18th and C.19th square headed doorways can be seen.

The Abbey Precinct Railings

C.17th/C.18th, 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.11th 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 C18th 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.18th, 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.14th, Grade I

Ref. 101/12 – TQ3079SW

Late C.14th 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.14th 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.14th and C.15th. 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.15th and C.16th, and much altered in the C.17th and C.18th. The group has many fine features from the C.14th through to the C.18th including the C.14th 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.19th, 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.19th, 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.19th, 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.19th 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.19th, 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.17th 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.18th town house with a later [C.19th] 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.20th 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.18th 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.18th 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.18th 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.18th town houses in brown brick with tiled roofs, basements and dormered mansards. The doors are set in early C.19th 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.17th 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.18th 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.19th 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.13th 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.18th, 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.19th, 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.17th, 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.19th, 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.20th 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.18th 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 2nd 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.19th, 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.19th, 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.12th in origin, with many later additions and alterations, notably by Blore, C.19th, 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'.

