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K145 WNI East Putney Calming – Park Lane

Historic Environment Screening Assessment

March 2023

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Issue and Revision Record

Revision	Date	Originator	Checker	Approver	Description
Draft 1	03/02/2023	P. da Silva	N. Carty	R. Cameron	Draft for project team review
Draft 2	21/02/2023	P. da Silva	N. Carty	R. Cameron	Amended following client review
P0.1	23/03/2023	P. da Silva	N. Carty	R. Cameron	Final issue for acceptance

Document reference: K145-DN-PARKM1ZZ-004-RP-EN-0002

Information class: Standard

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Contents

Executive summary	7
1 Introduction	8
1.1 Overview	8
1.2 Site location	8
1.3 Scope of the screening assessment	8
1.4 Project description	8
2 National and local planning policy	10
2.1 Overarching legislation	10
2.2 National Planning Policy Framework	10
2.3 Regional Planning Policy	10
2.4 Local planning policy	10
3 Methodology	11
3.1 Screening assessment methodology	11
3.2 Guidance	11
3.3 Consultation	12
3.4 Assumptions and limitations	12
4 Historic environment baseline	14
4.1 Geology and topography	14
4.2 Designated heritage assets	14
4.2.1 Registered Parks and Gardens	14
4.2.2 Listed buildings	14
4.2.3 Conservation areas	16
4.2.4 Archaeological Priority Areas (APA)	17
4.3 Non-designated assets	17
4.4 Historic map regression	18
4.5 Remote sensing	19
4.6 Archaeological and historic background	19
4.6.1 Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)	20
4.6.2 Historic (AD 43 – present)	20
5 Archaeological potential and significance	23
5.1 Assessment of significance	23
5.2 Survival of archaeological deposits	23
5.3 Archaeological potential	24

6	Impacts	26
6.1	Overview	26
6.2	Built heritage	26
6.2.1	Designated assets	26
6.2.2	Non-designated assets	26
6.3	Buried archaeological remains	27
7	Conclusions and recommendations	28
7.1	Conclusions	28
7.2	Recommendations	28
8	References	30
A.	Map of heritage assets, archaeological investigations and finds	32
B.	Gazetteer of designated and non-designated heritage assets	33
C.	Consultation correspondence	44
C.1	First consultation with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Services	44
C.2	Second consultation with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Services	45
C.3	City of Westminster Conservation Officer	46
Tables		
	Table 4.1: Historic map regression for the Site	18
	Table 4.2: Archaeological and historic periods used for the purpose of this screening assessment	19
	Table 5.1: Criteria for assessing significance	23
	Table 5.2: Archaeological potential of the Site	24

Executive summary

This historic environment screening assessment has been produced by Mott MacDonald on behalf of Thames Water Utilities (hereafter, 'Thames Water'), in advance of proposed development at Achilles Way, Hyde Park Corner, Westminster, London (hereafter 'the Site'). The works proposed will entail the removal of an existing motor control centre (MCC) followed by the construction of a new MCC which will include an instrument control automation (ICA) and variable speed drives (VSD), thus converting the Site from high to low voltage.

This high-level historic environment screening assessment has been requested by Thames Water to understand any heritage constraints, archaeological potential, and consent requirements for the works, and to make recommendations for further work, where appropriate.

This screening assessment identified one Grade II listed building within the Site boundary and a further 55 Grade I, Grade II and Grade II* listed buildings within 250m of the Site boundary. A statue of Lord Byron (MM42) present within the site boundary is anticipated to be the designated asset most likely to be impacted by the works, and mitigation in the form of padding, boarding and the establishment of a buffer zone surrounding the asset will be required to ensure its complete protection during construction. Assets in close proximity to the site boundary are expected to be the most impacted by the works though these impacts are expected to be temporary, and no permanent impacts are expected.

The Site sits within the Royal Parks Conservation Area (MM59) as well as the Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens Tier II Archaeology Potential Area (APA) (MM79). A further two Conservation Areas, Mayfair (MM57) and Belgravia (MM58), are located within 250m of the Site. There are also three designated Royal Parks and Gardens located within 250m of the Site; Hyde Park (MM60), Buckingham Palace (MM61) and Green Park (MM62). A further 16 non-designated heritage assets were recorded within 250m of the Site, which indicate the existence of remains from the Palaeolithic period onwards. The proposed works will entail a temporary change to the setting of these assets resulting in an impact to their significance.

The Site appears to have been relatively undisturbed since the early post-medieval period and the potential for archaeology within the Site is considered to be high for the prehistoric period, due to evidence of remains from this period having been uncovered in underlying Lynch Hill Gravel Member geology which has also been identified to exist within the Site. A high potential for post-medieval and modern archaeological remains was also identified due to the extensive construction projects which took place in the surrounding area during these periods such as the establishment of Hyde Park, the possible construction of Civil War era defences and habitational structures. The potential for other time periods is considered to be low to moderate. Excavations carried out by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA), c. 9m to the north of the Site, uncovered residual amounts of evidence from the Roman and medieval periods, which would suggest activity in this area during these time periods. The nature of the Site is unverified in the absence of a site walkover.

Consultation was conducted with both the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) and the City of Westminster Conservation Officer via email with a response from GLAAS recommending that archaeological monitoring should be undertaken during the initial phases of works such as soil stripping and trench excavations, due to the high possibility of archaeological remains being present within the site. In reply to a consultation conducted by Thames Water, the City of Westminster Conservation Officer recommended professional restoration efforts be undertaken on the statue of Lord Byron (MM42), as this would be seen as a heritage gain in any planning application.

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This historic environment screening assessment has been produced by Mott MacDonald on behalf of Thames Water Utilities, (hereafter, 'Thames Water') in advance of proposed development at Achilles Way, Hyde Park Corner, Westminster (henceforth referred to as 'Site').

This high-level historic environment screening assessment has been requested by Thames Water to allow them to understand any heritage constraints, archaeological potential, and consent requirements for the works, and to make recommendations for further work, where appropriate.

1.2 Site location

The Site is located at Achilles Way, Hyde Park Corner, Westminster (British National Grid Reference TQ 28390 80000) and the location is shown on Appendix A.

The Site is composed of a roundabout bordered on the north side by Achilles Way and on all other sides by the A4202 Park Lane. The Site, located east of Hyde Park, is mostly undeveloped and the only structures within the boundary of the Site is a statue of Lord Byron which sits on a raised platform, and a modern statue of a horse's head. A paved path connects the entrance, which is located on the north end of the site, and the statues. The remaining area within the site is covered with short grass.

1.3 Scope of the screening assessment

This historic environment screening assessment provides a high-level appraisal of the historic development of the area, including designated and non-designated heritage assets and archaeological potential, as well as identifying any potential impacts to the historic environment associated with these works.

It does not constitute, nor replace, an historic environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment¹.

1.4 Project description

The design is yet to be finalised, however the current outlined design for the works will include the conversion of the Site from a high to low voltage site. This will be achieved through the construction of a new motor control centre (MCC) which will include an instrument control automation (ICA) and variable speed drives (VSD).

The works are expected to include:

- The setting up of a temporary Site compound;
- The setting up of a temporary MCC above ground whilst removing the existing MCC from the underground structure and replacing it with new equipment brought in via a crane;
- Excavation for the installation of new earth rods and buried cables. The depth of the earth rods will depend on the soil resistivity, and so could range from 1m to 20m.

¹ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020), Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment. [online] available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf [Accessed January 2023]

- Shallow trenching for buried cables which will be less than 2m below ground level.

Works will primarily occur within operational land, however some such as temporary equipment placement will be located outside the leased land.

On completion of the work, the only permanent fitting above ground and visible to the public will be the exhaust for the ventilation system that is installed below ground. All other above ground temporary works such as compound, crane and a temporary MCC will be removed from Site and the Site reinstated to pre-work conditions, as practicable.

2 National and local planning policy

2.1 Overarching legislation

The overarching legislation in relation to heritage and archaeology in England is provided by:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979²
- The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990³
- The Water Industry Act 1991⁴

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework⁵

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27th of March 2012, revised on the 24th of July 2018, and updated on the 20th of July 2021, and replaced all previous national planning policy documents. Paragraphs 189 – 208 of the NPPF address the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment; these set out the local planning authority's responsibilities when dealing with planning proposals which have the potential to impact cultural heritage assets. These policies emphasise the importance of balancing the need for the conservation of heritage assets with the desirability of new development.

2.3 Regional Planning Policy⁶

Regional planning policy is covered by the London Plan (produced 2016, amended 2017 and updated in 2021). The policies which are of relevance to the proposed development with regard to the historic environment can be found under Policy HC1 Heritage Conservation and Growth.

2.4 Local planning policy

The Westminster's City Plan⁷ was adopted on the 21st of April 2021. The relevant policies of the city plan can be found under Policy 39 Westminster's heritage and include:

- Policies 39.8 to 39.12: On Listed Buildings;
- Policies 39.13 to 39.17: On Conservation Areas;
- Policies 39.18 to 39.22: On Archaeology;
- Policies 39.22 to 39.26: On Historic Parks and Gardens; and
- Policies 39.27 to 39.28: On Non-designated heritage assets.

² Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979 [online] available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/contents> [Accessed January 2023]

³ The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990 [online] available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents> [Accessed January 2023]

⁴ The Water Industry Act, 1991 [online] available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/56/contents> [Accessed January 2023]

⁵ National Planning Policy Framework, 2021 [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf [Accessed January 2023]

⁶ The London Plan, 2021 [online] available at: https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/the_london_plan_2021.pdf [Accessed January 2023]

⁷ The Westminster City Plan [online] available at: <https://www.westminster.gov.uk/media/document/city-plan-2019-2040> [Accessed January 2023]

3 Methodology

3.1 Screening assessment methodology

Baseline information has been gathered within a 250m radius from the Site boundary (hereby referred to as the 'study area') for both designated and non-designated heritage assets. This search radius was chosen following consultation with the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) Officer on the 9th of December 2022, where this distance was determined to be sufficient to produce a comprehensive baseline for the Site. This will also allow for an understanding to be established of the archaeological potential and historic significance as well as any alterations to setting, and subsequently for appropriate mitigation to be recommended for the works regarding the historic environment.

The screening assessment has been informed by desk-based research, utilising the following sources:

- An examination of local, regional and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment;
- A search of the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) dataset for designated heritage assets within the study area;
- A search of the GLHER for archaeological sites, archaeological findspots, locally listed buildings, archaeological priority areas and archaeological event locations within the study area;
- An examination of Google Earth Pro, for historic aerial images;
- The Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer⁸;
- An examination of the British Geological Survey (BGS) data;
- An inspection of the cartographic evidence for the land use history of the Site; and
- An examination of the other available online historic sources (identified in footnotes where relevant).

Appendix A shows the location of known historic environment features within the study area. These have been allocated a unique Mott MacDonald reference number (MM01, MM02 etc.), which is listed in a Gazetteer in Appendix B, and is referred to in the text.

3.2 Guidance

This historic environment screening assessment has been produced in line with the following guidance:

- The 2000 Water and Sewerage (Conservation, Access and Recreation) Code of Practice Order;
- The 2008 Historic England Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance;
- The 2014 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (updated 2020);
- The 2015 Historic England Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide;

⁸ Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/aerial-archaeology-mapping-explorer/> [Accessed January 2023]

- The 2015 Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (GPA2);
- The 2017 Historic England Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (GPA3);
- The 2020 Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DRMB) LA 104–Environmental assessment and monitoring;
- The 2020 DRMB LA 106–Cultural heritage assessment; and
- The 2020 Thames Water Asset Management Asset Standard Section 1 of 1: Ecology and Heritage Screening Specification.

3.3 Consultation

Consultation was undertaken via email with both GLAAS and the City of Westminster Conservation Officer on the 9th of January 2023, to inform the recommendations made in this screening assessment.

A response from GLAAS, which can be found in Appendix C, regarding the potential mitigation required for buried archaeological remains was received on the 31st of January 2023. The response highlighted the existence of possible Civil War defences in close proximity to the Site and archaeological monitoring was recommended.

A response from the City of Westminster Conservation Officer regarding potential mitigation and project design was received by Thames Water on the 16th of December 2022. The response highlighted the importance of the site as an urban greenspace and how any design choices should be considerate of this point. The Grade II listed statue of Lord Byron (MM42) is described as being in a poor state and in need of professional restoration and cleaning. In the consultation it was recommended that the restoration efforts should be included within planning proceedings, as this would be seen as a heritage gain when the total impact to the heritage assets within the proposed site is examined by the planning committee.

