

CITY OF WESTMINSTER  
CONSERVATION AREA  
DIRECTORY No. 41

ROYAL PARKS

# ROYAL PARKS CONSERVATION AREA DIRECTORY

1. Designation and Extension
2. Historical Background
3. List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Merit
4. Key Features
5. Adjacent Conservation Areas
6. Areas of Special Archaeological Priority
7. Regulation 7 Directions
8. Design Guides and Planning Briefs
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CITY OF WESTMINSTER

STATUS : GENERAL RELEASE

COMMITTEE : PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE : 19 SEPTEMBER 1989

REPORT OF : DIRECTOR OF PLANNING AND TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT : PROPOSED CONSERVATION AREA DESIGNATION AT:  
(i) RATHBONE PLACE/HANWAY STREET/TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD/OXFORD STREET, W1  
(ii) MEDWAY STREET/HORSEFERRY ROAD, SW1  
(iii) MAIDA VALE CONSERVATION AREA EXTENSION, W9  
(iv) THE ROYAL PARKS (COMPRISING: HYDE PARK, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, KENSINGTON GARDENS, GREEN PARK, APSLEY HOUSE, HYDE PARK CORNER ROUNDABOUT)

WARD : MAIDA VALE, LITTLE VENICE, HARROW ROAD, CAVENDISH, VICTORIA, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, WEST END AND ST JAMES

BACKGROUND : NIL  
PAPERS

I. SUMMARY

1.1 The City Council has designated thirty-seven conservation areas covering approximately two-thirds of the built-up area of the City since 1967. Four additional areas have here been identified as worthy of protection and enhancement under conservation area designation. They are at:

- (i) Rathbone Place/Hanway Street/Tottenham Court Road/Oxford Street, W1. (See Map No. 1 attached).
- (ii) Medway Street/Horseferry Road, SW1. (See Map No. 2 attached).
- (iii) Maida Vale Conservation Area Extension, W9. (See Map No. 3 attached).
- (iv) 'The Royal Parks' (comprising Hyde Park, Buckingham Palace, Kensington Gardens, Green Park, Apsley House and Hyde Park Corner Roundabout)

and this report seeks the Committee's approval in principle to their designation and authority to proceed with the consultation necessary prior to final and formal designation.

The findings of these consultations will be reported back to Committee for final designation.

- (a) The street block bounded by Medway Street, Arneway Street and Horseferry Road.

This block includes the application site and comprises two small groups of predominantly early nineteenth century domestically scaled buildings separated by the Church of the Sacred heart and its adjacent hostel. These latter two buildings were constructed after the last war, probably on sites which had been made vacant by bombing. It may be considered that they are not architecturally distinguished but their scale and materials are similar to the older buildings on either side and they provide a sympathetic backcloth to the listed buildings. This block still gives some ideas of the character of a part of early nineteenth century Westminster and is recommended for conservation area status.

- (b) The Street block bounded by Medway Street, Monck Street, Horseferry Road, Arneway Street in addition to the block recommended for conservation area status above. This block does not have the same cohesive scale of the adjacent block but the properties fronting onto Horseferry Road are domestic in scale and varied in design, though only about half are of nineteenth century origin.

Behind this frontage, and fronting onto Medway Street, are comparatively modern developments of a larger scale and of bland design.

On balance, it is considered that this additional block falls short of conservation area quality and is therefore not recommended for inclusion in the proposed conservation area.

### 3.3 (iii) Proposed Extension to the Maida Vale Conservation Area

Partly perhaps because of the increased building activity in the area over the last few years there have been requests by those who are concerned with the local environment; that consideration should be given to extending the Maida Vale Conservation Area to the north.

the area studied and recommended for conservation area status comprises predominantly turn-off-the-century four storied brick-built mansion flats, with some terraces of houses of a similar scale, lining, wide tree-line streets.

The area is different in character to the more opulent earlier stuccoed terraces and villas to the south which are already within the Maida Vale conservation Area. The two areas which are united by wide streets, are more or less complete as built and show the architectural development from the mid-nineteenth century to the early years of the present century in this part of London.

To be meaningful the Conservation Area extension would need to be comparatively large and would nearly double the size of the existing Maida Vale Conservation Area. It would include the two central sections of Elgin and Sutherland Avenues and their interspace plus areas adjoining Paddington Recreation Ground which contain streets of similar character. Few of the buildings are of great architectural value but the unified layout gives the area an integrity which is pleasing and is of considerable planning interest.

A number of buildings around the edges have been included, which although they are not of the essential character of the proposed conservation area have a significant value in their own right. These include the BBC, Maida Vale Studio which was built in the early years of this century as a roller-skating rink, the 'starter homes' in Lanark Road which were the subject of a Westminster Council-run competition which was won by the architect Jeremy Dixon and R P Taylor Ltd and the most worthy buildings of the local shopping centre at the junction of Elgin Avenue and Shirland Road.

- 3.4 (iv) 'The Royal Parks' (comprising: Hyde Park, Buckingham Palace, Kensington Gardens, St James Park, Green Park, Apsley House and Hyde Park Corner Roundabout)

The development of the three most southerly of the Royal parks occurred over the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They form a unique chain of pleasure grounds and are a feature which few capital cities can boast.

However, increased activity in proposed underground works in central London, implicit in 'The Central London Rail Study', improvements to power and other essential services beneath the City together with proposals to demolish the existing restaurant in Hyde Park and the proposed development of an equestrian centre there, are causing apprehension for the environment in the parks.

In the case of the underground works it is usually necessary to service these facilities with permanent emergency access and ventilation shafts together with temporary access shafts and ground level walking areas during the construction period.

The full implications at ground level of these developing proposals cannot at the present time be wholly assessed but early indications are that they could be substantial. For example, the construction of a Paddington to Liverpool Street Underground railway would require two sets of shafts in the north-east part of Hyde Park and feasibility for extending the Jubilee Line under St James and Green Parks could have similar implications.

At present, the City Council formally makes observations for development within the royal Parks under Circular 18/84 procedure but it is considered that their inclusion within a conservation area would give added weight to these views and therefore additional protection. Furthermore, it would emphasise the City Council's concern for the continued high level of management and control of development, if the organisation of the Royal parks is changed.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER

ITEM No.

9

STATUS : FOR GENERAL RELEASE  
COMMITTEE : PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
DATE : 30 JANUARY 1990  
REPORT OF : DIRECTOR OF PLANNING AND TRANSPORTATION  
SUBJECT : RESULTS OF CONSULTATIONS ON THE PROPOSED MAIDA VALE  
EXTENSION, HANWAY STREET, MEDWAY STREET/HORSEFERRY  
ROAD AND ROYAL PARKS CONSERVATION AREAS  
WARD : MAIDA VALE, LITTLE VENICE, HARROW ROAD, CAVENDISH,  
VICTORIA, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, WEST END AND ST JAMES'S  
BACKGROUND PAPERS : LIST ATTACHED

1. SUMMARY

Consultations on the proposed Conservation Areas of Medway Street/Horseferry Road, Hanway Street, Royal Parks and the Maida Vale Extension are now complete, following Committee approval on the 19 September 1989. This report presents the responses from consultees, and seeks approval for the Conservation Area designations.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

That the areas at:

- i. Maida Vale Conservation Area Extension, W9 as shown on map one.
- ii. Rathbone Place/Hanway Street/Tottenham Court Road/Oxford Street, W1 as shown on map two.
- iii. Medway Street/Horseferry Road, SW1 as shown on map three.
- iv. The Royal Parks (comprising: Hyde Park, Buckingham Palace, Kensington Gardens, Green Park, Apsley House and Hyde Park Corner Roundabout) as shown on maps four and five be designated respectively as:
  - i. The Maida Vale Conservation Area (Extension)
  - ii. The Hanway Street Conservation Area
  - iii. The Medway Street Conservation Area
  - iv. The Royal Parks Conservation Area

under the provisions of Section 277 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 and that the Director of Planning and Transportation be authorised to give notice of designation in the London Gazette and at least one local newspaper circulating in the areas; to the Secretary of State for the Environment, English Heritage and (in the case of The Royal Parks Conservation Area) the adjoining Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea and (in the case of the Hanway Street Conservation Area) the adjoining Borough of Camden, and to take other steps as may be prudent and necessary to implement the designations.

4.3

The following responses were received in respect of the Medway Street Conservation Area.

- i. The Westminster Society 'applauds the proposal' for the designation of the Medway Street Conservation Area.
- ii. The Tiles and Architectural Ceramics Society stated that they were pleased to hear of the designation of the Medway Street Conservation Area.
- iii. The Thorney Island Society have given unanimous support to the proposed Medway Street Conservation Area.
- iv. Healey and Baker (International Surveyors and Valuers), acting on behalf of Ms V J Verblow of 116-118 Horseferry Road, within the proposed Medway Street Conservation Area wrote on the 23 November 1989, objecting strongly to the Conservation Area proposal. Their client wishes to alter the above named properties by the addition of a mansard roof and other changes. They felt that this application would be unduly prejudiced by the Conservation Area designation. Additionally, the consultee's representatives disputed whether the proposed designation concurred with the advice provided in Circular 8/87 of the Department of the Environment and the criteria contained in the Town and Country.

4.4

The following response was received in respect of the Maida Vale Extension Conservation Area.

- i. Chesterton (International Property Consultants) writing on behalf of the Church Commissioners Estate in Maida Vale were pleased to note that the Maida Vale Conservation Area was to be extended.

4.5

The following responses were received in respect of the Hanway Street Conservation Area.

- i. The London Borough of Camden's Planning, Transport and Employment (South Area) Sub-Committee on the 7th December welcomed the designation of the Hanway Street Conservation Area.
- ii. The Fitzrovia Neighbourhood Association "very much welcomed" the proposed designation of the Hanway Street Conservation Area.

5.

#### COMMENTS ON THE OBSERVATIONS

5.1

There have been no objections to the proposed conservation areas at Hanway Street, Royal Parks or to the Maida Vale extension.

5.2

As regards the area covered by the proposed Medway Street Conservation Area, the only objection is that received from Healey and Baker. The objection was based on the advice given in the DoE Circular 8/87 and the criteria for Conservation Area designation in the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 and took into account proposed planning applications including that for 116-118 Horseferry Road.

Referring to the legislative aspects there is no basis for such an objection as the criteria for the designation of Conservation Areas in Circ.8/87 and the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, Section 277, are adequately fulfilled by the proposed Medway Street Conservation Area.

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SCHEDULE OF CONSULTTEES

Maida Vale

Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission  
The Civic Trust  
The Royal Fine Art Commission  
The Victorian Society  
The Georgian Group  
Paddington Waterways and Maida Vale Society  
Westminster Amenity Societies Forum  
The Church Commissioners  
Cities of London and Westminster Conservation Societies Forum  
Walterton and Elgin Action Group

Medway Street

The Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart  
The Occupiers 106-122 (evens) Horseferry Road  
Mrs Josephine Grace, 44 Medway Street  
Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission  
The Civic Trust  
The Royal Fine Arts Commission  
The Westminster Society  
The Diocese of Westminster  
The Thorney Island Society  
The Tiles and Architectural Ceramics Society  
The Victorian Society  
The Georgian Group

Hanway Street

The Occupiers 4-50 (evens inclusive) Oxford Street  
Central School of English, 1 Tottenham Court Road  
The Occupiers, 42-44 Hanway Street  
The Occupants 34-40 (evens) Hanway Street  
The Occupants 54-68 (evens) Oxford Street  
The Occupants 52-56 (evens) Rathbone Place  
The Occupants 1-18 (inclusive) Rathbone Place  
Fitzrovia Neighbourhood Association  
Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission  
The Civic Trust  
The Royal Fine Arts Commission  
The Victorian Society  
The Georgian Group  
The Director of Planning and Transportation, London Borough of Camden

