

**United Kingdom Holocaust Memorial
and Learning Centre**

Design and Access Statement
December 2018

Adjaye Associates

Ron Arad Architects

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Bowman

on behalf of The Secretary of State for Housing, Communities & Local Government

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This Design and Access Statement has been prepared to form part of the UK Holocaust Memorial planning application and should be read in conjunction with the full planning documentation. All images and drawings are illustrative unless otherwise stated.

INTRODUCTION

1

1.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

This document sets out our design proposals for the United Kingdom Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre, situated within Victoria Tower Gardens in Westminster, that will serve as an enduring reminder of the need for our democracy to stand up against intolerance, injustice and hatred for generations to come.

Background

In 2015, the United Kingdom Holocaust Memorial Foundation (UKHMF) was established to create a world class Memorial and Learning Centre to advance Holocaust education and remembrance. An international design competition subsequently ensued with over 90 entries, of the ten finalists it was the scheme by Adjaye Associates, Ron Arad Architects and Gustafson Porter + Bowman that was unanimously selected as the winning proposal in October 2017.

The team's sensitive and emotionally powerful design was chosen by an eminent Jury that included the Secretary of State for Housing and Local Communities, the Mayor of London, the Chief Rabbi, institutional experts and representatives from the architecture, art and design industries, first and second-generation Holocaust survivors. The winning competition proposal was chosen not only because it respected the existing gardens landscape but also due to its thoughtful reverence to its world heritage setting and subject matter.

Design Development since Competition Stage

The design proposals set out within this Design & Access Statement are the culmination of 12 months collaboration between the design team and UKHMF, to craft a new landmark of national significance. Our design seeks to highlight the importance and relevance of the Holocaust within the United Kingdom's history, whilst working within and respecting the constraints of these cherished gardens and unique heritage setting.

During this time the essence of the original design concept has remained unchanged, however, the original 'Competition Scheme' has developed in response to extensive pre application discussions with Westminster City Council, comprehensive public and stakeholder consultation (including two public exhibitions), a revised security brief and further detailed site survey and analysis.

The Memorial and Learning Centre is now sensitively set in a courtyard within the gardens, with visitors entering via an

entrance pavilion. The courtyard provides an intermediary space for further reflection and contemplation of the Memorial.

A key element of our design approach for the Entrance Pavilion was to explore a spatial configuration that would be restorative, yet amplify the dignity of the environment beyond. It is a building that conveys the sense of a pavilion within a garden, separates the visitor from the outside world and that channels their focus to thought and reflection - a way to announce and prepare the visitor for the next stage of their Memorial experience.

It provides a moment of contemplation as they view the dedication text within and gaze out upon the Memorial Courtyard and towards the 23 fins that will lead them into the Learning Centre below - whilst Parliament reigns omnipresent in their vista. The one-story pavilion has been designed to take into consideration the immediate context - its proportions are the smallest possible to enable the required security programme and areas, its materiality and shape take their reference from the immediate context.

The current proposals have been developed following the recommendations set out in the Bartlett Tree Root Survey and Arboricultural Considerations, to ensure minimal impact on the existing tree roots. The design team have gone into great detail to identify potential impacts on the trees, and mitigate these where possible through changes in the design. These changes include relocating the Memorial and Learning Centre 40m to the north. The constraints of the below ground storm drain also set a limit to the building's perimeter.

Other areas of Victoria Tower Gardens' landscape design have also been significantly enhanced with the inclusion of a new refreshments kiosk and a new and enhanced children's playground.

Clear and accessible raised walkways and seating areas along the river wall have also been proposed to improve views out and across the River Thames, as well as connectivity and accessibility within the gardens.

Retaining and Enhancing Victoria Tower Gardens

The design has been carefully created and crafted to ensure that the existing gardens and memorials are united holistically and connect with the new Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre, creating a cohesive and fluid visitor experience that, not only speaks to, but sits right at the heart of British Democracy.

Victoria Tower Gardens has evolved over time and in a relatively ad hoc manner; the addition of the new Holocaust Memorial is an opportunity to bring all the memorials of the gardens together, and in doing so raise the prominence of each of them, creating a 'Garden of our Nation's Conscience'.

The proposed scheme's main aim, along with the intention to create a powerful and significant new Memorial, is to retain the gardens, its uses, its visual connections, and very importantly, to respect and add to the existing memorials, while improving their setting. The proposal therefore considers it essential to maintain the position of the Buxton Memorial to the abolition of slavery; its significance will be amplified through an enhanced presence and a carefully considered spatial relationship to the new UK Holocaust Memorial & Learning Centre.

At the south end of site the new playground design that covers the same area takes inspiration from the existing play equipment and materiality, and honours the playground's history, retaining the sandpit as the central element.

A new and improved refreshments kiosk, located at the southernmost end of the playground, is proposed to replace the existing kiosk. A covered seating area is included as a break-out space for parents and children.

Understanding the diverse uses of Victoria Tower Gardens, it was essential that the proposal not only allowed its current activities to remain, but also enhance the user experience.

The new softly sloping landscape provides visitors with a new vantage point to the River Thames, a renewed perspective and relationship to the memorial and a distinctive entry point for an underground Learning Centre. The subtle shift in the landscape allows for all existing memorials within the gardens to remain visible.

In essence, the overarching vision for the Memorial and Learning Centre is to retain Victoria Tower Gardens as public gardens, with minimal impact on its green space. In response to the popularity and importance of Victoria Tower Gardens, our proposal intervenes lightly, ensuring the gardens' existing uses can be retained and enhanced rather than replaced.



View from the landform above the Memorial towards the Houses of Parliament.

Why?

From 1933 to 1945 the world had witnessed the most dreadful genocide - the Holocaust. Entire families like yours and mine were persecuted and brutally murdered only because of their ethnicity, race, religion, disability or simply because of their opinions and beliefs.

“Once you bring life into the world, you must protect it. We must protect it by changing the world.”

Elie Wiesel, Auschwitz survivor

The United Kingdom Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre has been conceived, design and developed from a true belief that this place will make this change.

Why now?

“In July, the Community Security Trust warned that anti-Semitic incidents remain at a record high, with more than 100 incidents recorded each month in the first half of 2018.

Neither of us can remember a time when there was more intolerance and hatred. This is a huge failure to stand by the values of this country. This is the right time for us to act. That is why we are building the memorial and learning centre, a place for the whole country to learn about the past to build a better future.

It is hugely important, while the last Holocaust survivors are still with us, that we do everything in our power to ensure future generations hear their stories and understand the terrible consequences of hatred, prejudice and intolerance”

UK Holocaust Memorial Foundation 3 September 2018

Why in Victoria Tower Gardens -

“What better way to show that we will not tolerate hatred than our new Holocaust Memorial, right next to our Parliament. There is no location more fitting to honour the victims of one of humanity’s greatest tragedies than side-by-side with one of humanity’s oldest democracies. There is no better gift we can pass to future generations than the knowledge of where hatred, unchecked, can lead.”

UKHMF co-chair Ed Balls

“By building a Memorial and Learning Centre next to our Parliament we are fulfilling a commitment made to a past generation and committing future generations to hold our democracy to account.

It reminds Parliament that it has the power to oppress as well the power to protect. The learning centre is a timely reminder, to all communities in the UK, of the cost of indifference to intolerance and bigotry. All who care about our country have a vested interest in standing up to prejudice and hatred wherever and whenever it occurs.”

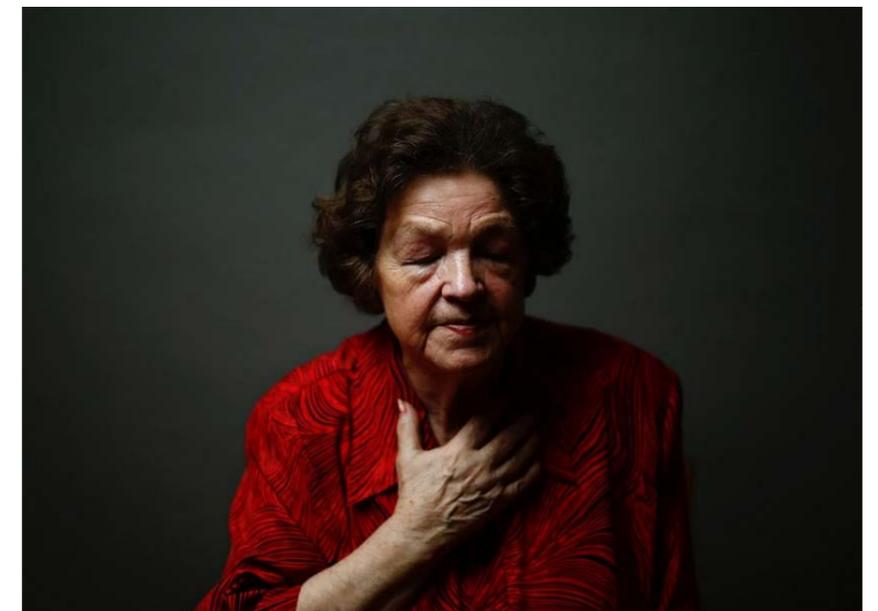
UKHMF co-chair Ed Balls UKHMF co-chair Lord Pickles



The Cohen family as photographed at the evening of WWII



Bergen-Belsen, Germany, 1945, Female camp guards being forced to bury the dead.



Danuta Bogdaniuk-Bogucka, 80, was used for Josef Mengele’s experiments at Auschwitz, where she arrived at 10-years-old

Project Objectives

The core objectives of the project, which form the guiding principles for our design proposals, are summarised below.

The UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre should:

- Have a powerful design respecting the landscape of the gardens, and preserving green space for the use of local residents and tourists.
- Be an outstanding, ambitious, sensitive design that creates an emotionally powerful place for reflection and learning.
- Become a landmark of national significance, highlighting the importance and relevance of the Holocaust to the United Kingdom's history.
- Establish a place where current and future generations can come to remember the Holocaust and commemorate its victims, and which is also a focal point for annual national commemorations.
- Affirm the United Kingdom's commitment to standing up against prejudice and hatred, inspiring reflection and compassion and encouraging visitors to respect and embrace difference.
- Be sombre but not shocking; convey the magnitude of what happened in a meaningful and comprehensible way, giving visitors a deeper understanding of the Holocaust and its victims.
- Combine design, landscaping and placemaking to enhance Victoria Tower Gardens – improving the visual and sensory experience of the green space and giving it focus and civic presence, both for visitors and existing users.
- Be a logical and harmonious addition to the existing memorials in the Gardens, all of which can be viewed as a physical representation of the United Kingdom's conscience and values.
- Address the sensitivities of the historic, political and national importance of the exceptional setting, adjacent to the Palace of Westminster, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and the River Thames – and in one of the most visited, and recognisable, parts of London.
- Be widely accessible and communicate to all visitors – regardless of age, faith, background, nationality, language or knowledge of the Holocaust – attracting and involving people outside the established audience.
- Convey the enormity of the Holocaust and its impact, reflecting the centrality of the destruction of European Jewry to Nazi objectives.
- Appropriately represent the fate of all other victims of Nazi persecutions: Roma, disabled people, Slavs, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals, and all other political opponents of the Nazi regime.
- Take account of external security, ticketing and visitor management requirements.



View of the Memorial from the River Thames



Aerial view of the site as existing

Project Scope and Site Boundary

The overarching vision for the Memorial and Learning Centre has been, since Competition Stage, to retain Victoria Tower Gardens as public gardens affecting minimal green space, allowing all existing activities in the gardens to continue. Although this intent has been set in stone throughout the development of the scheme, other aspects have nonetheless been adjusted, such as the project scope and site boundary.

At Competition Stage (October 2017), the design proposals worked on the assumption that the Memorial would sit within Victoria Tower Gardens, with visitors arriving and entering the Learning Centre through the Memorial 'fins'. Visitor security and bag checks would take place within the Learning Centre. The security threats and requirements have now been fully interrogated and the main change from Competition Stage is that we must carry out security checks on visitors and their bags above ground, in a location physically separated from the Memorial itself. This requirement has in fact enhanced the scheme, providing the opportunity to create a transitional space from the public gardens to a more private courtyard in front of the Memorial.

After a thorough assessment of all the site constraints, including new and more accurate information on the tree roots, the building was relocated 40 m north from where the fins were originally located in the Competition scheme. The relationship with the Buxton Memorial is improved as it now stand in front of the Memorial, allowing the retention of the visual connection to Dean Stanley Street.

The size of the scheme has fluctuated and after completing studies that brought the GIA below 3000 sqm, it is currently at 3258 sqm, approximately 300sqm smaller than at Competition stage.

Horseferry Playground has been redesigned, making a more efficient use of the space whilst simultaneously creating a more attractive play environment. A new cafe has been added as an enhancement to the playground area.

The plans on the opposite page show the project boundary and the building perimeter lines at Competition Stage and for this Application for Planning Permission, as well as changes in size and location of the building.



Competition Stage - view of the Memorial



Application for Planning Permission - view of the Memorial



Competition Masterplan



Application for Planning Permission Masterplan

KEY

- Proposed building perimeter
- - - Site boundary

Design Brief

The project is composed of two integrated elements: the Memorial and the Learning Centre. It is anticipated that these will be a single combined facility and it is now the intention to submit a Application for Planning Permission on this basis. The overall ambition for this project is an outstanding, ambitious and sensitive design, creating a powerful place for reflection and learning.

Civic Realm

Following consultation with The Royal Parks and Westminster City Council, the competition brief asked for competitors to propose improvements to the civic realm and landscape qualities of Victoria Tower Gardens. This could include, but is not limited to:

- Access to and from the Gardens;
- Circulation once in the Gardens;
- Way-finding signage;
- Lighting at night;
- 'Street' furniture and other user amenities; and
- Hard and soft landscaping.

The brief also comprises the overall experience of visiting the Gardens, including improving views to and from the river, and looking to integrate the other memorials located within Victoria Tower Gardens into a consolidated and co-ordinated civic realm, whilst considering the heritage significance of both Victoria Tower Gardens and its immediate context.

Memorial

The Memorial should be:

- A landmark of national significance, set within an updated civic realm befitting the significance of the subject and its central London location.
- Highly visible, from near and far, providing a national focus for personal and group reflection, remembrance and commemoration. It is accepted that the visibility from across the river and from Lambeth bridge will be affected by seasonal variation in the tree canopy.
- Accessible to all - it should communicate meaning, significance and impact of the Holocaust to a wide range of audiences.
- Set within a wider landscape, heritage and commemorative context. The memorial should respect and connect with the themes of the other memorials in Victoria Tower Gardens (without diluting its own identity) and ensure that the Gardens maintain their historic setting and ambience.

Learning Centre

The Learning Centre will explain and interpret the Memorial. It will also contextualise the focus of the whole UKHMF project. Through its layout, design, interpretation and content, the Learning Centre will provide an engaging and explorative experience, readily open to all, whether visiting as an individual or within a group. It will enhance the educational impact of the Memorial, point to other resources with partner institutions across the country and complement existing work being done in the field.

Entrance Pavilion

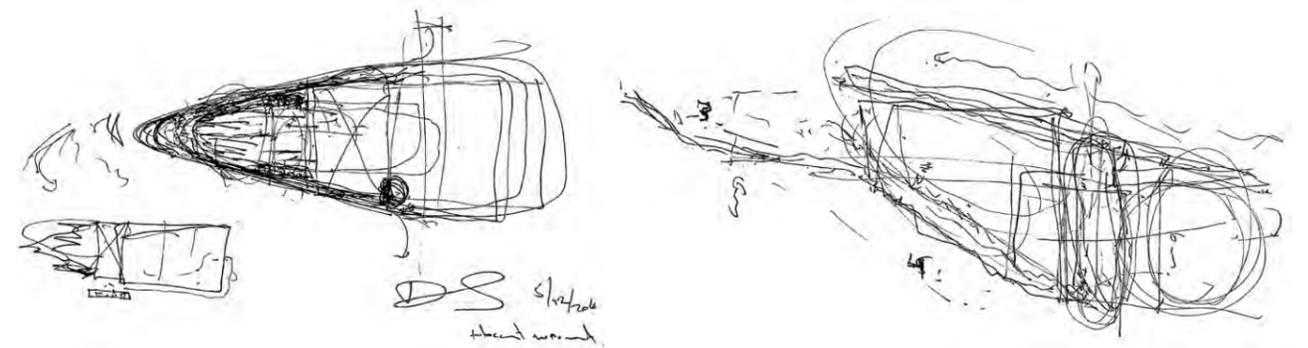
As a result of defining the security Operational Requirements a decision was made to incorporate a security searching/screening facility, at the entrance of the memorial, placed at a suitable distance. The opportunity exists for the security gatehouse to function as an entrance pavilion, providing a transitional space from the public gardens to the more private courtyard in front of the memorial. The entrance pavilion should be designed in such a way as to minimise intrusion into the gardens.

Courtyard

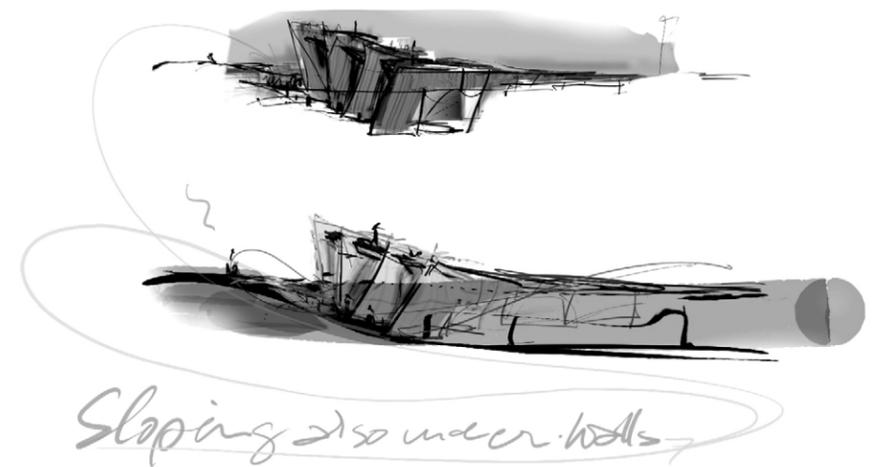
The necessity of the entrance pavilion provides the opportunity for the courtyard to be a place of transition on the journey entering and leaving the memorial. It is also essential that by enclosing part of the external area of the gardens, the courtyard does not exclude visitors to the gardens from experiencing the memorial. The edge of the courtyard, and landscape treatment, is therefore critical.

External Café / Coffee Bar

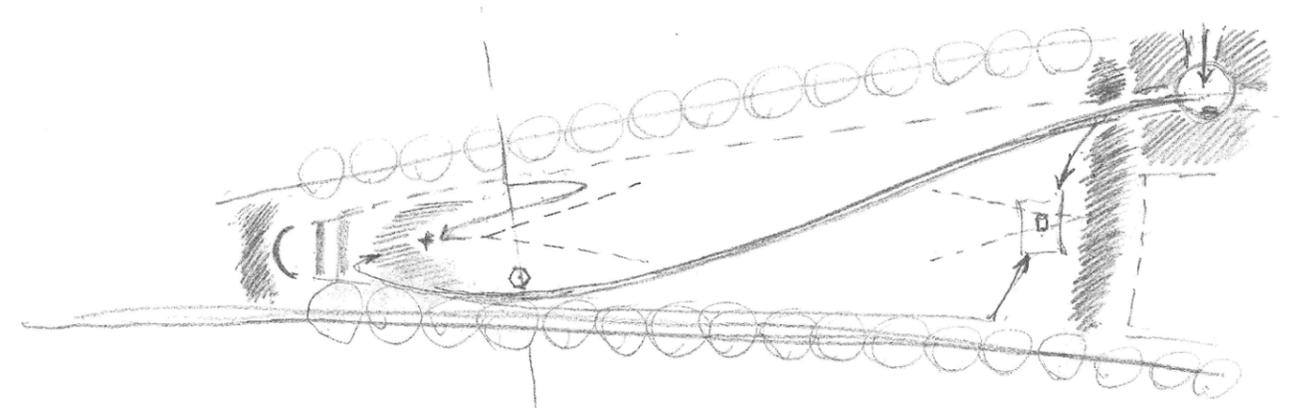
In reconfiguring the playground, the opportunity will be taken to improve the café facilities associated with it. A new café kiosk should be provided, which will be available to gardens users, and memorial visitors, not exclusively for visitors to the playground. The rear half of the café kiosk building will house the Memorial & Learning Centre's back-up generator. Sufficient power and ventilation will be provided.



David Adjaye's concept sketch



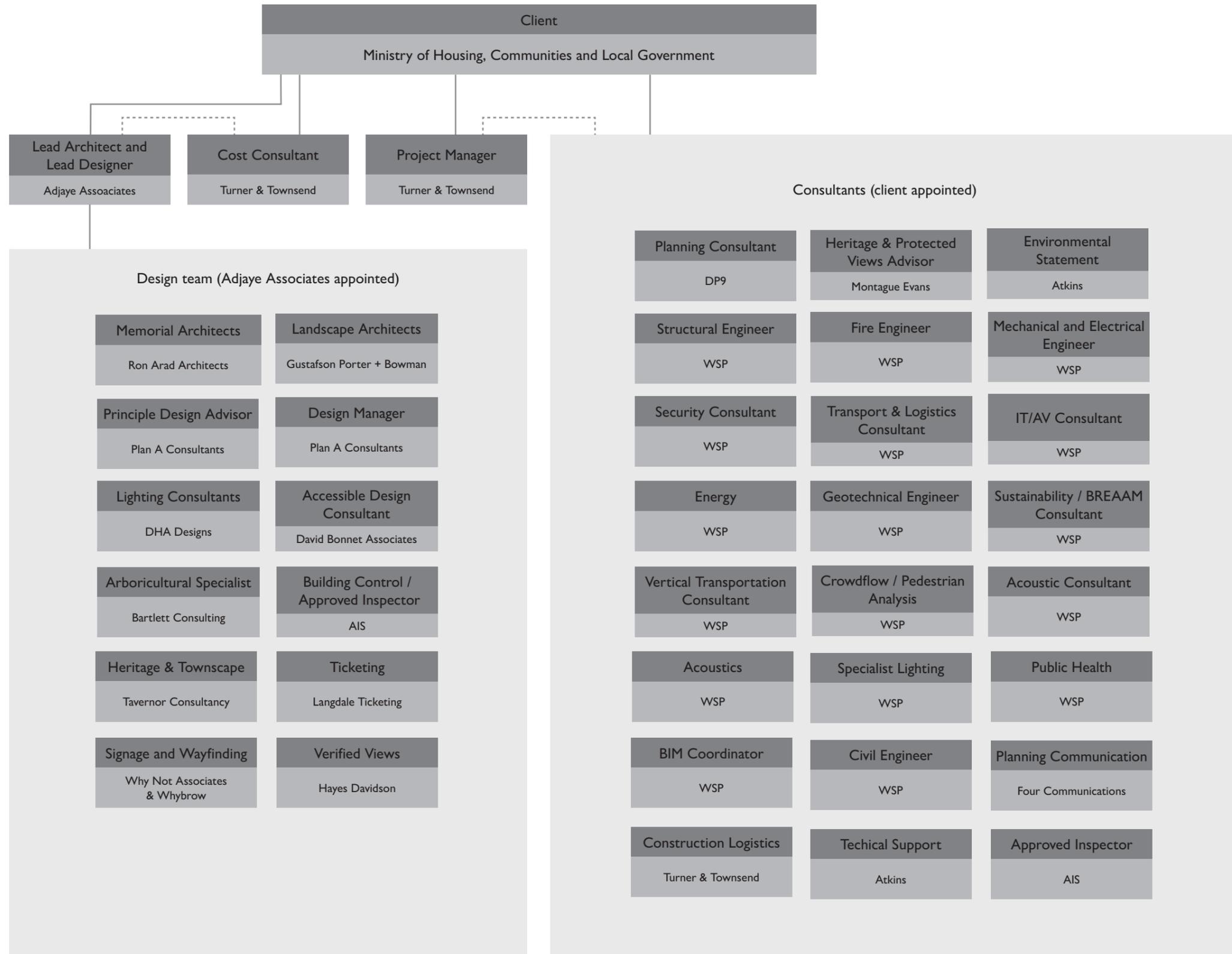
Ron Arad's concept sketch



Neil Porter's concept sketch



1.3 TEAM STRUCTURE



1.4 DESIGN TEAM

Adjaye Associates, working in collaboration with Ron Arad Architects and Gustafson Porter + Bowman, have sought to conceive a design proposal of national significance that will become a landmark for current and future generations to reflect, remember and learn. The team's vision is to develop a Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre that engages with both the complexity of the Holocaust story and the diversity and sensitivities of the historic location at Victoria Tower Gardens.

Lead Design Architect Adjaye Associates

An award-winning firm established in 2000 by Sir David Adjaye OBE. Renowned for his capacity to offer a rich civic experience, the practice's buildings differ in form and style, yet are unified by their ability to generate new typologies and to reference a wide cultural discourse.

Adjaye Associates have longstanding experience of working on complex sites in London, and efficiently navigating the complex Application for Planning Permission processes inherent in working both on heritage sites and on projects involving large numbers of stakeholders. Their long track record of success on these projects, which includes working in a number of London's boroughs, including for example, Tower Hamlets (Idea Stores) and Hackney (Rivington Place and a significant regeneration project), illustrates their commitment to community engagement and their acumen in interfacing with statutory authorities. Other important works in London include the Marian Goodman Gallery in Soho, the Hackney Fashion Hub - a range of signature artist homes and studios, and a major new luxury residential development of an existing site near Trafalgar Square. Notable international works include the National Museum of African American History and Culture in Washington D.C., and the Nobel Peace Centre in Oslo.

Memorial Architect

Ron Arad Architects

An award-winning Art, Design and Architecture studio, led by Ron Arad RA, renowned for his wide-ranging contributions to all three disciplines, which have placed him at the forefront of contemporary design and architecture. Notable works include the Design Museum Holon in Israel, Mediacite Retail Centre in Belgium, and the Watergate Hotel in Washington DC".

Landscape Architect

Gustafson Porter + Bowman

An award-winning landscape architecture practice which engages the diverse disciplines of landscape, architecture, engineering and design. Their work spans climate zones, geographical characters, historical and cultural backgrounds and includes the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial in Hyde Park in London, Cultuurpark Westergasfabriek in Amsterdam, Old Market Square in Nottingham, and the first ever landscape installation at the 11th Architecture Biennale in Venice.

Adjaye Associates



Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, Washington D.C. (and below left)



Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, Washington D.C.



Nobel Peace Centre, Oslo

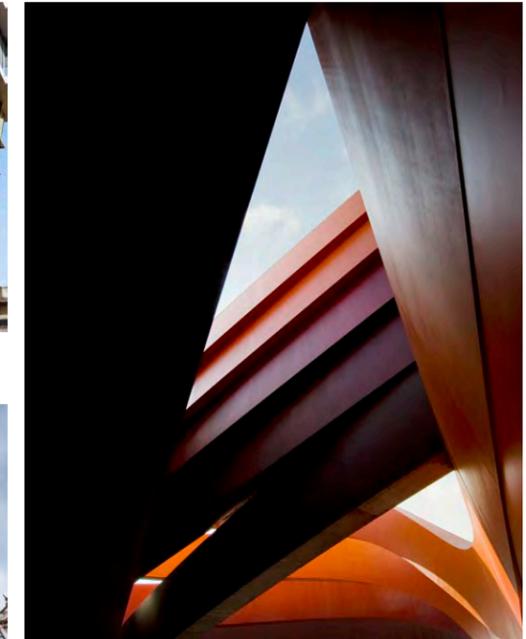
Ron Arad Architects



ToHA development, Tel Aviv



Spyre, Royal Academy, London



Design Museum Holon, Israel

Gustafson Porter + Bowman



Cultuurpark Westergasfabriek, Amsterdam



Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial in Hyde Park, London

1.5 PROJECT TEAM

Consultant Team

The Design team have brought together the leading consultants in the industry and are confident on what the team can deliver.