3.4 Assumptions and limitations

This historic environment screening assessment has been produced using desk-based research only; no site walkover, archival research or invasive investigation has been undertaken specifically for the production of this screening assessment. This is a high-level appraisal using only the sources listed above and is therefore indicative rather than comprehensive.

The following assumptions and limitations are pertinent to this historic environment screening assessment

- The screening assessment is reliant on available data. Designated data is up to date as of January 2023;
- Databases are limited in their ability to predict new sites and the information from the NHLE and GLHER has been used as a starting point for further research rather than as a definitive list;
- The current understanding of the extent and survival of archaeological remains within the study area is based on data relevant to the appraisal which has been selected based on professional judgement. However, the specific nature, extent, date, degree of preservation and significance of known and potential archaeological remains is impossible to predict without invasive investigation. There is the possibility that further or more complex unknown buried archaeological deposits exist which have not been recorded within the local GLHER;
- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period, and many historic documents are inherently biased. Older primary sources often fail to accurately locate sites and interpretation can be subjective;

- Historic maps provide a glimpse of land-use at a specific moment. It is therefore possible that short-term structures or areas of land-use are not shown and therefore not recorded within this assessment;
- This screening assessment is based on an early-stage design and may be subject to change should the design be significantly altered later; and

4 Historic environment baseline

4.1 Geology and topography

The Site is located within a fully urban landscape within the City of Westminster and is composed of a square shaped roundabout where the ground is generally flat with no visible variations in elevation.

The underlying geology across the Site, as mapped by the BGS⁹, is a bedrock of London Clay Formation composed of clay and silt overlain by a superficial deposit of Lynch Hill Gravel Member which is composed of sand and gravel. Previous investigations have identified Lynch Hill Gravel Member as having a high potential for palaeolithic remains¹⁰.

The BGS GeoIndex Onshore¹¹ does not record any boreholes within the Site boundary, however two are recorded slightly to the north. Both of these boreholes are confidential, thus no data can be examined from these.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

There are seven Grade I listed buildings, eight Grade II* listed buildings, 40 Grade II listed buildings, three Conservation Areas and three Registered Parks and Gardens within 250m of the Site. These are listed below and detailed in the Gazetteer presented in Appendix B. There are no Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites or Registered Battlefields within 250m of the Site.

The Site is within the Tier II Archaeological Potential Area (APA) of Hyde Park and Kensington. This area covers the modern extent of both royal parks which were part of the same stretch of open land until the 18th century¹². A further three APAs are located within 250m of the Site.

4.2.1 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are three Registered Parks and Gardens within 250m of the Site:

- Hyde Park, Grade I Registered (NHLE 1000814) (MM60)
- Buckingham Palace, Grade II* Registered (NHLE 1000795) (MM61)
- Green Park, Grade II* Registered (NHLE 1000806) (MM62)

4.2.2 Listed buildings

There are 55 Listed Buildings within 250m of the Site:

- Seven Grade I listed buildings:
 - Apsley House (NHLE 1226873) (MM01)
 - The Achilles statue (NHLE 1231393) (MM02)
 - Royal artillery memorial (NHLE 1231613) (MM03)

⁹ British Geological Survey, 2021 Geology of Britain Viewer [online] available at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/> [Accessed January 2023]

¹⁰ Gibbard, P. L. 1985 The Pleistocene history of the Middle Thames Valley

¹¹ BGS GeoIndex Onshore [online] available at: <http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html> [Accessed January 2023]

¹² City of Westminster APA 2.3: Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/planning/apa-city-of-westminster-pdf/> [Accessed January 2023]

- Buckingham palace boundary walls enclosing grounds (NHLE 1239209) (MM04)
- Forecourt railings, piers and gates to Apsley House (NHLE 1265623) (MM05)
- Screen at Hyde Park corner entrance (NHLE 1278089) (MM06)
- Wellington arch (NHLE 1278092) (MM07)
- Eight Grade II* listed buildings:
 - 11, Hertford Street, (NHLE 1066653) (MM49)
 - No. 5, Hamilton Place, (NHLE 1066716) (MM50)
 - Aspinall Curzon, and stable quarters at rear, (NHLE 1221136) (MM51)
 - The cavalry club, (NHLE 1226813) (MM52)
 - Machine gun corps memorial, (NHLE 1226874) (MM53)
 - St George's hospital and attached drinking fountain, (NHLE 1277491) (MM54)
 - The cavalry memorial, (NHLE 1278118) (MM55)
 - Part of Aspinall Curzon, (NHLE 1356970) (MM56)
- Forty Grade II listed buildings:
 - 21, Pitts Head Mews, (NHLE 1033376) (MM08)
 - 13, Hertford Street, (NHLE 1066654) (MM09)
 - 19, Hertford Street, (NHLE 1066655) (MM10)
 - Pair of k6 telephone kiosks by St George's hospital at junction with Grosvenor crescent, (NHLE 1066727) (MM11)
 - Bollard on corner with brick street, (NHLE 1066903) (MM12)
 - 29, Curzon Street, (NHLE 1066906) (MM13)
 - 4, Curzon Square, (NHLE 1066940) (MM14)
 - 18e, Curzon Street, (NHLE 1066943) (MM15)
 - 19, Curzon Street, (NHLE 1066944) (MM16)
 - 28, Curzon Street, (NHLE 1066945) (MM17)
 - 2, Derby Street, (NHLE 1210483) (MM18)
 - Christchurch, (NHLE 1210739) (MM19)
 - 9, Curzon Place, (NHLE 1221064) (MM20)
 - 134, Piccadilly, (NHLE 1226814) (MM21)
 - 138, Piccadilly, (NHLE 1226815) (MM22)
 - 12, Hertford Street, (NHLE 1230932) (MM23)
 - 18, Hertford Street, (NHLE 1230941) (MM24)
 - Hertford club, (NHLE 1230963) (MM25)
 - Fountain to west of junction of Rotten Row and Serpentine Road, (NHLE 1231505) (MM26)
 - Hyde Park corner lodge, (NHLE 1231506) (MM27)
 - Wellington monument, (NHLE 1231514) (MM28)
 - 5, Stanhope Gate, (NHLE 1236581) (MM29)
 - 9 and 10, Stanhope Gate, (NHLE 1236582) (MM30)
 - 11, Brick Street, (NHLE 1250986) (MM31)
 - The boy and dolphin fountain, rose garden, Hyde Park, (NHLE 1251181) (MM32)
 - 36, Hertford Street, (NHLE 1251236) (MM33)
 - 6, Stanhope Gate, (NHLE 1264513) (MM34)

- Porter's rest, (NHLE 1265624) (MM35)
- 139, Piccadilly, (NHLE 1265657) (MM36)
- 117-119, Piccadilly, (NHLE 1265670) (MM37)
- Royal air force club, (NHLE 1265671) (MM38)
- 140, Piccadilly, (NHLE 1265672) (MM39)
- Stanhope House, (NHLE 1266094) (MM40)
- 149 and 150, Old Park Lane, (NHLE 1266274) (MM41)
- Statue of Lord Byron, (NHLE 1277504) (MM42)
- 5, Derby Street, (NHLE 1290437) (MM43)
- Unitag House, (NHLE 1290671) (MM44)
- 3 and 4, Derby Street, (NHLE 1356961) (MM45)
- 4, Hamilton Place, (NHLE 1357088) (MM46)
- 17, Hertford Street, (NHLE 1357095) (MM47)
- 22 and 23, Hertford Street, (NHLE 1357096) (MM48)

4.2.3 Conservation areas

4.2.3.1 Mayfair Conservation Area (MM57)

Mayfair Conservation Area is located c. 13m to the east of the Site boundary. Originally host to an event called the “May fair” which was held in fields around the site of today's Shepherd Market, the area of the modern Mayfair Conservation Area began to be developed in the 1660s when three large mansions were constructed on the north side of Piccadilly. These were followed by smaller scale, high quality, speculative development. Development speed accelerated in the 18th century and by 1780 the area was almost completely built up. The street pattern created by this development can be seen today; three distinct areas of 18th century grid-iron layout corresponding with the three largest estates in the area. Some of the original townhouses and their mews survive, although many have been redeveloped as their 99-year leases have expired. This redevelopment has taken place in phases that can be seen in architectural styles today¹³.

The Mayfair Conservation Area was first designated in 1969 and has since then been expanded though Westminster council records do not state when these expansions took place¹⁴.

4.2.3.2 Belgravia Conservation Area (MM58)

Belgravia Conservation Area is located c. 138m to the south of the Site boundary. Thomas Cubitt and Thomas Cundy began their development of Belgravia in the 1820s. Cubitt saw great potential in developing the land west of Buckingham Palace into a fashionable residential area and leased the land from the Grosvenor Estate. Today the area remains predominately residential in character¹⁵.

The Belgravia Conservation Area was first designated in 1968 and received extensions in both 1977 and 1981¹⁶.

¹³ Westminster's Conservation Areas – Character Overview [online] available at: https://www.westminster.gov.uk/sites/default/files/westminsters_conservation_areas_-_character_summaries_and_overview.pdf [Accessed January 2023]

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

4.2.3.3 Royal Parks Conservation Area (MM59)

The Site falls within the Royal Parks Conservation Area. The Conservation Area is composed of Hyde Park, St James Park, Green Park, Buckingham Palace Gardens and Kensington Gardens. All parks which compose this conservation area are the creation of the picturesque landscaping tradition of the mid-18th to late 19th century and the designation serves the purpose of protecting the historical importance of these sites¹⁷.

The Royal Parks Conservation Area was first designated in 1990 and no extensions to its limits have taken place¹⁸.

4.2.4 Archaeological Priority Areas (APA)

The Site falls within the City of Westminster's Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens Tier II APA (MM79). Sporadic finds of prehistoric material such as Iron Age coins, a Neolithic axe and a Bronze Age arrowhead have been uncovered within the APA¹⁹.

With 250m of the Site, a further three APAs are found. These APAs are:

- Green Park (MM80)
- Great Estates (MM81)
- Buckingham Palace and Gardens (MM82)

4.3 Non-designated assets

GLHER records a total of 15 non-designated heritage assets within 250m of the Site, which include:

- Brick Street (MM63)
- Curzon Gate/ Park Lane Archaeological Excavations (MM64)
- Green Park (Post-medieval Reservoir) (MM65)
- Buckingham Palace Gardens (Post-medieval Siegeworks) (MM66)
- Farm Street (Post-medieval Siegeworks) (MM67)
- 145 Piccadilly (MM68)
- Piccadilly (Post Medieval Fort & Siegeworks) (MM69)
- Hyde Park Corner findspot (MM70)
- Seamore Project (MM71)
- 7/7 Memorial (MM72)
- Down Street (MM73)
- Harold Fink Memorial Hospital (MM74)
- Hyde Park Corner First World War Searchlight Battery (MM75)
- 25-38 Park Lane Westminster (MM76)
- Lady Inchcape's Hospital for Officers (MM77)
- London Hilton (MM78)

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ City of Westminster Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/planning/apa-city-of-westminster-pdf/> [Accessed January 2023]

4.4 Historic map regression

The cartographic evidence utilised for this screening assessment dates to the post-medieval and modern periods and comprises maps that date to the 19th to the 20th century. Maps consulted are included in Table 4.1, with a description of any changes.