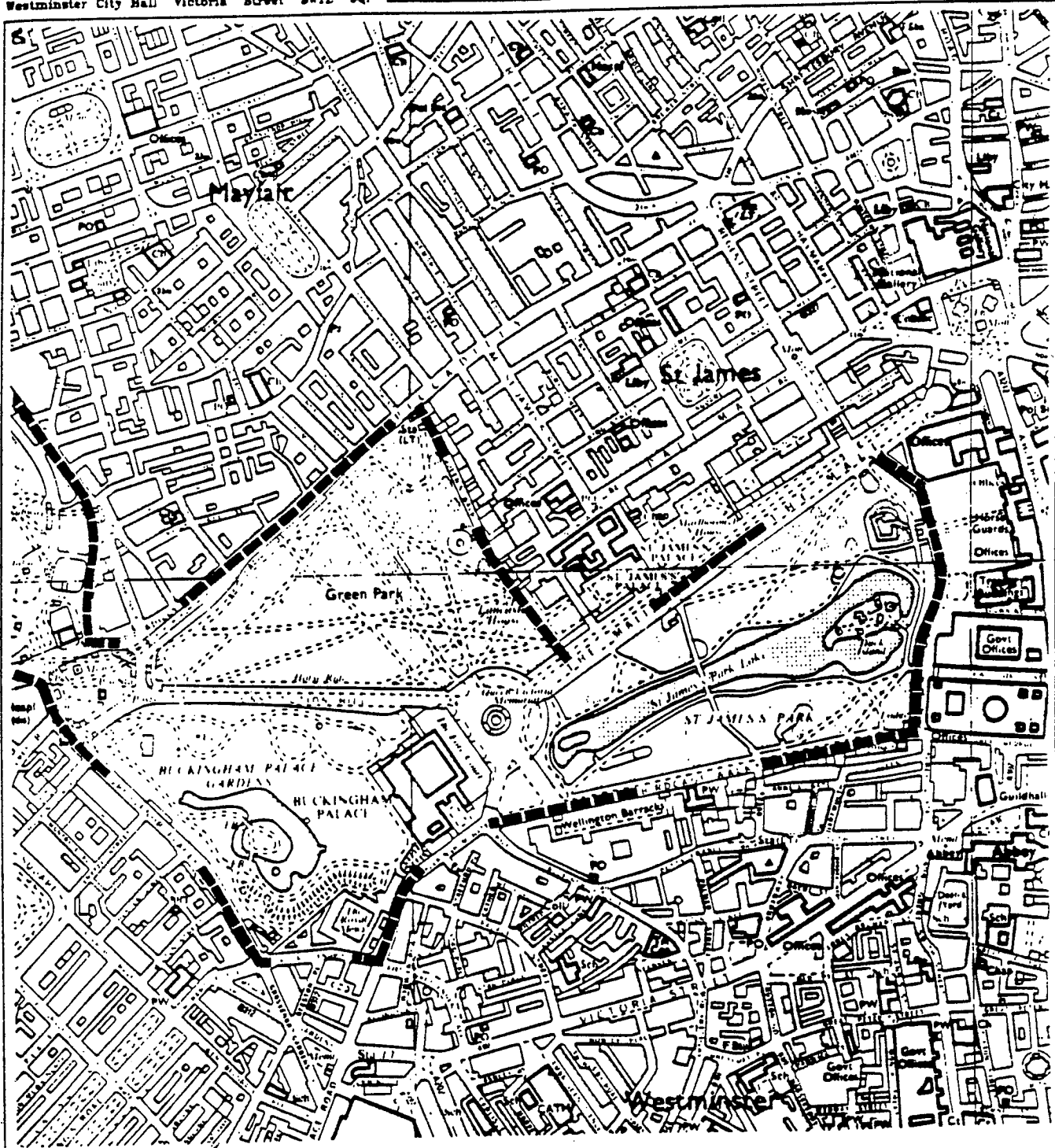
Royal Parks

The Lord Chamberlain (on behalf of the Royal Household)  
Directorate of Heritage-Royal Estates - Department of the Environment  
The Victorian Society  
The Georgian Group  
Director of Planning, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea  
The Royal Parks Constabulary, Department of the Environment  
The Wellington Museum, Apsley House

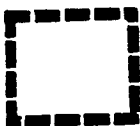


Westminster

Planning & Transportation Department  
Westminster City Hall Victoria Street SW1E 6QP



Legend



Extent of Proposed  
Conservation Area



Project  
Proposed Conservation Areas

Development Division  
CONSERVATION DESIGN PROJECTS

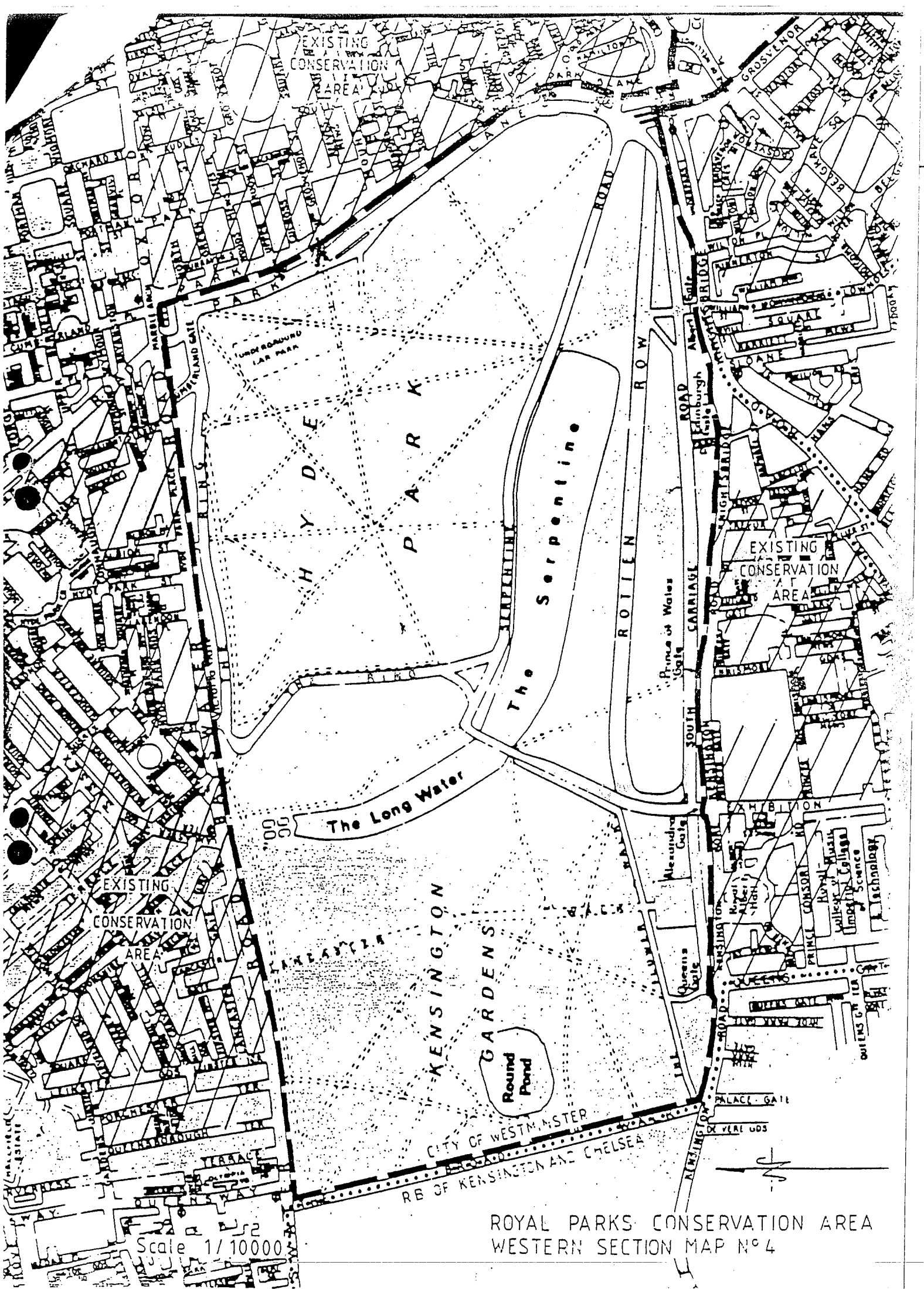
Title  
**Royal Parks C.A.**  
Green Park, Palace Gardens, St James's Park

Base map extracted from  
Ordnance Survey 1:10000

Crown Copyright Reserved

Scale 1:10000	Date Oct. 1989
Drawn	Checked

**Map 4**



EXISTING CONSERVATION AREA

UNDERGROUND CAR PARK

HYDE PARK

The Serpentine

The Long Water

KENSINGTON GARDENS

Round Pond

CITY OF WESTMINSTER

RB OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

EXISTING CONSERVATION AREA

EXISTING CONSERVATION AREA

Scale 1/10000

ROYAL PARKS CONSERVATION AREA  
WESTERN SECTION MAP No 4

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### ST. JAMES'S PARK

St James's Park was originally swampy ground occasionally inundated by a high Thames tide. Until the dissolution this worthless piece of land was owned by the Abbey of Westminster and supported a small leper colony.

Henry VIII took over in 1532, built a new mansion for himself, St James's Palace, and stocked the land with deer and game. The park was enclosed by fencing, and maintained exclusively for the King and court's pleasure.

James I, more of an intellectual than aggressive hunter, established a small menagerie in the park to house larger animals which were too cramped in the Tower. James's son Charles I, neglected the park and zoo during his traumatic reign. In the Civil War he was hounded out of London, but he returned there defeated to face trial and sentence. In January 1649 he walked through the park on his way to the scaffold at Whitehall.

On the Restoration Charles II immediately set about reviving the park and opening it up to the public. He employed Andre Le Notre, already famous for his design at Versailles, to advise on redesigning the layout. The muddy pools and bogs fed by the Tyburn stream were merged into a thin straight canal running the length of the park and flanked with regimental rows of trees. Grand perspectives with long symmetrical vistas were the height of seventeenth century fashion. South of the canal, formal gardens of neat box hedges and gravel paths were set out, including a fountain triggered by a hidden device when triodden on. To the North The Mall was laid out, a broad avenue with four lines of trees, not as an approach to Buckingham Palace which did not exist then, but as a place where the King could play *'pall-mall'*, a type of croquet. Charles stocked the canal with exotic ducks and formed an aviary on the south side which became known as Birdcage Walk.

In 1814 John Nash was commissioned to build an oriental bridge supporting a small wooden pagoda across the strip of water. It succumbed to an over-enthusiastic firework display. In 1827 Nash was called in again to remodel the entire park, as an appendage to Carlton House, home of George IV. At the time, informality was the vogue. The straight canal was widened and curved and a large peninsula, known as Duck Island, projected into the lake to form a bird sanctuary. Irregular clumps of trees and individual weeping willows were planted beside the lake to break up the long panorama. A new Chinese bridge, minus pagoda, completed the willow pattern but was replaced in 1957. Elsewhere hillocks and vales were carefully sculptured to give unexpected views of shrubberies and flower-beds.

### GREEN PARK

Lying north of St James's Park, Green Park is the second part of the royal bailey around Buckingham Palace. This triangle of 53 acres is the smallest and least dramatic of the royal parks. The name refers, rather banally, to the dominance of trees and grass, and the absence of flowers, and other adornments. Originally it was rough woodland, next to the dry ditch banks of Piccadilly. The Tyburn, now culverted, flows

The Victorians could not resist adding statues and monuments. The naked figure of Achilles, cast in gun metal from the Battle of Waterloo is suitably located near Wellington's Apsley House. Decimus Burton's triple arch and screen erected in 1828 at Hyde Park Corner was far from appropriate, and in 1850 Nash's replica of Constantine's triumphal arch was moved from outside Buckingham Palace to Marble Arch, transforming a squalid area where Tyburn Gallows had stood from 1571 to 1783. As at Hyde Park Corner, traffic now destroys their aspect. The widening of Park Lane in 1960 was described by John Betjeman as vandalism. Park Lane was originally a Georgian street, which at its south end, ran along the line of today's Old Park Lane. The widening destroyed a terrace containing houses by Alfred Waterhouse and it isolated Apsley House in a way which was never intended.

John Nash's upgrading of Buckingham Palace was an expensive fiasco and Edward Blore took over in 1830. In 1847 he designed the east range of Buckingham Palace. Together with Admiralty Arch and the Victoria Memorial (both of 1911), this ensemble makes up the most dramatic Beaux-Arts set piece in London.

Speaker's Corner was the result of the Reform League in 1866 following clashes between demonstrators and police. The park has always been considered as a meeting place, such as the CND rally of October 1983. However, the most impressive must have been the Great Exhibition of 1851, held inside the famous Crystal Palace which was built specially for the occasion. The idea was Prince Albert's, inspired by the 1849 Paris exhibition, and he chose the site on the south of the park between Rotten Row and the Knightsbridge Barracks. Joseph Paxton's design was bold and controversial, an enormous cathedral of glass and iron with room for over 100,000 exhibits. 300,000 people attended the opening ceremony on May 1, and six million others followed during the next six months. The profits were so great that it was possible to fund the construction of a permanent museum in Exhibition Road, South Kensington. The Crystal Palace was carefully dismantled and re-erected at a new park in Sydenham.