Client Representative
Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government



UK Holocaust Memorial Foundation



Project Management and Cost Management
Turner & Townsend



Public Relation
Four Communications



Planning Consultant
DP9



Engineering
Structures
Civil
Geotechnical
Mechanical & Electrical
Energy
Sustainability / Breeam
Public Health
Fire
Vertical Transportation
Security
Specialist Lighting
Acoustics
Pedestrian Flow
Traffic and Transport
Utilities
BIM Coordination



Design Management, Principal Designer Advisor
Plan A Consultants



Lighting
DHA Designs



Arboricultural Consultants
Bartlett Tree Experts



Heritage and Protected Views Advisor
Montagu Evans - Property Partnership
Planning and Development Specialists



Architecture, Heritage and Townscape
Tavernor Consultancy



Verified Views
Hayes Davidson



Ticketing Advisor
Langdale Attraction Solutions



Technical Advisor, EIA
Atkins

1.6 APPLICATION STRUCTURE

This Design and Access Statement forms part of the Application for Planning Permission. It should be read in conjunction with the application drawings and the following supplementary documentation:

PLANNING STATEMENT
Prepared by DP9

ACCESS STATEMENT
Prepared by David Bonnett Associates

SECURITY STATEMENT
Prepared by WSP

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
Prepared by Atkins

CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
Prepared by Turner & Townsend

ECOLOGICAL AND OPPORTUNITIES CONSTRAINTS REPORT
Prepared by Atkins

ECOLOGIST'S REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY
Prepared by Atkins

DAYLIGHT, SUNLIGHT AND OVERSHADOWING STUDY
Prepared by WSP

TRANSPORT ASSESSMENT
Prepared by WSP

LEVEL 3 FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT
Prepared by Atkins

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
Prepared by Gustafson Porter + Bowman & Bartlett Tree Experts

DRAINAGE STRATEGY
Prepared by WSP

HERITAGE, TOWNSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
Prepared by Montague Evans & Robert Tavernor

WIND MICROCLIMATE ASSESSMENT
Prepared by WSP

ENERGY STATEMENT
Prepared by WSP

SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT
Prepared by WSP

VISITOR MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
Prepared by UKHMF

STRUCTURAL REPORT/ CONSTRUCTION METHOD STATEMENT
Prepared by WSP

WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
Prepared by WSP

UTILITIES STATEMENT
Prepared by WSP

STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT
Prepared by Four Communications

1.7 PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION

The design for the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre was informed by an extensive pre-application consultation process which evolved over 10 months. During this time all aspects of the design were thoroughly discussed with the relevant bodies, stakeholders and the general public. The comments received were given thoughtful consideration and informed the proposal.

Westminster City Council, the Greater London Authority, Historic England, TfL and Royal Parks were consulted during this process in their role as decision-makers and statutory consultees.

In addition to this, UKHMF promoted an active engagement strategy with stakeholders and immediate neighbours, as well as residents and local businesses.

A separate 'Statement of Community Involvement' is submitted as part of this application and will explain the local and stakeholder consultation, and how the scheme has responded to their feedback.

Public Consultation

Four Communications was tasked with producing a strategy for community consultation and stakeholder engagement for the proposals to locate the UK Government's National Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre in Victoria Tower Gardens.

The consultation process was carried out in conjunction with the development team's conversations and meetings with Westminster City Council's planning officers and other statutory bodies.

The brief was to develop and implement an engagement strategy with Westminster City Councillors, local stakeholder groups, immediate neighbours, residents and businesses in the surrounding area.

This strategy has been informed by the Central Government Guidance within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018 on community involvement in Application for Planning Permission. A Statement of Community Involvement details this consultation process in full and forms part of the supporting documentation informing the Application for Planning Permission.

Activities undertaken as part of the consultation process have included:

- Two public exhibitions, to which over 3,000 households and businesses were invited
- Engagement with local community and special interest groups
- Engagement with Westminster City Council members, specifically including the councillors of local wards
- The maintenance of a telephone number, e-mail and FREEPOST address by which interested parties could contact the development team

Text by Four Communications



Public Exhibition held at Church House 4th-8th September 2018

Attendees were broadly positive about the design and agreed with the importance of the subject matter. Many felt the impact on Gardens would be less than previously envisaged and welcomed the great lengths taken to accommodate existing users of the Gardens and protect their ability to use the space for amenity uses.

Those who supported the proposals overwhelmingly agreed that the subject matter befitted this location, both in terms of the importance of its proximity to the Houses of Parliament, but also the practical aspects of the location, such as the area's existing security arrangements, proximity of key transport links, and the spare capacity of the Gardens due to its under-use.

Those who supported the scheme felt the proposals would lead to a revival of the neglected and under-used park; as the minimal loss of green space would be negated by the improvements, including new walkways, boardwalk, playground, restoration of the Buxton Memorial, and improvements to drainage.

However, the overwhelming concern of the majority of many attendees was that to locate the Memorial in Victoria Tower Gardens would irreversibly change the character of the space, reduce the amount of green space available to them and increase footfall and vehicle movements in the area. It was felt by many attendees that this would prevent them from using and enjoying the Gardens in the same manner that they do now.

Specifically, many attendees were not satisfied that this location was the only place the Memorial and Learning Centre could be located. Many felt the Imperial War Museum offered a viable alternative, or other sites could be found.

Furthermore, many attendees were not satisfied that an open and transparent process had been followed in choosing the location.

Those who felt the Gardens were the wrong location for the Memorial and Learning Centre were particularly concerned about the following:

- A local lack of green space and poor local air-quality means no proposal which causes the loss of grass could be acceptable.
- Transport strategy, location of coach drop off and parking, and number of additional trips to the area.
- Impact of additional visitors on the Gardens.
- The risk to neighbours' security and safety, as neighbours perceive the proposals to be a target for protests or terrorism.
- Operation and management of the Memorial and Learning Centre, including opening hours and the numbers of events.

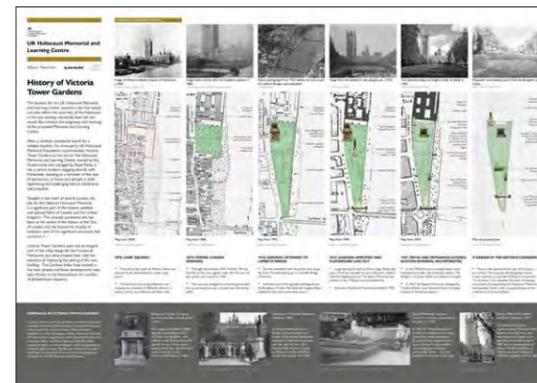
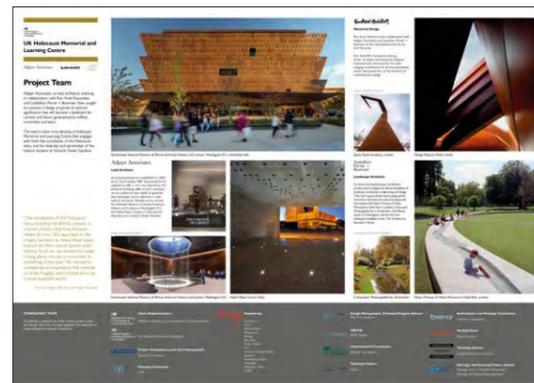
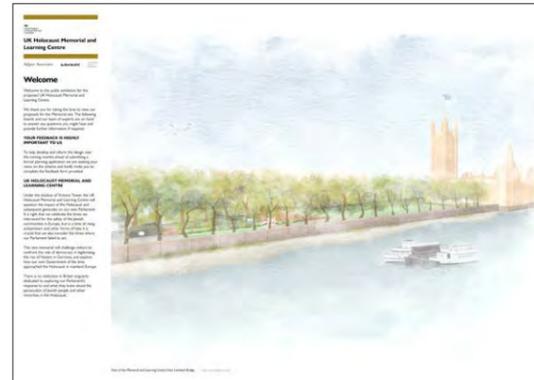
A number of attendees raised concerns regarding specific aspects of the scheme. These include:

- Construction would prevent the use of the park for a number of years and cause further disruption from deliveries, noise, and dust to those living or working in the vicinity.
- The basement excavation would, regardless of efforts to protect trees, cause their decay or death.
- The Memorial was oversized for its subject matter, and did not show suitable respect to the Buxton Memorial, with views of it blocked.
- The well-used playground would be reduced in size, and it would be inappropriate for children to play close to such a sensitive Memorial.

A number of attendees also made suggestions about the further information they would like to see at the next exhibition. These suggestions included:

- Proposed internal layout and content of the learning centre, including further explanation of how the learning centre differs from the Imperial War Museum.
- Detailed information on coach and other transport arrangements, including methods to prevent parking in nearby streets, location of disabled parking and contingency plan for the pedestrianisation of local streets.
- Explanation of the selection process for the Memorial and Learning Centre, with full explanation of why the IWM is not right.
- Construction costs and operational financing proposals.
- Visitor movement studies, including details of expected dwell time in the Gardens prior to or following a visit to the Memorial and Learning Centre.
- How booking of tickets and ticket collection will be managed.

Text abridged from Public Exhibition Report, by Four Communications



Right: Boards for Public Exhibition held at Church House 3rd-8th September 2018

Public Exhibition 1

**Public Exhibition held at Church House
5th-8th December 2018**

The second phase of our public consultation on the proposals to establish the UK's new Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre provided the opportunity to review the proposals that the UKHMF would be submitting to Westminster City Council.

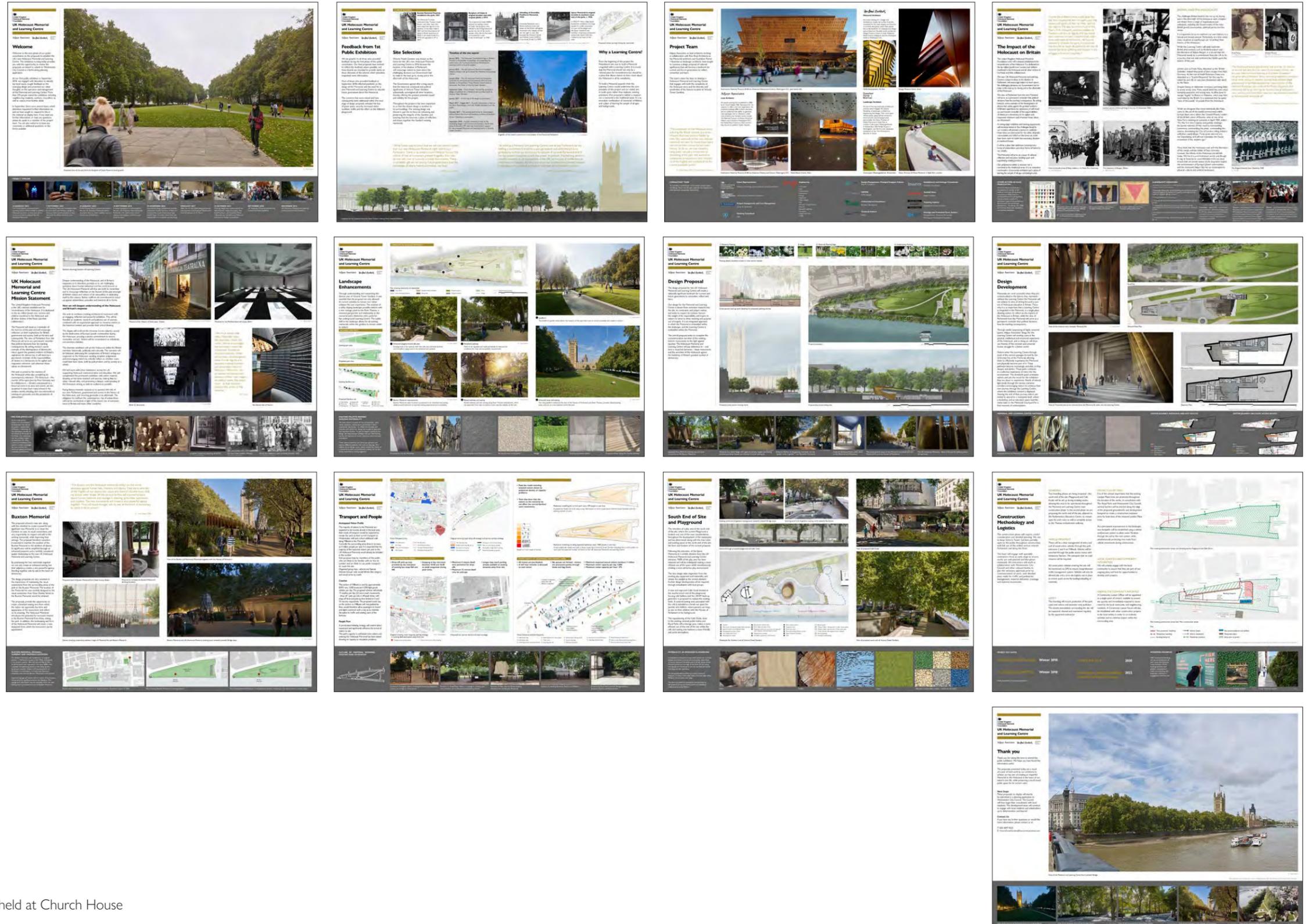
The concerns that were voiced and have subsequently been addressed within this second stage of design proposals included the selection of Victoria Tower Gardens as the proposed site, the importance of building a Learning Centre alongside the Memorial, the loss of green space, security, increased visitor numbers, traffic and the effect on the children's playground.

As a result of the feedback from the 1st Public Exhibition 100% of the Playground area was retained and redesigned.

Regarding the concern over the increased visitor numbers, a 100% online ticketing strategy was implemented as a means to manage visitor movement, by controlling the maximum number of visitors arriving for each time slot. The timings required for ticket and security checking have been optimised with the maximum number of visitors per slot so that no queues will be forming at any time of the day.

The park's capacity to withstand extra visitors not entering the Holocaust Memorial has been tested showing no capacity or circulation problems.

Regarding concerns over transport strategy, location of coach drop off and parking, and number of additional trips to the area, a coach drop-off/pick-up bay was identified on the section on Millbank with less pedestrian flow, would therefore allow passengers to board and alight coaches in such a way as to minimise disruption to traffic and existing users of the footway. The proposed scheme will include 11 coaches per day (22 extra coach movements - drop off / pick up) only in off-peak times, with drop-off time and pick-up time limited to 5 and 15 minutes respectively. The time slots allocated for group bookings will necessarily be between 10am and 3pm, allowing a 1 hour dwell time to the last available slot.



Right: Boards for Public Exhibition held at Church House 5th-8th December 2018

PROJECT CONTEXT

2

2.1 SITE ANALYSIS

Situated in the heart of central London, the site for the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre is a significant part of the historic, political and cultural fabric of London and the United Kingdom. The proposed site at Victoria Tower Gardens is strategically located on the north bank of the River Thames in the City of Westminster and is flanked by the Palace of Westminster to the north, Lambeth Bridge Road at the southern end, Millbank with the canopy of London Planes defining the western boundary and River Thames and its embankment defining the eastern boundary. This uniquely positioned site has been at the centre of the history of the city and country as well as its relationship with the wider world and has shared the strands of evolution with all the significant structures that surround it.

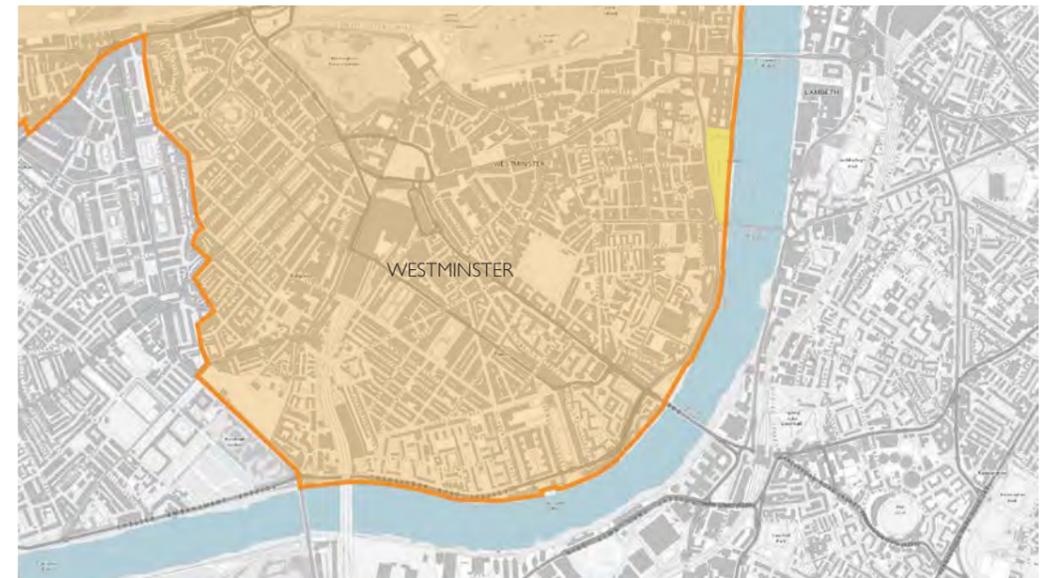
The site is an integral part of the rich historic urban grain located in the City of Westminster and has been an important public space for nearly a century and a half. The Victoria Tower, which holds parliamentary archives and after which the gardens take their name, is located on the north-west corner of the site.

The importance of the site's location adjacent to the Palace of Westminster World heritage Site (WHS) makes it crucial to understand the history of the site, its uses and how its relationship to the Palace of Westminster has evolved over time. The site is described in the World Heritage Site management plan as one of the "significant public open spaces adjacent to the site" and as a potential location of an extension to the WHS. The sensitive historic, political, cultural and architectural significance of the site have informed the design team throughout the design process, to create a sensitive yet bold Memorial that would communicate with its surroundings.



London Borough Map

City of Westminster



The City of Westminster and the site

City of Westminster
Site Location



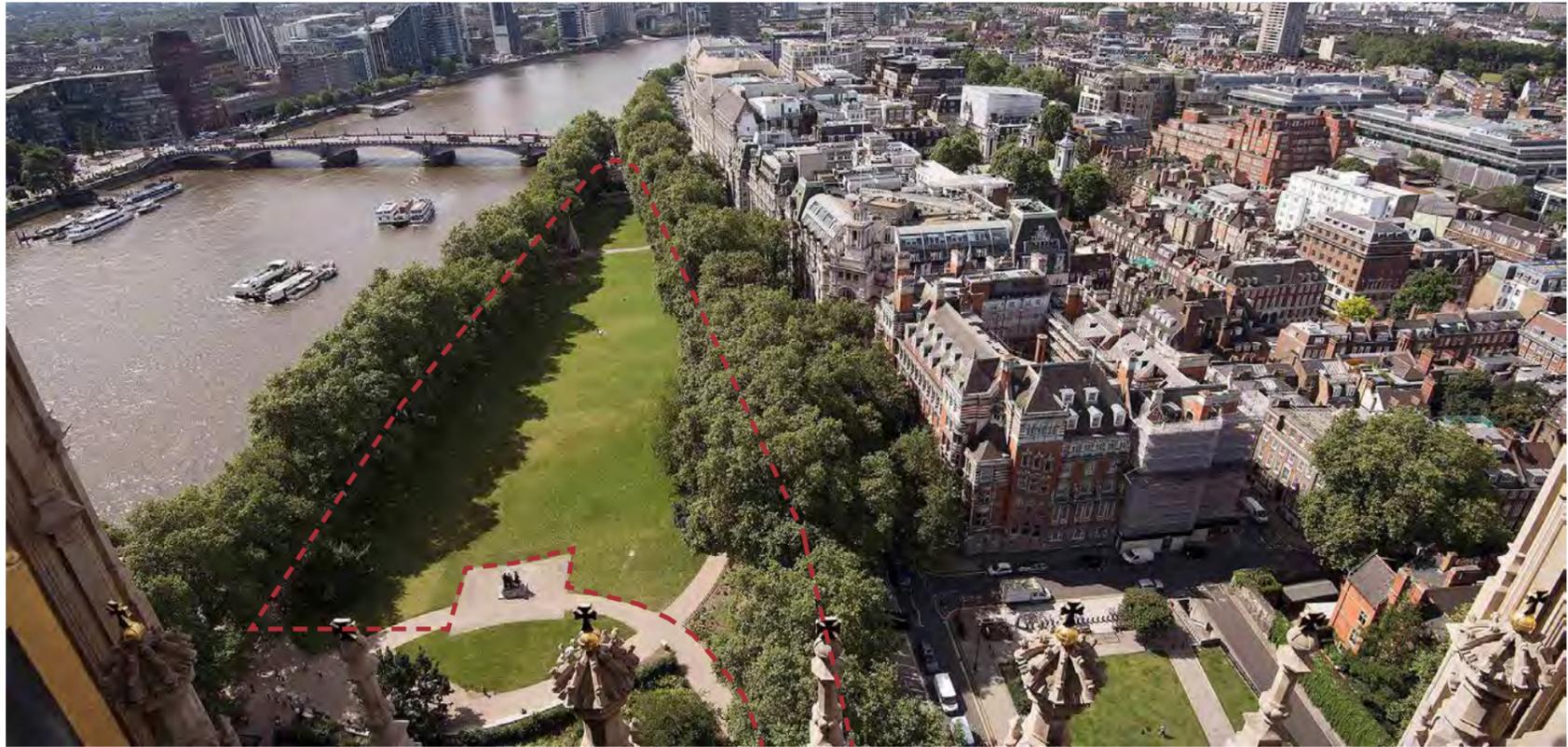
Aerial view of the site

Site Location

The site is part of a wider urban and historic context, with its physical proximities and visual connectivity with important historic and modern monuments, open spaces and key buildings such as Westminster Abbey, Parliament Square, River Thames, London Eye and several others.



View from the Millbank Tower towards north

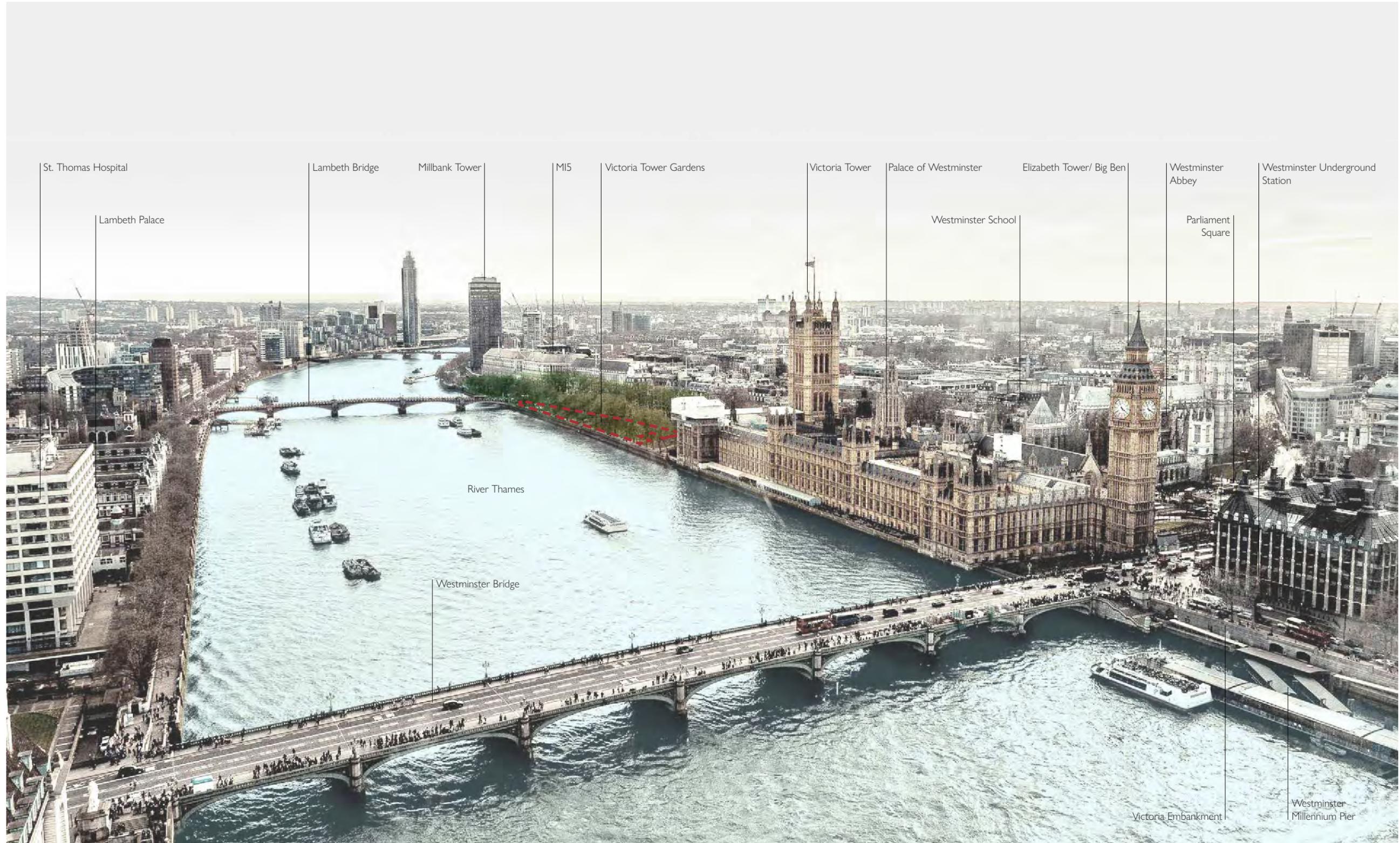


View of Victoria Tower Gardens towards south

KEY

--- Site Location

2.2 SURROUNDING FEATURES



St. Thomas Hospital

Lambeth Palace

Lambeth Bridge

Millbank Tower

M15

Victoria Tower Gardens

Victoria Tower

Palace of Westminster

Elizabeth Tower/ Big Ben

Westminster Abbey

Westminster Underground Station

River Thames

Westminster Bridge

Westminster School

Parliament Square

Victoria Embankment

Westminster Millennium Pier

Aerial view of the site

--- Victoria Tower Gardens



1 - Westminster Palace

Westminster Palace, rebuilt from the year 1840 on the site of important medieval remains, is a fine example of neo-Gothic architecture. The site - which also comprises the small medieval Church of Saint Margaret, built in Perpendicular Gothic style, and Westminster Abbey, where all the sovereigns since the 11th century have been crowned - is of

great historic and symbolic significance. Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey, and St Margaret's Church together encapsulate the history of one of the most ancient of parliamentary monarchies of present times and the growth of parliamentary and constitutional institutions.



2 - Westminster Abbey

Westminster Abbey, a new church on an earlier foundation, begun 1245 with building continuing into the sixteenth century. This is a building unique among abbeys for its connection with monarchy and state – the coronation and burial place for kings and queens. The west towers were not completed until the early eighteenth century – begun 1735

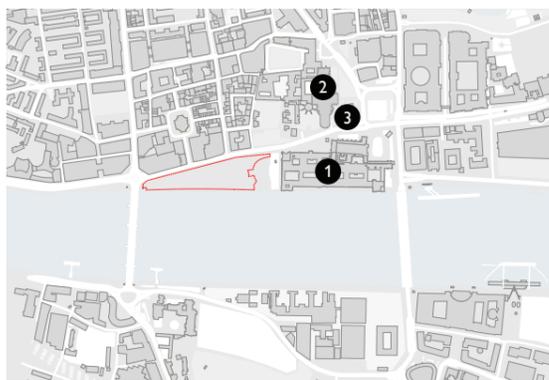
to the design of Nicholas Hawksmoor, completed by John James in 1745; a proposed crossing tower was never built. In a building rich in architecture and sculpture, it is the breathtaking Henry VII Chapel of 1503–10, at the east end beyond the Sanctuary, which alone justifies braving the crowds of tourists and the red-coated attendants.