Table 4.1: Historic map regression for the Site

Map	Description
Ordnance Survey South London Sheet 270 New Series 1 inch 1876	The area of the Site appears to have been part of Hyde Park which during this period extended to Old Park Lane in the east. Due to the low level of detail of the map no distinct features are visible.
Ordnance Survey London XLIII 1 st ed. 25 inch 1878	The area continues to be part of Hyde Park. The area was occupied by a number of small, irregularly shaped open plots of parkland criss-crossed by footpaths. The map also shows the existence of a number of smaller planting beds, possibly used for flower growing, structures in the south eastern end of the park.
Ordnance Survey South London Sheet 270 New Series 1 inch 1879	The area remains a part of Hyde Park, however due to the low level of detail no distinct changes can be observed.
Ordnance Survey Middlesex XVII 6 inch 1880-1882	The area of the Site remains the same from the same from the 1878 survey map.
Ordnance Survey South London Sheet 270 New Series 1 inch 1884	No change can be observed when compared to the previous map.
Ordnance Survey London LXXV 1893 to 1894 edition 25 inch 1897	The area of the Site remains visibly the same as if did in the previous Ordnance Survey map, with the only change appearing to be the removal of the planting beds which had been located in the south eastern end on the park.
Ordnance Survey South London Sheet 270 3rd ed 1 inch 1904	The eastern end of Hyde Park has begun to be developed with the section along Hamilton Place being separated from the park by the establishment of Hamilton Lane. The area occupied by the Site remains a part of Hyde Park and undeveloped.
Ordnance Survey London (1915- Numbered Sheets V.13) 25 inch 1916	The area occupied by the Site remains a part of Hyde Park and is occupied by irregular, open plots of mix grass and woodland.
Ordnance Survey London Sheet K 6 inch 1920	There are no notable changes from the 1916 map.
Ordnance Survey SE London and Dartford Sheet 155 5 th ed. 1 inch 1934	There are no notable changes from the 1916 map.
Ordnance Survey London (Special District Map) Sheet 114 5 th ed. 1inch 1937	There are no notable changes from the 1916 map.

Map	Description
Ordnance Survey SE London & Steveoaks Sheet 115 1 inch 1944	There are no notable changes from the 1916 map.
Ordnance Survey London N.W. Sheet 160 A Edition 1 inch 1958	There are no notable changes from the 1916 map.
Ordnance Survey London N.W. Sheet 160 A/ Edition 1 inch 1960	There are no notable changes from the 1916 map.
Ordnance Survey London N.W. Sheet 160 B Edition 1 inch 1963	The establishment of the new A4202 Park Lane has taken place which resulted in the area of the Site being completely separated from Hyde Park as it is today. The establishment of connection roads has caused the Site to begin to function as a roundabout as it continues to do today.
Ordnance Survey London N.W. Sheet 160 C Edition 1 inch 1970	There are no notable changes from the 1963 map.

Source: National Library of Scotland 2023²⁰

4.5 Remote sensing

The Google Earth regression tool and the Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer²¹ were also utilised in this search, however they did not show any new information when compared to the maps discussed in Table 4.1.

4.6 Archaeological and historic background

Table 4.2: Archaeological and historic periods used for the purpose of this screening assessment²²

Prehistoric Period Dates	Historic Period Dates
Palaeolithic 500,000 to 10,000 BC	Roman AD 43 to 410
Mesolithic 10,000 to 4,000 BC	Early medieval AD 410 to 1066
Neolithic / Early Bronze Age 4,000 to 1,600 BC	Medieval AD 1066 to 1540
Middle Bronze Age 1,600 to 1,100 BC	Post-medieval AD 1540 to 1900
Late Bronze Age 1,100 BC to 700 BC	Modern AD 1900 to present
Early Iron Age 700 to 400 BC	
Middle Iron Age 400 to 100 BC	
Late Iron Age 100 BC to AD 43	

Source: After HE, 2022

²⁰ National Library of Scotland Map Images [online] available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/> [Accessed January 2023]

²¹ Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/aerial-archaeology-mapping-explorer/> [Accessed January 2023]

²² Periods List (Historic England) [online] available at: Forum on Information Standards in Heritage (FISH) <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf> [Accessed January 2023]

The dates outlined in Table 4.2 are subjective but are used to ease discussion and are obtained from the 'Periods List' compiled by Historic England (HE), in conjunction with professional judgement.

The historic environment baseline has been compiled using the data available from a search of the GLHER for non-designated heritage assets and from the NHLE for designated heritage assets that have been recorded within the study area to date.

4.6.1 Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)

4.6.1.1 The palaeoenvironment

No palaeoenvironmental finds or features have been recorded within the Site boundary or within 250m of the Site.

4.6.1.2 Palaeolithic (500,000 – 100,000 BC)

A palaeolithic scrapper (MM72) was uncovered in front of 145 Piccadilly, located 124m south east of the Site boundary, in 1933, information about this find is scarce apart from the approximate location of its discovery.

Underlying geology akin to that identified within the Site has been proven to contain palaeolithic remains²³.

No other finds or features from this period have been recorded within the Site boundary or within 250m of the Site.

4.6.1.3 Mesolithic (10,000 – 4,000 BC)

No finds or features dating to the Mesolithic period have been recorded within the Site boundary or within 250m of the Site.

4.6.1.4 Neolithic (4,000 – 1,600 BC) to Bronze Age (1,600 – 700 BC)

Archaeological excavations carried out by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) between June and August of 1996 at Curzon Gate and Park Lane (MM64), located c. 9m to the north of the Site boundary, uncovered a variety archaeological remains, including pottery and lithics, which dated to between the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. Among the lithics uncovered during these excavations was a fine transverse arrowhead of triangular form.

A Neolithic flint axe (MM70), found c.184m to the south of the Site, is recorded by GLHER as having been uncovered at Hyde Park Corner, however no further information is provided including date or method of discovery.

4.6.1.5 Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

No finds or features dating to the Iron Age period have been recorded within the Site boundary or within 250m of the Site.

4.6.2 Historic (AD 43 – present)

4.6.2.1 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

Only one entry from this period is found in GLHER records. An unspecified amount of Roman pottery was identified during excavation carried out by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA)

²³ Gibbard, P. L. 1985 The Pleistocene history of the Middle Thames Valley

in 1996 at Curzon Gate and Park Lane (MM64), located c. 9m to the north from the Site boundary.

4.6.2.2 Early medieval (Saxon) (AD 410 – AD 1066)

No finds or features dating to the early medieval period have been recorded within the Site boundary or within 250m of the Site.

4.6.2.3 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

An unspecified amount of medieval pottery was identified during excavation carried out by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) in 1996 at Curzon Gate and Park Lane (MM64), located c. 9m to the north of the Site boundary.

4.6.2.4 Post-medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

The Site formed part of the eastern extent of Hyde Park which was first established as a deer hunting park for King Henry VIII in 1540. Deer hunting continued to take place on this Site until the mid-18th century and public access became a common occurrence in the 19th century²⁴. A Statue of Lord Byron (MM42) was erected in 1880 in this section of the park and still stands in the southern part of the Site.

The 250m study area surrounding the Site contains 46 listed buildings constructed during the post-medieval period, primarily between the 18th and 20th centuries which showcases the high level of development the area surrounding Hyde Park saw during this period with habitational structures being developed quickly²⁵. Further evidence for the high levels of development seen in this area was uncovered during archaeological investigations carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2008 (MM72), located c.104m to the north of the Site. This investigation identified a number of walls and floor surfaces, as well as landscaping layers dating to the late post-medieval period, likely 19th century.

The area surrounding Hyde Park also saw a large amount of industrial development as quarrying efforts were undertaken to collect gravel and brickearth to be used in various industries which developed during this period. Evidence for quarrying was identified during various archaeological investigations undertaken in the 250m area surrounding the Site (MM71, MM76 and MM87). Documentary evidence also attests to the existence of a pottery workshop (MM63) in Brick Street, located c.206m north-east of the Site.

Documentary evidence recorded by GLHER points to the possible existence of defensive structures dating to the Civil War period. A fort at Hyde Park Corner (MM69), part of which is estimated to cross the south-western end of the Site, is recorded as extended from Piccadilly to Curzon Street, however efforts to locate evidence of this carried out in 1995 failed to do so. Further defensive structures are recorded in a 1749 plan as existing within Buckingham Palace Gardens (MM66), located c.136m south-east of the Site, and north of Farm Street (MM67), located c.198m north-east of the Site.

4.6.2.5 Modern (AD 1900 – present)

Development in the area continued in the early 1900s with the construction of new facilities and housing. The 250m study area surrounding the Site contains eight listed buildings which date to the modern period: The Royal Artillery Memorial (MM03), 21 Pitts Head Mew (MM08), a pair of

²⁴ Westminster's Conservation Areas – Character Overview [online] available at: https://www.westminster.gov.uk/sites/default/files/westminsters_conservation_areas_-_character_summaries_and_overview.pdf [Accessed January 2023]

²⁵ City of Westminster Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/planning/apa-city-of-westminster-pdf/> [Accessed January 2023]

k6 telephone kiosks by St George's hospital at junction with Grosvenor crescent (MM11), a Fountain west of junction of Rotten Row and Serpentine Road (MM26), 5 Stanhope Gate (MM29), 149 and 150 Old Park Lane (MM41), the Machine Gun Corps Memorial (MM53) and the Cavalry Memorial (MM55).

The Edwardian underground railway station of Down Street (MM73), built in 1907, is located c.143m north-west of the Site.

During both World Wars, the area surrounding the Site saw developments to aid with the countries war efforts. A small private hospital (MM74), originally established at 17 Park Lane in 1912, was converted during First World War to serve as the hospital for wounded soldiers. A second small hospital for officers (MM77) was established by Lady Inchcape in 1915 in her home at Seamore Place. Also, during the First World War a searchlight and battery (MM75) were constructed on top of Apsley Gate to aid with the detection of German Zeppelin airships. The area surrounding the Site boundary was heavily bombed during the Blitz and a number of unexploded High Explosive bombs have been recorded in the area. Two of these bombs were discovered during the construction of the A4202, one was discovered on Achilles Way in the northern boundary of the Site and the second was on Park Lane on the southern boundary of the Site²⁶.

The modern extent of the Site was established with the widening of Park Lane Road in 1962 which resulted in the Site being separated from Hyde Park. At the same time as works were conducted to expand Park Lane Road, the construction of the London Hilton hotel (MM78) also took place c. 93m north-east of the Site.

²⁶ Bomb Sight Website [online] available at: <http://bombsight.org/#17/51.50397/-0.15212> [Accessed January 2023]

5 Archaeological potential and significance

5.1 Assessment of significance

The significance of heritage assets has been based on criteria outlined in Table 5.1. The assessment of significance derives from a combination of designated status and professional judgement. The Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport’s non-statutory criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, assessment criteria adopted by Historic England as part of the Monument Protection Programme (MPP), and the Secretary of State’s Principles of Selection Criteria for listed buildings, will be considered as part of this assessment.

Table 5.1: Criteria for assessing significance

Significance	Typical criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites, assets of acknowledged international importance, assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, undesignated monuments, sites or landscapes that can be shown to have specific nationally important qualities, and assets that can contribute significantly to national research objectives.
Medium	Grade II listed buildings, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, undesignated sites of high importance identified through research or survey, monuments or sites that can be shown to have important qualities in their fabric or historical association.
Low	Non-designated assets-buildings, structures, monuments or archaeological sites with a local importance for education or cultural appreciation, and which add to local archaeological and historical research. Very badly damaged assets that are of such poor quality that they cannot be classed as high or medium, parks and gardens of local interest.
Negligible	Heritage resources identified as being of little historic, evidential, aesthetic or communal interest; and resources whose importance is compromised by poor preservation or survival, or by contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade.

Source: After LA 104–Environmental assessment and monitoring: Table 3.2N (2020)

5.2 Survival of archaeological deposits

In light of the low amount of development carried out within the Site boundary it is anticipated that archaeological deposits pre-dating 1540 would be expected to survive had these existed. Small levels of development were however undertaken during the construction of the existing MCC, though the extent of disturbance caused by these works is currently unknown.

Previous archaeological investigations carried out in close proximity to the Site, such as those by MOLA (MM64) c. 9m to the north of the Site, identified evidence for human activity dating back to the Neolithic period,

Underlying superficial geology deposits akin to that identified within the Site has also previously been proven to contain palaeolithic remains²⁷ which could have survived due to the low levels of development within the Site.

These factors would suggest there is potential for undisturbed archaeological remains to survive within the Site boundary.

²⁷ Gibbard, P. L. 1985 The Pleistocene history of the Middle Thames Valley

5.3 Archaeological potential

Where the ground has been previously disturbed by development, the potential for archaeological remains is low to negligible. The table below states the potential for archaeological remains in areas of the Site where there is no evidence of previous ground disturbance.