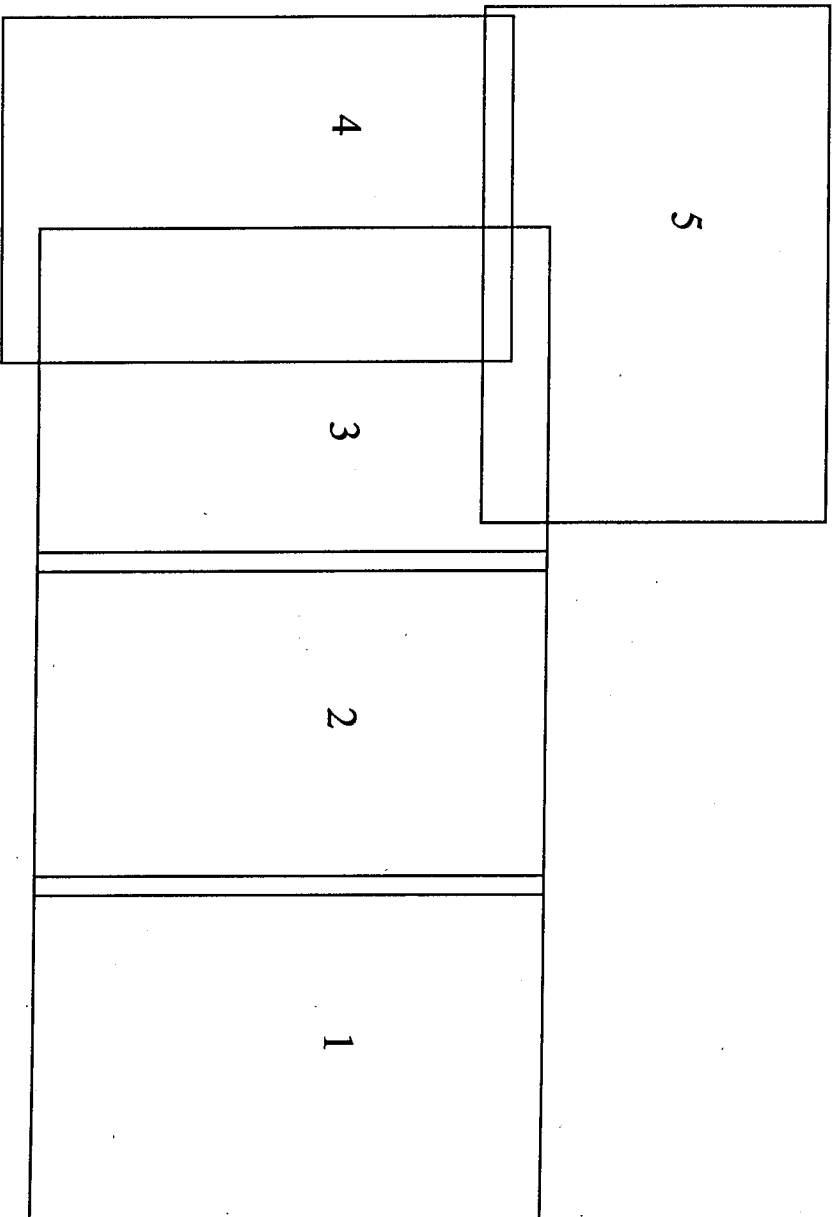
## **KENSINGTON GARDENS**

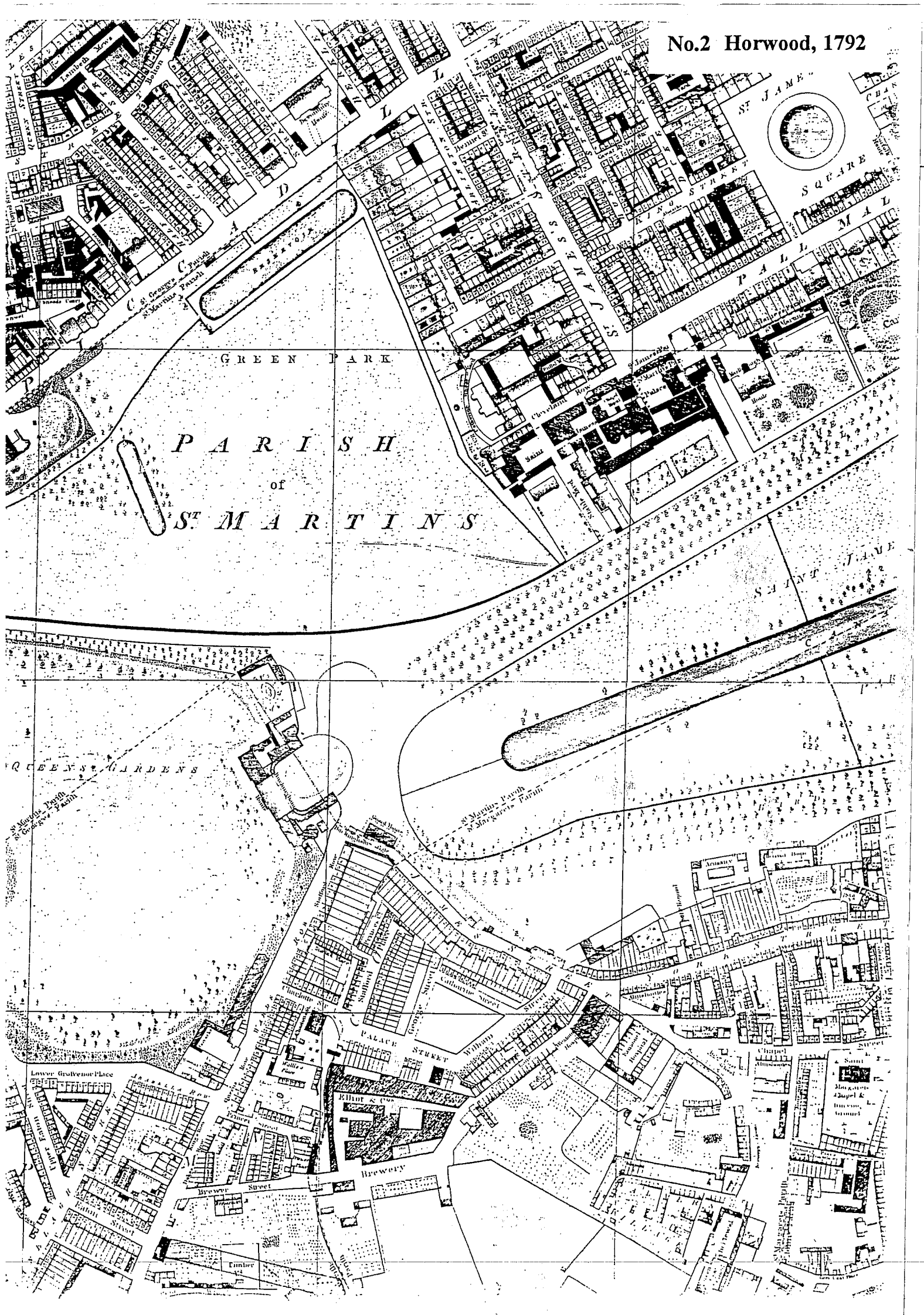
Having been part of Henry's hunting empire, Kensington Gardens reverted to being the private grounds of the Earl of Nottingham until 1689 when William III, seeking less damp conditions for his asthma, took Kensington for a suitable residence. It was transformed by Wren, Hawksmoor, Vanbrugh and Kent and turned into Kensington Palace. Wren alone spent £60,000 on the house.

Queen Anne expanded the gardens, at the expense of Hyde Park, but it was Queen Caroline who organised the gardens as they are today. In addition to the Serpentine, whose western arm lies within the gardens, she planted long avenues of trees and created the Round Pond in front of the Palace.

Kensington Palace remained the primary royal residence until 1790 when the court moved to Richmond. William III, Queen Anne and George II all died at the house. Victoria spent the first three weeks of her reign in the Palace and was the last monarch to reside there. In 1840 after Victoria had left for Buckingham Palace, the gardens