3 - St. Margaret's Church

St. Margaret's Church originally founded in the twelfth century by Benedictine monks, so that local people who lived in the area around the Abbey could worship separately at their own simpler parish church, and historically part of the hundred of Ossulstone in the county of Middlesex, St Margaret's was rebuilt

from 1486 to 1523. It became the parish church of the Palace of Westminster in 1614, when the Puritans of the highly liturgical Abbey, chose to hold Parliamentary services in the more "suitable" St Margaret's: a practice that has continued since that time.



Key plan



4 - Embankment

A granite embankment wall (northern section 1870s, southern section 1913). Designation status: The National Heritage List for England: Listed Building Designation Grade II River Embankment from the Houses of Parliament to G.V. II Lambeth Bridge Embankment wall. Mid C.19, contemporary and of a piece with

Barry and Pugin's Palace of Westminster. Granite. Battered river wall with mooring rings and weather coped parapet; to landward side a plinth, die and coping cranked in 2 stages. The mouldings break round canted buttresses at frequent intervals. Southernmost portion isolated by western abutment of Lambeth Bridge.



5 - Parliamentary Education Centre

The Parliamentary Education Centre, situated at the north end of Victoria Tower Gardens, was opened on 15th July 2015, as a world-class education facility

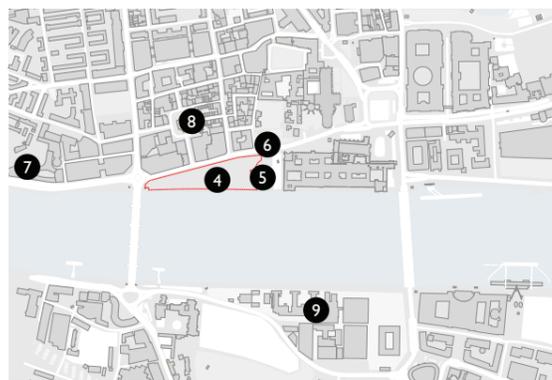
to inspire and connect young people with Parliament and democracy. High-level windows have been designed to give a view out to the Houses of Parliament.



6 - Victoria Tower Lodge and gates to Black Rod's Garden

Victoria Tower Lodge and gates to Black Rod's Garden G.V. I Lodge and gates. c.1850-60 by Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin, part of the rebuilding of the Palace of Westminster as the Houses of Parliament. Magnesian limestone, Gothic/Tudor domestic. Small octagonal lodge; 1 storey with pointed arched doorway to the side

and small cusped lancet lights. Stepped and weathered plinth, scroll moulded string capping wall head with miniature crewel cresting, pyramidal stone roof. Tudor-Gothic panelled octagonal gate piers with Puginesque Gothic ironwork to gates.



Key plan



7 - Millbank Tower

By Ronald Ward and Partners for Vickers (1960–3); thirty two storeys, reinforced concrete with grey-green curtain walling with projecting stainless steel mullions, this was briefly London's tallest building (387 feet or 118 metres). The concave sides to east and west and convex to

north and south catch and reflect the changing riverside light. Since this is such a prominent landmark, later builders might have been expected to have learned more from its scenographic success. It was listed in 1995 and remodelled in 2000–1.



8 - St John's Smith Square and Lord North Street

Developed in the early eighteenth century, the square originally was entered only from the east and north. Lord North Street is one of the finest Georgian streets in London, all genuine except Oliver Hill's neo-Georgian College House of 1930–3 on the north-west corner. Wartime signs point to air-raid shelters under the pavements. St John's was the most expensive of the Queen Anne churches, costing over £40,000 and was designed by Thomas Archer (1714–28). A wonderful piece of Italianate urbanism,

this is one of the greatest English baroque buildings, with broken pediment, decorative triglyphs, curved surfaces and circular corner turrets closing the view at the end of Lord North Street. The plan originally was a variation on the Greek cross, but internal columns were lost after a fire in 1742; further alterations were made in 1824–5. The interior, burnt out in 1941, was rebuilt by Marshall Sisson in 1965–9 as a very good concert hall.



9 - St Thomas' Hospital

St Thomas' Hospital is a large NHS teaching hospital. It is one of the institutions that comprise the King's Health Partners, an academic health science centre. It is a prominent London landmark - largely due to its location on the opposite bank of the River Thames to the Houses of Parliament. The hospital was described as ancient in 1215 and was named after St Thomas Becket - which suggests it may have been founded after 1173 when Becket was canonised. Some parts of the old hospital survive on the north side of St Thomas Street, Southwark: from the old St. Thomas' Church (1704), now used mostly as offices but including the Old Operating Theatre, which is now a Museum, the

neighbouring Treasury, and the row of Georgian houses on a corner near Joiner Street. The old hospital's 'Women's Ward', attached to the Operating Theatre, built in 1842 in dressed stone in a classical style, is best seen from Borough High Street. Its ground floor is now a main Post Office. The present-day St Thomas' Hospital is located at a site historically known as Stangate in the London Borough of Lambeth. It is directly across the river Thames from the Palace of Westminster on a plot of land largely reclaimed from the river during construction of the Albert Embankment in the late 1860s. The new buildings were designed by Henry Currey.

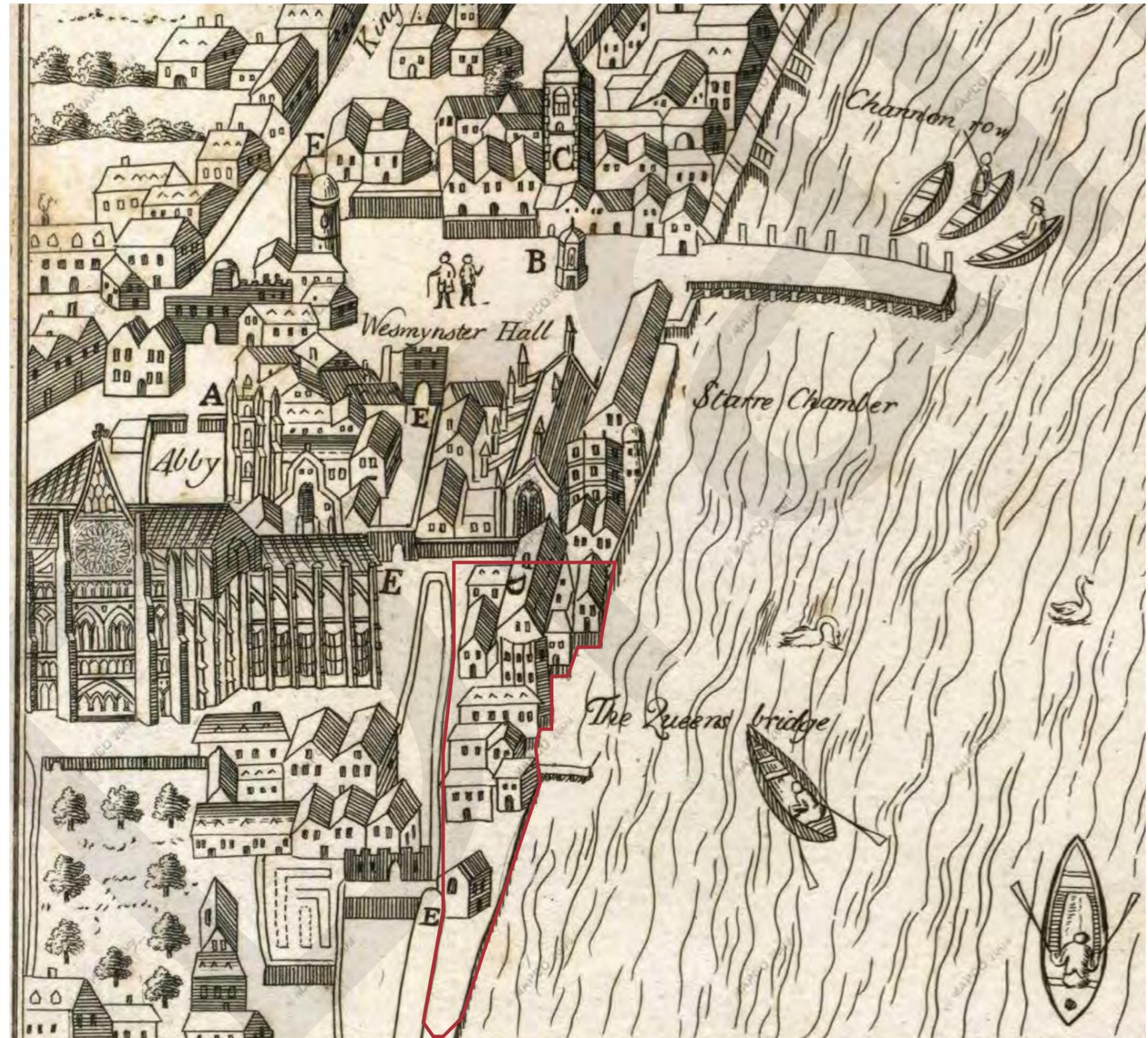
2.3 HISTORIC CONTEXT

The starting point of any project, especially in such a significant location, is to understand the history of the site and the changes it has been through, to recognise what is essential and to inform how the project can add to the history of the site in a meaningful way.

A range of historic cartographic sources have been consulted in relation to this study. These range in date from the 16th century to the earlier part of the 20th century and indicate that the Site has been subject to a range of uses over this period and that a royal palace has been on the site of the present Palace of Westminster.

The site of the present Garden is to the south of the old palace site. At the time of the Aggas map in 1578, the northern part of the Garden area was apparently the site of the Abbot of Westminster's mill and a slaughter house, while the southern part was open ground. There was a ferry capable of carrying horses across the river on the site of the later Lambeth Bridge, which gave its name to Horseferry Road.

Text extracted from Historic Report, May 2018 by Montagu Evans.



Aggas Map, 1578

KEY

— Site Location

Strype Map, published in 1720, but surveyed earlier

The map accompanying Strype's edition of Stow's Survey of London was published in 1720, but was surveyed slightly earlier in the late seventeenth century. It shows the abbey and parliament complex still largely surrounded by fields, including on the site of Victoria Tower Gardens, but with new development to the north and west.

Map of the parish of St. Margaret from Strype, Survey of London, 1720, based on a map of 1682.

In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries the area to the south of the royal palace round Smith Square and Lord North Street was developed. The map of St. Margaret's parish from Strype's volume, probably surveyed about the same time it was published, shows the area with tenements and wharves along the riverfront.

Roque map, 1746, British Library

By the mid eighteenth century, the site of the Garden was covered with wharves that came hard up against Parliament Stairs, immediately to the south of the old palace complex and ran as far south as the horse ferry on the site of Lambeth Bridge. Between the wharves and the old palace was an access to the river with stairs known as Parliament Stairs. The northernmost wharves were removed when the present Parliament building was built.

Crutchley map of 1827, made shortly before the old parliament buildings burned down.

The majority of the old parliament complex, except for the thirteenth-century Westminster Hall, the Jewel Tower, and parts of St Stephen's chapel, was destroyed in another fire in 1834. Lambeth Bridge was not built until the 1860s.

Text extracted from Historic Report, May 2018 by Montagu Evans.

KEY
 Site Location



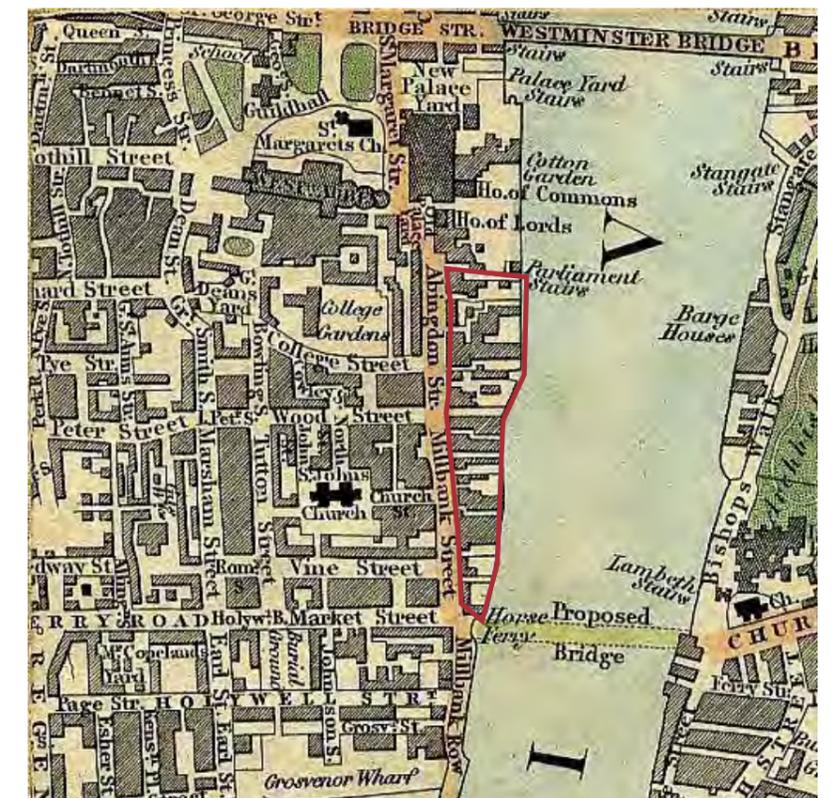
Strype map, published 1720 but surveyed earlier.



Map of the parish of St. Margaret from Strype, Survey of London, 1720, based on a map of 1682.



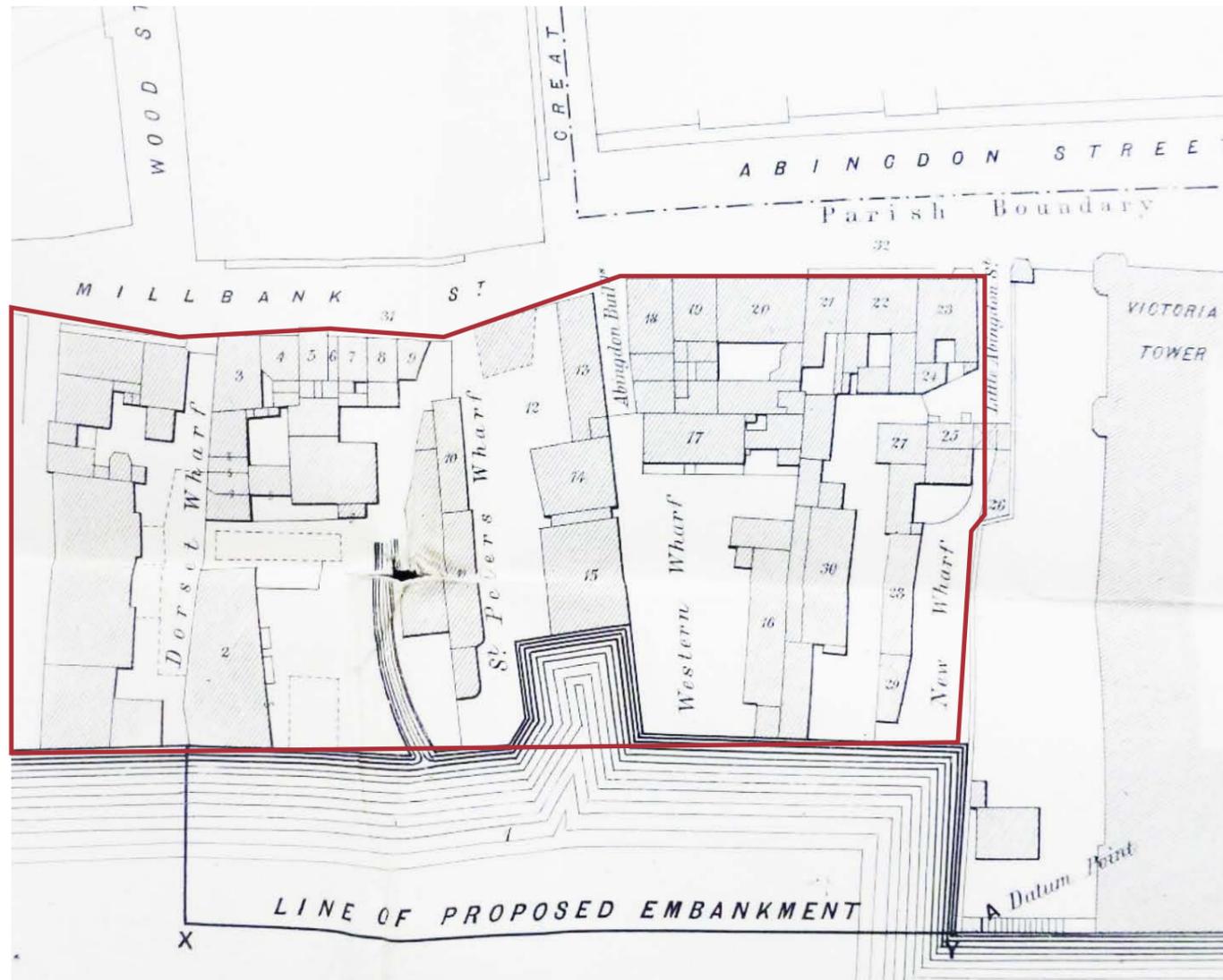
Roque map, 1746, British Library



Crutchley map of 1827, made shortly before the old parliament buildings burned down. Lambeth Bridge was not built until the 1860s.

2.3 HISTORIC CONTEXT

The 1867 plan of Parliament (National Archives WORK 11/63) and its environs was prepared in 1867 as it had been decided, as part of the scheme of rebuilding in the mid-19th century, for Parliament to acquire the land to the south of Victoria Tower and for this to be redeveloped as a public open space. All of the buildings within the proposed area of new gardens were surveyed and numbered individually. This plan also clearly indicates the location of the earlier waterfront and two inlets. The line of the proposed embankment conforms to what exists in the present day and clearly shows the extent of land reclamation that was undertaken in the creation of Victoria Tower Gardens.



An extract of a plan showing Parliament and its environs, 1867



Victoria Tower Gardens, 1865

2.4 EVOLUTION OF VICTORIA TOWER GARDENS

The evolution of the gardens has developed in a fragmented manner over the years, as demonstrated in the text below. The setting of the Holocaust Memorial in Victoria Tower Gardens provides the opportunity to re-consider the gardens for the first time as a whole. This is achieved by landscaping, new path connections, lighting, wayfinding, and new points of reference.

Victoria Tower Gardens is a Grade II Registered and Garden and is also in the Westminster Abbey and Parliament Square Conservation Area.

Built as a public garden in 1879 to the south of the then newly built Houses of Parliament with the Victoria Tower in the south-west corner, the Victoria Tower Gardens was a partial embankment that was used for vehicular entrance to the Houses of Parliament. This land prior to being embanked was occupied by wharves, a cement works, an oil factory and flour mills. Initially built as a formal garden with four grass lawns around a circular lawn divided by paths, there were shrubberies with a grass verge to the north, south and west and a row of trees along the embankment. The gardens were subsequently extended in 1914, with the entire land along River Thames leading up to the Lambeth Bridge embanked. The northern end of the gardens was redesigned at the same time with the circular feature positioned further south and the Burghers of Calais memorial by Auguste Rodin positioned near the north-west corner.

In the 1920s the southern end of the gardens was redesigned as children's play area and was partially altered by the building of the new Lambeth Bridge, completed in 1932. In 1933 the gardens were simplified in order to give clear views to the Houses of Parliament and trees (remaining from the 1870s scheme) and some of the shrubberies (from the 1890s scheme) were removed. The north lawn was also kept clear of people.

The gardens were altered to their present appearance in the 1950s. In 1952 there were proposals for relocation of the statues and for the incorporation of the Buxton Memorial Fountain from Parliament Square. A scheme for altering the gardens was finally agreed in 1955 and carried out in 1956, with the relocation of the Burghers of Calais and the Pankhurst statue, the installation of the Buxton Memorial Fountain, the planting of new shrubberies at the northern and southern ends of the gardens, the removal of the circular feature, and alterations to some of the paths and entrances.

Source: www.historicengland.org.uk



Map from 1878

1878: Land Acquired

- The land to the south of Victoria Tower was acquired to be redeveloped as public open space.
- This land prior to being embanked was occupied by a number of different wharves, a cement works, an oil factory and flour mills.



Map from 1896

1879: Formal Garden Designed

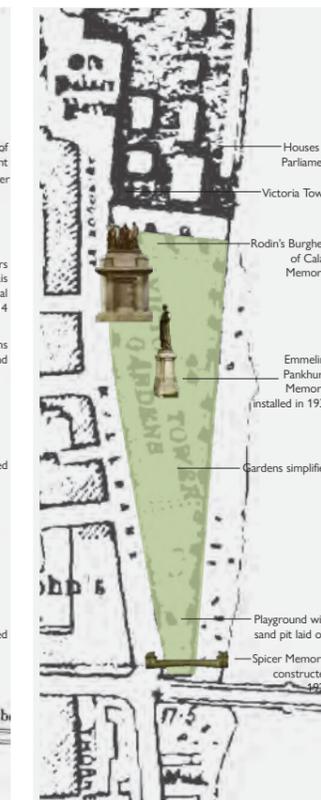
- Through the initiative of W H Smith, MP and founder of the newsagents chain, the first part of the garden was created in 1879.
- The area was designed as a formal garden with four grass lawns around a circular lawn divided by paths.



Map from 1915

1914: Gardens Extended to Lambeth Bridge

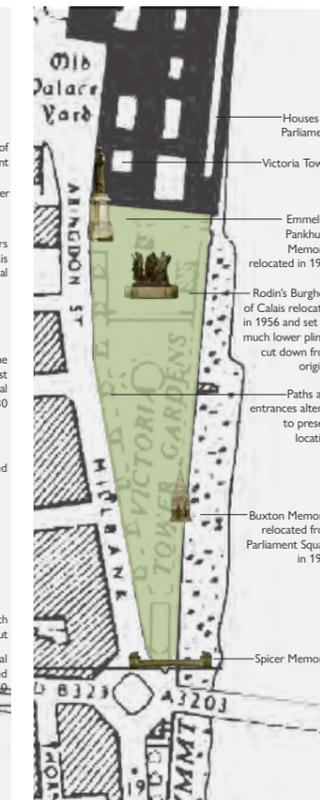
- Gardens extended with the entire land along the River Thames leading up to Lambeth Bridge embanked.
- Northern end of the gardens redesigned and the Burghers of Calais Memorial by Auguste Rodin positioned near the north-west corner.



Map from 1949

1923: Gardens simplified and Playground laid out

- Large sandpit funded by Henry Gage Spicer laid out in 1923 and intended to serve the poor children from the neighbourhood. The Spicer Memorial was erected in the 1920s to commemorate this.
- Emmeline Pankhurst Memorial installed in 1930.



Map from 1950

1957: Paths and entrances altered, Buxton Memorial incorporated

- In the 1950s the two existing statues were relocated and paths and entrances altered. The Burghers of Calais' plinth was reduced in height.
- In 1957 the Buxton Memorial, designed by Charles Buxton, was relocated from its original location in Parliament Square.



Map of proposed site

A Garden of the Nation's Conscience

- Now is the opportunity to plan the Gardens as a whole. The proposal will recognise Victoria Tower Gardens as a garden of Britain's conscience. The ambition is to complete the story of existing monuments by integrating the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre with a rising landscape in the southern end of the Gardens.

Image courtesy of Adjiye Associates

2.5 WORLD HERITAGE SITE

The Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey and St Margaret's Church was inscribed as a cultural World Heritage Site (WHS) in 1987. This includes a significant proportion of the Westminster Abbey and Parliament Square Conservation Area. The designation of this group makes them one of the 851 buildings and sites worldwide considered to have outstanding universal value and to be part of the world's cultural and natural heritage.

The World Heritage Site designation highlights the importance of the site as significant and necessary to be protected for future generations.

Although outside of the WHS, Victoria Tower Gardens nonetheless makes an important contribution to the outstanding universal value of the WHS. The Garden forms a green backdrop to the south side of the Palace of Westminster and enhances the settings of both the Palace and Westminster Abbey. The trees along the embankment also block views into the urban area in views from the Lambeth side and from Lambeth bridge, providing the Palace with a softer setting, and together with similar trees to the north along Victoria Embankment, tend to isolate the building and focus attention on it in views from along and across the river.

Extracted from Heritage Report, May 2018 by Montagu Evans



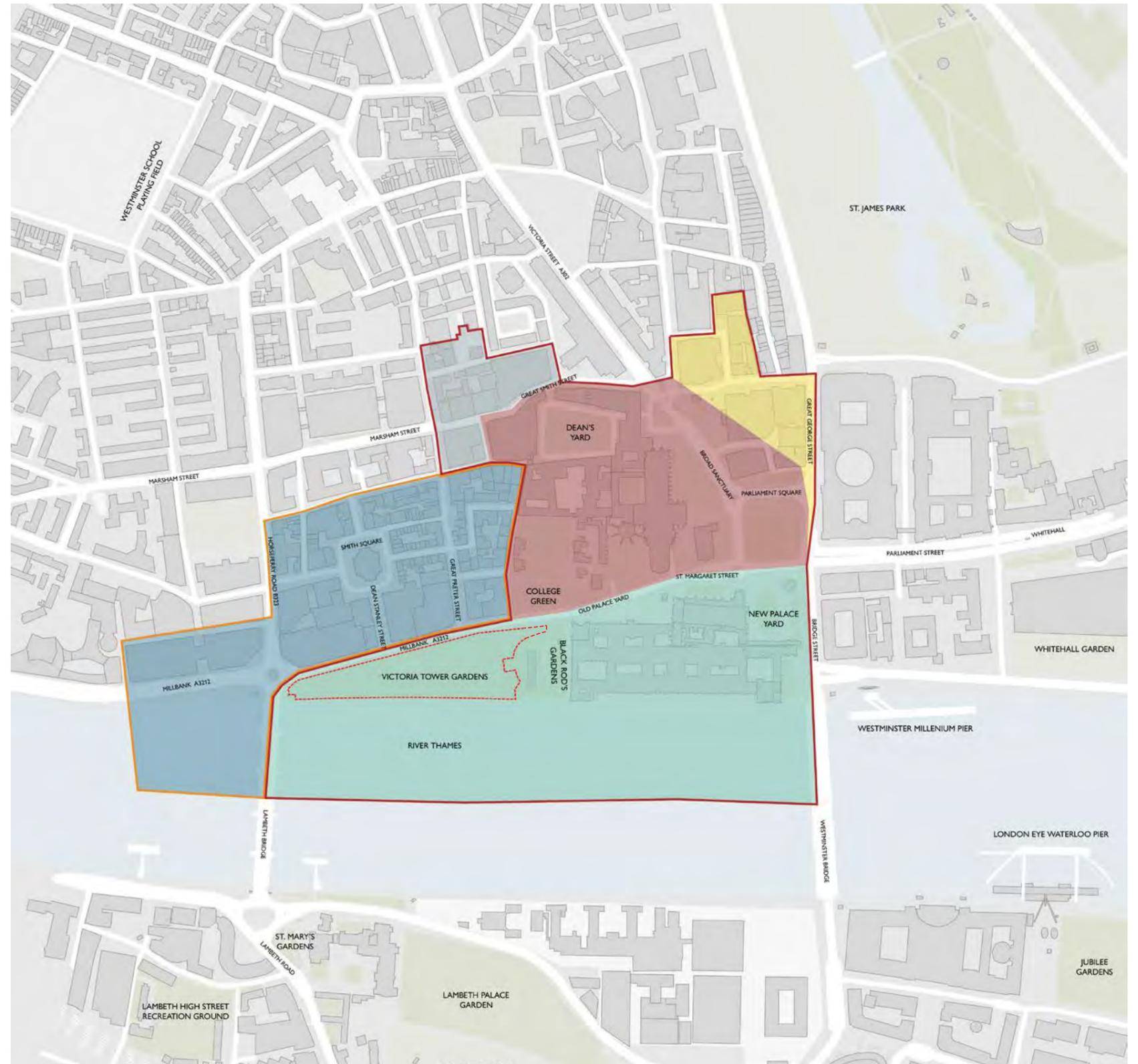
- KEY
- World Heritage Site
 - Project Boundary

UNESCO World Heritage Site Map



2.6 CONSERVATION AREA

The site is part of the Westminster Abbey and Parliament Square Conservation Area and characterised as Character Area 1: Palace of Westminster and Victoria Tower Gardens within the designated Conservation Area boundary. The Palace of Westminster is also a designated World Heritage Site, placing its importance as a superlative example of Gothic Revival and as part of a group of the three buildings together with Westminster Abbey and St Margaret's Church. It is also crucial as the site of development of parliamentary ideals since the 13th century and a continuing symbol of contemporary democratic governance.