Table 5.2: Archaeological potential of the Site

Historic period	Significance	Potential
Paleoenvironmental remains	High	There is no evidence of paleoenvironmental remains within the Site or 250m surrounding it, however the underlying geology present in the Site has the potential for remains from this period. The potential for paleoenvironmental remains is therefore considered to be high.
Prehistoric remains	In-situ remains would be of high significance. Residual remains would be of low significance.	Archaeological investigations (MM64) carried out c.9m to the north of the Site have identified remains dating to the Neolithic/Bronze Age periods and due to the proximity and similar developmental background of these areas It is possible remains from this time period might have survived within the Site. Development associated with the Thames Water facilities on Site are likely to have removed archaeological remains in their footprint, however the extent of disturbance is not fully recorded. The underlying geology present in the Site is known for containing palaeolithic remains which could have survived later developments. There is considered to be a high potential for prehistoric finds or features within the Site.
Roman remains	In-situ remains would be of high significance. Residual remains would be of low significance.	While some evidence of Roman activity was discovered during the excavations carried out by MOLA in 1996 (MM64), the amount is relatively low. There is considered to be a low to moderate potential for Roman archaeology within the Site.
Early medieval remains	In-situ remains would be of high significance. Residual remains would be of low significance.	There is no evidence of early medieval remains recorded within the Site boundary or 250m surrounding it. As such, it is considered that there is a low potential for early medieval evidence within the Site.
Medieval remains	In-situ remains would be of high significance. Residual remains would be of low significance.	A small amount of medieval pottery was recovered from the excavations carried out by MOLA in 1996 (MM64) thus there is potential for the survival of some material from this period. Historical records, however, point towards the Site being largely undeveloped fields during this period. As such, it is considered that there is a low to moderate potential for medieval evidence within the Site.

Historic period	Significance	Potential
Post-medieval remains	Remains would be of low significance apart from Civil War remains which would be of high significance. Residual remains would be of low significance.	Hyde Park, including the area occupied by the Site, was established in 1540 as a deer hunting park and remained as such until the late 19 th century. Evidence suggests the southern part of the Site might have been part of a Civil War era defensive fort. There is considered to be a high potential for post-medieval finds or features within the Site.
Modern remains	Remains would be of low significance.	Evidence suggests the area occupied by the Site has been largely undeveloped in the modern period. During both World Wars the area was used for the war effort however this development was done within existing structures. During World War II the area surrounding the site was also heavily bombed in the Blitz. Aside from this the only real development was the construction of the current MCC. There is considered to be a high potential for modern finds or features within the Site.

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023

6 Impacts

6.1 Overview

This assessment is based on the guidance contained in Historic England Advice Note 12– Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019). Paragraph six of this guidance outlines the steps which should be taken to establish potential impact of the works on the significance of heritage assets and where appropriate justify any harmful impacts and identify mitigation and enhancements. These steps are:

1. Understand the form, materials and history of the affected heritage asset(s), and/or the nature and extent of archaeological deposits;
2. Understand the significance of the asset(s);
3. Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
4. Avoid, minimise, and mitigate negative impact, in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF; and
5. Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance.

In accordance with paragraph 194 of the NPPF and the Historic England guidance the level of detail supplied is proportionate to the level of significance of the asset and the overall effect the works will have. All works proposed at Achilles Way, Park Lane are detailed in Section 1.4. The impacts of both the construction and operation phases have been considered below.

6.2 Built heritage

The identification of impacts on built heritage assets in the vicinity of a site take into account any temporary or permanent changes to the asset's setting.

6.2.1 Designated assets

The Site sits within the Royal Parks Conservation Area (MM59) and a further two Conservation Areas, Mayfair (MM57) and Belgravia (MM58) are within 250m of the Site boundary. Within these Conservation Areas there are 56 listed buildings and a further three Registered Parks and Gardens. It is expected that construction efforts will cause temporary impacts in the form of a change in the setting of these assets which is of great importance to their value, however this setting has previously been greatly changed due to the construction of the A4202 thoroughfare. As the works will mostly rest below ground once completed, no permanent impacts are expected.

A Grade II Listed Statue of Lord Byron (MM42) sits within the Site boundary and as such it has the potential to be impacted. The statue will be susceptible to a large number of impacts resulting from construction works. A number of mitigation strategies were suggested by a Senior Built Heritage Specialist at Mott MacDonald to ensure the safety of the designated asset, and these are detailed in Section 7.2.

6.2.2 Non-designated assets

Though temporary impacts, in the form of a change in the form of a change to the setting and increased noise levels, are expected, the works proposed are not expected to cause any permanent impacts to non-designated assets in the area surrounding the Site.

6.3 Buried archaeological remains

There is overall lack of development within the Site boundary since the early post-medieval period, thus there is a potential for the survival of unknown archaeological deposits. There is generally considered a high potential for prehistoric remains, particularly from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, within the Site. There is also a high potential for post-medieval and modern archaeological remains due to the high level of development within the area during these periods. All other periods are considered to have a low to moderate level of potential.

The absence of archaeological records does not, however, indicate an absence of past human activity. It should be anticipated that any excavation associated with the works has the potential to disturb surviving subsurface archaeological remains.

Archaeological investigations carried out in close proximity to the Site identified archaeological deposits dating to the Neolithic period, while other investigations within 250m of the Site have identified extensive quarrying efforts as well as development associated with the post-medieval period. Documentary evidence recorded by GLHER also suggest a high level of Civil War era defensive structures being present in the area, however, archaeological investigations have so far failed to identify any features from this period.

The construction of temporary compounds also has the potential to disturb any unknown archaeological deposits which might survive close to the surface.

7 Conclusions and recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

This screening assessment has provided a preliminary assessment of the potential historic environment impacts resulting from the proposed works.

There is one listed building with the Site and a further 55 within 250m of the Site boundary. These assets are expected to suffer temporary impacts from the construction works due to a change in their setting which is of great importance for their overall value. The Statue of Lord Byron (MM42) which is located within the Site is anticipated to suffer the largest number of impacts to its integrity and changes to its setting unless appropriate measures are put in place to safeguard this asset. As such it is recommended that the asset be fully padded and boarded up as well as the establishment of a 2m buffer zone fully surrounding it. These mitigation measures will lower the impacts of the detrimental effects incurred during completion of required works. These mitigation measures should be monitored to ensure the asset is not affected by any negative ramifications as a result of being covered for an extended period of time.

The Site sits within the Royal Parks Conservation Area (MM59) as well as the Hyde Park and Kensington (MM79) Gardens Tier II APA. A further two Conservation Areas, Mayfair (MM57) and Belgravia (MM58) are located within 250m of the Site. There are also three designated Royal Parks and Gardens located within 250m of the Site, these being Hyde Park (MM60), Buckingham Palace (MM61) and Green Park (MM62). A further 16 non-designated heritage assets were recorded within 250m of the Site, which indicate the existence of remains that date from the Palaeolithic period onwards.

The Site appears to be relatively undisturbed, and the potential for archaeology within the Site is considered to be high for prehistoric periods, and low to moderate for all other periods, with the exception of a high potential for post-medieval and modern remains relating to the high level of development conducted within the area during this period. The nature of the Site is unverified in the absence of a site walkover.

7.2 Recommendations

Although this screening assessment has provided an indication of likely historic environment impacts, the assessment is limited to existing and readily available or online sources of information that may not provide a complete understanding of the archaeological potential of the Site.

Due to the high potential for undisturbed archaeology within the area of the Site and following consultation with GLAAS and their recommendations that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during the initial phases of construction. The aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief are to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site, and to characterise (nature, date, complexity, and extent) any deposits which are located within this area. The watching brief will ensure any archaeological remains which may be removed by the works are appropriately recorded and it will help identify areas of future archaeological interest. All work will be undertaken to the standards described in the ClfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief²⁸. The exact specification for the

²⁸ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020a), Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief. [online] available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfASGWatchingbrief.pdf> [Accessed February 2023]

archaeological watching brief will be detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which is to be produced in advance of the works and will be reviewed and approved by GLAAS. The production of the WSI will be informed by this report as agreed with GLAAS (Appendix C.2).

The existence of a Grade II listed statue of Lord Byron (MM42) within the site boundary will also entail a number of mitigation efforts. It is recommended that the asset is covered by padding and boarding to protect it from accidental damage while works are conducted. It should be noted that due to the length of the proposed works it will also be important to monitor the asset as remaining padded and boarded up for long periods of time can result in damage to the asset due to the build-up of condensation. A 2m buffer should also be established to minimise the possibility of damage being done to the asset's foundation due to vibrations.

The City of Westminster Conservation Officer was contacted directly by Thames Water and a reply was received on the 16th of December 2022. It was recommended that any new constructions which might be visible once works are completed should be obscured from view as much as possible or be of a similar design to those found within Hyde Park.

Recommendations made regarding the statue of Lord Byron (MM42) take into account its apparent state of disrepair and need of cleaning. It was recommended that professional care and cleaning works should be included within the full planning submission as this will be seen as a heritage gain when the total impact of the proposal is assessed.

Proposed works are not expected to require a listed building consent, however any subsequent works such as cleaning and repairing of the listed statue of Lord Byron (MM42) would require listed building consent and should be conducted with the consent of the authority responsible for the asset and Historic England.

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A. Map of heritage assets, archaeological investigations and finds

Drawing 1 - K145-DN-PARKM1ZZ-004-DR-EN-0004 - East Putney, Park Lane Designated Heritage Assets
Drawing 2 - K142-DN-PARKM1ZZ-004-DR-EN-0005 - East Putney, Park Lane Non-designated Heritage Assets – Monuments

Drawing 3 - K145-DN-PARKM1ZZ-004-DR-EN-0005 - East Putney, Park Lane Non-designated Heritage Assets – Events

Drawing 4 - K145-DN-PARKM1ZZ-004-DR-EN-0004 - East Putney, Park Lane Non-designated Heritage Assets - Civil War



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Current Revision Information
 Red line boundary: Mott MacDonald 2022
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 World Topographic Map: Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, GeoTechnologies, Inc, MET/NASA, USGS
 World Hillshade: Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS
 World Topographic Map: Esri UK, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, MET/NASA, USGS
 World Hillshade: Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodastystyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community

Legend

- Red line boundary
- 250m buffer
- Conservation Area
- Parks And Gardens

Listed building

- ▲ I
- ▲ II
- ▲ II*



Rev	Status	Suitability description	Author	Ch'kd	App'd	Date
P01	S2	FOR INFORMATION	AC	NC	NH	17/01/23

Thames Water Utilities
 Clearwater Court
 Vastern Road, Reading RG1 8DB

Location Code: PARKLM1ZZ	OS Reference: TQ2880	Security Reference: UBR
Project Group: TW AMP7	Sub Process: N/A	