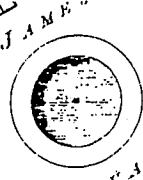
**MAP LAYOUT: HORWOOD, 1792.**





GREEN PARK

PARISH  
OF  
ST MARTIN'S

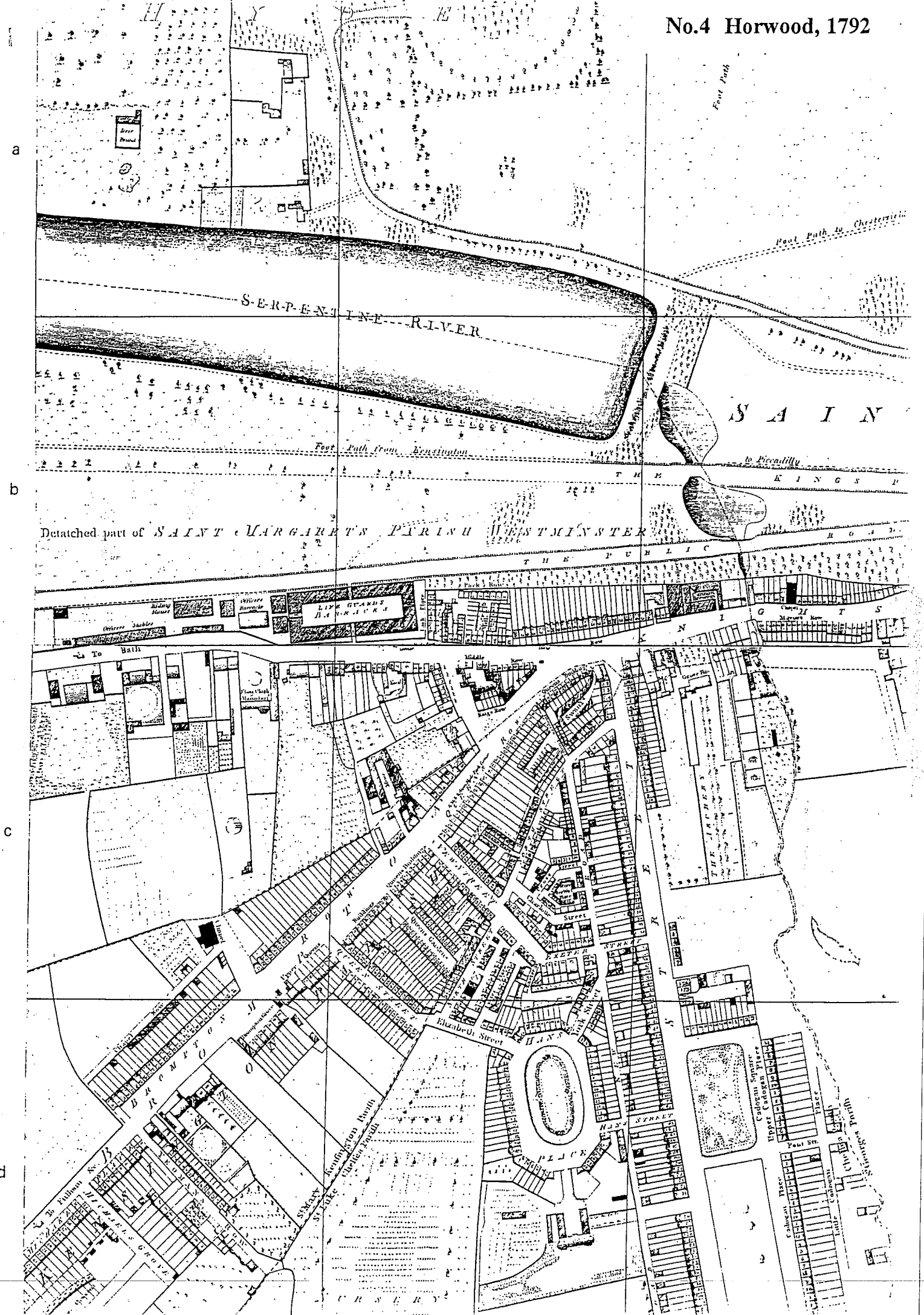


QUEENS GARDENS

PALACE STREET

BREWERY

St James's  
Chapel &  
Burying  
ground



SERPENTINE RIVER

S A I N T

Detached part of SAINT MARGARET'S PARISH WESTMINSTER

Foot Path from Kensington

to Piccadilly

THE PUBLIC WALK

LIME GARDENS

ST. JAMES'S STREET

To Bath

Plant Market

ST. JAMES'S STREET

ST. JAMES'S STREET

ST. JAMES'S STREET

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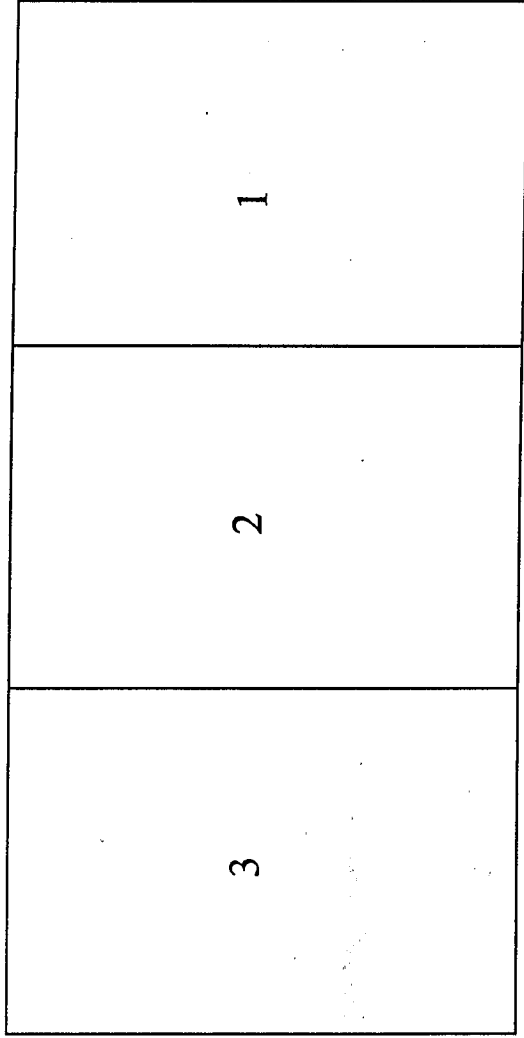
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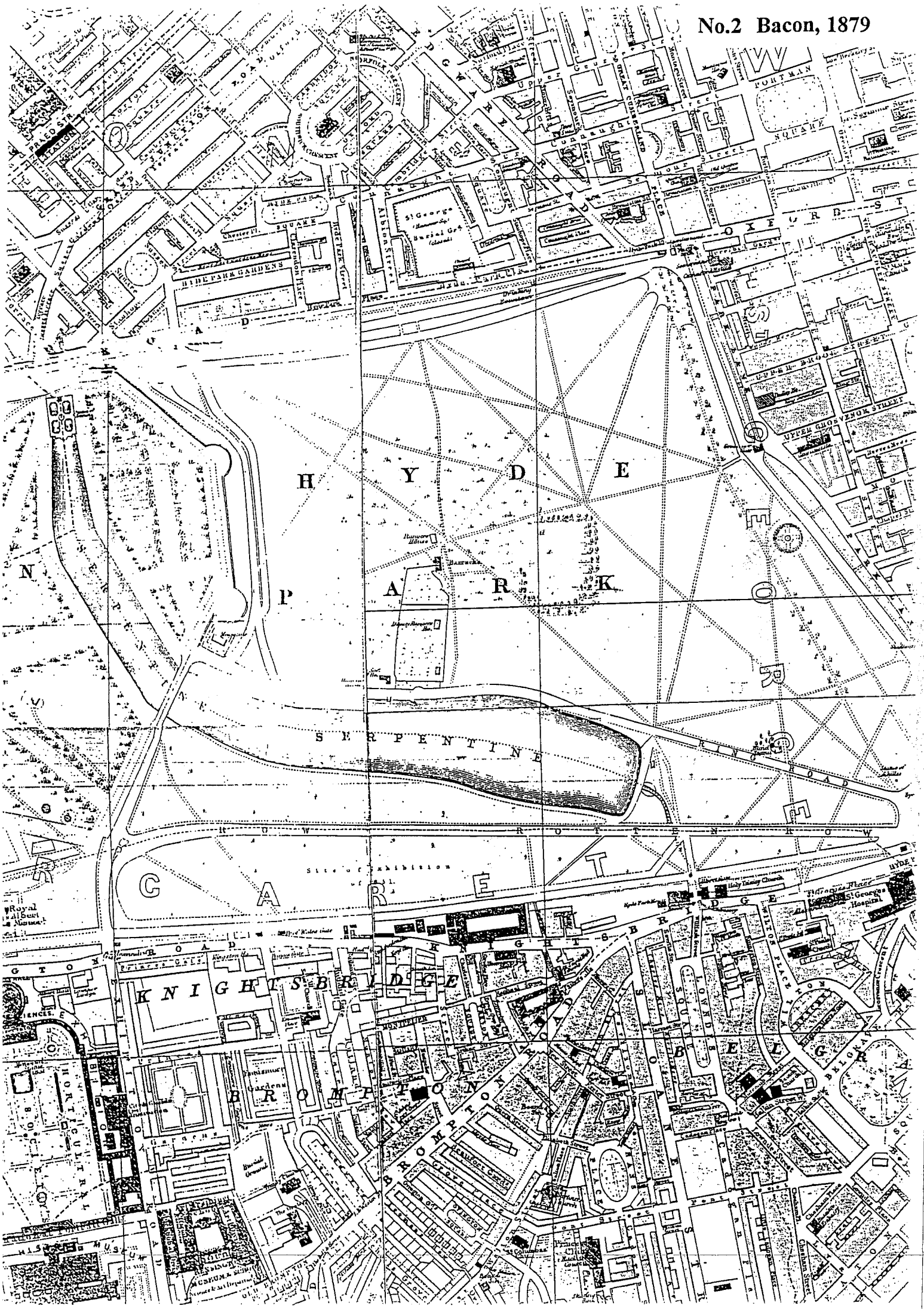
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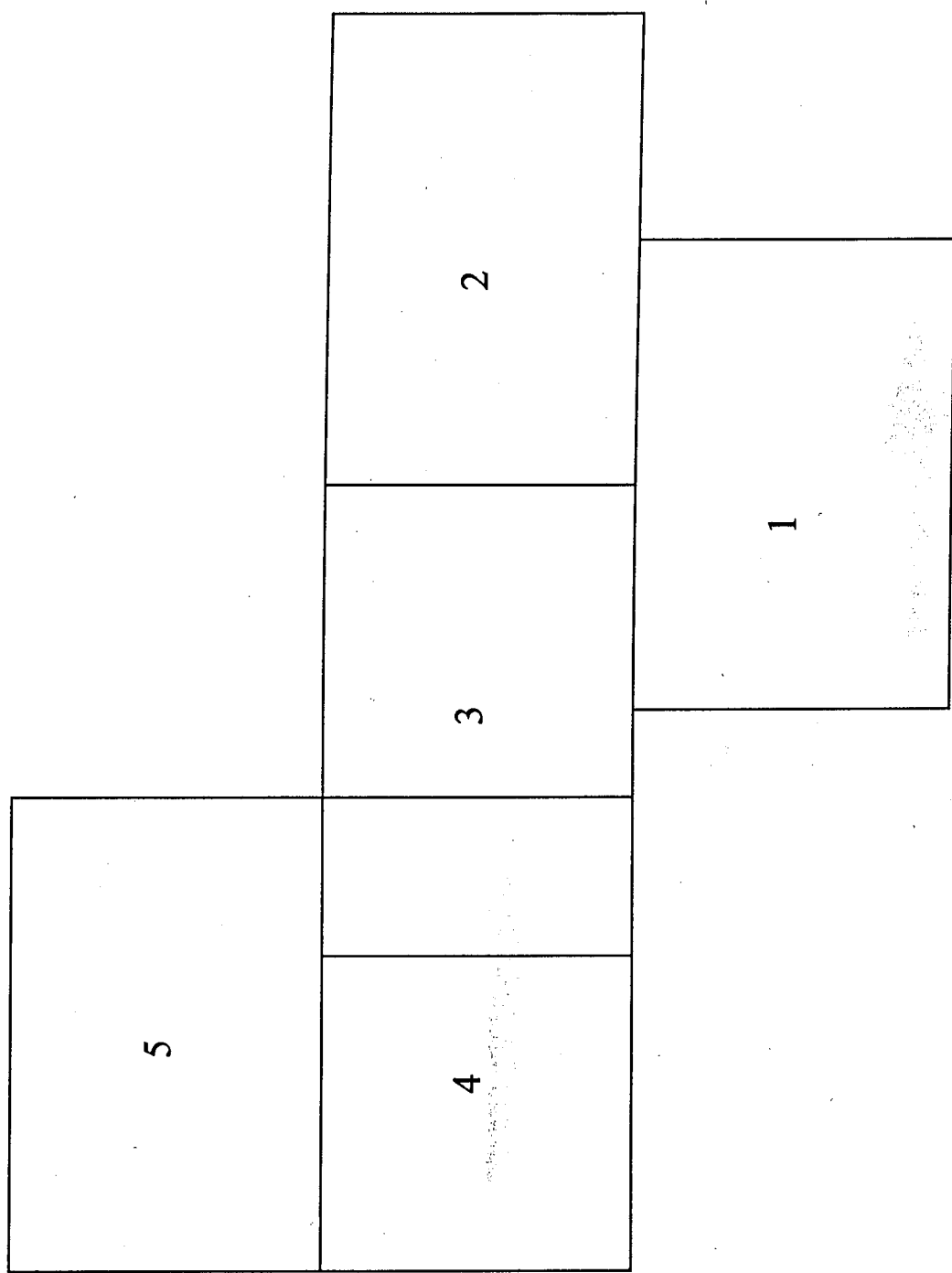
**MAP LAYOUT: BACON 1879**



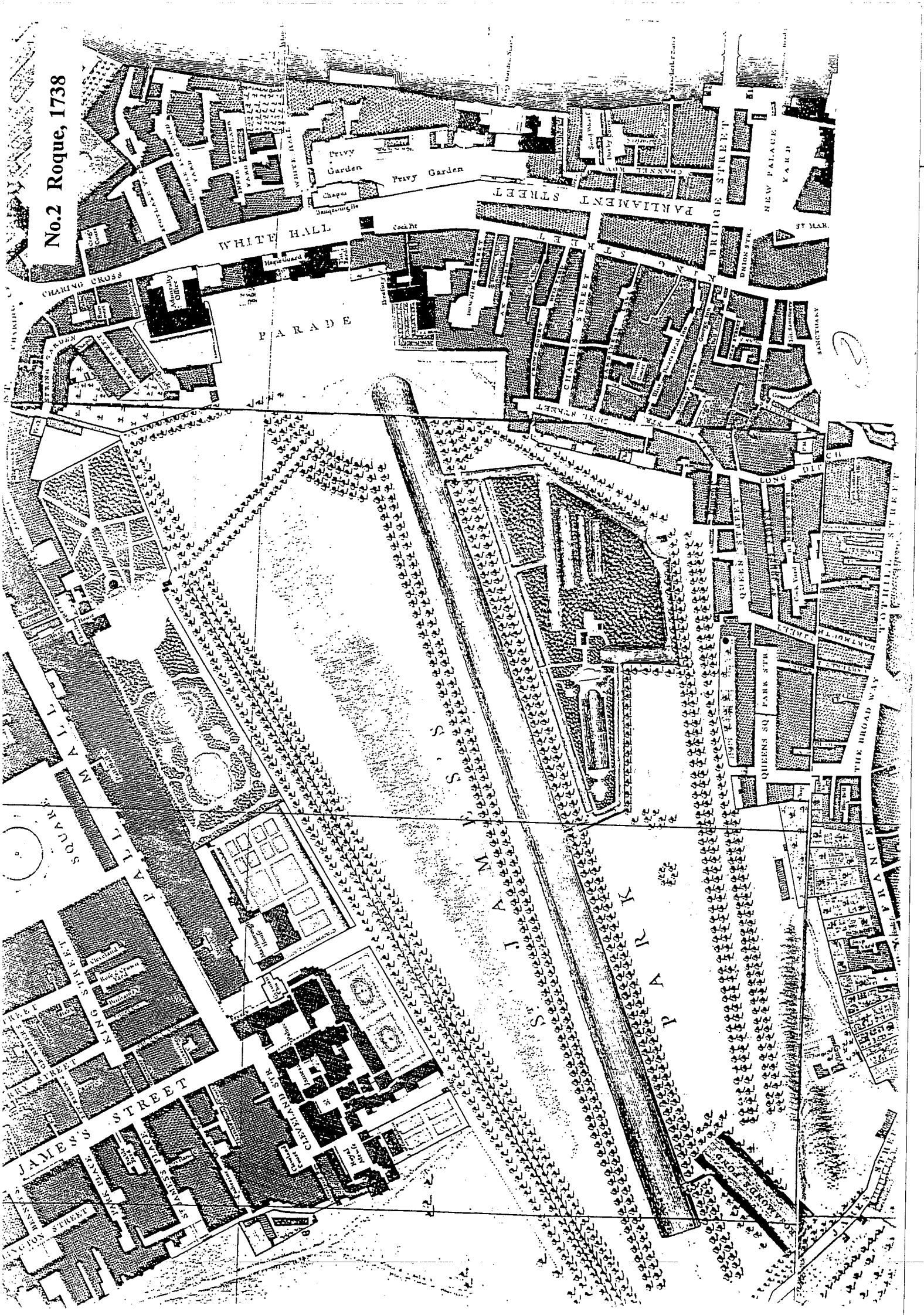




**MAP LAYOUT: ROQUE, 1738**



No.2 Roque, 1738



WHITE HALL

PARLIAMENT STREET

PARADE

CHARING CROSS

SQUARE

JAMES'S STREET

ST JAMES'S PARK

NEW PALACE YARD

BRIDGE STREET

QUEEN'S SQUARE

THE BROADWAY

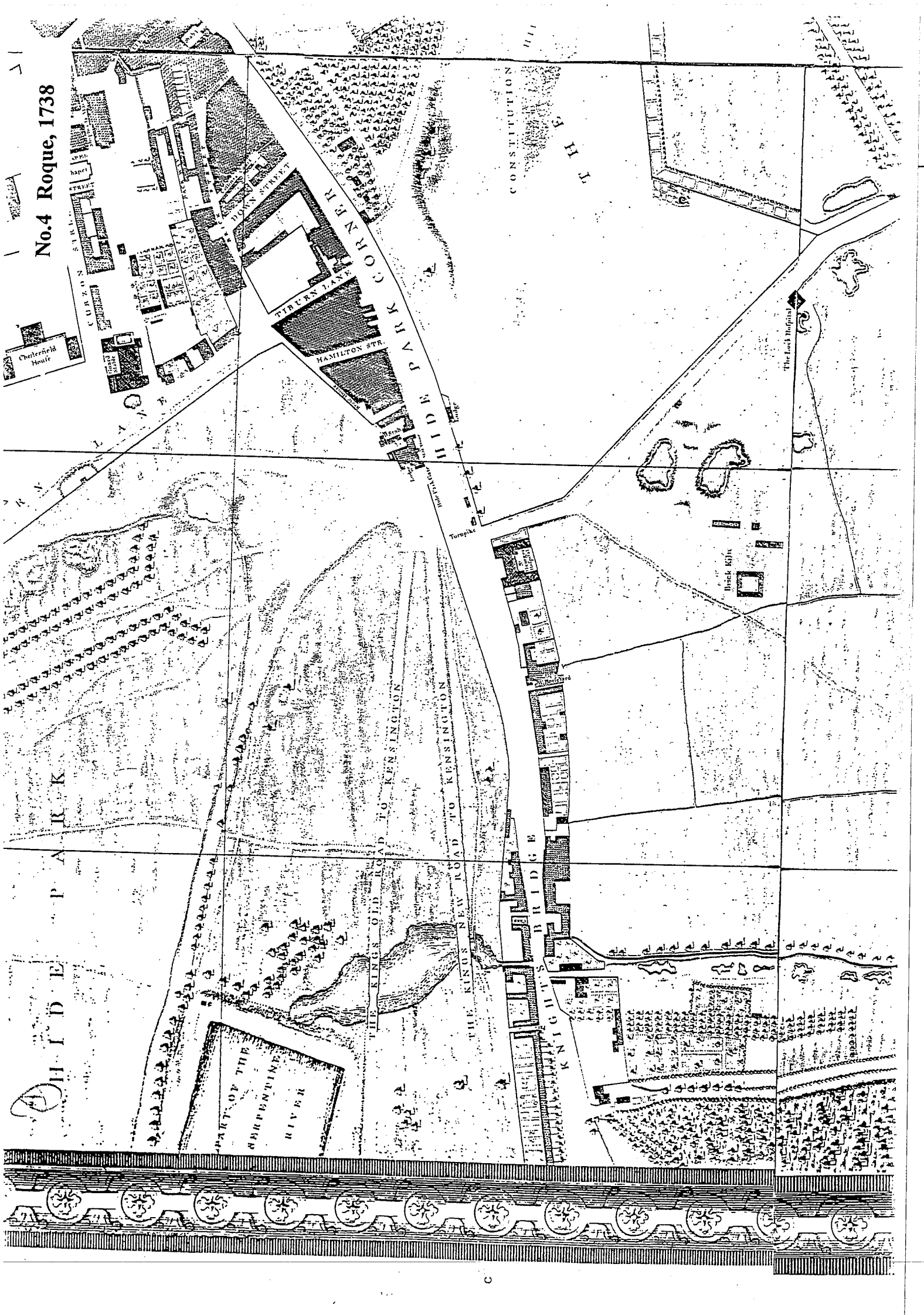
ST JAMES'S

ST JAMES'S

ST JAMES'S

ST JAMES'S

No.4 Roque, 1738



H I D E P A R K

C O N S T I T U T I O N H I L L

T U R N L A N E  
H A M I L T O N S T R.