KEY

- Area 1: Palace of Westminster and Victoria Tower Gardens
- Area 2: Broad Sanctuary, Storey's Gate and Parliament Square
- Area 3: Westminster Abbey and Abbey Precinct
- Area 4: Great Smith Street/ St. Ann's Street
- Project Boundary
- Westminster Abbey and Parliament Square Conservation Area
- Smith Square Conservation Area

Conservation Area Map

2.7 SURROUNDING HERITAGE ASSETS

The area surrounding the site contains a very large number of heritage assets, both designated and non-designated. A 500m study area surrounding the Site was used in relation to designated heritage assets for this study. This identified one World Heritage Site, two scheduled monuments, 23 grade I listed buildings, 50 grade II* listed buildings, one registered garden grade I, three registered gardens grade II, one archaeological priority area and two conservation areas.

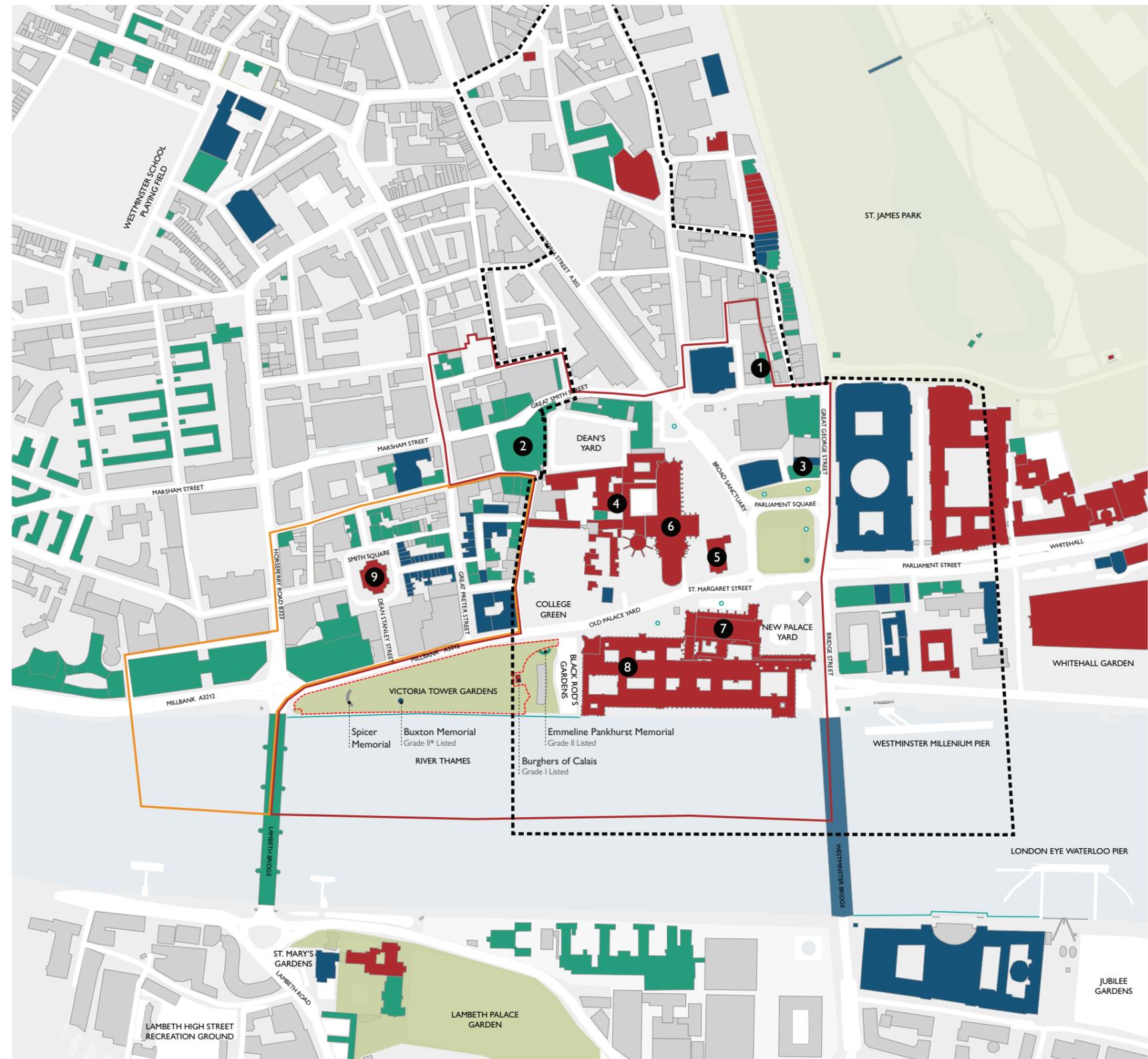
It was identified that there is potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains of prehistoric, Romano-British and early medieval periods within the Site. Additionally, there are known to have been buildings within the Site during both the medieval and post-medieval periods. There is potential, therefore, for remains relating to multiple phases of occupation to be identified within the Site. There is also potential for waterlogged deposits within the Site, which may aid the preservation of artefacts and remains that do not usually survive, such as fabric and leather.

The impact of bombing during the Second World War has not been determined, although it is probable that this will have had a severe, localised impact on below-ground remains within the Site.

To minimise the potential impacts upon the setting of a number of surrounding designated heritage assets and important views, it is recommended that the new memorial be erected in the southern part of Victoria Tower Gardens, ideally to the south of the Buxton Memorial Fountain. The southern portion of the Gardens is also deemed to have a lower potential to contain significant buried archaeological deposits.

Text abridged from Heritage Appraisal, included in this report.

- KEY**
- Archeological Priority Areas
 - Grade 1 Listed Buildings
 - Grade 2* Listed Buildings
 - Grade 2 Listed Buildings
 - Grade 1 Listed s
 - Grade 2 Listed s
 - Project Boundary
 - Westminster Abbey and Parliament Square Conservation Area
 - Smith Square Conservation Area
 - 1 Central Hall Westminster
 - 2 Church House
 - 3 Royal Infirmary
 - 4 Westminster School
 - 5 St. Margaret's Church
 - 6 Westminster Abbey
 - 7 Westminster Hall
 - 8 Houses of Parliament
 - 9 St. John's Smith Square



Heritage Asset Map

2.8 STREETScape

The pattern of streets and spaces in the area was not planned, but has evolved through the historical evolution of the area, with the current layout strongly relating to the original medieval buildings and ancient land ownership of the area. It was also strongly influenced by the course of the River Tyburn. However there have also been significant changes, with levelling and widening of ancient roads in the subsequent years, particularly during the Victorian Era.

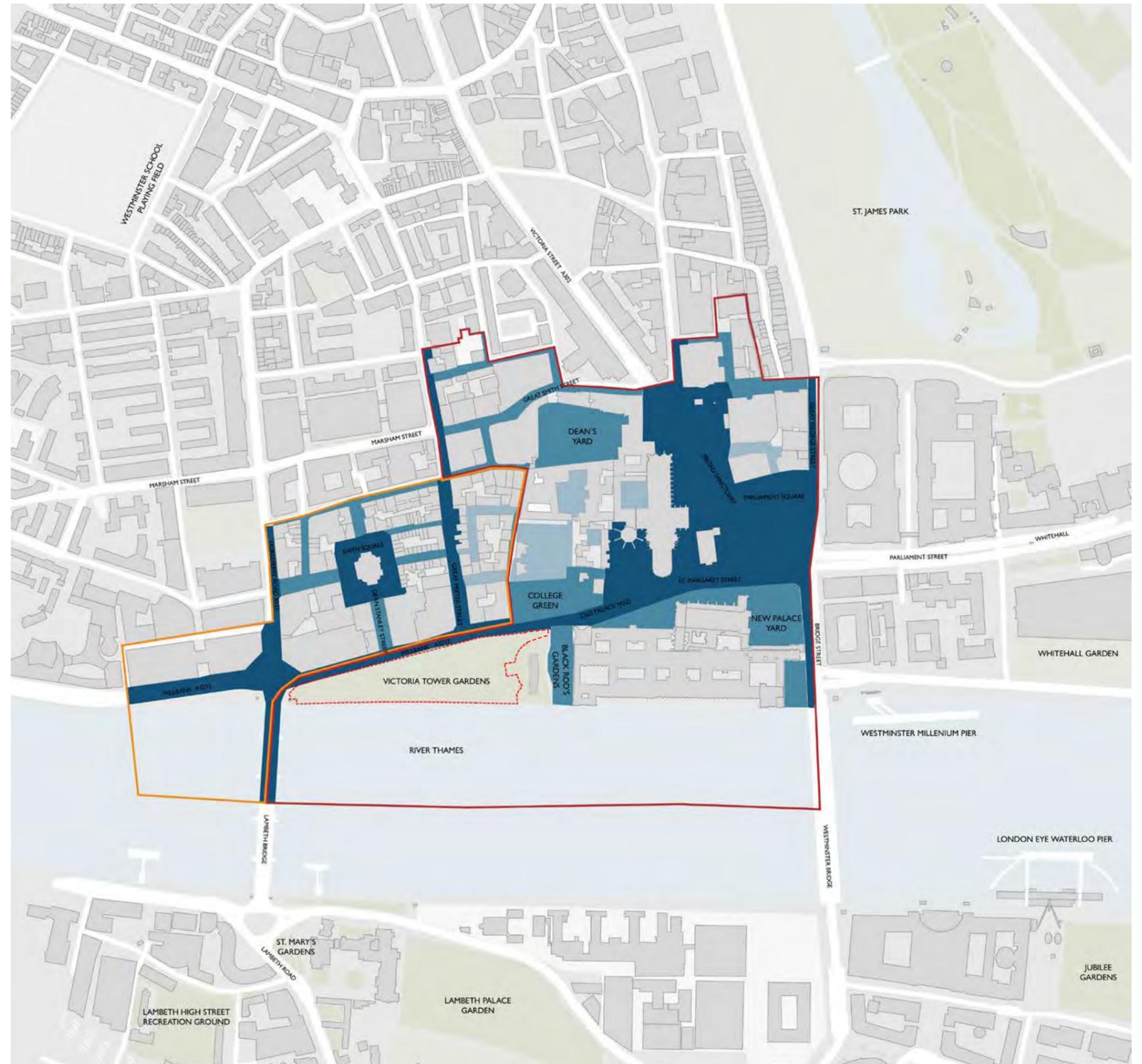
The large open space of Victoria Tower Gardens to the west of Victoria Tower, designated as a 'Primary Open Space' in the Westminster Abbey and Parliament Square Conservation Area, was created as part of the Victorian improvements and slum clearance and provides a sheltered public garden and an escape from the adjacent busy roads. The gardens are enclosed by an abundance of planting to the roadside and by the Thames to the east.

Although not visible from much of the conservation area, River Thames along the eastern boundary of the conservation area is vital as the largest open space in the area, providing an expansive and open setting for the Palace of Westminster and Victoria Tower Gardens and long views to and from the area. Policy Guidance: (DES 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 12) "Dominant street patterns and character of spaces should be respected."

Source: Conservation Area Audit & Management Proposals, Westminster Abbey and Parliament Square

KEY

- Primary Street Space
- Secondary Street Space
- Intimate Street Space
- Project Boundary
- Westminster Abbey and Parliament Square Conservation Area
- Smith Square Conservation Area



Hierarchy of Streets

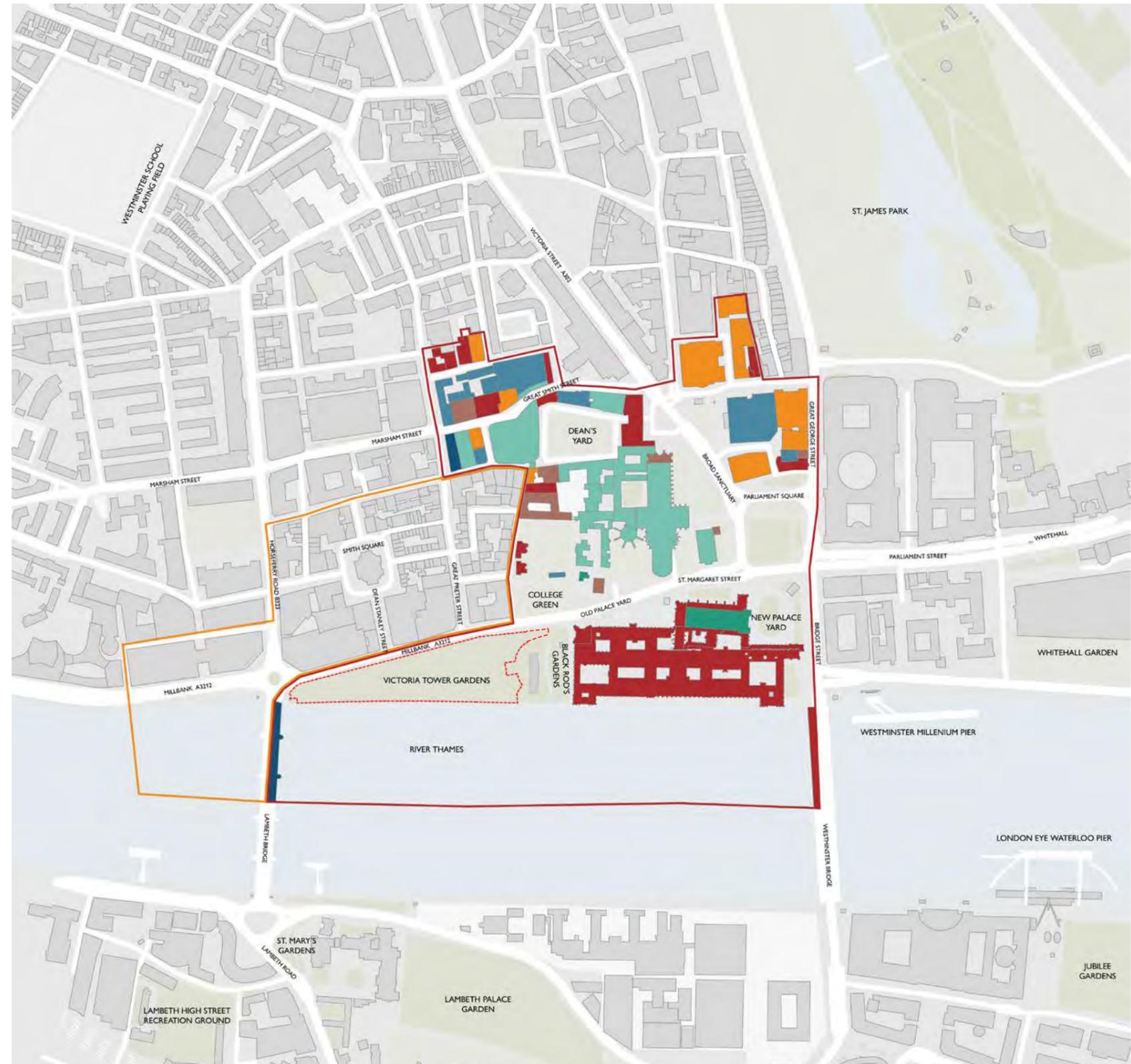


2.9 ARCHITECTURE

The conservation area has an extremely large and diverse range of buildings dating from the 12th century to modern times. The majority of these are listed; many were designed by some of the most famous architects of their time and the overall fabric is of exceptional quality and interest. Yet, while major landmarks and public buildings seem to dominate the area, buildings of all eras and styles contribute to its character, each providing an insight into the various phases of the area's development.

Policy Guidance: (DES 1, 4, 5) "Any proposal should take into account the character of its context. Policy DES 1 should be consulted on principles of development, DES 4 for infill development and DES 5 on alterations and extensions."

Source: Conservation Area Audit & Management Proposals, Westminster Abbey and Parliament Square



- KEY
- Early Medieval (1100-1300)
 - Late Medieval (1300-1500)
 - Georgian (1714-1837)
 - Victorian (1837-1900)
 - Edwardian (1901 - 1914)
 - Inter-war (1915 - 1939)
 - Post World War 2 (1945 - present)

- Project Boundary
- Westminster Abbey and Parliament Square Conservation Area
- Smith Square Conservation Area

Architecture of the site



2.10 ACCESS AND TRANSPORT

Victoria Tower Gardens, c 2.5ha, forms an elongated triangular space placed on a North – South axis with the Houses of Parliament and lies within the London Borough of Westminster, immediately south of the Houses of Parliament (listed grade I), and c 150m south-east of Westminster Abbey (listed grade I).

This site is positioned within a highly accessible area of Central London, with close proximity to bus, London Underground (LUL), Mainline Rail and River Boat services. The high level of public transport provision in the vicinity is recognised by the TfL PTAL map of Westminster, indicating that the site has an “excellent” level of access to public transport, rated at 6a.

KEY

-  Built Area
-  Main Roads
-  Secondary Roads
-  Streets
-  s
-  Gardens
-  Pedestrian Paths
-  River and Lakes
-  Piers
-  Boat Routes
-  Railway
-  Underground Station
-  Bus Stop
-  Car s
-  Bike ing
-  Project Boundary



Site Map

2.11 EXISTING SITE PLAN



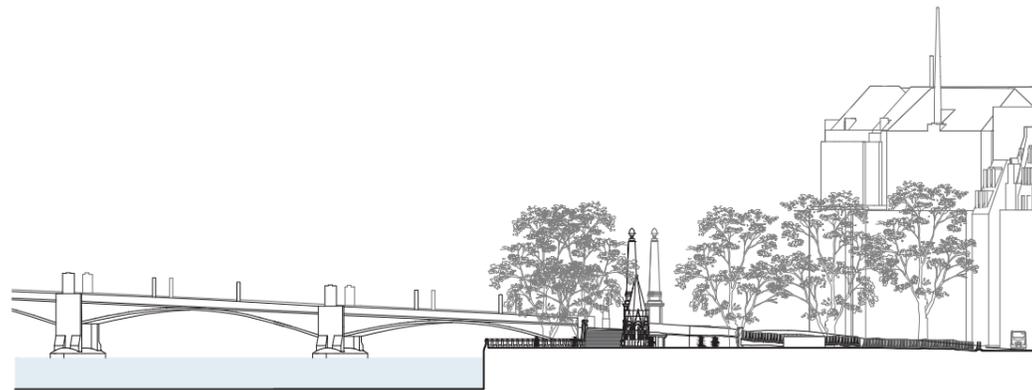
KEY

- Project Boundary
- ❶ Existing WCs
- ❷ Horseferry Playground
- ❸ Spicer Memorial
- ❹ The Buxton Memorial
- ❺ Burghers of Calais
- ❻ Parliamentary Education Centre
- ❼ Emmeline Pankhurst Memorial

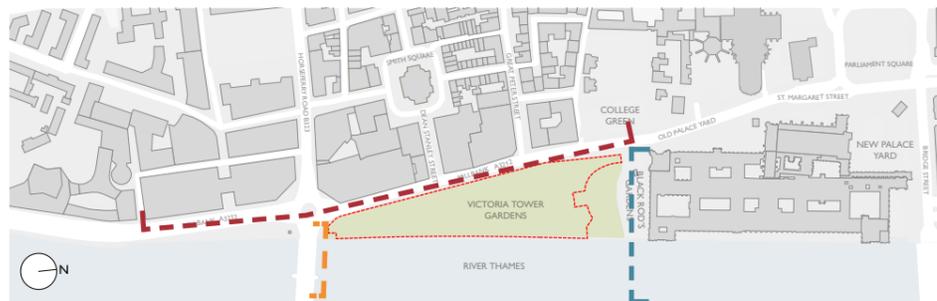
2.12 MILLBANK & RIVERSIDE EXISTING ELEVATIONS



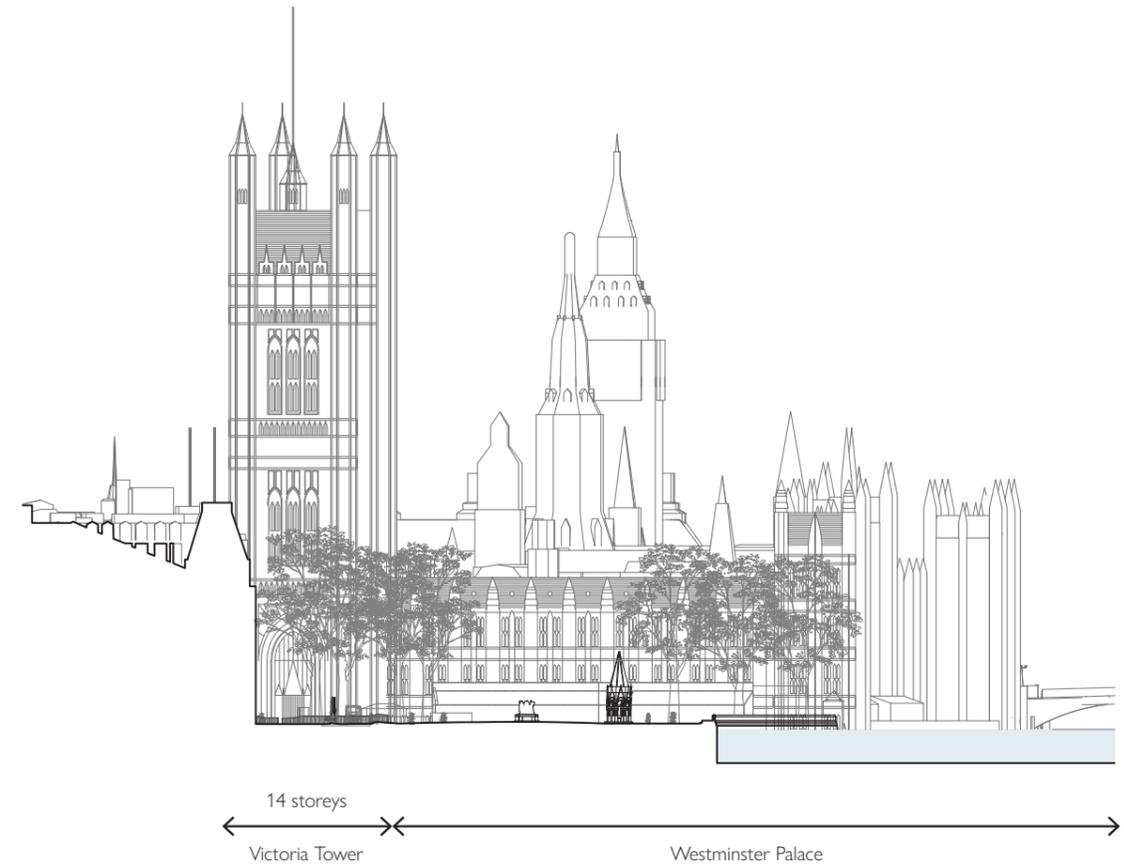
Millbank West Elevation



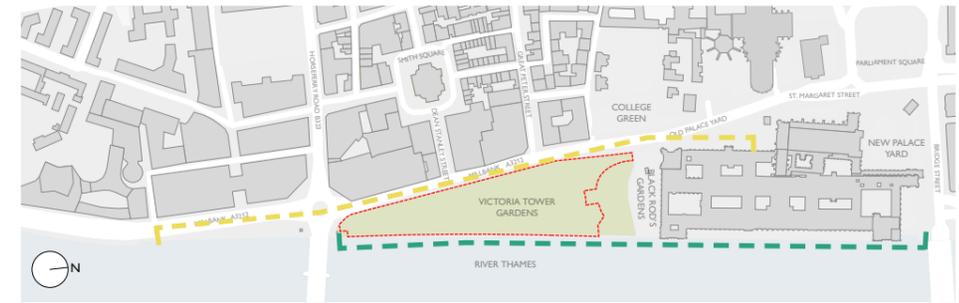
Lambeth Bridge North Elevation



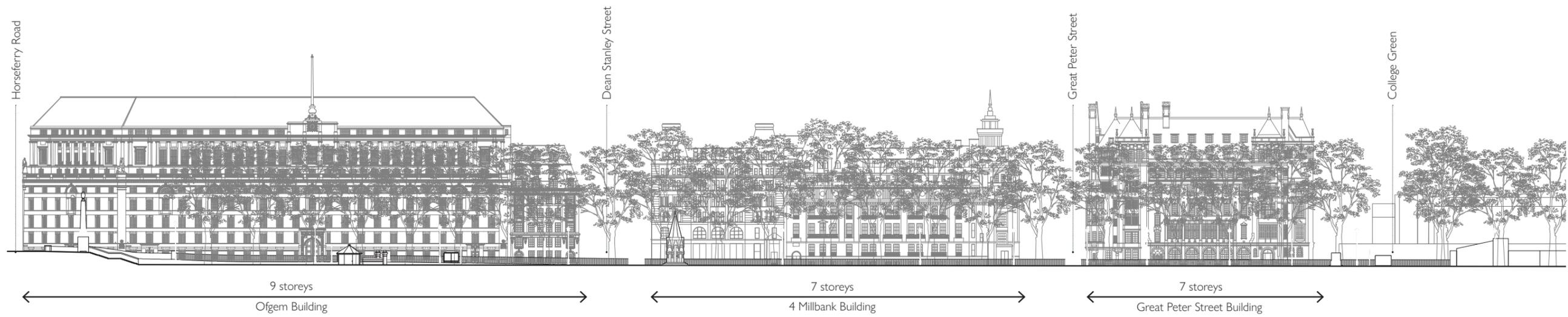
Key plan



Black Rod's Garden South Elevation



Key plan

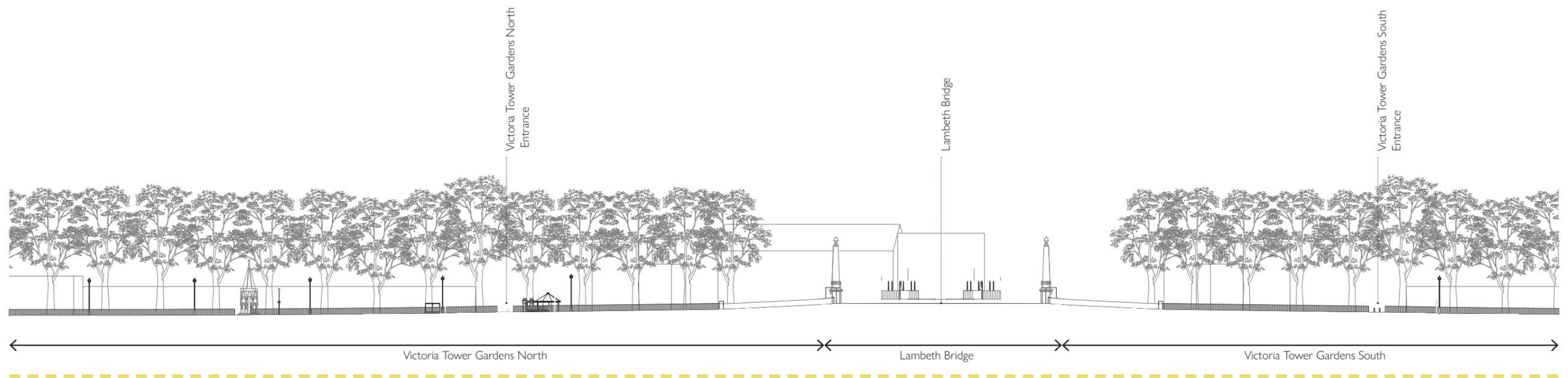
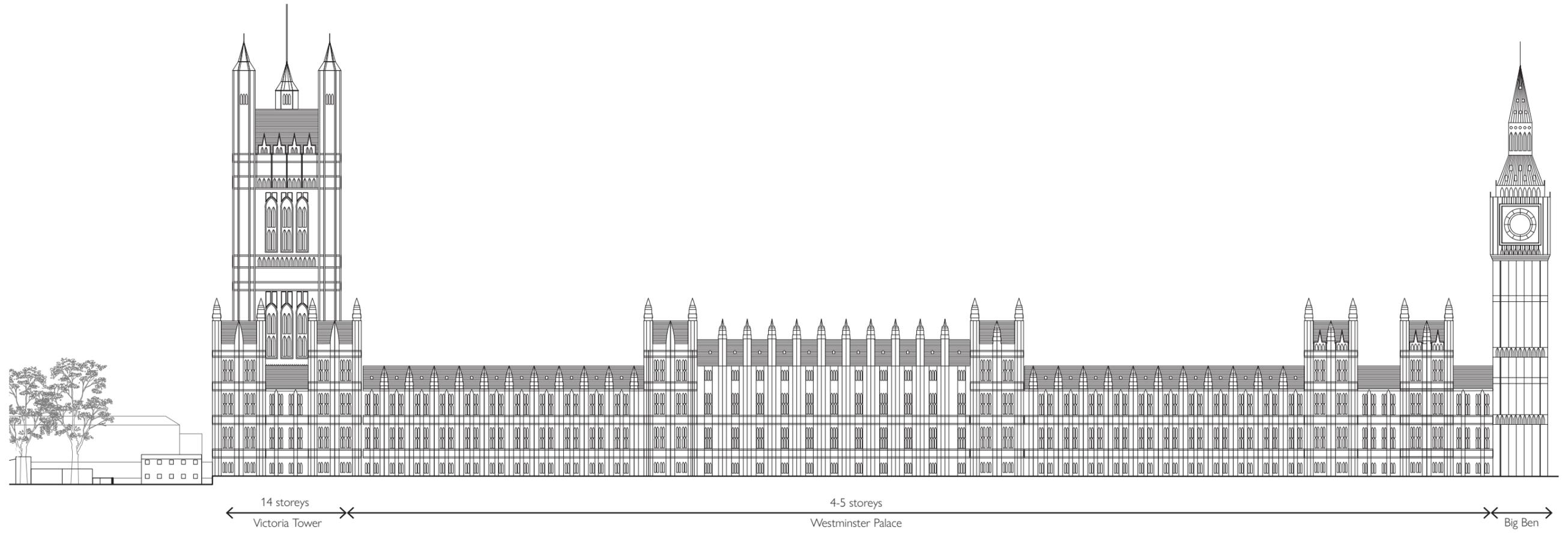


Thames West Elevation



Millbank East Elevation

2.12 MILLBANK & RIVERSIDE EXISTING ELEVATIONS



2.13 PRIMARY VIEW CONSIDERATIONS

A selection of views from the London Management Framework, the Westminster Abbey and Parliament Square Conservation Area Audit & Management Proposals, and the Smith Square Conservation Area Audit have informed our proposal.