Location/Town:
PARK LANE/ARCHILLES WAY, LONDON, W1J7EZ

Site Name:
East Putney, Park Lane

Project Name:
TW AMP7 - East Putney, Park Lane

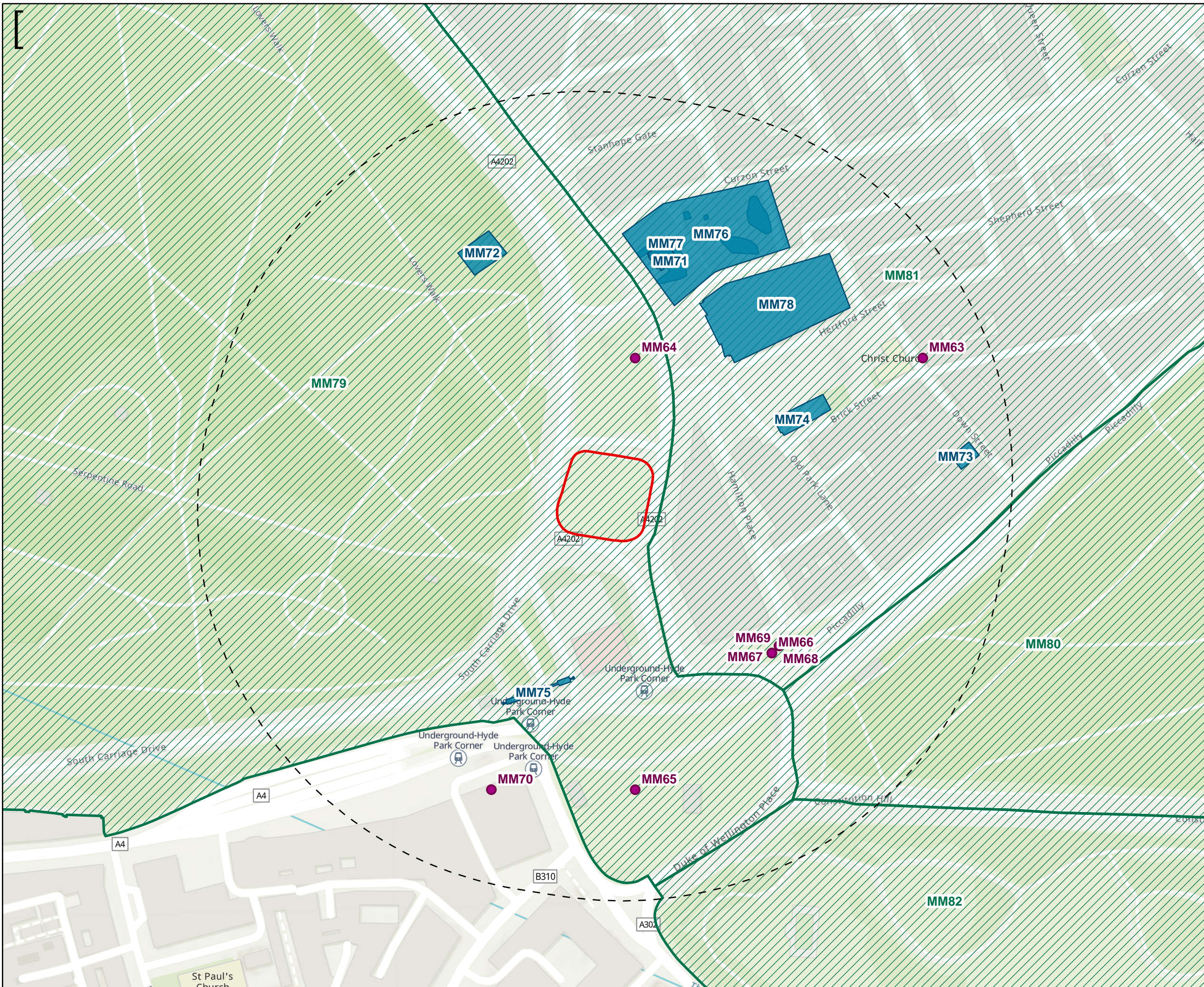
Drawing Title:
**East Putney, Park Lane
 Designated Heritage Assets**

Scale: 1:2,500	Sheet Size: A3	Status: S2
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Drawing Number: K145-DN-PARKM1ZZ-004-DR-EN-0004	Revision: P01
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 World Hillshade: Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS
 World Topographic Map: Esri UK, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, MET/NASA, USGS
 World Hillshade: Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodastyrrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community

Legend

- Red line boundary
- 250m Buffer
- Monumnet
- Monument
- APA



P01	S2	FOR INFORMATION	AC	NC	NH	17/01/23
Rev	Status	Suitability description	Author	Ch'kd	App'd	Date

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 Clearwater Court
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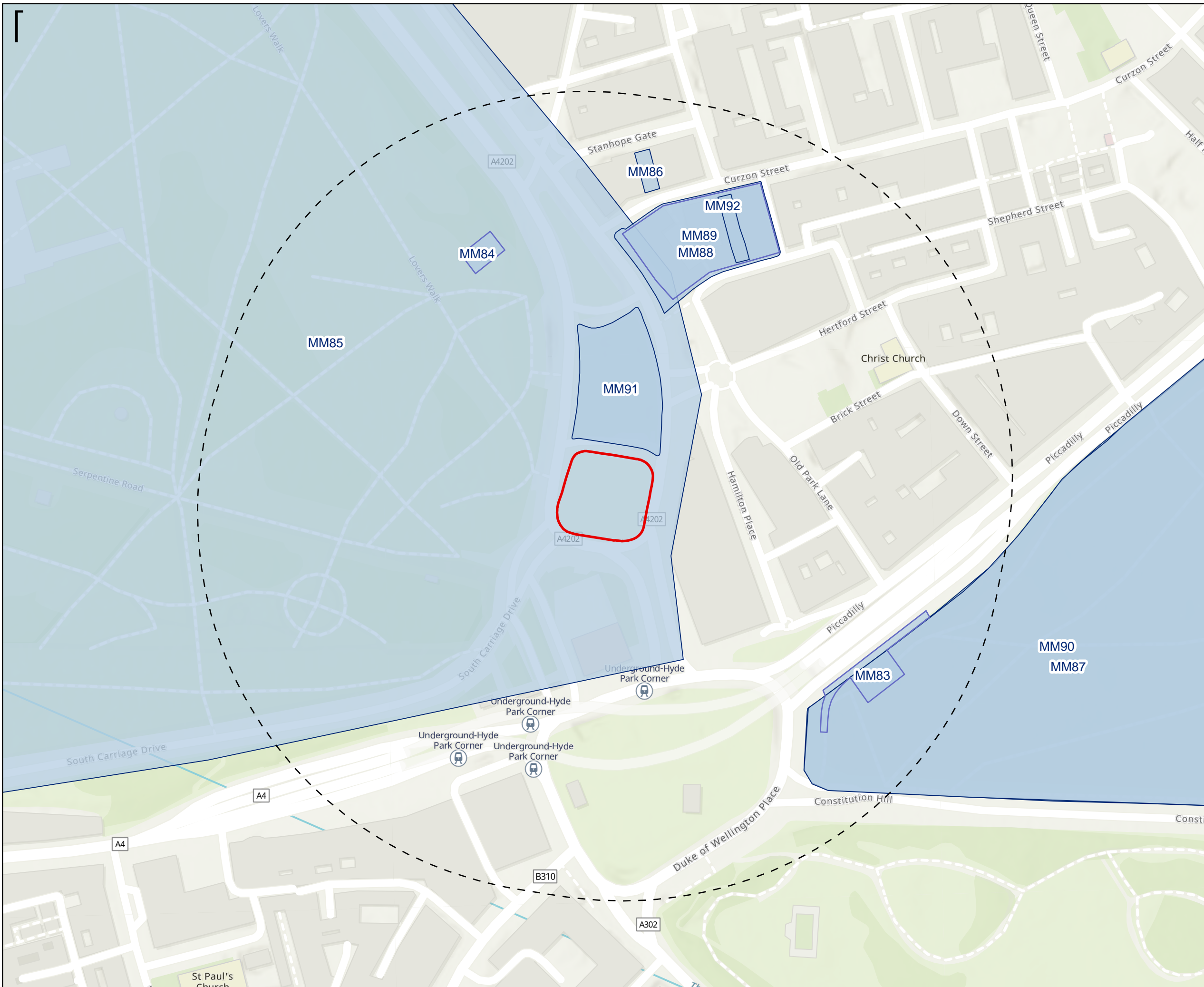
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Project Group: TW AMP7	Sub Process: N/A	
Location/Town: PARK LANE/ARCHILLES WAY, LONDON, W1J7EZ		
Site Name: East Putney, Park Lane		
Project Name: TW AMP7 - East Putney, Park Lane		
Drawing Title: East Putney, Park Lane Non-designated Heritage Assets - Monuments		

Scale: 1:2,500	Sheet Size: A3	Status: S2
Drawing Number: K145-DN-PARKM1ZZ-004-DR-EN-0005	Revision: P01	

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Legend

- Red line boundary
- 250m Buffer
- Event



P01	S2	FOR INFORMATION	AC	NC	NH	17/01/23
Rev	Status	Suitability description	Author	Ch'kd	App'd	Date

Thames Water Utilities
 Clearwater Court
 Vastern Road, Reading RG1 8DB

Location Code: PARKM1ZZ	OS Reference: TQ2880	Security Reference: UBR
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Site Name:
 East Putney, Park Lane
 Project Name:
 TW AMP7 - East Putney, Park Lane

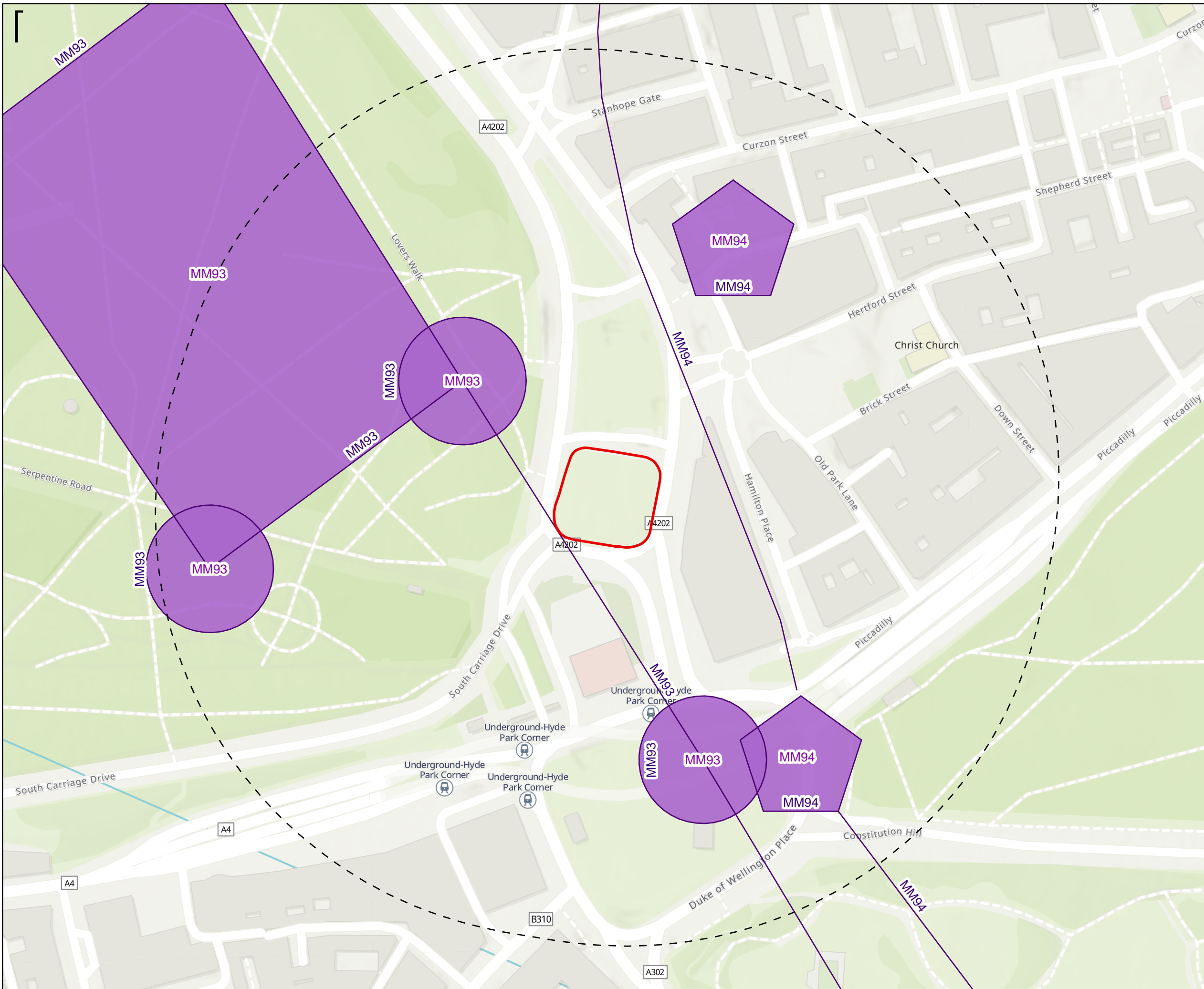
Drawing Title:
**East Putney, Park Lane
 Non-designated Heritage Assets - Events**

Scale: 1:2,500	Sheet Size: A3	Status: S2
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Drawing Number: K145-DN-PARKM1ZZ-004-DR-EN-0005	Revision: P01
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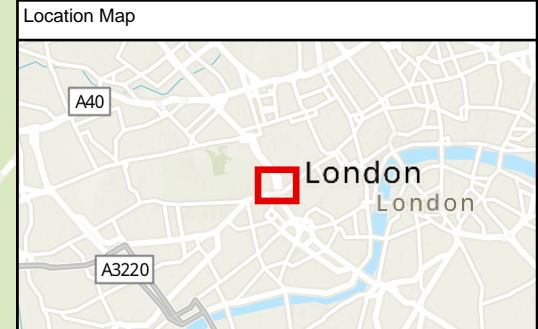
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Legend