H I D E P A R K

T H E K I N G S O L D R O A D T O K E N S I N G T O N  
T H E K I N G S N E W R O A D T O K E N S I N G T O N

K N I G H T S B R I D G E

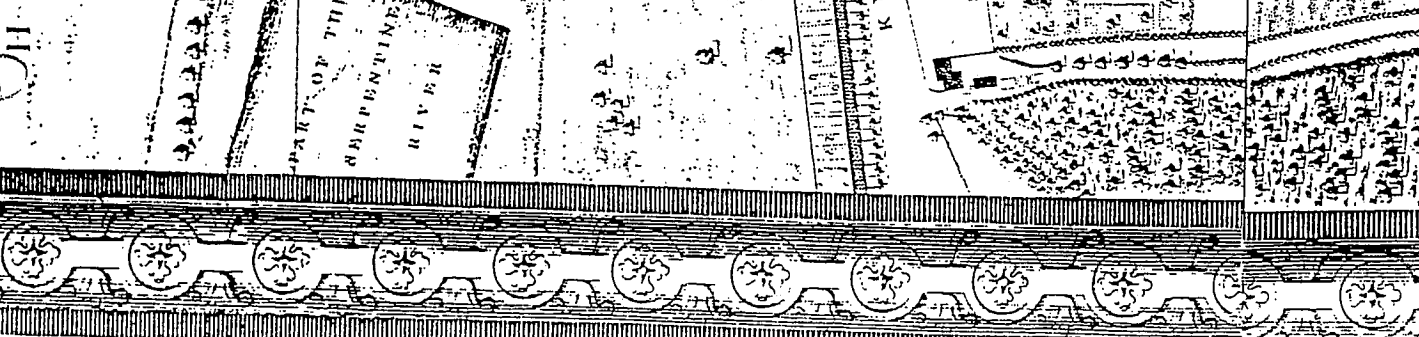
P A R T O F T H E  
A R G E N T I N E  
R I V E R

The Lock Hospital

The Lock Hospital

C U R Z O N S T R.

Cheltenham House



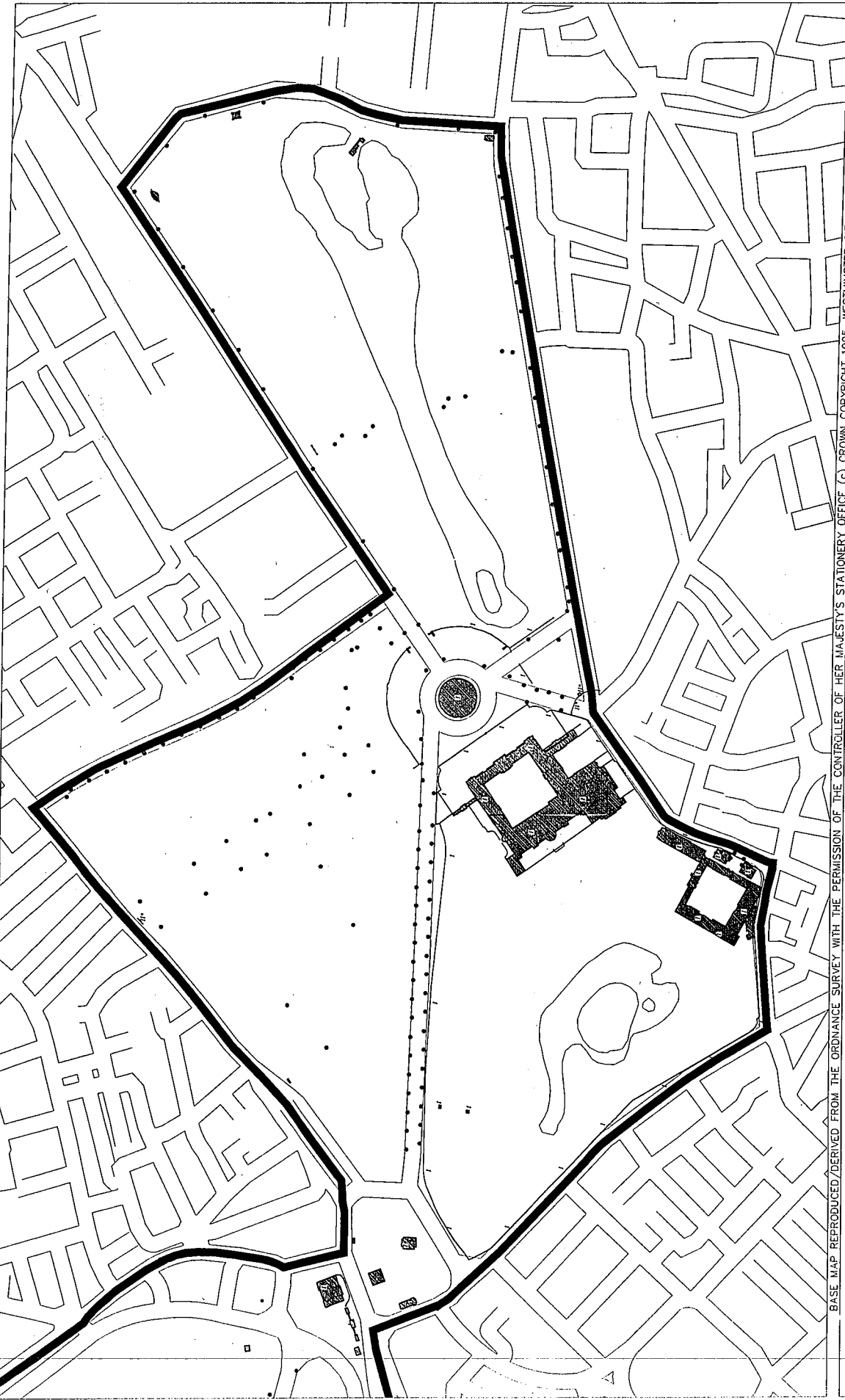
# **ROYAL PARKS CONSERVATION AREA DIRECTORY**

- 3** List of Buildings of Special Architectural and  
Historic Merit.

ROYAL PARKS CONSERVATION AREA - LISTED BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

BANDSTAND NORTH SIDE OF SERPENTINE ROAD NEAR EAST END OF SERPENTINE ROAD	HYDE PARK	W2	2
STATUE-ACHILLES-OFF PARK LANE TO NORTH OF HYDE PARK CORNER	HYDE PARK	W2	2
MEMORIAL-CAVALRY-NORTH SIDE OF SERPENTINE ROAD, WEST OF STATUE OF ACHILLES	HYDE PARK	W2	2
GATES AND GATE PIERS TO ALEXANDRA GATE	HYDE PARK	W2	2
GATES AND GATE PIERS TO ALBERT GATE	HYDE PARK	W2	2
GATES, GATE PIERS AND RAILINGS TO PRINCE OF WALES GATE	HYDE PARK	W2	2
EAST LODGE TO PRINCE OF WALES GATE	HYDE PARK	W2	2
WEST LODGE TO PRINCE OF WALES GATE	HYDE PARK	W2	2
FOUNTAIN TO WEST OF JUNCTION OF ROTTEN ROW AND SERPENTINE ROW	HYDE PARK	W2	2
HYDE PARK CORNER LODGE	HYDE PARK	W2	2
SCREEN AT HYDE PARK CORNER	HYDE PARK	W2	2
MEMORIAL-WH HUDSON	HYDE PARK	W2	1
FOUNTAIN IN PATTE D'OIE-NORTH OF EAST END OF SERPENTINE	HYDE PARK	W2	2
CATTLE TROUGH-JUNCTION OF WEST CARRIAGE DRIVE AND SERPENTINE	HYDE PARK	W2	2
MEMORIAL HORSE TROUGH-OPPOSITE ALBERT GATE ENTRANCE	HYDE PARK	W2	2
THE DELL RESTAURANT	HYDE PARK	W2	2
MONUMENT-WELLINGTON	HYDE PARK	W2	2*
MEMORIAL-ROYAL ARTILLERY	HYDE PARK CORNER	SW1	2
RAILINGS AROUND SPEKE'S MONUMENT	HYDE PARK CORNER	SW1	2*
STATUE-PHYSICAL ENERGY-EQUESTRIAN	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2
STATUE-PETER PAN	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2
THE TEMPLE	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2*
SERPENTINE BRIDGE	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2
PAVILION OF THE FOUNTAINS	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2
RAILINGS AND BALUSTRADES SURROUNDING FOUNTAINS WITH KERBSTONES TO POOLS AND STATUE OF JENNER	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2
SHELTER ALCOVE-NORTH END OF SERPENTINE	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2
LODGE AT WESTBOURNE GATE	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2*
VICTORIA LODGE AND GATE AND GATE PIERS	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2
GATES AND GATE PIERS TO COALBROOKDALE GATE	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2
BANDSTAND TO NW OF QUEENS GATE	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2
SERPENTINE ART GALLERY	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2
GATES, GATE PIERS AND RAILINGS TO QUEEN'S GATE	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2
LODGE AT QUEEN'S GATE	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2*
DRINKING FOUNTAIN ON NORTH WALK	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2
BLACK LION GATE	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2
MEMORIAL-ROYAL ARTILLERY-SOUTH AFRICAN WAR	KENSINGTON GARDENS	W2	2
	THE MALL	SW1	2

# ROYAL PARKS CONSERVATION AREA DISTRIBUTION OF LISTED BUILDINGS EASTERN HALF



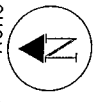
BASE MAP REPRODUCED/DERIVED FROM THE ORDNAVANCE SURVEY WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CONTROLLER OF HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE (C) CROWN COPYRIGHT 1995. WESTMINSTER CITY COUNCIL LA 086 592.

CONSERVATION AREA NUMBER 41

*Distribution of Listed Buildings*

*Listed buildings/statues shown are listed Grade II unless indicated otherwise.*

Scale - None



REC: P x G's

GREATER LONDON

GREEN PARK

CITY OF WESTMINSTER

TQ2879

II

C. A.

G1037

Royal park, probably enclosed together with St James's Park by Henry VIII, developed C17, with lawns and fine trees, 21ha.

Green Park lies on undulating ground, sloping generally from north-west to south-east, and is bounded by Piccadilly to north-west, by Queen's Walk to north-east and by Constitution Hill to south, with the area of the Victoria Memorial at the south-east corner of the park.

Green Park was probably first enclosed by Henry VIII, together with the area of St James's Park; but its adoption as a park is in c.1660-62 when Charles II had avenues planted, and had a snow-house and ice-house built 1660 (the mount for the ice-house remains, opposite 119 Piccadilly). First known as 'Upper St James's Park', it was used in C18 for military parades. Green Park was the scene of G N Servandoni's fireworks, 1749, to celebrate the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. The present (1987) park comprises rails or walls round undulating areas of grass crossed by paths, and planted with avenues and scattered trees. Clipped holly hedge within north boundary rails. Of the paths, the Queen's Walk, along the east boundary, was made c.1730 for Queen Caroline, wife of George II; the Broad Walk, between the centre point of the north-west boundary along Piccadilly and the south-east corner of the park, was made in early 1900s, aligned on the Victoria Memorial, with planes to either side, and the horse ride along the Constitution Hill boundary is early to mid-C19. Numerous mature trees, principally planes, with some lime, chestnut and thorn. Flower beds along the Queen's Walk.

Braybrooke N, London Green, 1959, 103-134. Davies H, A Walk Round London's Parks, 1983, 16-18. Pevsner N, rev Cherry B, London I, 1985, 579-580. Williams G, Royal Parks of London, 1978, 49-63.



GREATER LONDON

HYDE PARK

CITY OF WESTMINSTER

TQ2780

I

C A

G1051

C16 deer park, now public park; open to the public from C17, landscaped in C18, with subsequent development, c.130ha.

The site of Hyde Park was enclosed by Henry VIII as a deer park, having previously been monastic land. Originally c.248ha, the site has dwindled to c.138ha, partly through the development of Kensington Gardens to west (q.v.).

The ground is gently undulating, and falls generally from north to south. The park was first opened to the public 1637. Landscaping was undertaken c.1730, for Queen Caroline, with the creation of the Serpentine and Long Water, made from damming the River Westbourne. Serpentine Bridge (1826, by George Rennie, replacing a bridge built mid-C18) divides the two lakes. William Kent is attributed with the design of the lakes, related to the (relatively minute) Serpentine Rill at Rousham, in Oxfordshire (q.v.).