View 1 - Millbank towards south



View 2 - Millbank towards north



Key plans



View 3 - From Great College Street



View 4 - From Great Peter Street



View 5 - From Dean Stanley Street



View 6 - From Horseferry Road

2.14 PRIMARY VIEW CONSIDERATIONS



Key plan



View 7 - From Lambeth Bridge



View 9 - From River Thames



View 8 - From Westminster Bridge



View 10 - From London Eye

2.15 THE SITE TODAY

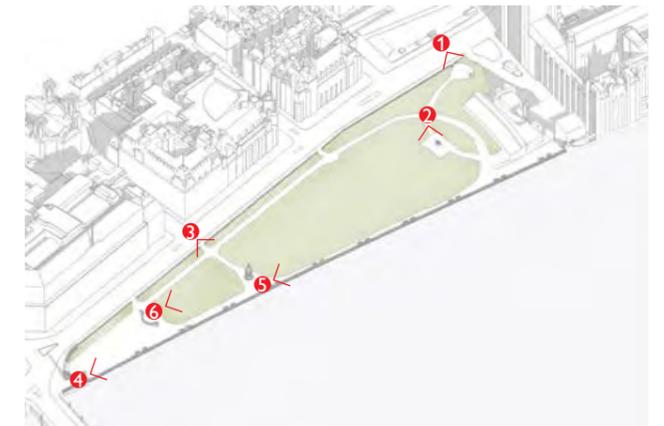
Victoria Tower Gardens forms an elongated triangular space placed on a North – South axis with the Houses of Parliament. Both long sides of the Garden are lined with a row of majestic London Plane trees. These frame views to the Thames on the east side and screen the presence of buildings and the road on Millbank on the west side.

The London Plane trees create a wonderful perspectival frame to the gardens. Looking south, the lines of trees move towards each other and accentuate the length of the space. Looking north, the trees move apart from one another, foreshortening the view and accentuating the scale of the Houses of Parliament. They do not screen the presence of traffic movement at the foot of Lambeth Bridge, or the service structures that create an

incoherent clutter at the base of Parliament.

The site includes the Horseferry Playground located in the southern part of the gardens, providing play space and equipment for children, including features such as sandpit, water play and dance chimes. The memorial sculptures of Burghers of Calais by Auguste Rodin, Emmeline Pankhurst's Statue and the Buxton Memorial Fountain create focal points for contemplation within the garden space.

Notwithstanding its location adjacent to the River Thames, the height of the embankment wall does not allow clear views of the river and the paths are in much need of renovation.



View 1 - Towards Emmeline Pankhurst Memorial



View 2 - Towards Burghers of Calais Memorial



View 3 - Towards Buxton Memorial



View 4 - Towards Horseferry Playground



View 5 - Towards North along the riverbank



View 6 - Victoria Tower Gardens space towards Parliament

2.16 VICTORIA TOWER GARDENS AS EXISTING

Location and Boundaries

The gardens are bounded by Abingdon Street and Millbank to the west, the Thames to the east, Lambeth Bridge to the south, and Black Rod's Garden with the Houses of Parliament to the north. The entrance to Black Rod's Garden from Abingdon Street lies immediately north of the gardens, and is marked by a small octagonal lodge with iron gates. The boundaries to the west and north are marked by iron railings, to the south by the retaining wall of Lambeth Bridge, and to the east by the granite embankment wall.

Entrances and Approaches

The gardens are entered from four gateways along the west side. The northernmost entrance leads from Abingdon Street and is the most used entrance due to its proximity to Parliament Square and Westminster tube station. The middle two entrances are opposite to Great Peter Street and Dean Stanley Street. The southernmost entrance on the west side is located halfway between Dean Stanley Street and the roundabout. A fifth entrance is from Lambeth Bridge to the south of the site; the entrance gate is located on the bridge, beside an obelisk, and to the north of the gate a flight of steps leads down to the gardens.

KEY

Victoria Tower Gardens North

- Green Space
- Horseferry Playground
- Pedestrian Flow
- Access Points to site
- Entrance Number
- Cafe Kiosk
- Toilet
- Royal's store and office

Memorials

- 1 Emmeline Pankhurst Memorial
- 2 Burghers of Calais
- 3 The Buxton Memorial
- 4 Spicer Memorial

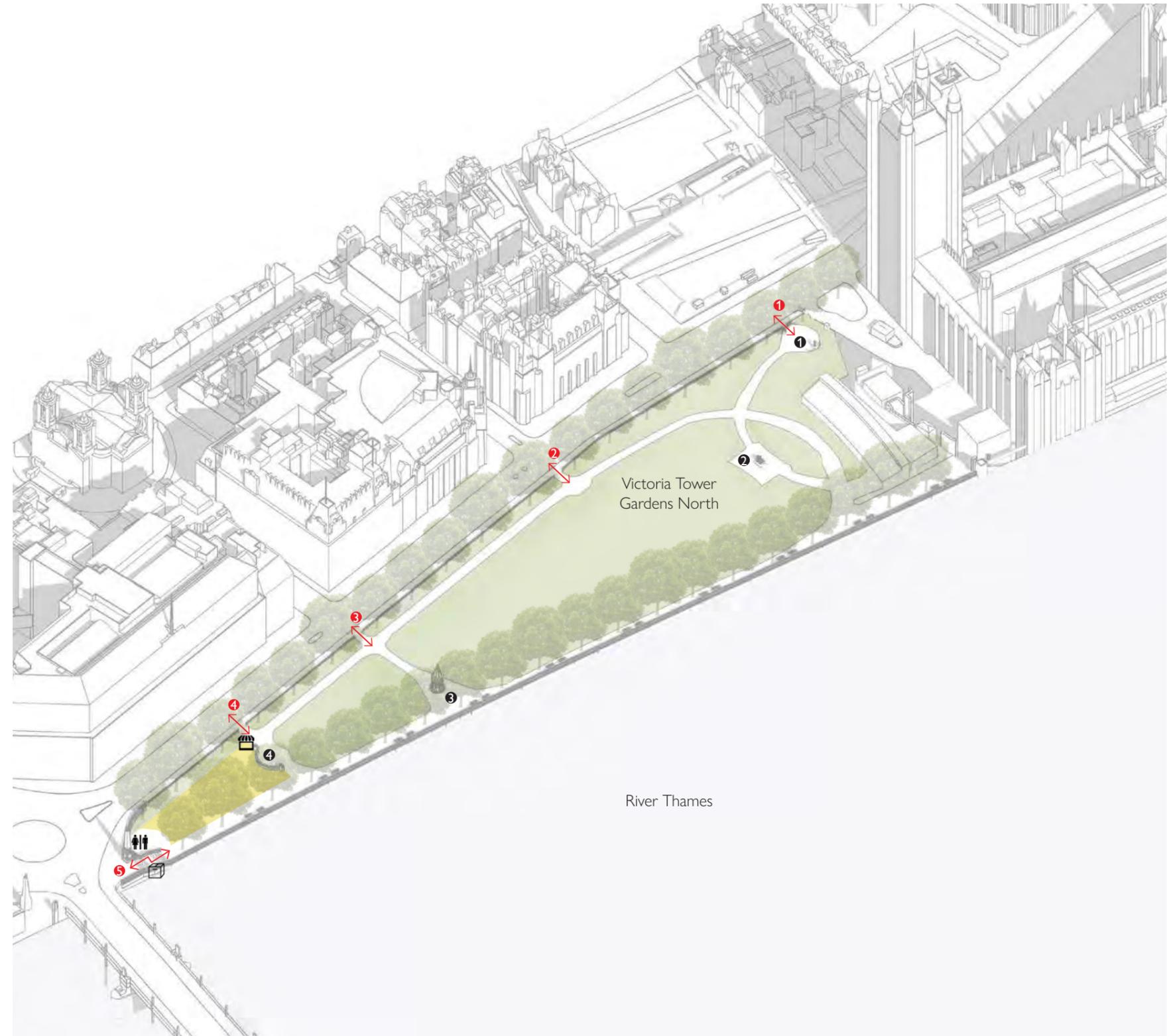


Diagram showing existing conditions of Victoria Tower Gardens

2.17 MEMORIALS WITHIN VICTORIA TOWER GARDENS

Emmeline Pankhurst Memorial

Emmeline Pankhurst was a British political activist and leader of the British suffragette movement who helped women win the right to vote. Inside the northernmost entrance to the gardens there is a circular area of asphalt with a bronze statue of Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst on the eastern edge, facing west and backed by a shrubbery. The statue was commissioned in 1929 and was unveiled in 1930, and was positioned on the western edge of a circular shrubbery in the centre of the gardens, facing west along the line of Wood Street. It was moved to its present position in 1956 as part of the revised layout of the gardens.



Emmeline Pankhurst Memorial

The Buxton Memorial

Buxton campaigned against slavery in parliament and helped to found the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to abolish slavery throughout the world. The monument was first installed on the edge of Parliament Square in 1865 by Buxton's son, Charles. It was moved to the gardens in 1957. The designer was Samuel Sanders Teulon. The octagonal Gothic fountain has a limestone and granite pavilion which supports a pyramidal spire roof decorated with enamelled metal.



The Buxton Memorial

Burghers of Calais

Calais had been surrounded for a year by English soldiers under King Edward III. Six leading citizens of Calais, the Burghers, offered to die if Edward spared the rest of the town's people. Rodin made his original sculpture in 1889 to stand outside Calais town hall and later made four casts, of which this is one. It was bought by the National Art Collection Fund in 1911. Rodin came to London to give advice on where to put it. A shrubbery runs along the northern end of the west boundary but the central area of the gardens is laid out as open lawn, kept clear of planting to preserve the views.



Burghers of Calais

Spicer Memorial

Victoria Tower Gardens, which officially opened in 1914, has always included a playground in the gardens since the early 1920s, when local philanthropist Mr Henry Gage Spicer funded the installation of a large sandpit for public enjoyment. A significant refurbishment project was undertaken at the playground during early 2013. The project included the installation of a new sandpit, water play feature, boardwalk, swings, slide and additional hardwood seating.



Spicer Memorial

2.18 BUXTON MEMORIAL

Location of Buxton Memorial

The proposed scheme's main aim, along with the intention to create a powerful and significant new memorial, is to retain the gardens, its uses, its visual connections, and very importantly, to respect and add to the existing memorials, while improving their settings. The proposal therefore considers it essential to maintain the position of the Buxton Memorial to the abolition of slavery; its significance will be amplified through an enhanced presence and a carefully considered spatial relationship to the new UK Holocaust Memorial & Learning Centre.

Historic England's guidance, Setting of Heritage Assets (GPA3, December 2017), states that proposals should explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm to the setting of heritage assets. In accordance with paragraph 38 of GPA3 the proposals would introduce a wholly new complimentary feature that attracts visitors to this part of the Victoria Tower Gardens. The proposals would encourage greater public appreciation of the asset and would introduce new views and opportunities to appreciate the asset that add to the public experience of the listed memorial. The NPPF also states that local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance.

By positioning the two memorials together we not only create an enhanced setting, but their adjacency creates a very powerful agency. Standing together side by side at the heart of democracy.

The Buxton and the Holocaust memorials reflect on the worst atrocities against human lives, freedom and dignity. They are a reminder of the fragility of our democratic values and history's darkest hours that we should never forget. At the same time they tell a powerful story about human resilience and courage in standing up to hate, oppression and injustice. The two monuments will create a very powerful agency together. They will stand stronger side by side at the heart of democracy to speak truth to power.

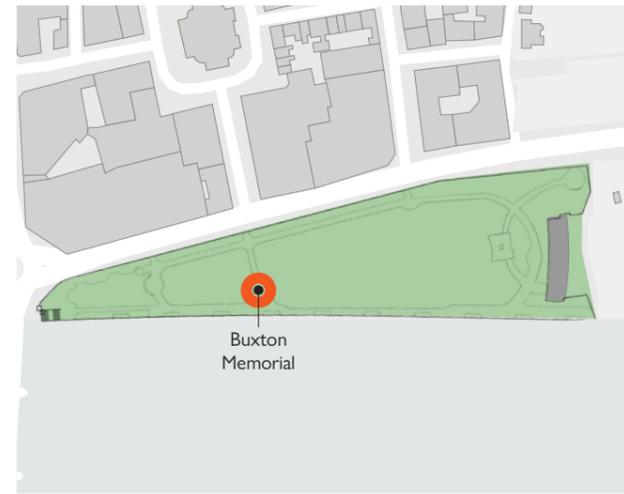
David Adjaye

KEY

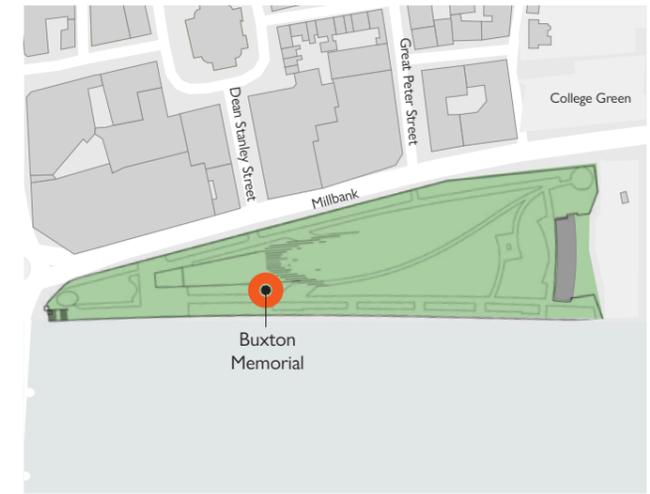
- - - - Project Location Boundary
- Building perimeter
- Kiosk perimeter



Overall plan showing Buxton Memorial in original location, Parliament Square in 1940



Plan showing Buxton Memorial in its existing location within Victoria Tower Gardens



Plan showing Buxton Memorial in the Proposed Scheme, remaining in the same location as today



Overall plan showing Buxton Memorial in existing location

View from Dean Stanley Street

There is a strong axis viewing point from Dean Stanley Street which visually connects with the site. This key visual axis point has been maintained within the new proposed scheme. This is also a key reason why the Buxton memorial needs to stay in its current location. It is framed by the buildings on either side of the street providing a perspective point of focus.



View of Buxton Memorial from Dean Stanley Street



View of Buxton Memorial from East Side of Victoria Tower Gardens



View of Buxton Memorial looking South

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

3

3.1 DESIGN BRIEF

Understanding the diverse use of Victoria Tower Gardens, it is essential that the Memorial and Learning Centre proposal both support the existing level of activity as well as enhance user experience within the Gardens.

The design brief established as early as the competition stage informed our proposal's overall design concept:

- The Memorial should be designed to fit into its surroundings, the Buxton Memorial should be used as a reference point and the Memorial will not exceed this height, physically.
- Existing established trees must not be affected.
- The project is composed of 4 key elements: the entrance pavilion, memorial courtyard, memorial fins and the learning centre, as a single combined facility considered holistically together.
- An outstanding, ambitious and sensitive design, creating a powerful place for reflection, learning and contemplation.
- Improvements to the landscape qualities of Victoria Tower Gardens, while respecting and preserving the character and existing use of the Gardens as a public green space, leading to an enhanced experience of the Gardens.
- Improving views to and from the river and therefore integrating other memorials located within VTG into a consolidated and co-ordinated civic realm, whilst taking into account the heritage significance of both VTG and its immediate context.
- The Learning Centre's entrance should provide a seamless and natural continuation of a visit to the Memorial, and should enhance its educational impact.



Aerial view showing Victoria Tower Gardens and the Houses of Parliament

3.2 DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

This page describes the changes to the scheme from Competition stage to the Current Proposal, reflecting the revisions of scope, program and security, as well as more accurate representation of major site constraints such as tree roots and their infringements upon the site.

Competition Stage

At Competition Proposal submission was drawn from extensive research on the site and subject matter. Taking an integrated approach to the program, the Memorial is embedded within the Landscape, while the Learning Centre is in turn embedded within the Memorial. The proposal intervenes lightly into Victoria Tower Gardens, ensuring the gardens' existing uses can be retained and enhanced rather than replaced. The scheme was developed using the indicative information on the tree roots protection area.

Stage 2

After Competition Proposal submission, and as a result of defining the security Operational Requirements a decision was made to incorporate a security searching/screening facility, at the entrance of the memorial, placed at a suitable distance. This requirement has in fact enhanced the scheme, providing a the opportunity to create a transitional space from the public gardens to a more private courtyard in front of the Memorial. The entrance pavilion was designed in such a way as to minimise intrusion into the gardens.

Current Proposal

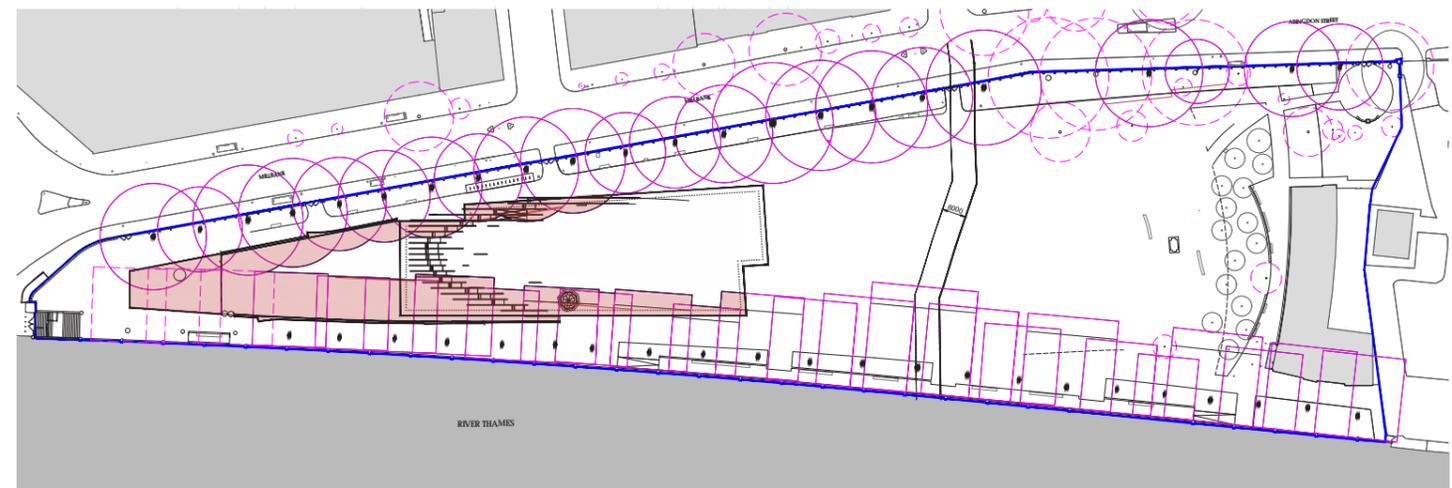
The current proposal has been carried out following the recommendations of the Bartlett Tree Root Survey and Arboricultural Considerations, to ensure minimal impact on the existing tree roots. The design team have gone into greater level of detail to identify potential impacts on the RPA of the trees, and mitigate there where possible through changes in the design. These changes include shifting the Memorial and building 40m to the north. The constraints of the below ground storm drain also sets a limit to the distance of the building perimeter. The relationship with the Buxton Memorial improved, standing now in front of the Memorial and allowing the retention of the visual connection to Dean Stanley Street. Horseferry Playground has been redesigned with a new cafe provided to the south of the playground, and the Spicer Memorial was retained to the north of the playground albeit shifted south to allow for the necessary entrance space to the NHM.

KEY

- Bartlett RPA survey
- Zone of RPA affected by scheme
- Tree roots infringements



Competition Proposal



Stage 2 Proposal - adding Entrance Pavilion and accurate tree root information



Current Proposal - moving fins 40 m north



3.3 DESIGN OBJECTIVES

The strategic location of the site provides a unique opportunity to consider Victoria Tower Gardens as a whole, respecting and complementing its surroundings. The history of the existing memorials will be completed by integrating the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre, which will commemorate a crucial moment in history.

The proposal seeks to:

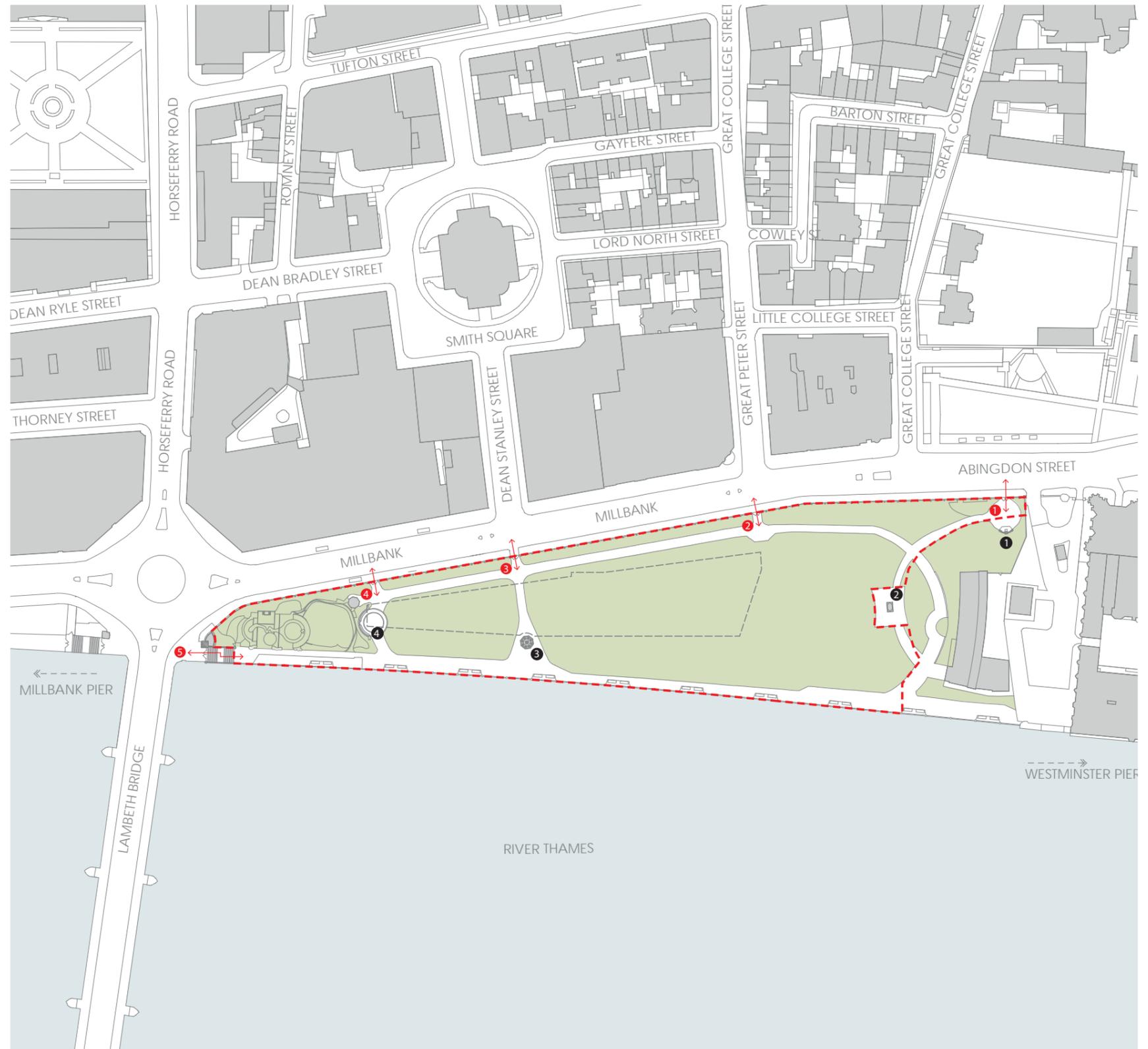
- Retain the essence of Victoria Tower Gardens and integrate the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre building whilst enhancing the functions of the gardens;
- Create a memorial building and learning centre which provides space for contemplation and reflection on the events of the Holocaust, commemorates and celebrates the survivors and their accounts with a view to educating the current and future generations;
- Create a continuous sequence of spaces that takes visitors from the gardens, through the memorial into the threshold space leading to the various elements of the learning centre, with the journey culminating in the contemplation court;
- Create a high-quality public realm around the building while providing critical security functions for the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre;
- Create a new design that responds to and respects the Gardens' fabric and essence - "Garden of Conscience".

Site Boundary

The site boundary corresponds to most of the Victoria Tower Gardens Masterplan area, running parallel to Millbank on the west side and to the Thames Embankment wall on the east side. The boundary excludes the existing staircase at the south end of the site, and the northernmost area adjacent to the Burghers of Calais.