- Red line boundary
- 250m buffer
- Civil war site
- Civil war site



P01	S2	FOR INFORMATION	AC	NC	NH	17/01/23
Rev	Status	Suitability description	Author	Ch'k'd	App'd	Date

Thames Water Utilities

Clearwater Court
 Vastern Road, Reading RG1 8DB

Location Code: PARKM1ZZ	OS Reference: TQ2880	Security Reference: UBR
Project Group: TW AMP7	Sub Process: N/A	
Location/Town: PARK LANE/ARCHILLES WAY, LONDON, W1J7EZ		
Site Name: East Putney, Park Lane		
Project Name: TW AMP7 - East Putney, Park Lane		
Drawing Title: East Putney, Park Lane Non-designated Heritage Assets - Civil War		

Scale: 1:2,263	Sheet Size: A3	Status: S2
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Drawing Number: K145-DN-PARKM1ZZ-004-DR-EN-0004	Revision: P01
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B. Gazetteer of designated and non-designated heritage assets

MM no.	Name	NHLE no/ HER no.	Type	Description	Period
MM01	Apsley House	1226873	Grade I Listed Building	Mansion. Built 1771-8 by Robert Adam. Remodelled and enlarged 1828-9 by Benjamin and Philip Wyatt; further alterations 1853 by Philip Hardwick. Bath stone faced. Roof not visible. 3 storeys. 7 windows wide.	Post-medieval
MM02	The Achilles statue	1231393	Grade I Listed Building	1822. Sir Richard Westmacott, sculptor. Colossal statue of bronze, with black patination, standing on a base of grey (Dartmoor) and pink (Peterhead) granite	Post-medieval
MM03	Royal artillery memorial	1231613	Grade I Listed Building	War memorial. 1921-25, by Charles Sergeant Jagger (sculptor) and Lionel Pearson (architect). A.B. Burton of Thames Ditton, founders of bronze figures.	Modern
MM04	Buckingham palace boundary walls enclosing grounds	1239209	Grade I Listed Building	Boundary walls of Palace grounds. C18 and early to mid C19 with mid C20 rebuilding at Hyde Park Corner. Dark red brick and stock brick with wrought iron chevaux-de-frise. The wall has weathered coping. Earlier red brick portions associated with Buckingham House.	Post-medieval
MM05	Forecourt railings, piers and gates to Apsley House	1265623	Grade I Listed Building	Forecourt railings, piers, and gates to Apsley House GV I Railings, piers and gates. Circa 1828. Stone and cast iron. 15 square stone piers with waterleaf capitals and cornices. Elaborate cast iron railings, and gates of foliated design. Piers flanking two gateways surmounted by domed polygonal lanterns.	Post-medieval
MM06	Screen at Hyde Park corner entrance	1278089	Grade I Listed Building	Grand entrance screen. Circa 1825. Designed by Decimus Burton. Sculpture by John Henning Junior, with his father and brother. Portland stone. Colonnade of Greek Ionic pillars pierced by 3 entrances and flanked by iron railings with stone piers.	Post-medieval
MM07	Wellington arch	1278092	Grade I Listed Building	Triumphal arch, now containing police station. Erected 1846. Designed by Decimus Burton. Portland stone. Single archway flanked by coupled fluted Corinthian columns and pilasters. Heavy cornice. Sculptured plaques surmounted by bronze sculptured group of winged victory in chariot drawn by 4 horses, designed by Adrian Jones and placed in this position in 1912.	Post-medieval
MM08	21, Pitts Head Mews	1033376	Grade II Listed Building	Mews buildings, formerly stabling, coach houses and accommodation above. Late C19 or early C20, possibly 1905 coinciding with the unification of Nos.21 and 23 Curzon Street.	Modern
MM09	13, Hertford Street	1066654	Grade II Listed Building	Terraced town house. c.1768-70, as part of the development of south side of Hertford Street by the elder Henry Holland (builder, of Fulham) with his son, in partnership with John Eldridge; some early C19 alterations.	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	NHLE no/ HER no.	Type	Description	Period
MM10	19, Hertford Street	1066655	Grade II Listed Building	Terraced town house. c.1768-70, as part of the development of the south side of Hertford Street by the elder Henry Holland (builder, of Fulham) with his son, and in partnership with John Eldridge.	Post-medieval
MM11	Pair of k6 telephone kiosks by St George's hospital at junction with Grosvenor crescent	1066727	Grade II Listed Building	Pair of telephone kiosks. 1935. By Giles Gilbert Scott. Cast iron. Unaltered square kiosk of K6 type with domed roof, unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and doors.	Modern
MM12	Bollard on corner with brick street	1066903	Grade II Listed Building	Bollard. Early C19 cannon type, of cast iron inscribed "St. George's Hanover Square".	Post-medieval
MM13	29, Curzon Street	1066906	Grade II Listed Building	Terrace house. c. 1750-70. Brown brick, slate roof. 3 storeys with 4th attic storey behind parapet, and basement. 3 windows wide.	Post-medieval
MM14	4, Curzon Square	1066940	Grade II Listed Building	Terraced mansion. 1878-80 by E.A. Gruning, a rebuild of a pair of late C18 houses. Portland ashlar faced, slate roof. Heavy classical style. 4 storeys and basement. 4 windows wide.	Post-medieval
MM15	18e, Curzon Street	1066943	Grade II Listed Building	Terraced corner house. c.1750-60, part of same build as No. 9 Curzon Place qv. Darkened brick, slate roof. 4 storeys, basement, and dormered mansard. 2 windows wide with 2 window return.	Post-medieval
MM16	19, Curzon Street	1066944	Grade II Listed Building	Terraced town house. c. 1750-60. Brown brick, slate roof. 4 storeys, basement, and dormered mansard. 3 windows wide. Residence of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield from 1880 to his death in 1881 (L.C.C. plaque). Interior considerably altered.	Post-medieval
MM17	28, Curzon Street	1066945	Grade II Listed Building	Terrace house. c. 1770-80. Grey brick, slate roof. 4 storeys and basement. 3 windows wide.	Post-medieval
MM18	2, Derby Street	1210483	Grade II Listed Building	House. Circa mid C18, altered. Painted brick; stucco to ground floor. Parapet. Roof not visible. 3 storeys plus full attic storey and basement. 2 bays.	Post-medieval
MM19	Christchurch	1210739	Grade II Listed Building	Church. 1865 by F. and H. Francis, enlarged 1868. Corner site with Brick Street. Ragstone design in C14 Decorated Gothic style, with reticulated window tracery. Good fittings including reredos in memory of Thomas Henry Hope of Deepdene, Arts and Crafts metalwork to west gallery and nave stained glass by R. L. Hesketh, 1906. glass in the east window and transept probably by Clayton and Bell.	Post-medieval
MM20	9, Curzon Place	1221064	Grade II Listed Building	Town house on corner with Curzon Street. c.1750-60, with some alteration. Stock brick, slate roof. 4 storeys and basement. 3 windows	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	NHLE no/ HER no.	Type	Description	Period
				wide plus blind splay to right. Cast iron area railings. Interior considerably altered but some of rooms retaining bracketed cornices.	
MM21	134, Piccadilly	1226814	Grade II Listed Building	End of terrace block of chambers with bank. c1890-1900. Portland stone, slate roof. Free Style Flemish Renaissance. 6 storeys and gable attics.	Post-medieval
MM22	138, Piccadilly	1226815	Grade II Listed Building	Terraced town house. c1760-64 or 1798 origin, remodelled and refaced 1891 by R S Wornum. Portland stone, slate roof. Neo-classical revival with rather Louis XVI details. 3 tall storeys, attic storey and dormered mansard, on basement.	Post-medieval
MM23	12, Hertford Street	1230932	Grade II Listed Building	Terraced town house. c. 1768-70, as part of the development of the south side of Hertford Street by the elder Henry Holland (builder, of Fulham) with his son, in partnership with John Eldridge; some mid C19 alterations.	Post-medieval
MM24	18, Hertford Street	1230941	Grade II Listed Building	Terraced town house. c.1768-70 as part of the development of the south side of Hertford Street by the elder Henry Holland (builder, of Fulham) with his son, and in partnership with John Eldridge.	Post-medieval
MM25	Hertford club	1230963	Grade II Listed Building	Terraced town house. c.1766-70, as part of the development of the south side of Hertford Street by the elder Henry Holland (builder, of Fulham) with his son and in partnership with John Eldridge; altered early C19.	Post-medieval
MM26	Fountain to west of junction of Rotten Row and Serpentine Road	1231505	Grade II Listed Building	Fountain. Probably early C20. Bronze and marble. Marble basin with 's' fluting carrying bronze female caryatids supporting further marble basin surmounted by nude bronze statue of Diana with bow and arrow poised.	Modern
MM27	Hyde Park corner lodge	1231506	Grade II Listed Building	Lodge. Circa 1825. Designed by Decimus Burton. Portland stone. Greek Revival style. Single storeyed. Three bays wide and deep. Greek Doric porticos (pedimented) to east and west. Architraves to windows, corniced to north and south. Attic with inset clock to north and south.	Post-medieval
MM28	Wellington monument	1231514	Grade II Listed Building	Monument. Unveiled 1888. By Sir Edward Boehm. Bronze and granite. Bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington set on granite pedestal with bronze figures of soldiers to 4 corners.	Post-medieval
MM29	5, Stanhope Gate	1236581	Grade II Listed Building	Terraced town house. c.1760, refaced and heightened inc.1900-10. Portland stone, slate roof. Louis XV-Louis XVI details. 4 storeys, basement, and dormered mansard.	Modern
MM30	9 and 10, Stanhope Gate	1236582	Grade II Listed Building	Terraced town houses. c.1757-58 with some Edwardian alterations. Brown brick, slate roofs. 3 storeys and basements with attic storeys and dormered mansards. Each front 3 windows wide.	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	NHLE no/ HER no.	Type	Description	Period
MM31	11, Brick Street	1250986	Grade II Listed Building	Former stables and coach house, now garaging. 1882-3 by James Brooks for the Marquis of Londonderry. Red brick with rubbed brick and terracotta dressings, slate roof with high stacks on front elevation. Courtyard plan, with carriage entrance in centre of a front elevation intended to provide ground-floor accommodation for the stable hands and a first-floor suite for the coach man. Separate block to right formerly housing loose boxes, with coach house to rear. Narrow range to left originally also stables, now garaging and with extended modern canopy of no interest.	Post-medieval
MM32	The boy and dolphin fountain, rose garden, Hyde Park	1251181	Grade II Listed Building	Drinking Fountain, 1862, Alexander Munro. White marble and Portland stone. Sculpted boy with dolphin, six feet high, on rock set in circular basin on pedestal. Formerly in sunken garden, Hyde Park, Park Lane. Moved in 1962 to Broad Walk, Regent's Park. Returned to Hyde Park in 1994, in the Rose Garden near path between Serpentine Road and Rotten Row.	Post-medieval
MM33	36, Hertford Street	1251236	Grade II Listed Building	Large corner townhouse c. 1765 with alterations c.1823. Three storeys plus attic and basement, three bays wide onto Hertford Street; extends back six bays into Seymour Place. the house was the home of Edward Bulwer Lytton (1803-73), the writer, who lived there 1829-33 and 1839-40. His son, the future Viscount Lytton, Viceroy of India, was born here in 1831.	Post-medieval
MM34	6, Stanhope Gate	1264513	Grade II Listed Building	Terraced town house. c.1760 with some Edwardian alterations. Brown brick with stone faced ground floor, slate roof. 4 storeys, basement, and dormered mansard.	Post-medieval
MM35	Porter's rest	1265624	Grade II Listed Building	Porter's rest. Erected 1861. Cast iron and wood. 2 cast iron columns with lotus leaf capitals support the wooden shelf with rounded ends, on which the porter could rest his pack or load.	Post-medieval
MM36	139, Piccadilly	1265657	Grade II Listed Building	Terraced town house. c1760-64 or 1798 origin, remodelled and refaced 1891 by R S Wornum at the same time and in similar style as No 138 q.v. Portland stone, slate roof. Neo-classical revival with rather Louis XVI details. 3 tall storeys, attic storey and dormered mansard, on basement.	Post-medieval
MM37	117-119, Piccadilly	1265670	Grade II Listed Building	Terrace town houses. Late C18, refronted and remodelled c1900-10. Portland stone, slate roofs. 5 storeys and basement. Nos 117, 118 a pair, each 2 windows wide, no 119 has a 5-window front.	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	NHLE no/ HER no.	Type	Description	Period
MM38	Royal air force club	1265671	Grade II Listed Building	Originally forming, with western portion of 127 (qv) three private Mansions. 1888 by Aldophus Croft for Gillow and Co. Portland stone faced with ornate enrichment in vaguely Italianate manner. 4 Storeys, basement and slated dormered mansard.	Post-medieval
MM39	140, Piccadilly	1265672	Grade II Listed Building	End of terrace town mansion. c1870. Portland stone, slate roof. Eclectic Italianate and French Renaissance features with considerable use of ornamental detail. 4 storeys, basement, and dormered mansard. 3 windows wide with canted corner and 7-window return with entrance to Hamilton Place.	Post-medieval
MM40	Stanhope House	1266094	Grade II Listed Building	Town mansion, 1899-1901 by Romaine Walker and Besant. Forest of Dean sandstone, slate roof. Ornate and correctly detailed late Gothic elevations. 4 storeys, basement, and dormers. 3 windows wide with extension to left.	Post-medieval/ Modern
MM41	149 AND 150, Old Park Lane	1266274	Grade II Listed Building	Flats and chambers above former showroom, now restaurant. 1904 by Collcutt and Hamp. White artificial stone (Doulton's Carrara ware?) and some green ceramic brick, slate roof. Exuberant eclectic "Flemish Baroque". Very tall, narrow 7 storey Piccadilly front, including pediment, gable end, with 5 storeys and 2-tier attic to Old Park Lane.	Modern
MM42	Statue of Lord Byron	1277504	Grade II Listed Building	Statue. Erected 1880. R.C. Belt sculptor. Bronze. Seated male figure on marble pedestal supplied later by Greek Government.	Post-medieval
MM43	5, Derby Street	1290437	Grade II Listed Building	House. Circa mid C18, altered. Stuccoed brick. Parapet. Roof not visible 4 storeys plus basement. 2 bays. Steps up to square-headed entrance to left. Square-headed windows. Casements, plate glass. Sashes to attic.	Post-medieval
MM44	Unitag House	1290671	Grade II Listed Building	Terraced town house. c.1750-60. Darkened brick, slate roof, 4 storeys, basement, and dormered mansard. 3 windows wide. Broad semi-circular arched entrance to left with double panelled doors and stucco flanking pilaster strips with palmette frieze cornice-doorhead beneath patterned radial fanlight.	Post-medieval
MM45	3 and 4, Derby Street	1356961	Grade II Listed Building	Terrace houses. Mid C18. Brown brick, stuccoed ground floor. 4 storeys and basement. 2 windows each.	Post-medieval
MM46	4, Hamilton Place	1357088	Grade II Listed Building	Grand terraced house. 1807 - 16; part of group probably by Thomas Leverton, of which No 5 is the only other survivor. Drastically remodelled and encased in stone in 1903 - 07. Stone clad; green slate pitched roof. 4 storeys, double attics, and basement. 5 windows wide including 3-window segmental bay window of full height to right.	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	NHLE no/ HER no.	Type	Description	Period
MM47	17, Hertford Street	1357095	Grade II Listed Building	Terraced corner town house. c.1768 as part of the development of the south side of Hertford Street by the elder Henry Holland (builder, of Fulham) with his son, and in partnership with John Eldridge - altered for restaurant mid C20.	Post-medieval
MM48	22 and 23, Hertford Street	1357096	Grade II Listed Building	Pair of terraced town houses, now one property. No 23 built c.1764-66 by the plasterers John Dillman and Paul Engleheart, probably to design by lessor John Phillips, master builder; No 22 built c.1765-66 by the elder Henry Holland (builder, of Fulham) with his son and John Eldridge as part of their development of the south side of Hertford Street; altered and converted as flats in 1921.	Post-medieval
MM49	11, Hertford Street	1066653	Grade II* Listed Building	Terraced town house. c.1770-71 as part of the development of the south side of Hertford Street by the elder Henry Holland (builder, of Fulham) with his son, in partnership with John Eldridge - interior almost certainly by the plasterer Francis Engleheart as Holland's lessee. Brown brick, rusticated stucco ground floor, slate roof. 3 storeys and attic storey (probably added early C19) with dormered mansard, on basement. 3 windows wide.	Post-medieval
MM50	No. 5, Hamilton Place	1066716	Grade II* Listed Building	End of terrace town mansion. Built as part of an 1807-10 group of houses facing the Park, probably by Thomas Leverton, but drastically remodelled 1879-81 by W.R. Rogers of Messrs. William Cubitt for Leopold de Rothschild. Portland stone casing, slate roof. A rich Venetian Renaissance architectural recasing. Four storeys, basement and dormered mansard. 4 windows wide	Post-medieval
MM51	Aspinall Curzon, and stable quarters at rear	1221136	Grade II* Listed Building	Town mansion. Built c.1750-60 as 3 town houses, very convincingly altered as one mansion c.1905, but retaining fine original interior features. Brown brick with yellow brick dressings, slate roof. Astylar Palladian facade. 3 storeys, basement and dormered mansard. 7 windows wide, the broader pedimented central bay slightly advanced.	Post-medieval
MM52	The cavalry club	1226813	Grade II* Listed Building	Town mansion 1888. Designed by Adolphus Croft for Gillow and Co (with 128, qv). Extension to right and more alterations by Mewes and Davis for Cavalry Club in 1908. Portland stone, slate roof. 4 storeys, basement and dormered mansard. 9 windows wide and additional bay to right.	Post-medieval
MM53	Machine gun corps memorial	1226874	Grade II* Listed Building	War memorial. 1925. Francis Derwent Wood, sculptor.	Modern