Numerous C19 entrance gates and lodges, including Lancaster Gate and Victoria Gate to north, Stanhope Gate to east, and Albert Gate, Edinburgh Gate, Prince of Wales Gate and Alexandra Gate on south side of Hyde Park. Marble Arch (by Nash) was re-sited at the north-east corner of the park 1851. Speaker's Corner is within the park nearby.

The park is crossed north-south by the vehicular West Carriage Drive, and in many directions by horse rides and paths, passing between undulating lawns with scattered mature trees. Rotten Row, from east end of park, was aligned on Kensington Palace. Hudson Bird Sanctuary east of the West Carriage Drive, with memorial 1922, to W H Hudson by Epstein. Mature trees principally planes, with chestnut, lime, holm oak, sycamore, holly, ailanthus. Considerable damage in October 1987 storm.

Within the park, architectural features include the Magazine, 1805, remodelled 1830 by Decimus Burton, to north-east of Serpentine Bridge; extensive nursery, north-east of Magazine, and 400m south of Bayswater Road; police station and reservoir eastwards from nursery. Car parks constructed beneath eastern areas of park in 1960s. Varied amenities within park, including swimming area on south-west of the Serpentine opened 1930; restaurants; bowling green, football pitches, tennis courts, playgrounds.

The Great Exhibition of 1851 was held to south of the Serpentine and Rotten Row, the Crystal Palace being moved 1852-53 to Sydenham (see Crystal Palace Park).

Braybrooke N, London Green, 1959, 49-100. Cole N, Royal Parks and Gardens of London, 1877, 19-24. Davies H, A Walk Round London's Parks, 1983, 23-47. Pevsner N, rev Cherry B, London I, 1985, 589-591. Williams G, Royal Parks of London, 1978, 64-77, 91-133.

NOTES

The boundary shown may be revised as knowledge of the history of the site improves. It is as accurate as possible in the light of the information available on the employment of the site for recognition.  
Based on the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright reserved.



REVISIONS

DRAWING TITLE  
**KENSINGTON GARDENS**

**GREATER LONDON**  
Extent of garden and other land  
of historic interest.



**English Heritage**

**Historic Buildings & Monuments  
Commission for England**  
Fortress House  
23 Savile Row  
London W1X 1AB  
Telephone 071-973 3000

NORTH



OS REF

DRAWN

DATE

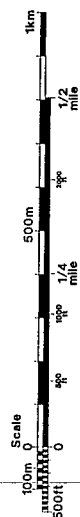
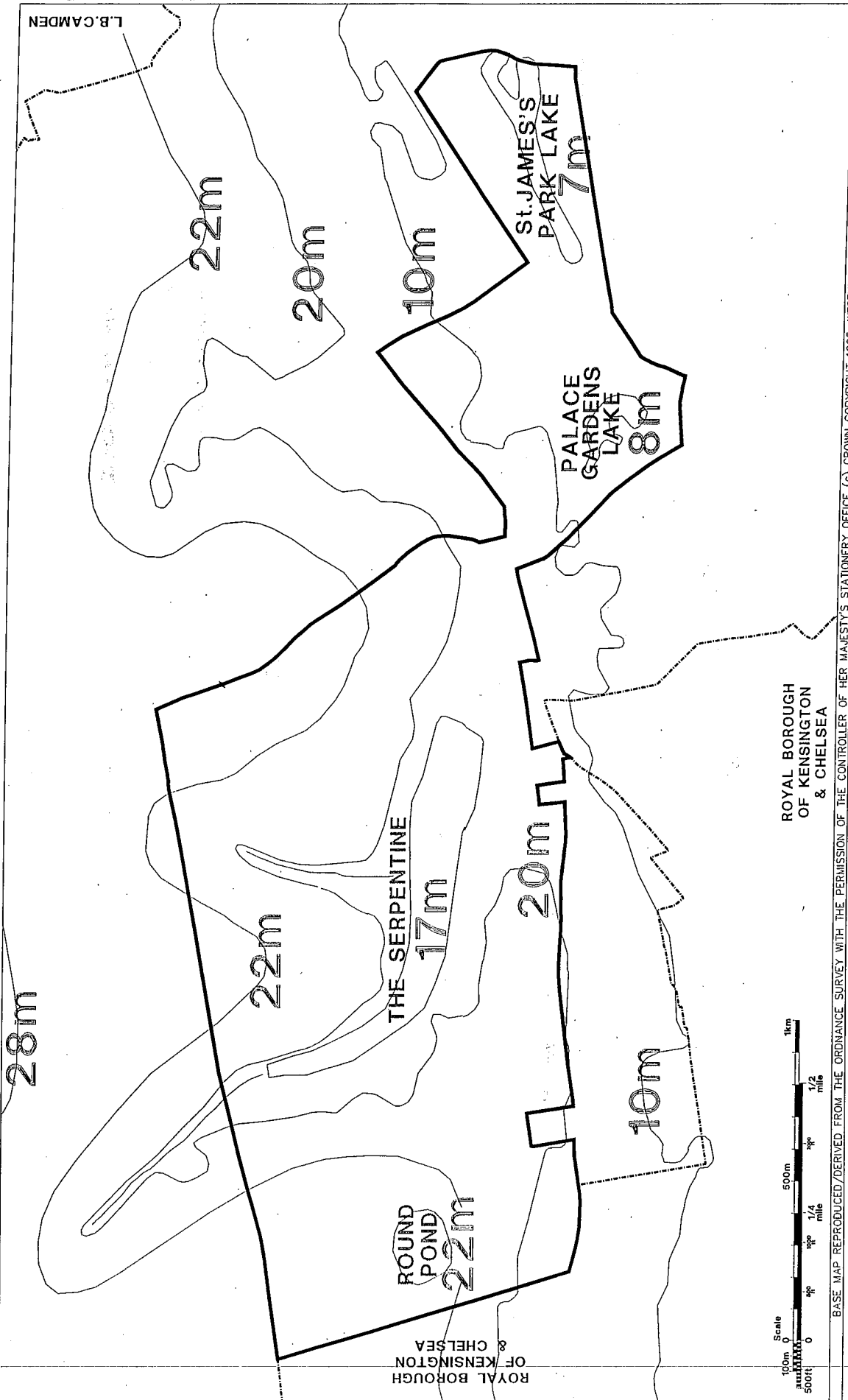
DWG NO

SCALE 1:10,000

# ROYAL PARKS CONSERVATION AREA DIRECTORY

## 4 Key Features

# ROYAL PARKS CONSERVATION AREA CONTOUR MAP



BASE MAP REPRODUCED/DERIVED FROM THE ORDINANCE SURVEY WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CONTROLLER OF HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE (C) CROWN COPYRIGHT 1995. WESTMINSTER CITY COUNCIL LA 086 592.

CONSERVATION AREA NUMBER 41

Scale - None



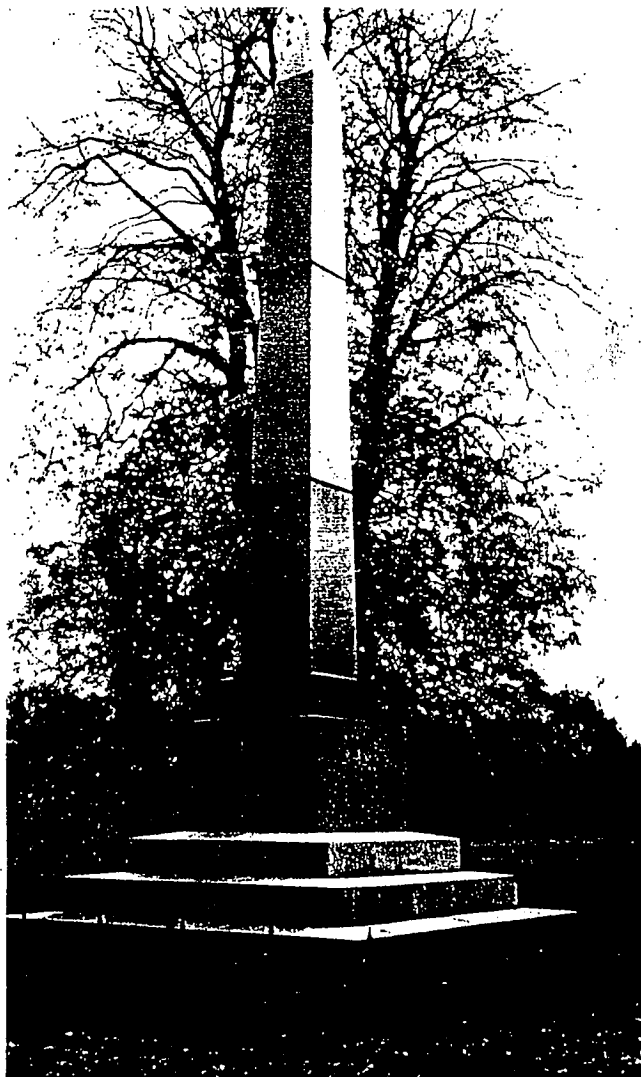
Map shows underlying topography of the Conservation Area.

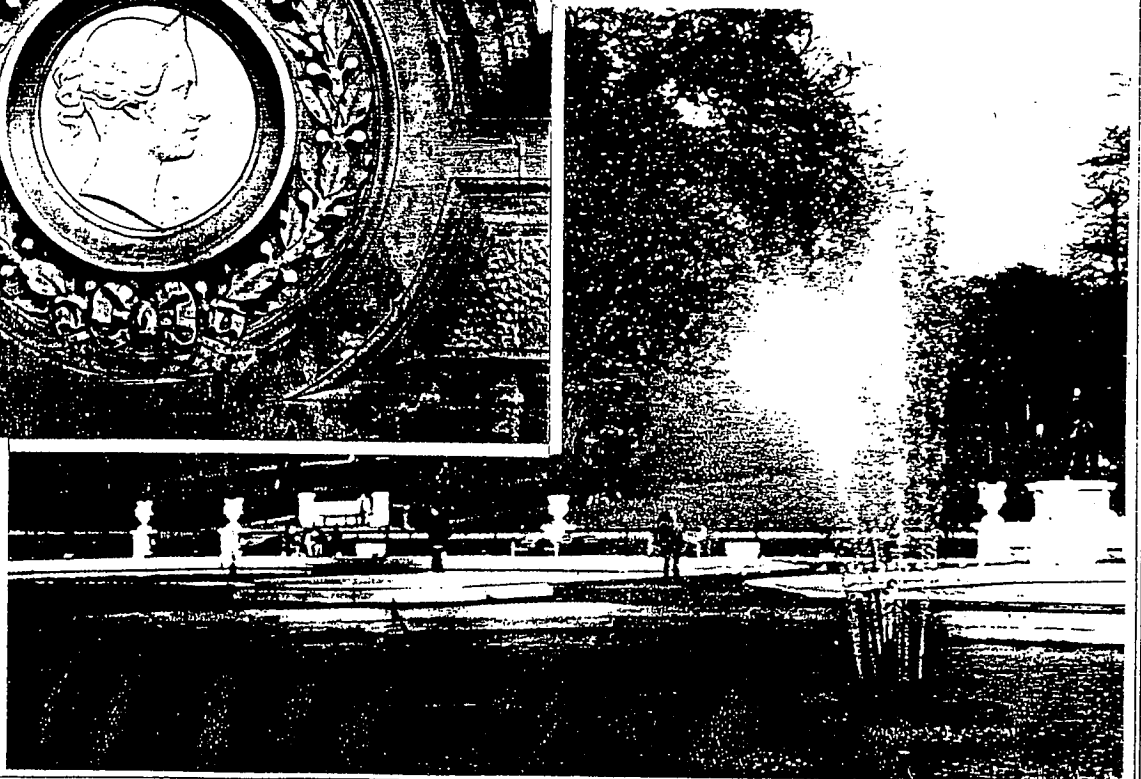
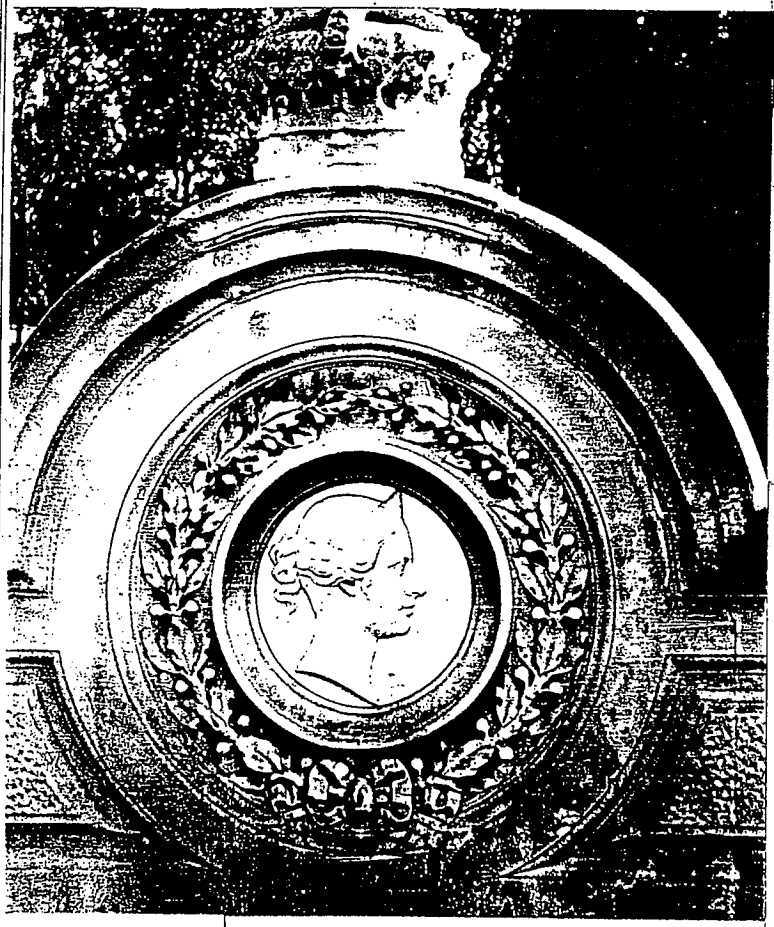
# **ROYAL PARKS CONSERVATION AREA DIRECTORY**

Key Features: Monuments

Monument Name : Speke's Monument 101  
 Name of Person : John Hanning Speke  
 Dates : 1827-1864  
 Commemoration : Discovered the source of the Nile  
 Erection : 1866  
 Sculptor : Unknown  
 Location 1 : Westminster  
 Location 2 : Kensington Gardens  
 Location 3 : Lancaster Walk  
 Postcode : W2  
 O.S. 1:1250 map: TQ 2680 SW  
 Material : Granite obelisk on stone base  
 Water : No  
 List Grade : II  
 List Date :  
 Condition : Good. Some green staining of stone base.  
 Owner :

Insurer :  
 Maintenance : D.O.E.