KEY

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| --- Project Location Boundary | ① Emmeline Pankhurst Memorial |
| - - - Proposed Building Perimeter | ② Burghers of Calais |
| ↔ Step-Free Access to Site | ③ Buxton Memorial |
| ↔ Stairs to Site | ④ Spicer Memorial |
| ① Entrance Number | |



Site Boundary diagram



3.4 CONSIDERATION OF EXISTING SITE CONSTRAINTS

On carrying out a detailed site analysis and review of potential constraints, the following constraints have been identified for the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre site:

- Potential to affect the setting of the Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church World Heritage Site and surrounding scheduled monuments and listed buildings;
- Potential impact upon Westminster Abbey and Parliament Square Conservation Area and the Smith Square Conservation Area which lies immediately adjacent to the west of the site;
- Potential impact on wider archaeological and heritage structures as identified in the Heritage Appraisal Report (Atkins, January 2017);
- Provision of security barriers impacts upon the scale and character of the Memorial and the relationship with Victoria Tower Gardens;
- Potential relocation of below-ground services;
- Location of Thames Overflow Sewer and its exclusion zone impacts on the site and extent of the building footprint;
- Tree root location and condition impact on the size and location of the building;
- Existing tree canopies constrain height of Memorial fins.



KEY

- World Heritage Site
- 1 Emmeline Pankhurst Memorial
- 2 Burghers of Calais
- 3 The Buxton Memorial
- 4 Spicer Memorial
- Westminster Abbey and Parliament Square Conservation Area
- Smith Square Conservation Area
- Low-pressure Gas
- Water Main
- Combined Foul Water
- BT Route
- Hydrant
- Storm water Relief
- Tree Trunk
- Tree Canopy
- Root Protection Area (RPA)

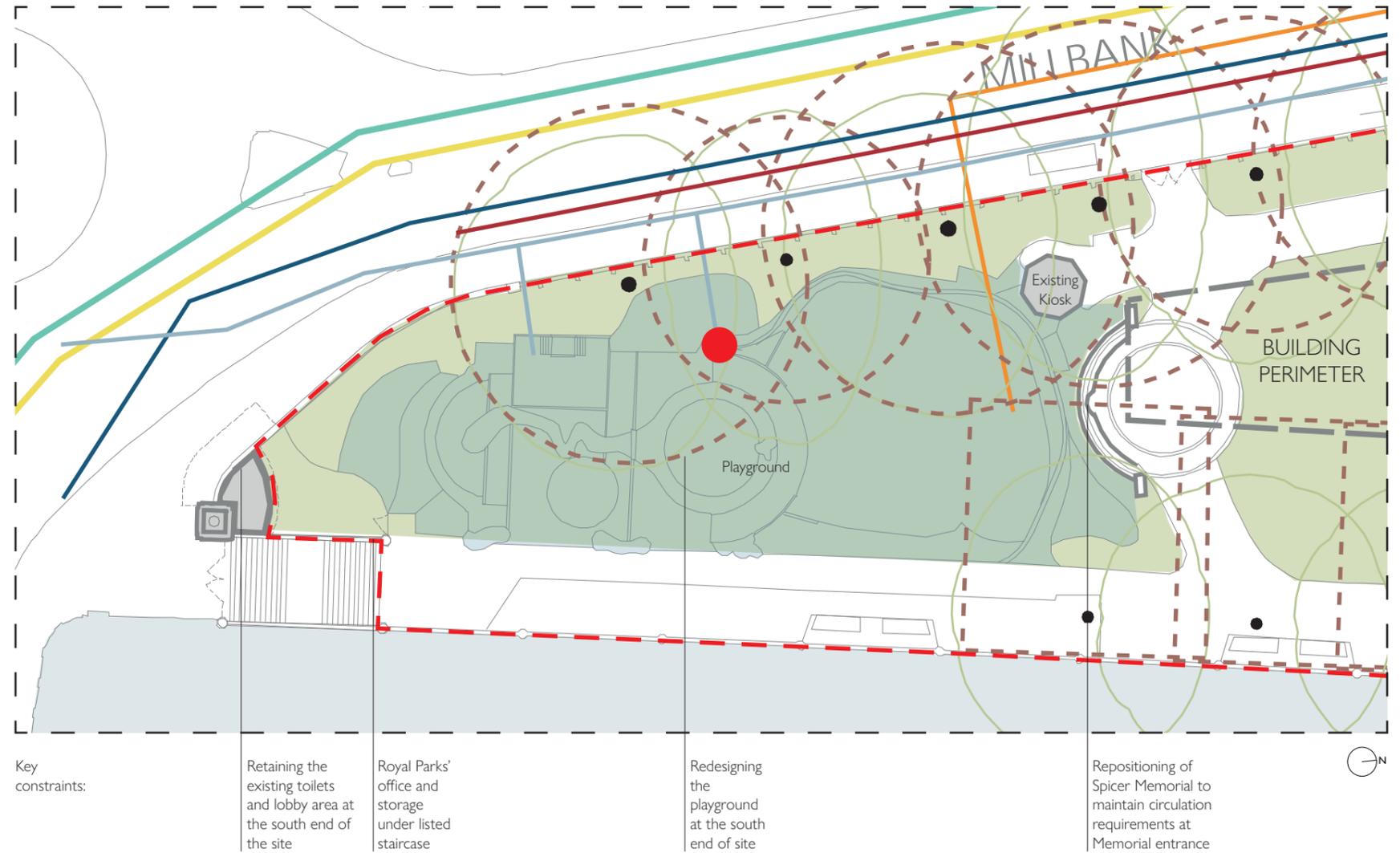
Existing constraints diagram

Key constraints:

- Retaining the existing toilets and lobby area at the south end of the site
- Retaining the playground at the south end of site
- Retaining the Spicer Memorial at the north end of the playground, albeit repositioning it to maintain circulation requirements at Memorial entrance
- The tree canopy form – specifically along the west side opposite Dean Stanley Street
- Buxton Memorial and its foundation footings
- Tree root RPA zone which penetrates into the proposed site along the west and east wall lines
- Storm drain sewer towards the northern end of the site profiles the basement wall line

In summary, the building form is constrained by the following key elements:

- Tree root RPA zone which penetrates into the proposed site - along the west and east wall lines
- The tree canopy form – specifically along the west side opposite Dean Stanley Street - bronze fin heights
- Storm drain sewer towards the northern end of the site profiles the basement wall line
- Playground at the southern end of the site which is an important element to retain. The playground will be enhanced as part of the proposed scheme; the new design will take inspiration from the existing equipment and materials.
- Retention of the Spicer Memorial at the north end of the playground, albeit repositioning it to maintain circulation requirements to Memorial main entrance
- Existing toilets and lobby area remain untouched at the south end of the site
- Buxton Memorial and its foundation footings



South end of the Gardens - zoom in



Dense Tree Canopies at South end



Public Toilets and Royal Parks Staff Offices



Horseferry Playground



Kiosk



Listed steps to Lambeth Bridge

3.5 EXISTING TREES

The primary natural characteristic of the site are the two long lines of plane trees on the east and west side. The trees are very mature specimens and a typical choice for a London garden. There are a total of 79 trees in the gardens. This includes a number of smaller ornamental trees located to the north of the site boundary, towards the 2015 Parliamentary Education Centre.

The trees present the primary constraint for any design proposals. As a significant asset for both Victoria Tower Gardens North and views to and around the site, it is important they are respected and treated sensitively by any development. London Planes are a particularly hardy species which is why they are used so prevalently throughout the city.

Trees will tolerate a degree of root zone infringement depending on the works proposed and if they require any excavations. Similarly, other factors to consider are species tolerance and the remaining unsurfaced RPA that can be retained. BS5837 makes reference to 20% as a general rule in determining the amount of RPA infringement that might be achievable. It is noted that the trees have been previously subjected to a lifting of their crowns, reducing in size as well as thinning. It is likely this will need to be undertaken again prior to the commencement of works.

- KEY
- Root Protection Area (RPA) identified by Bartlett Tree Experts
 - 4m area for radar tree roots survey identified by GP+B
 - Plane trees canopy area identified by Atkins
 - Other trees canopy area identified by Atkins
 - Other trees canopy area identified by Atkins
 - - - Proposed Building perimeter



View from Dean Stanley Street



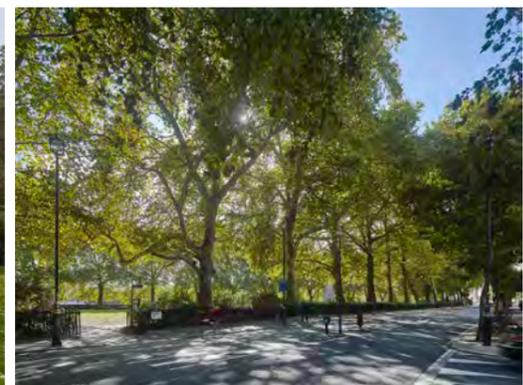
View from Lambeth Bridge steps



View from Dean Stanley Street entrance



View from Burghers of Calais memorial



View from Great Peter Street entrance

3.6 TREE ROOT SURVEY

Bartlett Tree Experts Survey

Carried out by Bartlett Tree Experts, the world's leading scientific tree and shrub care company, the survey at Victoria Tower Gardens included 44 London Plane trees along its eastern and western aspects. 40 were considered Category A trees and the remaining four Category B trees.

Within the survey there were two Initial Impact Assessments, two Tree Constraints Plans and a Root Radar Report carried out. The first of these reports found the initial design did not meet policies and therefore the current design was proposed. With this, the below summary has been made.

"Following the Impact Assessment and Tree Constraint Plans, both Adjaye Associates and Gustafson Porter & Bowman have made significant, positive and beneficial improvements to the footprint and layout of the proposed memorial.

These modifications have reduced or eliminated impacts on the below ground tree root protection areas and root system, as well as above ground tree canopies as much as reasonably practicable, resulting in a much more harmonious relationship.

As currently designed, it is the consideration of Bartlett Consulting that the memorial meets the requirements of BS5837:2012 as well as the relevant NPPF and Westminster CC Policies for trees in relation to development, and is supported from an Arboricultural perspective."

Improving Tree Health and Vitality

Identified in the first impact assessment was the requirement for compensation and mitigation measures to address the root pruning and maintain (if not improve) the health and vitality of the London plane trees.

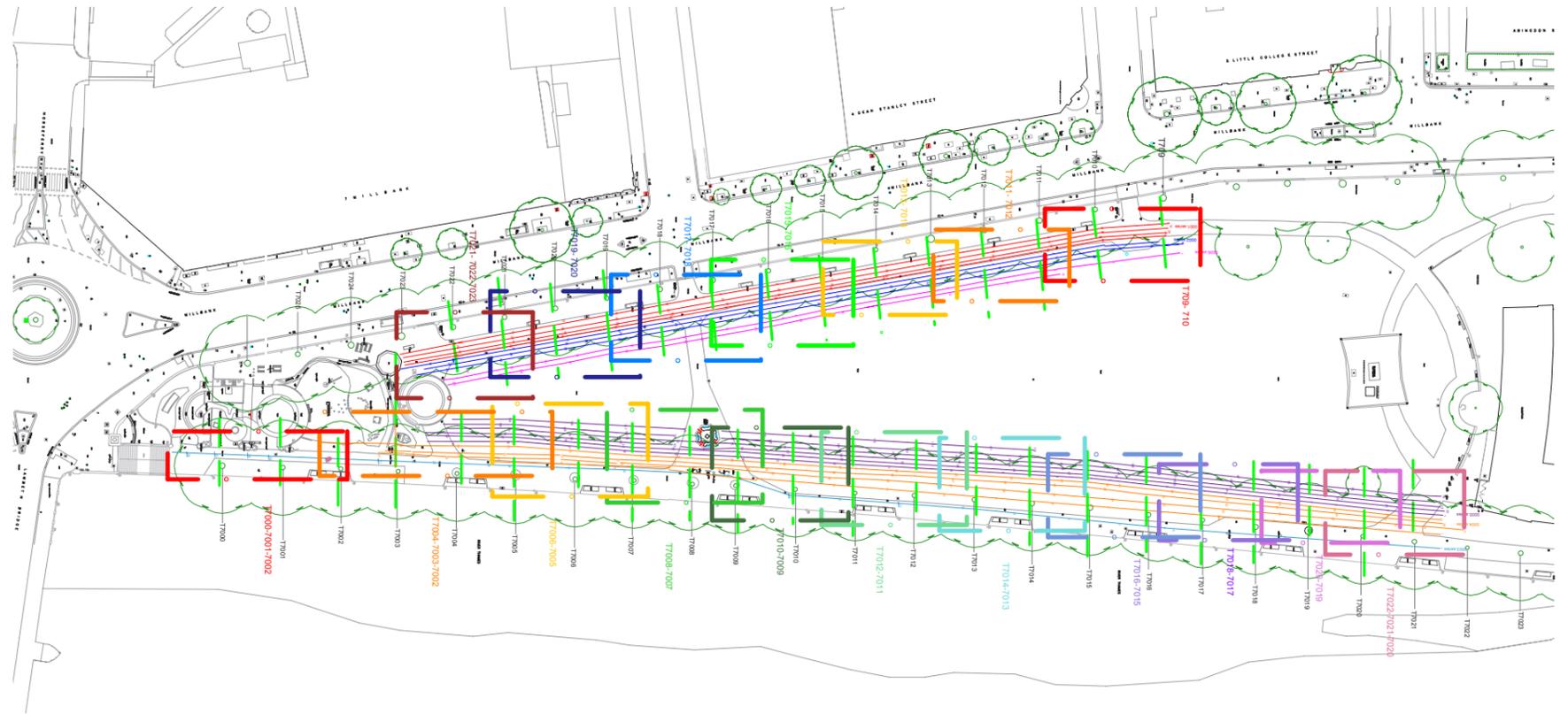
These measures include breaking-up the existing hard surfacing within the root protection area of the London plane trees, de-compaction of the soils, and adding soil amendments. The footpaths will then be re-established with non-dig and permeable methodologies to improve gaseous exchange and water percolation to the root system.

Tree Protection during Construction

There is a general consensus that the public footpaths will need to remain open during the entire development, which corresponds with the requirements of BS5837:2012 that the root protection area must be a construction exclusion zone. A line of vertical barriers will be erected along both footpaths and along the outer edge of the proposed memorial, creating a construction exclusion zone and ensuring all development is within the footprint of the memorial.

KEY

- T7004-7003-7002 Scan lines and direction
- - - Markers (a surveying aid)
- Crown spread
- [] Group of scan lines



Tree Radar Plan

3.7 SITE ACCESS CONSIDERATIONS

The site has excellent transport connectivity, with a PTAL rating of 6. The following modes of transport are within a short walking distance from the site:

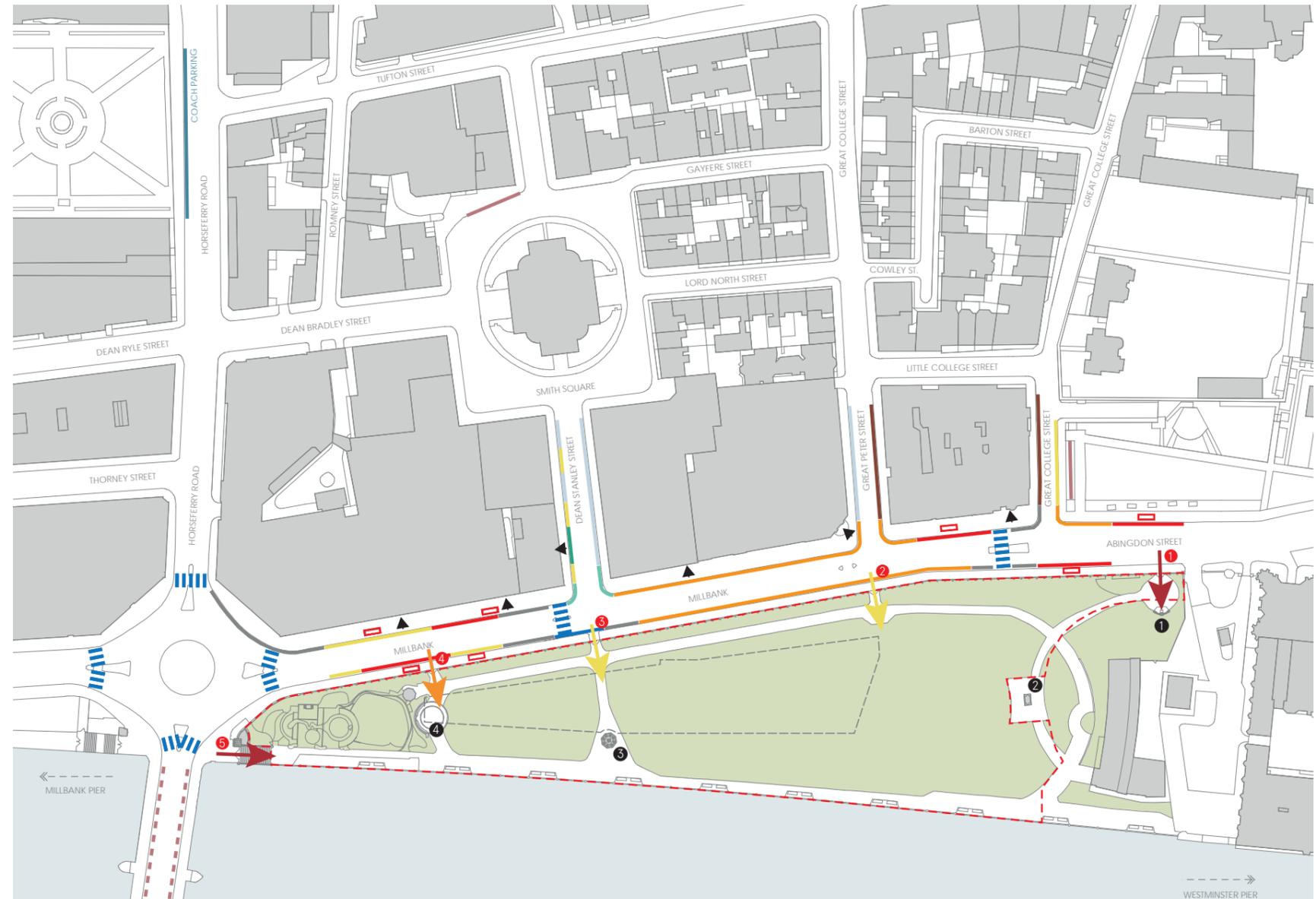
- Underground: Westminster Station (District, Circle and Jubilee lines)
- Bus: Route 3 Oxford Circus - Crystal Palace AND Route 87 Aldwych / Somerset House - Wandsworth Plain
- Rail: Waterloo Station is approximately 1.2 miles away
- Bike: 86 existing cycle parking spaces are provided along Millbank and Abingdon Street; Santander Cycle Hire Docking points are located on Great College Street (20 docking points) and Smith Square (18 docking points)
- River bus: All main services accessed from
Westminster Pier : 0.6 km / 9 minute walk to Gardens
Millbank Pier : 0.6 km / 9 minute walk to Gardens
- Coaches

The site is accessed from five main pedestrian entrances, of which four entrances are along Millbank and one off Lambeth Bridge north side. The main entrance is from Westminster, at the northern end of the site. Pedestrian flow studies have noted that the diagonal route through the gardens linking this entrance and the steps to Lambeth Bridge is the most intensely traversed. Currently there is only a perimeter path to the lawn area, with a path crossing to the Buxton Memorial in line with the pedestrian entrance at this location. All five entrances are currently used to access Victoria Tower Gardens and will have enhanced security measures as part of the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre proposals. Due to security demands bollards will be introduced at all entrances.

Source: *Vehicular and Pedestrian Movement Report* by Atkins

KEY

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| ① Emmeline Pankhurst Memorial | Bus Stop Lane |
| ② Burghers of Calais | Bus Stop |
| ③ Buxton Memorial | Zebra Crossing |
| ④ Spicer Memorial | Double Yellow Lines |
| --- Project Location Boundary | Building Access |
| - - - Proposed Building Perimeter | Motorcycles / Cycle Parking |
| ① Entrance Number | Pay by Phone |
| ➔ Primary Pedestrian Entrance | Resident Parking |
| ➔ Secondary Pedestrian Entrance | Single Yellow Line |
| ➔ Less used Entrance | Zebra Crossing |
| | Coach Parking |
| | Public Bike Hop-On / Drop Off |
| | ▶ Main Entrances to adjacent Buildings |



Access to Victoria Tower Gardens diagram



① Entrance from Westminster underground-gates and concrete barriers



② Entrance 2 by Great Peter Street gates and pathway



③ Entrance 3 by Dean Stanley Street gates and pathway



④ Entrance 4 by Millbank

Images of entrances to Victoria Tower Gardens

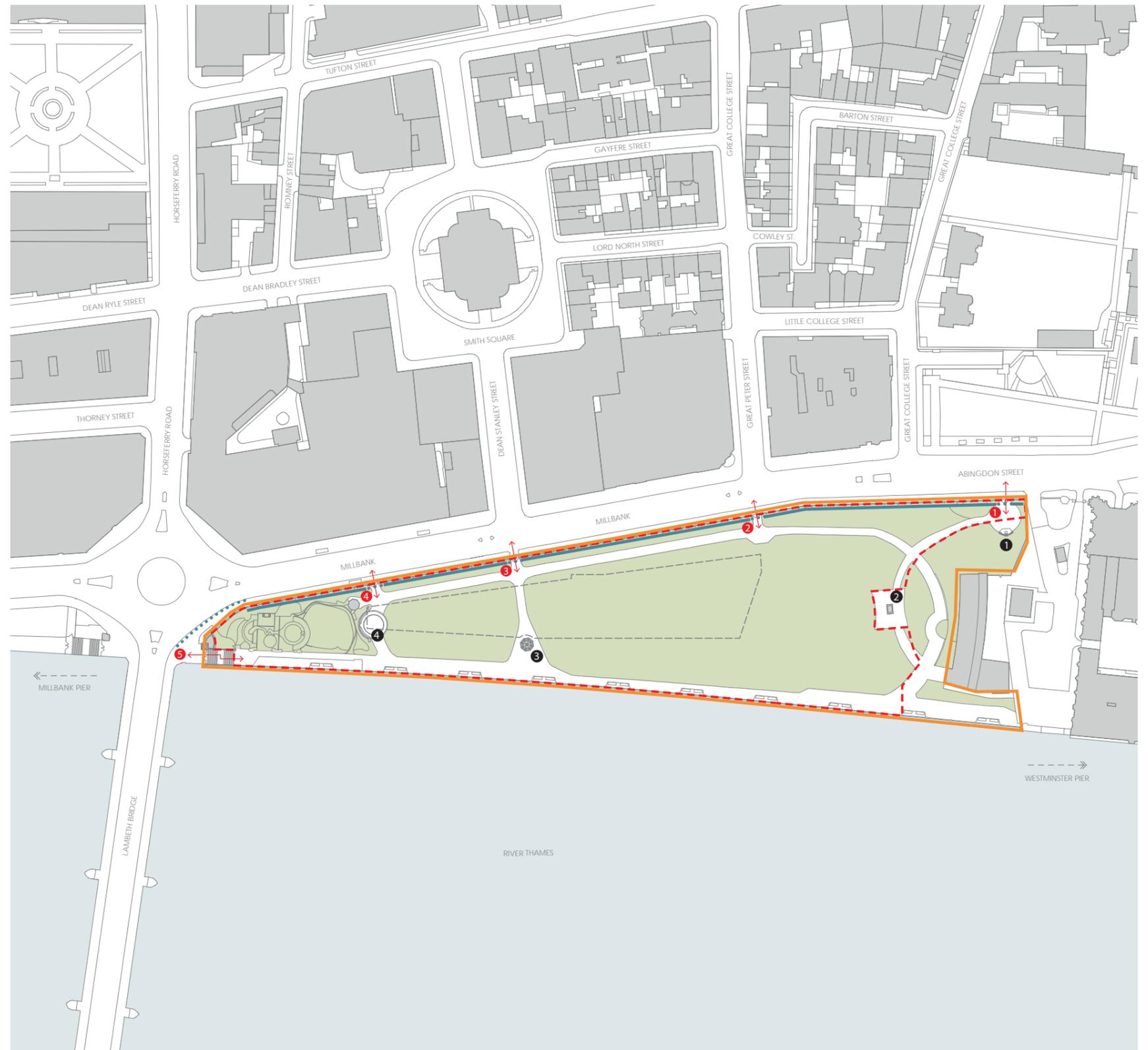


3.8 SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

Stringent security measures are required for the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre, given its adjacency to the Houses of Parliament (Palace of Westminster). Design of the building as well as the gardens element considers that the security provision for the site has been developed to not be detrimental to security arrangements for the Palace of Westminster and to protect Gardens' users and the UK Holocaust Memorial and its visitors.

Due consideration is being given to create an effective Hostile Vehicle Mitigation strategy and provision of physical barriers such as bollards along the entrance gates and the site boundary as indicated in the adjacent diagrams. The barrier will be non-intrusive, with minimal if any impact on tree roots, and will maintain the existing wall and railings, whilst being sufficiently robust to meet the requisite standards.

Further information on security measures that have informed the design proposals is provided in the Security Report (WSP).



KEY

- ① Emmeline Pankhurst Memorial
- ② Burghers of Calais
- ③ Buxton Memorial
- ④ Spicer Memorial
- Project Location Boundary
- Proposed Building Perimeter
- Proposed Hostile Vehicle Mitigation Barrier
- Security Perimeter
- Security Line
- Bollards
- ↔ Step-Free Access to Site
- ↔ Stairs to Site
- ① Entrance Number

Adjacencies and Circulation diagram

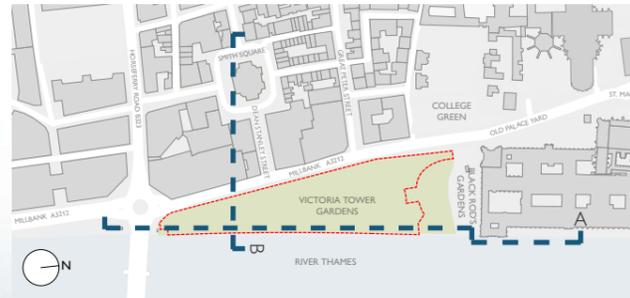


3.9 MASSING AND HEIGHT ANALYSIS

3.9.1 Maximum Height

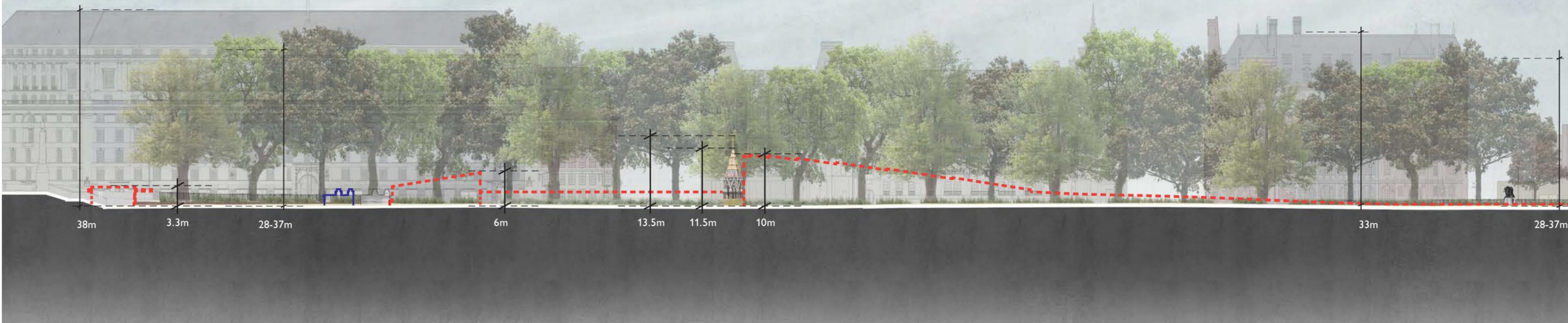
The proposal is sensitive to the heritage setting of Victoria Tower Gardens and surrounding buildings. - its height is low in comparison to the existing buildings along Millbank, and it does not in any way overpower the setting of Victoria Tower.

In relation to the existing structures inside the gardens, all proposed above-ground elements were designed not to exceed the height of the Buxton Memorial whilst simultaneously adding a meaningful and powerful new memorial to the gardens, by gently lifting the landscape towards the southern end. The profile of the proposal subtly bends as it gets closer to the trees so that it will not affect the canopies.