MM no.	Name	NHLE no/ HER no.	Type	Description	Period
MM54	St George's hospital and attached drinking fountain	1277491	Grade II* Listed Building	St George's Hospital and attached Drinking fountain. Purpose built hospital, begun 1827. William Wilkins. Painted stucco; slate low pitched roof to parapet. Symmetrical block facing east with return to north and south. Three storeys with attic added in 1859.	Post-medieval
MM55	The cavalry memorial	1278118	Grade II* Listed Building	War memorial. 1924. By Adrian Jones.	Modern
MM56	Part of Aspinall Curzon	1356970	Grade II* Listed Building	Terraced town house. c.1750-60. Brown brick, slate roof. 4 storeys, basement and dormered mansard. Doorway to left with panelled door and Ionic columned doorcase.	Post-medieval
MM57	Mayfair		Conservation Area	The area was first designated in 1969 and has since been extended.	
MM58	Belgravia		Conservation Area	First designated as a conservation area in 1968 and extended in 1977 and 1981. A draft conservation area audit and boundary review report was published in 2013	
MM59	Royal Parks		Conservation Area	Royal Parks was designated as a conservation area in 1990.	
MM60	Hyde Park	1000814	Grade I Registered Park and Garden	A royal deer park from the C16 to C17, subsequently becoming a public amenity. Major changes and improvements made by Decimus Burton from 1820.	
MM61	Buckingham Palace	1000795	Grade II* Registered Park and Garden	The gardens of Buckingham Palace, the main residence of the reigning British monarch. The C18 formal garden made by Henry Wise was replaced by an informal garden, landscaped by William Townsend Aiton c 1826. Aiton's work largely survives with C20 modifications.	
MM62	Green Park	1000806	Grade II* Registered Park and Garden	Royal park, enclosed as a deer park in 1668; also a public open space since 1826.	
MM63	Brick Street (Post Medieval Pottery Workshop)	MLO60209	Monument	Site of a Post Medieval pottery workshop possibly linked to Charles Gouyn, it is reasonably certain from documentary evidence that Charles Gouyn was the proprietor of the firm making the so-called 'Girl-on-a-Swing' porcelain.	Post-medieval
MM64	Curzon Gate / Park Lane Archaeological Investigation	MLO68132		An evaluation was undertaken by Museum of London Archaeology Service between June and August 1996. Remains dating to the neolithic, bronze age, roman, medieval and post-medieval period were identified.	Neolithic / Bronze Age / Medieval / Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	NHLE no/ HER no.	Type	Description	Period
MM65	Green Park (Post Medieval Reservoir)	MLO66402	Monument	The round reservoir constructed by John Nash to supply the new lake in Buckingham Palace Gardens. Covered later and removed in 1883. Shown on first edition OS map of 1869. No surface remains.	Post-medieval
MM66	Buckingham Palace Gardens (Post Medieval Siegeworks)	MLO1739	Monument	Civil War defences, Ditch & bank civil war defences. The route is uncertain although it is thought to run between Vauxhall Bridge and the Tate Gallery. Stukeley shows a very large star fort on the River, although a plan of 1749 shows a square battery.	
MM67	Farm Street (Post Medieval Siegeworks)	MLO10402	Monument	Ditch And Bank. The line is unclear, except for the section to the north of farm street and the west of Waverton Street, which is shown on the 1717 survey.	
MM68	145 Piccadilly (Lower Palaeolithic Findspot & Findspot)	MLO11011	Findspot	Side scraper found 1933, 15ft thick gravel in front of 145 Piccadilly, House of Duke of York.	
MM69	Piccadilly (Post Medieval Fort & Siegeworks)	MLO11199	Monument	Fort at Hyde Park corner, to the north of piccadilly, reaching to Curzon Street according to gent. According to Stukeley it was south of Piccadilly, extending into Green Park.	
MM70	Hyde Park Corner (Neolithic Findspot)	MLO3206	Findspot	Neolithic flint axe.	
MM71	Seamore Project (Restoration Quarry)	MLO99525	Monument	A number of pits, identified as gravel and brickearth quarry pits, were recorded during an evaluation and watching brief in 1999. These dated to the early 18th Century, prior to construction on the site in 1729.	
MM72	7/7 Memorial (Georgian Buried Soil Horizon)	MLO99485	Monument	Possible relict topsoil layers, late Post Medieval made ground and landscaping layers, and a late Post Medieval field drain were recorded during an evaluation in 2008., An archaeological evaluation and watching brief at the site of the 7/7 Memorial in Hyde Park.	
MM73	Down Street (Edwardian Underground Railway Station)	MLO72305	Monument	Piccadilly Line station opened in 1907 but was little used and closed in 1932. During the Second World War it was used as a government bunker.	Modern
MM74	Harold Fink Memorial Hospital (Early 20th Century Private Patients Ward)	MLO106996	Building	A small private hospital offered for use as an auxiliary hospital during World War One.	Modern
MM75	Hyde Park Corner [Apsley Gate] Westminster (First	MLO109193	Monument	During the First World War a searchlight to detect German Zeppelin airships was erected on the central section of the screen., A searchlight	Modern

MM no.	Name	NHLE no/ HER no.	Type	Description	Period
	World War Searchlight Battery)			Battery was constructed on top of Apsley Gate during the First World War.	
MM76	25-38 Park Lane Westminster (Post Medieval Quarry)	MLO74156	Monument	18th Century quarry pits, Watching brief by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in 1999. Severe truncation of site by present buildings but basal deposits of several C18 quarry pits and rems of C18 brick footings close to Curzon St side of site.	Post-medieval
MM77	Lady Inchcape's Hospital for Officers (Georgian Town House)	MLO107066	Building	A private residence used as an auxiliary convalescent hospital during World War One., In 1915 Lady Inchcape opened a Hospital for Officers in her home at Seamore Place. It had 10 beds and was affiliated to Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital in Millbank.	Modern
MM78	London Hilton (Mid-20th Century Hotel)	MLO89438	Building	The London Hilton hotel was built in 1960-3 and comprises a 29 storey tower, a two storey podium and two underground parking levels., The London Hilton was built in 1960-63.	Modern
MM79	Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens		Tier II Archaeology Potential Area	City of Westminster APA 2.3	
MM80	Green Park		Tier II Archaeology Potential Area	City of Westminster APA 2.2	
MM81	Great Estates		Tier II Archaeology Potential Area	City of Westminster APA 2.5	
MM82	Buckingham Palace and Gardens		Tier II Archaeology Potential Area	City of Westminster APA 2.1	
MM83	Watching Brief at Bomber Command Memorial, Green Park	ELO12394	Event/ Intervention	A watching brief in Green Park near the corner of Piccadilly and Duke of Wellington Place SW1, by Museum of London Archaeology between the 16 th of September 2011 and the 21 st of May 2012.	
MM84	Watching Brief at Park Lane	ELO8187	Event/ Intervention	An archaeological evaluation and accompanying watching brief by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 27th and 28th August 2008, at the site of the 7/7 Memorial in Hyde Park, Westminster.	
MM85	Desk Based Assessment at Hyde Park	ELO10982	Event/Survey	The Royal Commission of the Historic Monuments of England carried out a desk-based assessment and archaeological field survey in Hyde Park in 1993.	