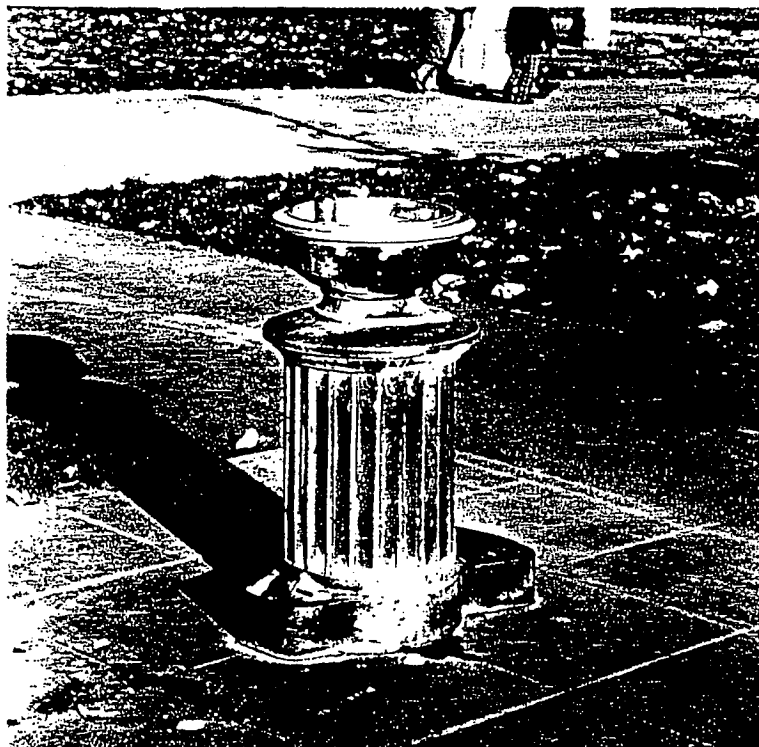
Monument Name : Peter Pan 97  
Name of Person : Book character  
Dates :  
Commemoration :  
Erection : 1912  
Sculptor : Sir George Frampton R.A.  
Location 1 : Westminster  
Location 2 : Kensington Gardens  
Location 3 : By Serpentine  
Postcode : W2  
O.S. 1:1250 map: TQ 2680 SE  
Material : Bronze  
Water : No  
List Grade : II  
List Date :  
Condition : Excellent  
Owner :

Insurer :  
Maintenance : D.O.E.





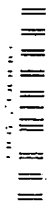
Monument Name : Drinking Fountain 95  
 Name of Person :  
 Dates :  
 Commemoration :  
 Erection :  
 Sculptor :  
 Location 1 : Westminster  
 Location 2 : Kensington Gardens  
 Location 3 : Eastern side  
 Postcode :  
 O.S. 1:1250 map:  
 Material : Possibly alluminium  
 Water : Yes  
 List Grade :  
 List Date :  
 Condition : Stained, corroded and not working  
 Owner : From Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and  
 Cattle Trough Association.  
  
 Insurer :  
 Maintenance :



CRISTOFORO

Monument Name : Churchill, Sir Winston and Lady 93  
Name of Person :  
Dates : 1874-1965  
Commemoration :  
Erection : 1981  
Sculptor : Oscar Newman  
Location 1 : Westminster  
Location 2 : Kensington Gardens  
Location 3 : Near Hyde Park Gate  
Postcode :  
O.S. 1:1250 map: TQ 2679 NW  
Material : Bronze figures  
Water : No  
List Grade :  
List Date :  
Condition : Not found.  
Owner :

Insurer :  
Maintenance :



Monument Name : Bandstand 91  
Name of Person :  
Dates :  
Commemoration :  
Erection : 1930  
Sculptor :  
Location 1 : Westminster  
Location 2 : Kensington Gardens  
Location 3 : Near Round Pond  
Postcode : W2  
O.S. 1:1250 map:  
Material : Wood & metal with copper roof  
Water : No  
List Grade :  
List Date :  
Condition : Good, but base very tatty.  
Owner :

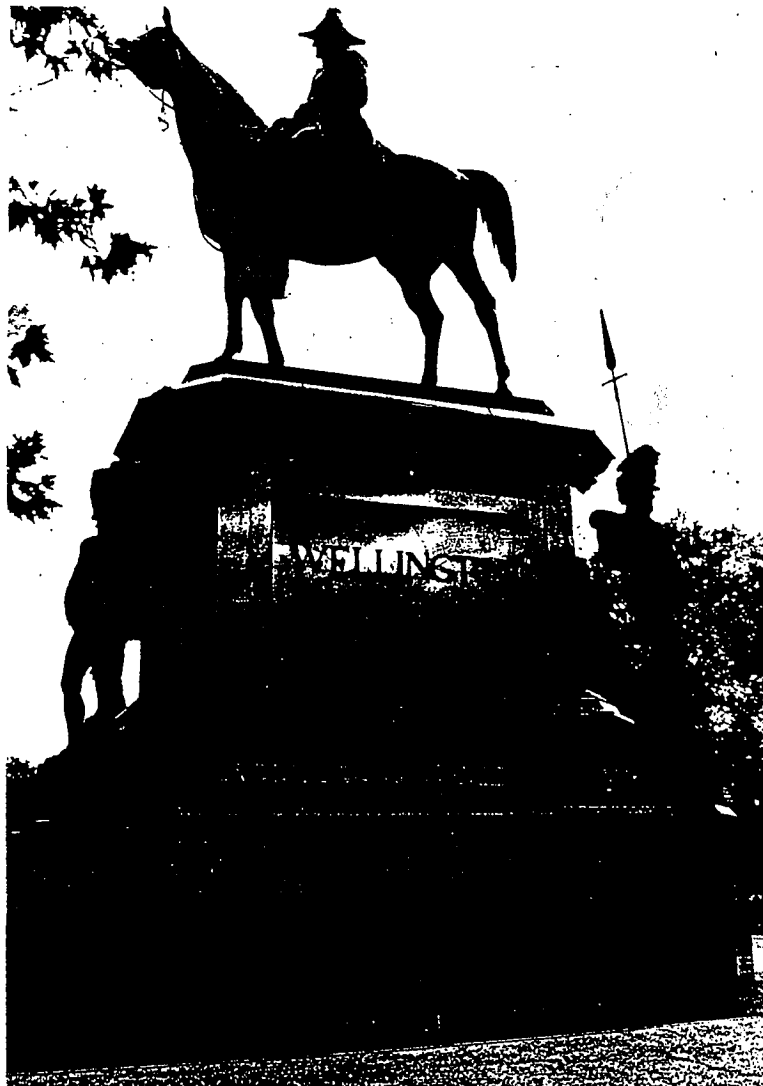
Insurer :  
Maintenance : D.O.E.



1408750000

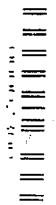
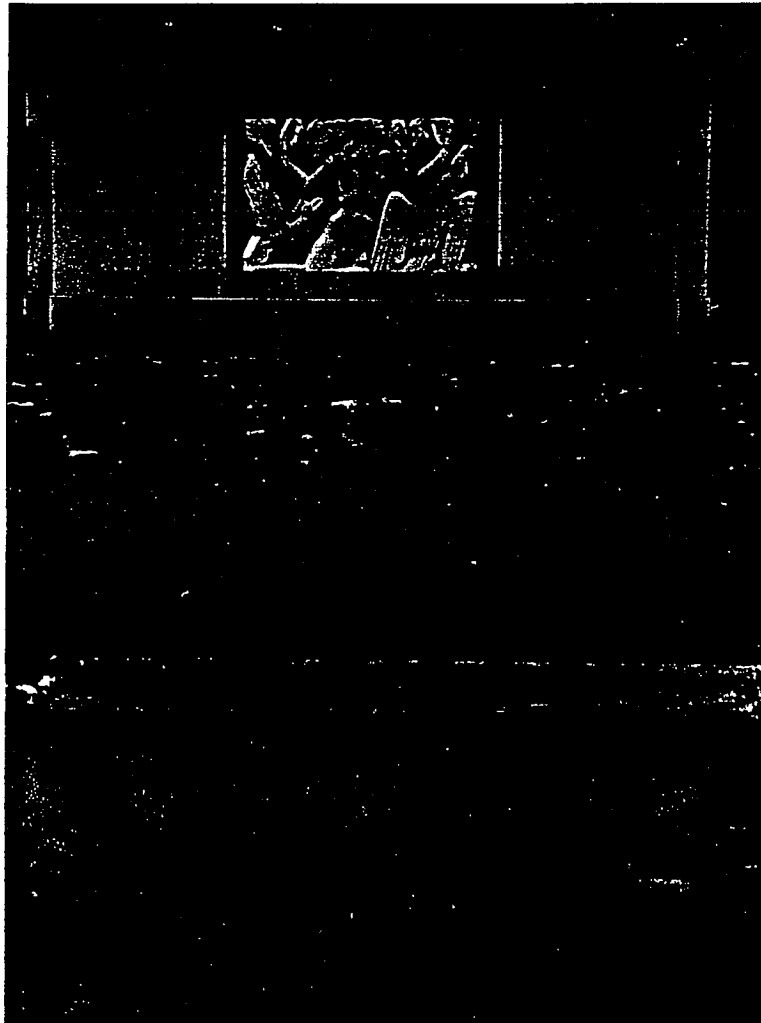
Monument Name : Wellington, Duke of 89  
Name of Person : Arthur Wellesley  
Dates : 1769-1852  
Commemoration : Most famous for defeat of Napoleon.  
Erection : 1888  
Sculptor : Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm R.A.  
Location 1 : Westminster  
Location 2 : Hyde Park Corner  
Location 3 : On the roundabout  
Postcode : SW1  
O.S. 1:1250 map: TQ 2879 NW  
Material : Equestrian bronze on red granite plinth  
Water : No.  
List Grade :  
List Date :  
Condition : Excellent  
Owner :

Insurer :  
Maintenance : D.O.E.



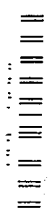
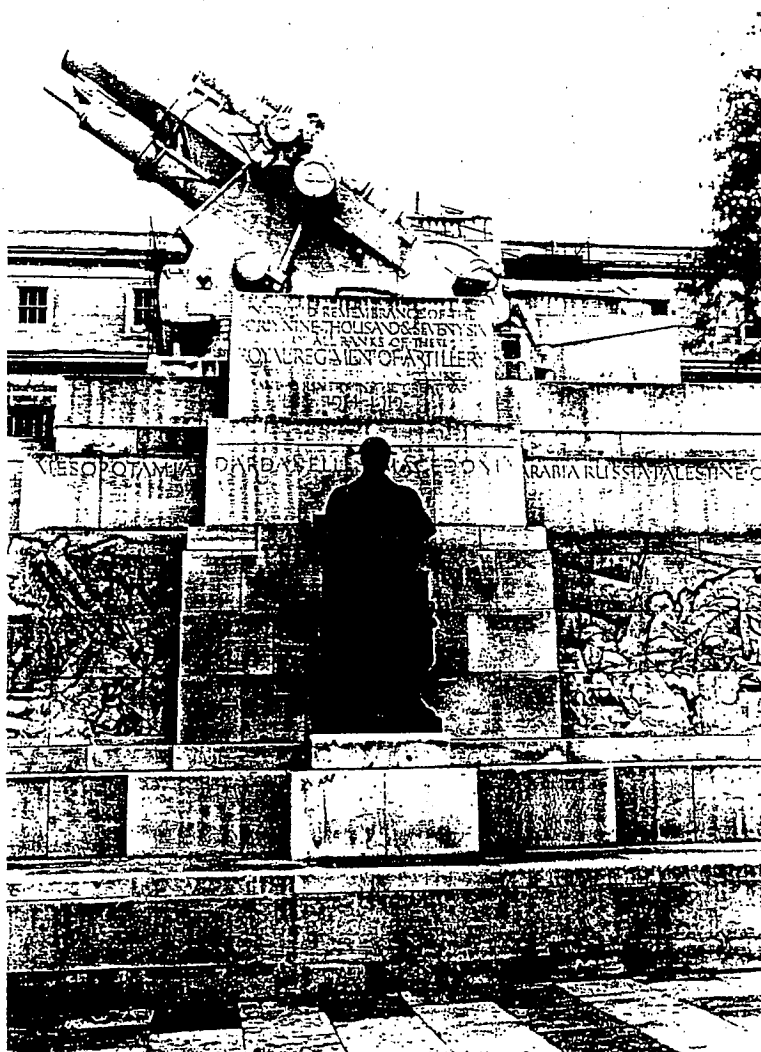
Monument Name : Rima (Spirit of nature) 87  
Name of Person : Memorial to W.H. Hudson  
Dates : Died 1922  
Commemoration : Memorial to the writer & naturalist  
Erection : 1925  
Sculptor : Jacob Epstein  
Location 1 : Westminster  
Location 2 : Hyde Park  
Location 3 : Near the nursery  
Postcode : W2  
O.S. 1:1250 map: TQ 2780 SW  
Material : Ensemble  
Water : Yes  
List Grade : II  
List Date :  
Condition : Good  
Owner :

Insurer :  
Maintenance : D.O.E.