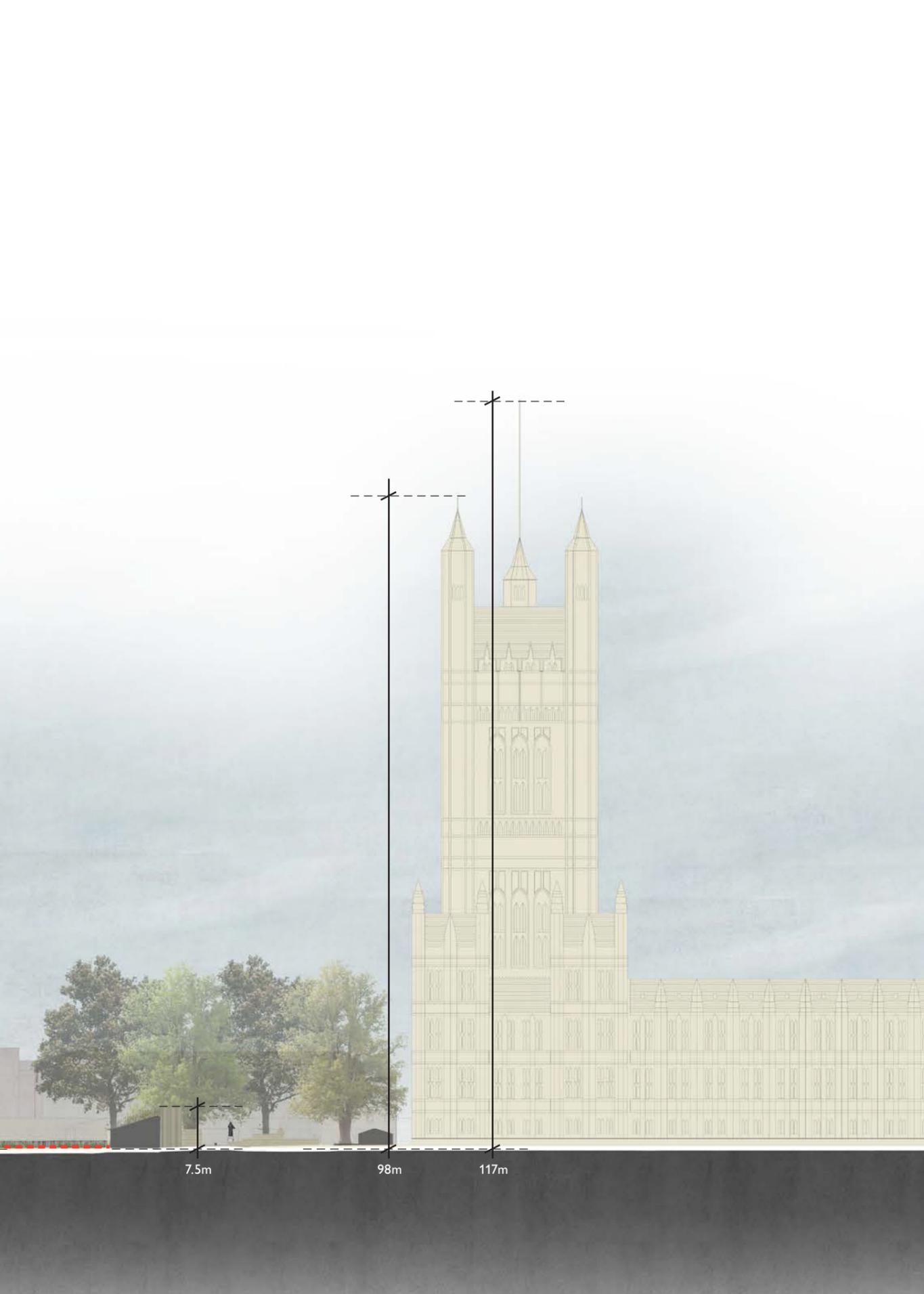


Key plan

- Outline of Proposal
- Proposed relocation of Spicer Memorial



A: Relationship between the height of the Memorial Fins, Entrance Pavilion, Cafe and the Buxton Memorial



B: Relationship between the height of the Memorial Fins and the Buxton Memorial

3.9.2 Pedestrian Routes

Main pedestrian routes retained and new ones added.
 Pedestrian route linking west and east side of gardens opposite to Dean Stanley Street removed, but visual link to Buxton Memorial retained.

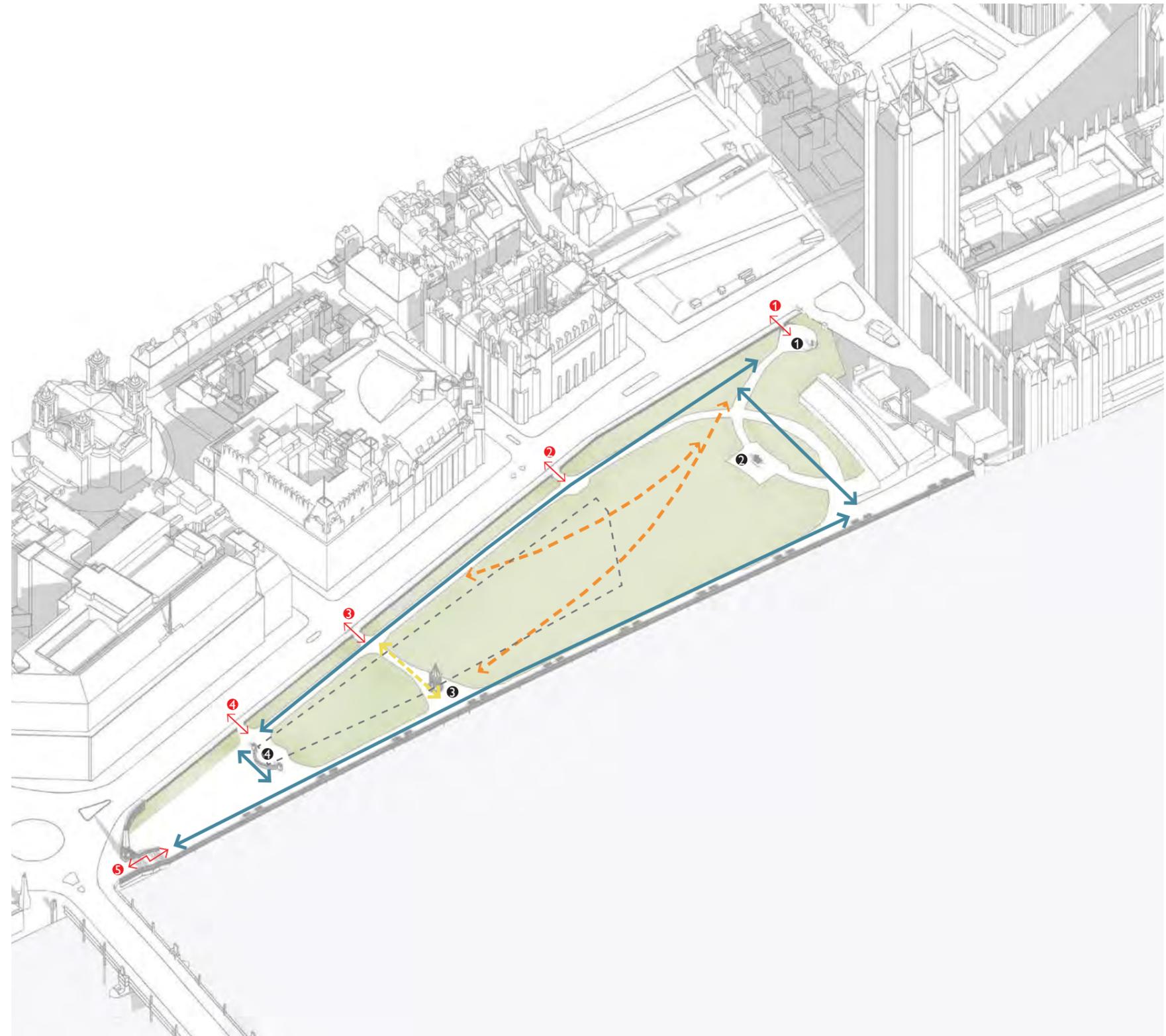
Proposed new path routes enhance movement and connectivity on the linear north to south axis bringing together the existing fragmented Garden as a whole.

KEY

- ① Emmeline Pankhurst Memorial
- ② Burghers of Calais
- ③ Buxton Memorial
- ④ Spicer Memorial

- ↔ Main Pedestrian Routes retained and improved
- ↔ New Pedestrian Routes
- ↔ Existing Pedestrian Routes removed - visual connection retained

- ↔ Step-Free Access to Site
- ↔ Stairs to Site
- ① Entrance Number
- - - Building Perimeter

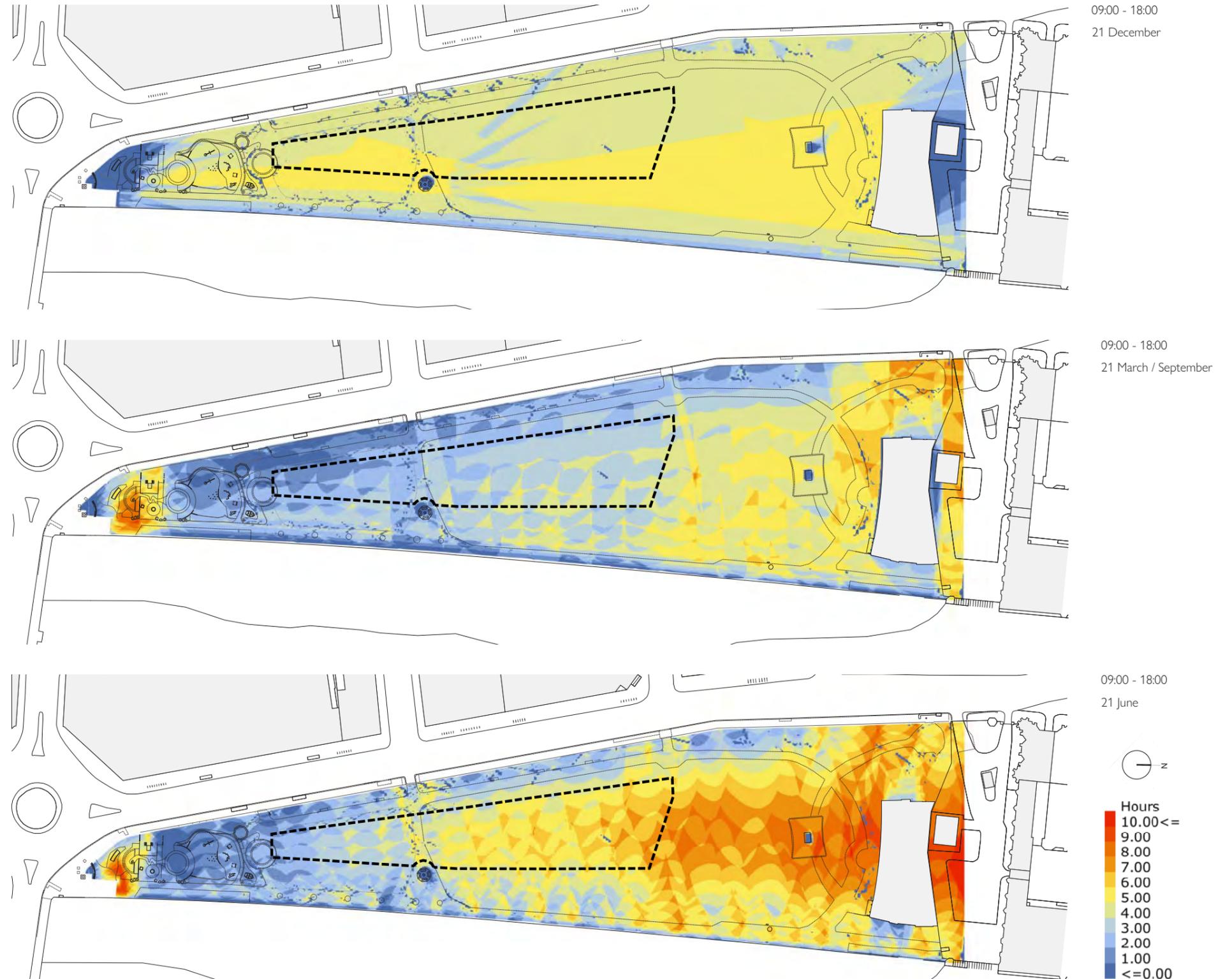


Pedestrian route diagram

3.9.3 Annual Sun Studies

The diagrams show the cumulative amount of daylight received during the year across different parts of the gardens. This informs the design and helps us understand the ability of new trees and planting to thrive in a given location. It also illustrates the zone of preferred occupation by visitors to the gardens, in the sunnier central lawn.

Due to the heavy shading cast by the mature plane trees, it will be necessary to identify the most robust shade-tolerant plants for the site. The lawn turf specification will also need to be shade tolerant. The landform will require reinforced turf to support pedestrian movement.



Annual Sun Study Diagrams

3.9.4 Daylight and Sunlight

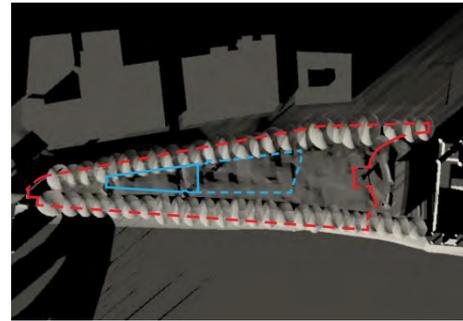
An analysis of the sunlight and daylight studies identifies potential constraints and the opportunities for each part of the gardens. The orientation of the site is north-south, catching the full sweep of the sun's arc through the day.

The diagrams show the deep shadows cast by the mature plane trees when in leaf. Only the central lawn area remains in the sunshine. This is observed on site when the majority of visitors sit on the grass in the centre of the lawn rather than on the benches around the perimeter. During winter time the wider areas of the gardens are brighter, although the shorter days reduce the duration of sunshine.

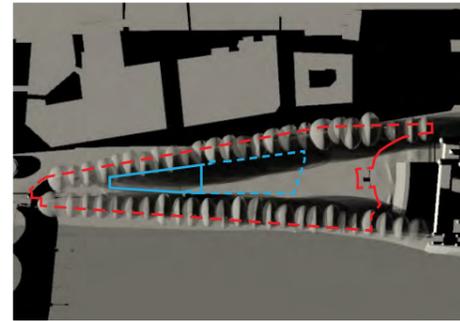
Because most of the proposed scheme is underground, with areas of scheme above ground relatively low (max 10 m) and located in the shadier part of the gardens, obstruction to sunlight will be negligible.

There is no obstruction to current sunniest area of the gardens - the north end - as the Learning Centre develops underground.

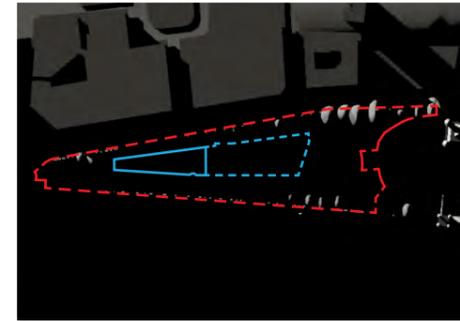
For more details refer to the Daylight and Sunlight report produced by WSP and enclosed in this Application for Planning Permission.



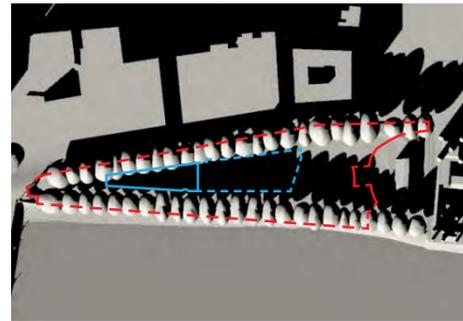
09:00
21st December



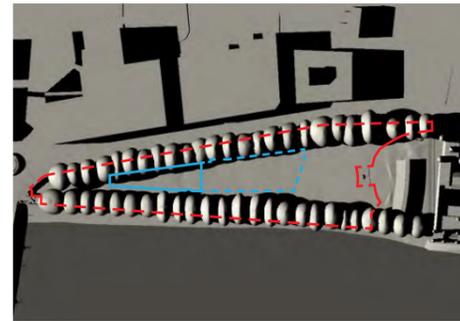
12:00
21st December



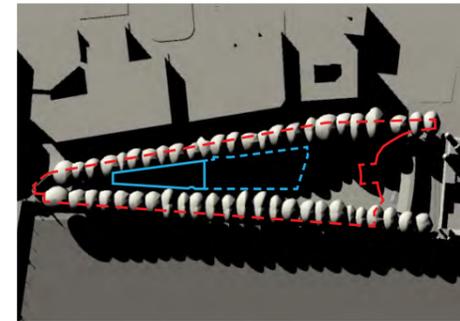
15:00
21st December



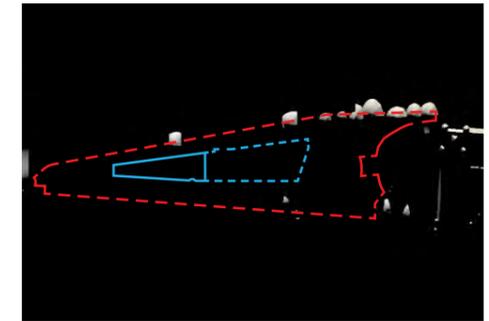
09:00
21st March / September



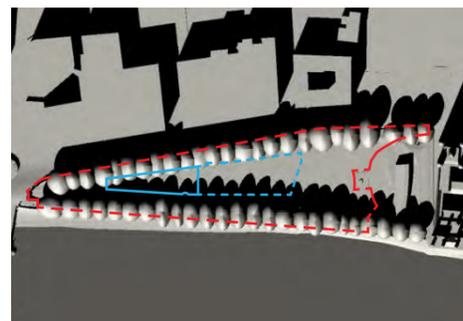
12:00
21st March / September



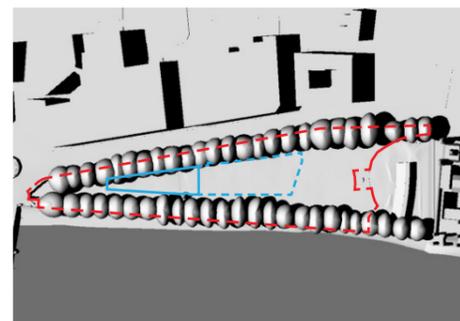
15:00
21st March / September



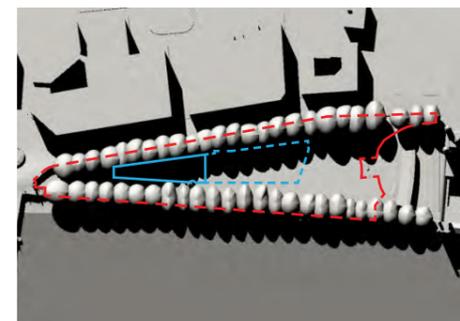
18:00
21st March / September



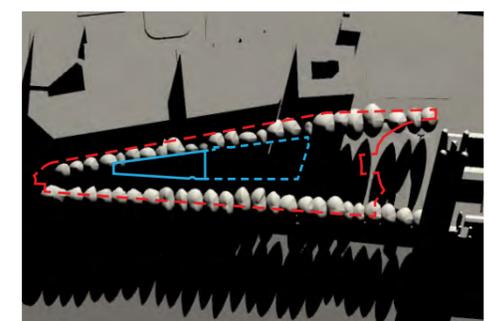
09:00
21st June



12:00
21st June



15:00
21st June



18:00
21st June

KEY

- - - Project Location Boundary
- Building above ground
- - - Building below ground

3.10 SITE CONDITIONS

Victoria Tower Garden North is used by many different types of visitor, from local residents and office workers to tourists visiting nearby attractions. Although there are peak hours when the gardens are well used, there are many periods of time when they are relatively underused. The gardens are maintained by The Royal Parks, and have undergone a series of renovations in response to other developments which have taken place over the past ten years in the space.

It has been observed that some areas of pathway are degraded and some timber furniture or play equipment elements have weathered. These are both in response to the growth and scale of the mature plane trees which shade both sides of the gardens. It has also been noted that in the current topography the entrances have steep embankments and vehicles and pedestrians would benefit from regrading.

The central lawn is well used on sunny days in the summer, but compaction has created areas of ponding. This makes it unusable during wet periods and the winter months. It is possible to regrade and improve the condition of the lawn to provide year-round support to withstand visitors activities.

In response to the popularity and historic importance of Victoria Tower Gardens the design proposal will intervene lightly, ensuring that existing uses are retained and enhanced rather than replaced.



Playground to be enhanced and updated.



Thames not visible.



Kiosk to be replaced with renewed cafe area.



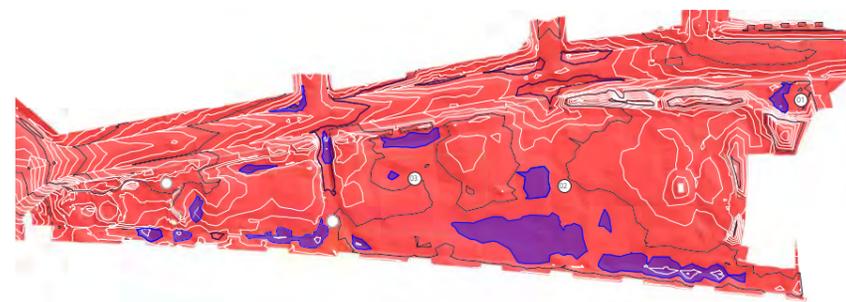
Buxton fountain not working



Poor condition of paths



Areas of waterlogging



Potential Ponding locations

KEY

Potential Ponding



Grass not properly irrigated



Lack of significance given to Buxton Memorial plaque



North east end corner neglected

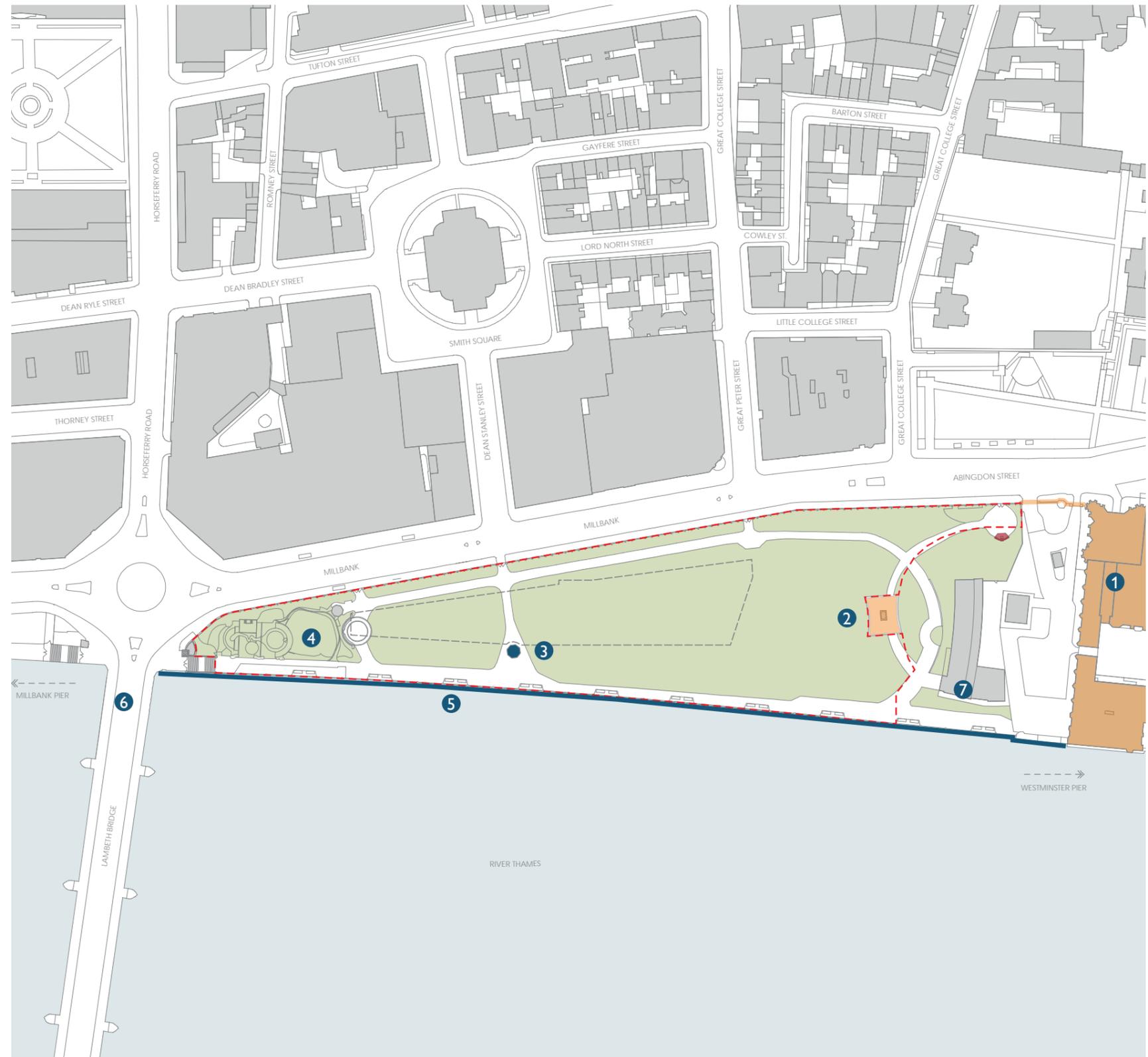
3.11 ARCHITECTURAL LANGUAGE

The UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre site sits within a rich historic context, with a wide range of architectural language influences from the surrounding buildings and open spaces. Whilst the urban context of the site has evolved from a medieval street pattern, several important buildings built in a range of architectural styles characterise the surrounding context of the site.

The most prominent building in the vicinity of the site that defines the architectural character of the area is the Grade I Listed Palace of Westminster, also a part of the UNESCO World Heritage site. Built in the neo-Gothic style from 1840-70 by architects Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, its approximately 900-foot-long frontage along the River Thames, punctuated by raised turrets and three main towers, creates a striking reference for the site. The Victoria Tower Gardens are an important part of the setting of the Palace of Westminster, allowing key views to and from the surrounding area, which includes Westminster Abbey and its ancillary buildings, built in a combination of Medieval, Tudor and Edwardian styles.

To the west of the site is the Smith Square Conservation Area, which is characterised by early 18th Century three-storey terraced houses. However, the buildings along Millbank facing the site are larger 20th century neoclassical buildings built in Portland stone, such as the circa seven-storey Grade II* listed Church Commissioners' building and the Grade II listed Norwest House.

Given the existing architectural language of the key buildings surrounding the site, it is vital that the design of the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre creates a suitable response and takes reference from the existing material palette and architectural language in order to respect and enhance the local area, its character, key views and the setting of these key buildings.



KEY

- - - Project Location Boundary
- Building perimeter
- Grade I Listed
- Grade II* Listed
- Grade II Listed
- 1 Palace of Westminster
- 2 Burghers of Calais
- 3 Buxton Memorial
- 4 Horseferry Playground
- 5 Embankment Retaining Wall
- 6 Lambeth Bridge
- 7 Parliamentary Education Centre

Key buildings and Memorials around Victoria Tower Gardens



1 Grade 1 listed Palace of Westminster (1970), housing the House of Commons and House of the Lords.



2 Burghers of Calais statue by Auguste Rodin.



3 The Buxton Memorial Fountain celebrating the abolition of slavery and commemorating the work of MP Thomas Buxton.



4 Horseferry Playground, Spicer Memorial and Kiosk



5 Victoria Tower Gardens (South) along the River Thames.



6 Lambeth Bridge, a road traffic & footbridge crossing the River Thames.



7 Parliamentary Education Centre

3.12 MATERIALS

A study of materials was conducted to reveal the most relevant materials used within the buildings of the Westminster Abbey and Smith Square Conservation Area adjacent to the site.