MM no.	Name	NHLE no/ HER no.	Type	Description	Period
MM86	Desk Based Assessment at 4 Stanhope Gardens	ELO13399	Event/Survey	A desk-based assessment was undertaken on 4 Stanhope Gardens, Mayfair in October 2012 by Museum of London Archaeology Service.	
MM87	Field Survey at St James's Park and Green Park	ELO8036	Event/Survey	An archaeological assessment of St James's Park and Green Park was carried out in 1994 by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England as part of the Royal Parks Project.	
MM88	Watching Brief at Park Lane	ELO8886	Event/ Intervention	An archaeological watching brief was carried by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 1997 during geotechnical and borehole work on a large site encompassing Curzon Place, Park Lane, Westminster, London.	
MM89	Desk Based Assessment at Park Lane	ELO8885	Event/ Survey	An archaeological desk-based assessment was conducted by Mills Whipp Partnership in 1997 on the Seamore Project site surrounding Curzon Place, Curzon Street, Westminster.	
MM90	Desk Based Assessment at St James's Park and Green Park	ELO8035	Event/ Survey	An archaeological assessment of St James Park and Green Park was carried out in 1994 by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England as part of the Royal Parks Project.	
MM91	Trial Trench at Curzon Gate	ELO4325	Event/ Intervention	An evaluation and watching brief by Museum of London Archaeology Service at Curzon Gate, London W1 in 1996.	
MM92	Desk Based Assessment at 20 Curzon Street	ELO21491	Event/ Survey	A desk-based assessment was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology in September 2021 on 20 Curzon Street and 20 Pitts Head Mews.	
MM93	Fort Smith and Kelsey		Monument	Possible location of Civil War defensive structures. Inferred from documentary evidence though no archaeological evidence found.	
MM94	Fort Sturdy		Monument	Possible location of Civil War defensive structures. Inferred from documentary evidence though no archaeological evidence found.	

Source: Historic England NHLE 2023; GLHER 2023

C. Consultation correspondence

C.1 First consultation with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Services

From: Taylor, Joanna <Joanna.Taylor@HistoricEngland.org.uk>
Sent: 31 January 2023 12:34
To: Pedro Lima Valadares Barreiras da Silva
Subject: FW: Historic environment screening assessment mitigation measures
Attachments: Map.pdf; Screenshot 2023-01-31 121327 ECW Hyde Park.jpg

You don't often get email from joanna.taylor@historicengland.org.uk. [Learn why this is important](#)

Dear Pedro,

Thank you for your email regarding the Thames Water project in the City of Westminster. Do you have a name for the project yet?

As you are probably aware, current evidence suggests that the projected line of London's Civil War Defences are situated a short distance to the east of your project (see attached). With this as a consideration I anticipate recommending that an archaeological watching brief be conducted during the Thames Water works being undertaken at this location.

Do let me know if you would like to discuss this further.

Yours,

Joanna Taylor (she/her)
Assistant Archaeological Advisor
Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS)
Historic England
4th Floor, Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, London, EC4R 2YA

07799 657185

My normal working days are Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. If your matter is urgent outside of this time please contact my colleague Mark Stevenson (mark.stevenson@historicengland.org.uk).



Work with us to champion heritage and improve lives. Read our Future Strategy and get involved at historicengland.org.uk/strategy.
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C.2 Second consultation with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Services

From: Taylor, Joanna <Joanna.Taylor@HistoricEngland.org.uk>
Sent: 16 March 2023 13:44
To: Pedro Lima Valadares Barreiras da Silva
Subject: RE: East Putney Calming Park Lane Historic environment screening assessment mitigation measures

Dear Pedro,

Thank you for providing a copy of the historic environment screening assessment. I can confirm that the document is of sufficient detail to inform the WSI for the archaeological monitoring and/or any further archaeological mitigation.

Should you need to contact me further, please note I will be away from the office next week, returning on the 27th. If your matter is urgent during this time please contact my colleague Sandy Kidd (sandy.kidd@historicengland.org.uk) otherwise I will respond on my return.

All the best,

Joanna Taylor (she/her)
Assistant Archaeological Advisor
Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS)
Historic England
4th Floor, Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, London, EC4R 2YA

07799 657185

Please note that I will be away from the office until Monday 26th March. If your matter is urgent during this time please contact either my colleague Mark Stevenson (mark.stevenson@historicengland.org.uk) or Sandy Kidd (sandy.kidd@historicengland.org.uk) for advice.

C.3 City of Westminster Conservation Officer



Your ref:
My ref: P22/00449
2NVQW1VV10587

Please reply to: Oliver Padmore
Tel No: 07817055010
Email: centralplanningteam@westminster.gov.uk

Mr Chris Colloff
Thames Water
1st Floor West
Clearwater Court
Vastern Road
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 8DB

Town Planning & Building Control
Westminster City Council
PO Box 732
Redhill
RH1 9FL

Date: 16th December 2022

Dear Mr Colloff

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990
PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS) ACT 1990**

Achilles Way, London, W1.

Provision of a Thames Water welfare building and associated fencing/screening.

Thank you for your enquiry regarding the above planning matter received on 27 June 2022.

Site

The site at Achilles Way is currently partially grass and partially hard standing and is classified as Metropolitan Open Land. It is part of the Royal Parks Conservation Area, and has views to and from Hyde Park. The statue of Lord Byron contained within the site is grade II listed, and there are a number of nearby listed buildings including 4 Hamilton Place which is listed at grade II, and Aspley House which is listed at grade I.

Proposals

The proposals are for the installation of a welfare unit for a period of 10 years, and an associate enclosure around the site.

Permitted Development

It is likely that the smaller scale works proposed in this enquiry, excluding the provision of the welfare unit, would be Permitted development under Schedule 2, Part 13, Class A of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015, provided that all of these take place on the operational land (as defined in Sections 263 and 264 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) used by Thames Water.

Under the provisions of Class A(g), development by or on behalf of *statutory undertakers for the supply of water consisting of "any other development in, on, over or under their operational land,*

other than the provision of a building but including the extension or alteration of a building” is permitted, subject to the prohibitions and conditions set out within the relevant part of the schedule (parts A.1 and A.2). On this basis, proposed enclosures are likely to be permitted development. However, given the sensitive location of the site you are encouraged to consider suitably designed enclosures appropriate for this sensitive area.

The proposed welfare unit would however require the benefit of planning permission.

Metropolitan Open Land (MOL)

The site falls within an area designated as MOL, and the site is therefore afforded the same protection as green belt land. Westminster City Plan Policy 34, London Plan Policy G3 and NPPF Paras 147 - 151 all refer to MOL/green belt land.

London Plan Policy 34 Part A states:

*“1) MOL should be protected from inappropriate development in accordance with national planning policy tests that apply to the Green Belt
2) boroughs should work with partners to enhance the quality and range of uses of MOL.”*

Para. 8.3.2 of the London Plan sets out that “Any proposed changes to existing MOL boundaries must be accompanied by thorough evidence which demonstrates that there are exceptional circumstances consistent with the requirements of national policy.”

The national planning policy tests referred to are set out in the NPPF. The NPPF is clear that inappropriate development must not be permitted on green belt land, except in very special circumstances. Para 148 sets out that suitable weight is given to any harm to the green belt and that very special circumstances will not exist unless the potential harm is clearly outweighed by other considerations.

Para 149 of the NPPF states that “A local planning authority should regard the construction of new buildings as inappropriate in the Green Belt” but sets out exceptions to a new building on green belt land being considered as inappropriate. However, officers do not consider that the proposals before the Council for the welfare unit clearly meet any of these. Equally, the structure would not fall within the other forms of development that are not inappropriate in green belt land set out in Para. 150. You would therefore need to justify exceptional circumstances for the proposed structure.

You set out that you consider the site does meet one of the exceptions (Para. 149 part g), which is stated as:

*“limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed land, whether redundant or in continuing use (excluding temporary buildings), which would
-not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt than the existing development; or
-not cause substantial harm to the openness of the Green Belt, where the development would re-use previously developed land and contribute to meeting an identified affordable housing need within the area of the local planning authority.”*

Given that the existing site still gives the effect of open land, given that there are no substantial structures rising above ground level, and the only part that does is the railing enclosure of the stair access, officers are not convinced that the proposals would fall within the spirit of part g.

However, given the strategic importance of the site and its function providing fresh water to the West

End and beyond, along with the lack of necessary facilities on the site, officers are likely to support the proposals and consider this to meet the very special circumstances required. You must clearly and thoroughly set out your justifications for the very special circumstances in any future submission.

You should note that any planning application on the site would need to be referred to the GLA, under the Mayor of London Order 2008, as we consider it falls under Category 3D. You are encouraged to discuss your proposals and the justification you intend to make to develop on MOL with them prior to submitting an application to the Council.

Design and Conservation

The proposed site is highly sensitive in terms of the heritage assets, and any structures built on the site are likely to cause harm to these heritage assets including the setting of the listed buildings, the character and appearance of the conservation area, and views to and from Hyde Park. Whilst this harm could be justified by the public benefits of this scheme, it would be important to reduce the level of harm as much as possible for the scheme to potentially be acceptable and in line with policies 38, 39 and 40 of the Westminster City Plan.

As previously advised, a permanent structure would not be acceptable, and you have now indicated that the proposals could be for a period of 10 years. Whilst the limited timeframe would help ensure that any harm caused is mitigated, any submission would need to be strongly supported by a detailed programme of works, clearly setting out why you require the full 10 years rather than a shorter period of time. If the time that the welfare building was proposed to be in situ was reduced, then this would further reduce the harm caused by these proposals and therefore make it more likely to be acceptable. If permission were to be granted it would be conditional on the specified temporary period and you would need to demonstrate that permission for a longer period would not be sought at a later date.

The design approach to the welfare building as shown is at its early stages, but it would be located at the rear of the site, slightly obscured in some views from the road by existing greenery and clad in timber. This approach of having it blend into its surroundings and obscuring it as much as possible is accepted as helping to limit the degree of harm to the surrounding heritage assets. Consideration should also be given to the potential for a green roof on the building, both to help further obscure it, but also to improve the sustainability of the proposed structure.

The proposals also include a permanent enclosure around the site. Whilst this is likely to be permitted development (as discussed above), a permanent enclosure of any sort is unlikely to be supported by the council due to its negative impact on this sensitive heritage location. I would therefore strongly urge you to reconsider this element of your proposals.

If you do decide to move forwards with the installation of an enclosure, I would recommend that it is composed of a black metal railing, that is similar in design and height to the railings which are located across the road and which surround Hyde Park. I would also recommend that you reduce the circumference of the proposed enclosed area so that it doesn't include the statue of Lord Byron, so that views of the statue are not impeded.

Regarding the statue of Lord Byron, it is currently in a poor state and in need of cleaning and professional care. If the necessary works to clean and repair the statue were included in a full planning submission (subject to the agreement of whoever is responsible for the statue), it would likely be seen as a heritage gain, and would be taken into account when making a balanced judgement on the total impact of the proposals on the surrounding heritage assets.

Application Validation Requirements

You are advised to refer to the council's validation checklists to ensure that all suitable documents are prepared before an application is made. This is available on our website here:

<https://www.westminster.gov.uk/planning-building-and-environmental-regulations/planning-applications/making-planning-application/validation-requirements>

The advice contained within this letter is for guidance and does not prejudice the consideration of any future applications under the Planning Acts. If you require any further guidance please contact Oliver Padmore on 07817055010.

Yours faithfully



Deirdra Armsby
Director of Town Planning and Building Control

NB In order to speed up the processing of your application, submitted documents and drawings should be titled in accordance with our file naming protocol. More information is available on our website: www.westminster.gov.uk/planning-building-and-environmental-regulations/planning-applications/making-planning-application. If you provide the drawings on a CD or an USB stick, the size of each document must be maximum 5 MB.