Monument Name : Royal Artillery Memorial 85  
 Name of Person :  
 Dates :  
 Commemoration : First World War  
 Erection : 1925  
 Sculptor : C. Sargeant Jagger  
 Location 1 : Westminster  
 Location 2 : Hyde Park Corner  
 Location 3 : On the roundabout  
 Postcode : SW1  
 O.S. 1:1250 map : TQ 2879 NW  
 Material : Bronze figures and stone base  
 Water : No  
 List Grade : II  
 List Date :  
 Condition : Excellent  
 Owner :

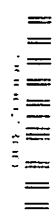
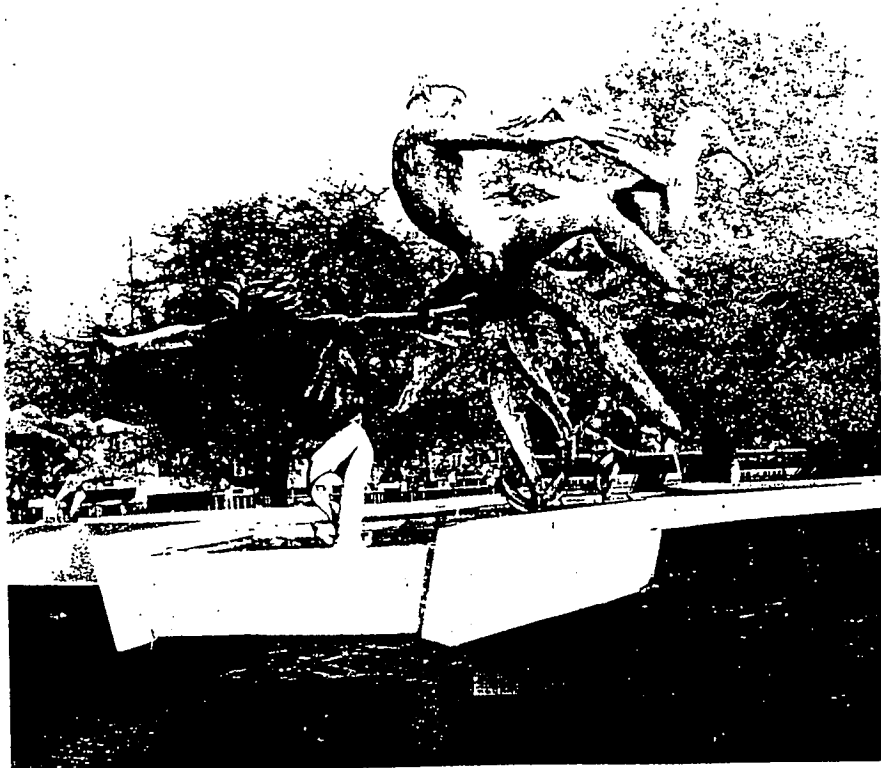
Insurer :  
 Maintenance : D.O.E.





Monument Name : Joy of Life Fountain 81  
 Name of Person :  
 Dates :  
 Commemoration : Presented by Sigismund Goetze Fund  
 Erection : 1963  
 Sculptor : T.B. Huxley-Jones  
 Location 1 : Westminster  
 Location 2 : Hyde Park  
 Location 3 : Opposite Upper Grosvenor Street  
 Postcode : W2  
 O.S. 1:1250 map: TQ 2780 NE  
 Material : Six bronze figures  
 Water : Yes  
 List Grade :  
 List Date :  
 Condition : Bronze stained and water dirty  
 Owner :

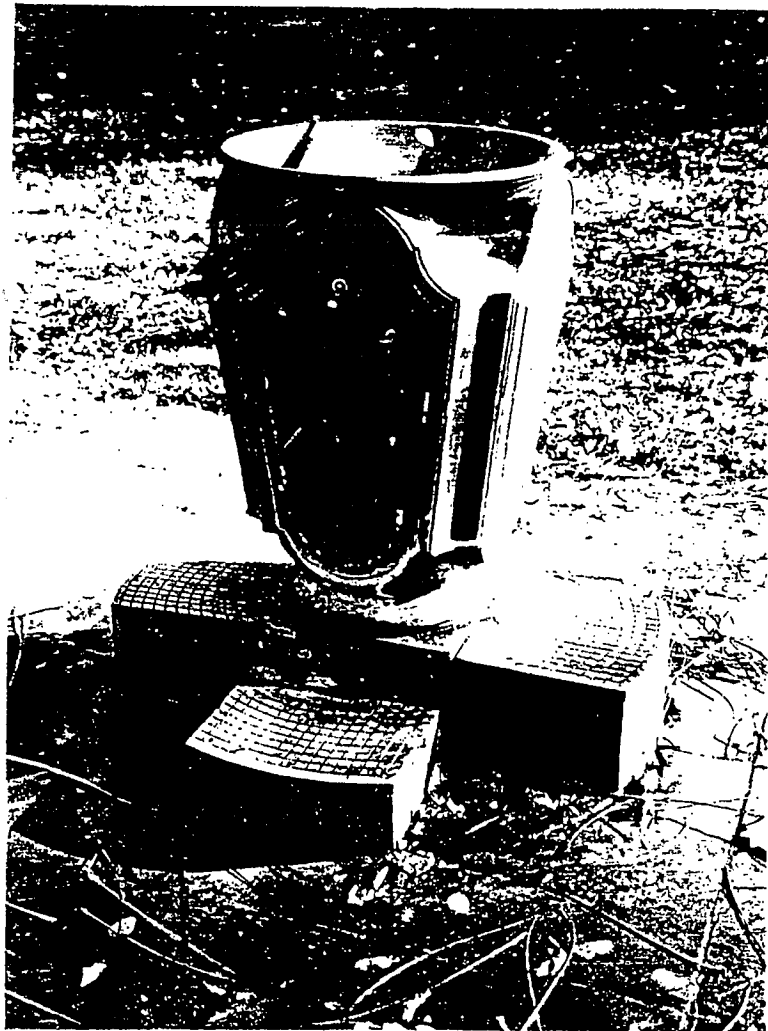
Insurer :  
 Maintenance : D.O.E.





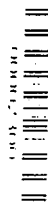


Monument Name : Drinking Fountain 77  
 Name of Person :  
 Dates :  
 Commemoration :  
 Erection :  
 Sculptor :  
 Location 1 : Westminster  
 Location 2 : Hyde Park  
 Location 3 : Near the Lido  
 Postcode : W2  
 O.S. 1:1250 map:  
 Material : Metal painted brown  
 Water : Yes  
 List Grade :  
 List Date :  
 Condition : Awful condition, but it works.  
 Owner : Installed by the Metropolitan Drinking  
 Fountain and Cattle Trough Association.  
  
 Insurer :  
 Maintenance :

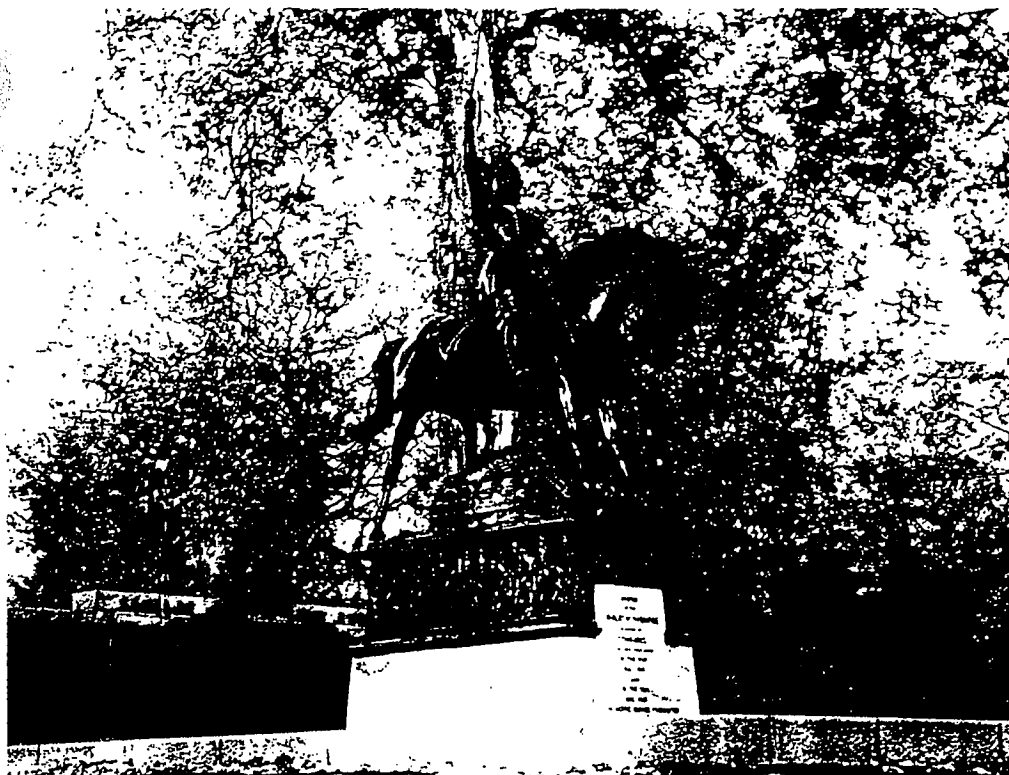


Monument Name : Conduit Memorial 75  
 Name of Person : Right to water originally granted C11th  
 Dates :  
 Commemoration : Water house on that site  
 Erection : C19th  
 Sculptor :  
 Location 1 : Westminster  
 Location 2 : Hyde Park  
 Location 3 : Near the Dell  
 Postcode : W2  
 O.S. 1:1250 map:  
 Material : Sandstone bowl on portland plinth  
 Water : No  
 List Grade :  
 List Date :  
 Condition : Stained a little  
 Owner :

Insurer :  
 Maintenance : DOE.



Monument Name : Cavalry Memorial 73  
Name of Person : St. George and the Dragon  
Dates :  
Commemoration : World Wars I and II  
Erection : 1924  
Sculptor : Adrian Jones  
Location 1 : Westminster  
Location 2 : Hyde Park  
Location 3 : Eastern side  
Postcode : W2  
O.S. 1:1250 map:  
Material : Bronze equestrian and granite  
Water : No  
List Grade : II  
List Date :  
Condition : Good, but staining/dirt around letters.  
Owner :  
  
Insurer :  
Maintenance : D.O.E.



Monument Name : Bandstand 71  
 Name of Person :  
 Dates :  
 Commemoration :  
 Erection : 1890  
 Sculptor :  
 Location 1 : Westminster  
 Location 2 : Hyde Park  
 Location 3 : Eastern side  
 Postcode : W2  
 O.S. 1:1250 map: TQ  
 Material : Wood, metal and lead(?) roof  
 Water : No  
 List Grade : II  
 List Date :  
 Condition : Good, base in poor condition.  
 Owner :

Insurer :  
 Maintenance : D.O.E.



O.S. 1:1250 map: TQ

Monument Name : Achilles 69  
Name of Person :  
Dates :  
Commemoration : Tribute to the Duke of Wellington  
Erection : 1822  
Sculptor : Sir Richard Westmacott R.A.  
Location 1 : Westminster  
Location 2 : Hyde Park  
Location 3 : Overlooking Apsley House  
Postcode : W2  
O.S. 1:1250 map: TQ 2880 SW  
Material : Figure from French arms, stone base  
Water : No  
List Grade : II  
List Date :  
Condition : Excellent  
Owner :

Insurer :  
Maintenance : D.O.E.



000022300

# **ROYAL PARKS CONSERVATION AREA DIRECTORY**

5    Adjacent Conservation Area

# **ROYAL PARKS CONSERVATION AREA DIRECTORY**

## **6 Areas of Special Archaeological Priority**



# **ROYAL PARKS CONSERVATION AREA DIRECTORY**

7 Regulation 7 Directions

# **ROYAL PARKS CONSERVATION AREA DIRECTORY**

8 Design Guides and Planning Briefs

25. **Facade Cleaning: The removal of Soiling and Paint from brick and stone facades.**
26. **Conservatories: A Guide to Design and Planning Procedures.**
27. **A Guide to the Siting of Security Cameras and other Security Equipment.**

### **Further reading list**

- 1 A Prospect for Westminster, Westminster City Council, 1989
- 2 Buildings of England - London Volume 1, Cherry & Pevsner, Penguin
- 3 Survey of London, London County Council, 1960
- 4 Georgian London, John Summerson, Pimlico, 1988