The prominent arrival at Victoria Tower Gardens and the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre from Houses of Parliament along Millbank, is accompanied by variety of architectural styles and materials. There is the Palace of Westminster and its unique sand-coloured limestone from the Anston Quarry in Yorkshire, which was supplied in large blocks that lent themselves to the elaborate carving and decors; Millbank House and its distinctive red and glazed brickwork and stonework; and framing the majority of the site from the west and south are 4, 5, 7 Millbank, Cromwell House, and 9 & 12 Millbank with their distinctive White Limestone exterior cladding.

The design of the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre will use as reference the existing materials of site and the surroundings - cast bronze and stone - to sit comfortably within its historic settings and soft landscape.



Prominent Materials around Victoria Tower Gardens

KEY

- - - Project Location Boundary
- - - Proposed Building Perimeter
- Brick - Varied Stocks
- Limestone and Granite
- Limestone - Anston stone (sand-coloured)
- White Limestone
- ↔ Step-Free access to Site
- ↔ Stairs to Site
- ① Entrance Number

Emmeline Pankhurst Memorial



Burghers of Calais



Buxton Memorial



Spicer Memorial



Materials of Garden's Memorials



Palace of Westminster



Millbank House



Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street



4, 5, 7 Millbank



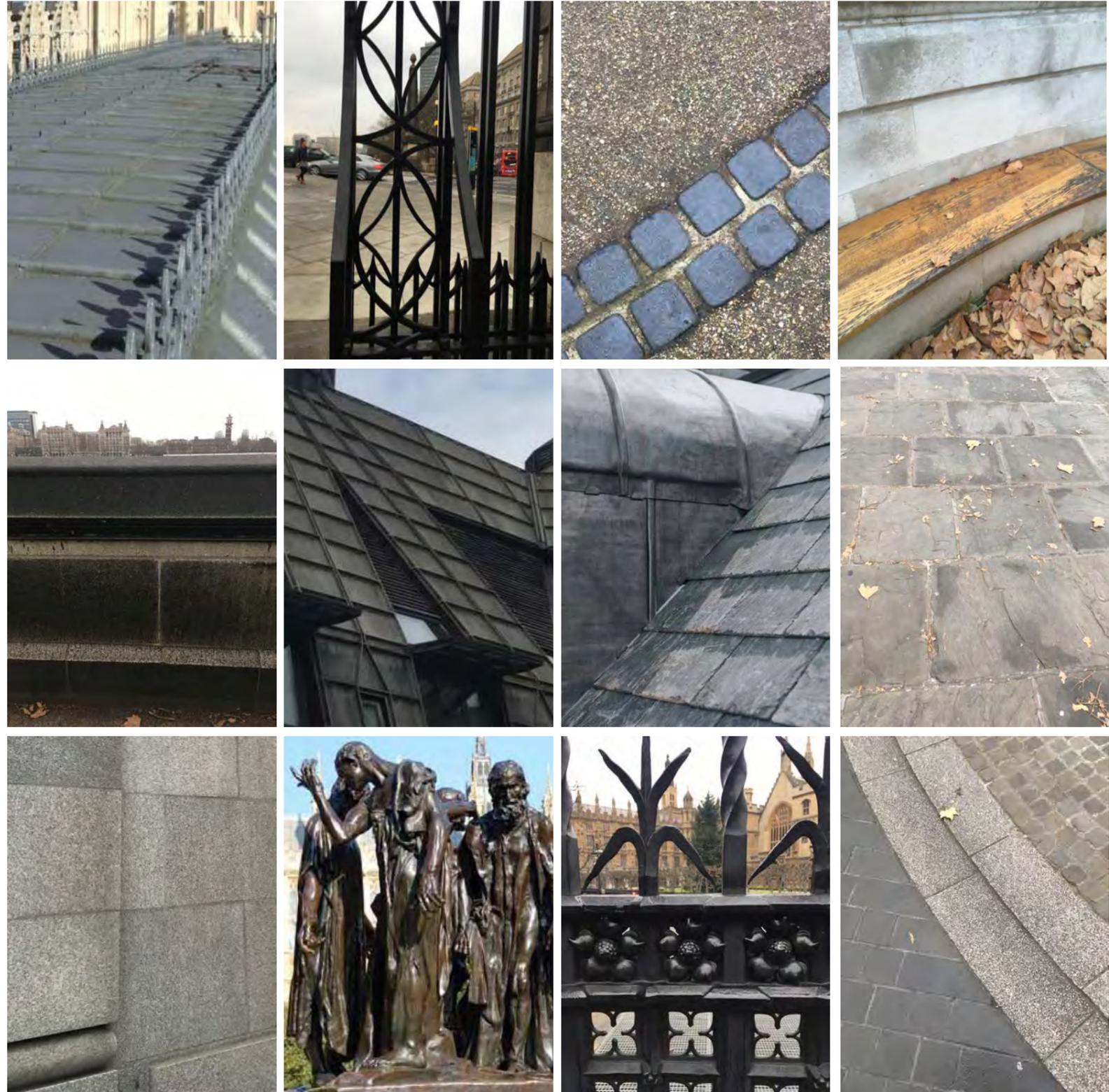
Imperial Chemical House, 9 Millbank



Thames House, 12 Millbank

The following references found in the Gardens and the surrounding areas have greatly influenced the design team and have helped inform the material palette used for the above ground elements:

- Bronze - from existing memorials in Victoria Tower Gardens.
- Grey stone - from surrounding buildings
- Vegetation - existing shrubbery and grassed areas in the gardens as a first review of what can grow in shaded conditions to create shelter and privacy.



Surrounding textures and materials



Surrounding vegetations

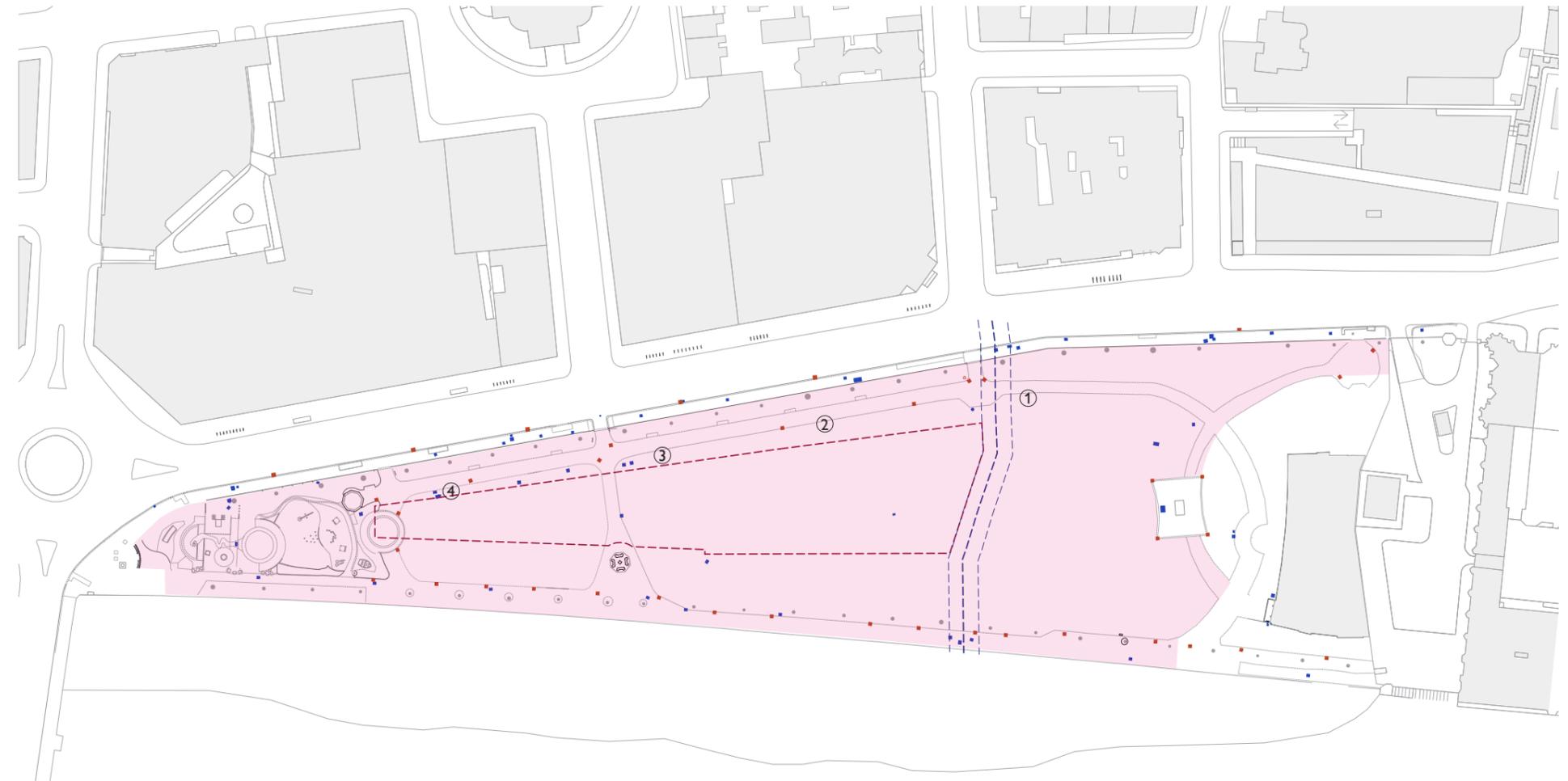
3.13 EXISTING FEATURES

3.13.1 Existing Gardens and Streetscape

Existing Services

There are a number of services running across the gardens, the majority of which are supporting the activities of the space. Access covers and manhole covers are dotted throughout the site, and it may be necessary to relocate some due to the development proposals. It is possible some will also become obsolete in the future context and will need to be removed. A major storm drain crosses the gardens north of the site. It is located deep below the surface level and has an exclusion zone upon which the development does not infringe.

- KEY
-  Drain
 -  Service manholes
 -  Existing storm relief drain
 -  Project Location Boundary
 -  Views
 -  Proposed Building Perimeter



Plan showing existing services



① Showing drain within path



② Showing drain within path



③ Showing two manholes



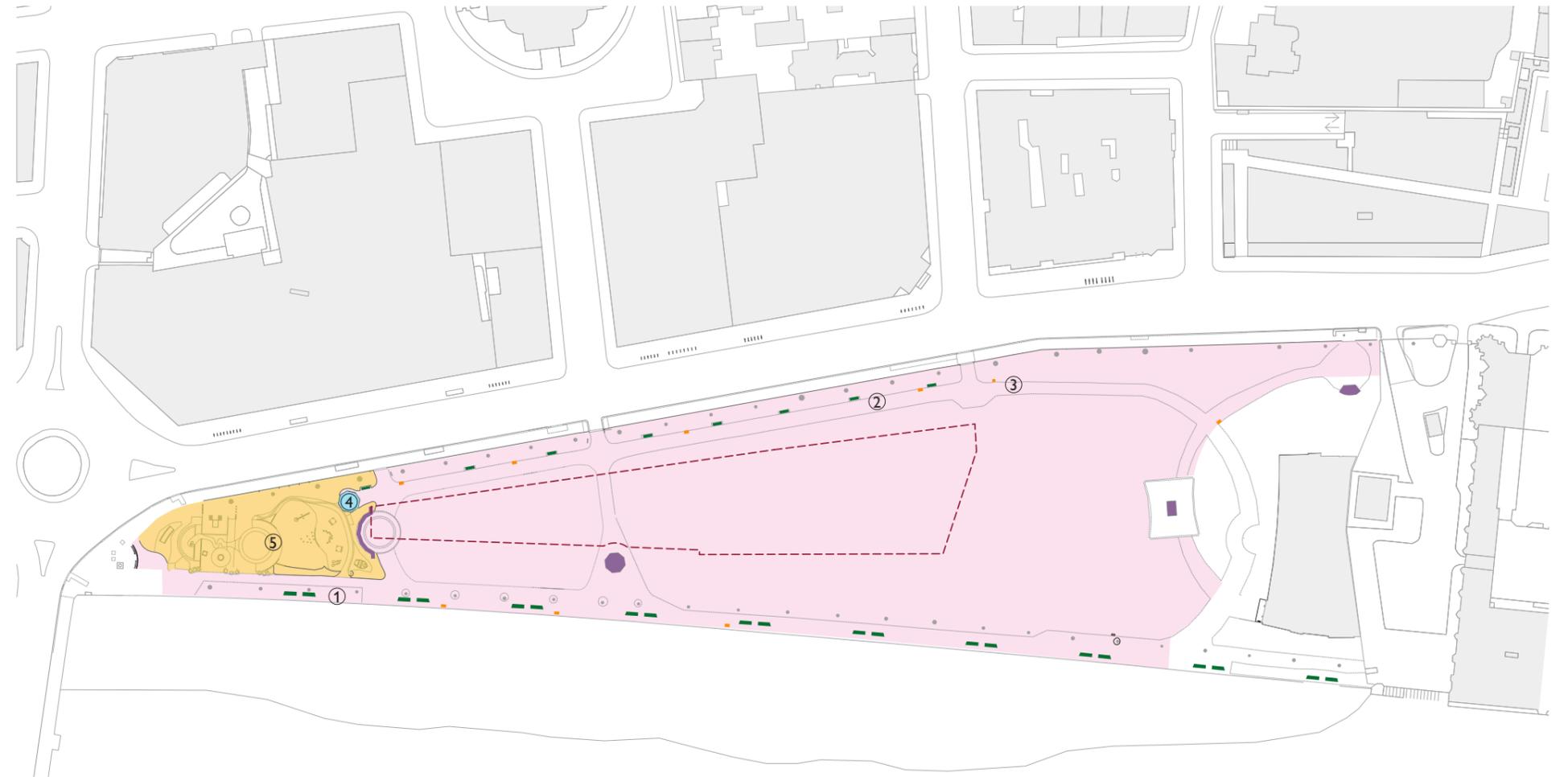
④ Showing two service manholes

Existing Gardens Furniture

The gardens are currently laid out with a range of timber benches and bins which are weathered but well used. They are located at regular intervals around the perimeter of the site, offering views towards the lawn area as well as out to the river. The riverside benches are on raised plinths to allow views over the high embankment wall. These are currently not fully accessible to everyone.

KEY

- Bench
- Bin
- Kiosk
- Existing Playground Area
- Project Location Boundary
- Memorials
- Proposed Building Perimeter



Plan showing gardens furniture



① Thames Embankment benches



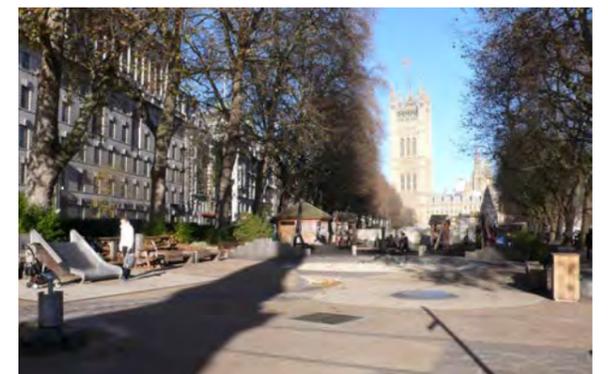
② Gardens benches



③ Bins



④ Kiosk

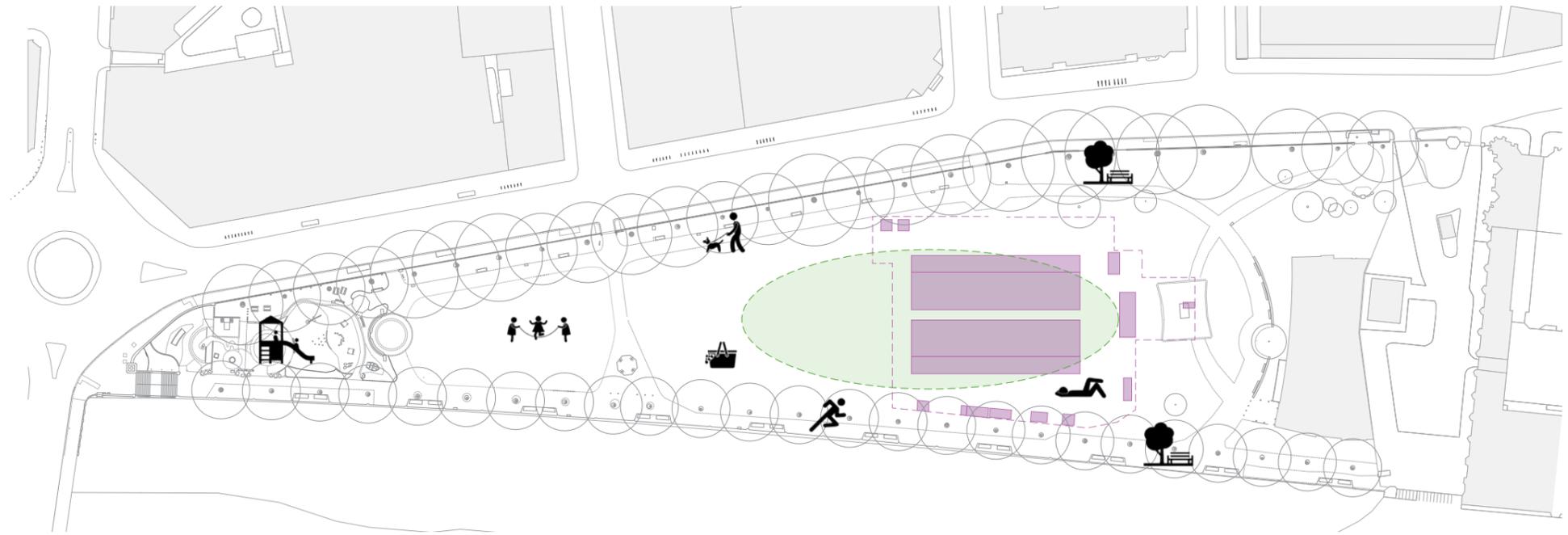


⑤ Playground furniture / equipment

3.14 ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS WITHIN THE GARDENS

The gardens currently have a range of programmed activities as well as supporting a wide range of visitors through the day. These include tourists taking a break from sightseeing in nearby Westminster, as well as many workers on their lunch breaks. The gardens are also well used by residents from the area and is especially popular with dog walkers. The playground is an important feature and provides playing space for the local children.

Any proposals for Victoria Tower Gardens North will need to maintain access for these users, and ensure continued future use. Royal Parks programmes a number of events during the year in the gardens. This includes an outdoor cinema, held in August. Consultation with Royal Parks identified the needs of these events and the general maintenance requirements for the gardens. Potential new events in the gardens will need to be compatible with the current Royal Parks' maintenance and access requirements.



Existing Activities and Event locations



Luna Open Air Cinema



Reading



Dog Walking



Relaxing



Playing



Jogging

KEY

- Annual event Luna Open Air Cinema, runs in July occupying an area 90 m x 40 m approx.
- Potential picnicking area 3000 sqm 1500 people capacity

- Children's play area
- Dog walking
- Picnic area
- Relaxing area
- Jogging path
- Bench area
- Playground

3.15 SUMMARY

This chapter focused on a deep analysis of the site, its constraints, flaws and opportunities, allowing us to reflect on the important findings that have informed our proposal which we will be moving forward in the next chapter:

- Victoria Tower Gardens as Grade II Registered Park and Gardens, and the importance of retaining the green space as much as possible.
- The significance of the trees as an important background to the historic surroundings and World Heritage Site settings; the importance of their protection, by means of mitigating the proposal infringing upon the tree roots and canopies.
- The value of retaining and enhancing the playground at the south end of the site.
- The need for the proposal to be sensitive to the existing listed structures and memorials on site such as the Buxton Memorial, the Burghers of Calais, the Emmeline Pankurst Memorial, the Thames Embankment wall and the listed staircase adjacent to Lambeth Bridge.
- The existing services within the site, which constrain the limits of the underground building perimeter, such as the Thames Storm Sewer.
- Security considerations due to the site's central location and adjacent to the Houses of Parliament.
- The importance of retaining the uses and activities of the gardens for local users.
- The sensitivity of the heritage setting and importance of referencing the existing materials of Victoria Tower Gardens and surrounding buildings in the new proposal.



DESIGN PROPOSALS

4

4.1 CONCEPT AND MASTERPLAN

4.1.1 Research

About

The UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre project, from early competition stages to the submission of the current Application for Planning Permission and Listed Building Consent, has been complemented by comprehensive research by the design team, including a list of themes that influenced and impact the team's creative process.

“We must always take sides. Neutrality helps the oppressor, never the victim. Silence encourages the tormentor, never the tormented. Sometimes we must interfere. When human lives are endangered, when human dignity is in jeopardy, national borders and sensitivities become irrelevant. Wherever men or women are persecuted because of their race, religion, or political views, that place must -at that moment - become the centre of the universe,”

Elie Wiesel, a Nobel Peace Prize winner and Holocaust survivor in his Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech on Dec. 10, 1986.

Approach

The Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government is leading the development of the new Memorial and Learning Centre. The Department receives advice on the project from the UK Holocaust Memorial Foundation, a cross-party advisory board chaired by the Rt. Hon Ed Balls and the Rt. Hon Lord Pickles.

“What better way to show that we will not tolerate hatred than our new Holocaust Memorial, right next to our Parliament.

There is no location more fitting to honour the victims of one of humanity’s greatest tragedies than side-by-side with one of humanity’s oldest democracies.

There is no better gift we can pass to future generations than the knowledge of where hatred, unchecked, can lead.”

UKHMF co-chair Ed Balls

“By building a Memorial and Learning Centre next to our Parliament we are fulfilling a commitment made to a past generation and committing future generations to hold our democracy to account.

It reminds Parliament that it has the power to oppress as well the power to protect. The learning centre is a timely reminder, to all communities in the UK, of the cost of indifference to intolerance and bigotry. All who care about our country have a vested interest in standing up to prejudice and hatred wherever and whenever it occurs.”

UKHMF co-chair Lord Pickles

The design proposal emerged directly out of extensive research. Our team delved into the site history, features and surroundings, including comprehensive exploration of the gardens' existing elements, uses, users and memorials, to ensure our design resonated with and continued the existing commemorative narrative of the gardens - with particular consideration given to its location and proximity to The Houses of Parliament.

We investigated the rituals and cultural legacy of all groups affected by Nazi persecution, allowing us to create a design that had resonance with and was in deliberate dialogue with those most affected by the Holocaust, while communicating to all future visitors, relating to the most up-to-date events from around the world and involving people outside the established audience.

We studied similar precedents of memorials and learning centres from around the world, in order to promise the design a of a unique and specific architectural creation - one that could deliver in the most productive way the commemoration of and education about these important historical events and the complex modes of involvement of the United Kingdom in World War II and the Holocaust. This ensured that this memorial was personal and specific to the nation and its surroundings.



¹ As part of our studies we seek to find other successful examples of two and three denominational ways for representing the aspect of memory as part of the design environment. This sample of Hebrew typography creation of the word 'Remembrance' as a significant element of the important task of remembering these events communicated better for future generations.

Project Time line



Survivor recording his experience in the concentration camp
© Ron Gould / via JTA

27 January 2015
The UK Holocaust Memorial Foundation announced that a Learning Centre will be created to advance Holocaust education in every part of the country and will accompany the new UK Holocaust Memorial.



Survivor showing his picture taken in concentration camp
© Kacper Pempel / Reuters

7 September 2015
UK Holocaust Memorial Foundation takes forward the Prime Minister's pledge to survivors. New board members to lead work and the official search for a site begins.



Victoria Tower Gardens, next to the Houses of Parliament.
© Malcolm Reading Consultants and Emily Whitfield-Wicks

27 January 2016
Prime Minister David Cameron announces that the UK Holocaust Memorial will be situated in Victoria Tower Gardens, next to the Houses of Parliament.



Former Communities Secretary Sajid Javid and the former UKHMF chair Sir. Peter Bazalgette with Holocaust survivors

14 September 2016
A design competition is announced for the new UK Holocaust Memorial beside Parliament. The Government invites international designers, architects and artists to enter.



Shortlisted concepts for UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre revealed

18 November 2016
International design competition shortlist announced. Former Secretary of State for Communities, Local Government Sajid Javid and Mayor of London Sadiq Khan join independent jury to decide winning design.



Public exhibition in Westminster Hall, Palace of Westminster
Courtesy of Adjaye Associates

February 2017
Following a touring exhibition, the ten shortlisted design proposals were hosted at the Palace of Westminster from 26 February to 11 March.



Adjaye Associates, Ron Arad and Gustafson, Porter & Bowman's winning proposal

24 October 2017
Winning design team announced at the V&A Museum. Adjaye Associates, Ron Arad Architects and Gustafson Porter + Bowman win UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre International Design Competition.



Concept design developed for Public Exhibition

Autumn 2018
UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre Public Exhibition.

The Holocaust story and its relevance today

Alongside gathering information and understanding about the different aspects of the project, we have educated our team with key informations on the Holocaust story, as this was crucial to develop our design. Over the course of the last two years we have worked closely with the UK Holocaust Memorial Foundation and consulted with world-leading Holocaust education bodies and experts to deepen our understanding of the different paths along which Holocaust education in memoriam can lead our design actions.

As a creative team, we could not but invest time in developing our design with a strong dedication and believe that this project is far from a simple act. We saw all teams involved bring passion and sensitivity to their everyday work process, as over time we all saw the importance and relevance to each and every one of us of what the memorial and education centre stands for, and the effect it can have, today more than ever.

“In July, the Community Security Trust warned that anti-Semitic incidents remain at a record high, with more than 100 incidents recorded each month in the first half of 2018. Neither of us can remember a time when there was more intolerance and hatred. This is a huge failure to stand by the values of this country.

This is the right time for us to act. That is why we are building the memorial and learning centre, a place for the whole country to learn about the past to build a better future.

It is hugely important, while the last Holocaust survivors are still with us, that we do everything in our power to ensure future generations hear their stories and understand the terrible consequences of hatred, prejudice and intolerance”

UK Holocaust Memorial Foundation 3 September 2018



Susan Pollock, aged 84, poses in her home in London, United Kingdom.- Susan was transported from her home in Hungary to Auschwitz where her mother was immediately taken from her and sent to the gas chambers. Susan was subject to hard slave labor until she was eventually forced to walk to Belsen in the bitterly cold winter and later liberated by British forces.



Eva Behar, Auschwitz and Belsen concentration camp survivor shows her number tattoo in her home in London, United Kingdom. As the Russians approached Poland the Nazis saw the end of the war coming and Eva was sent from Auschwitz to Bergen on 1st January 1945 where she was eventually liberated by the British.

The Memorial and Learning Centre

The new Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre will not shy away from addressing some of the most challenging questions that arise from the history of the Holocaust and other genocides.

The rise of Nazism, a large part of which was based on a campaign of hatred towards Jewish people and communities, did not happen in a lawless state but achieved power and legitimacy through the German Parliament.

In Britain, it is crucial that this Memorial stands as a reminder of the importance of our democracy in standing for our shared values of mutual respect and tolerance for people of all faiths, ethnicities and backgrounds.

Under the shadow of Victoria Tower, it will also allow us to question the interaction between the Holocaust and subsequent genocides and our own Parliament. It is right that we celebrate the times we intervened for the safety of the Jewish communities in Europe, but in a time of rising antisemitism and other forms of hate it is crucial that we also consider the times where our Parliament failed to act.

We can learn from mistakes and this Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre will deliver these challenging lessons to visitors, day in and day out throughout the year – reminding all of us living now and generations in the future of the need to stand up to prejudice and hatred. It will also stand as a constant message to our democracy that it should always act to protect those at risk of persecution and defend our values.

What is the purpose of the learning centre?

The UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre are a single place allowing visitors to reflect on the impact of the Holocaust in Britain.

The Learning Centre will challenge visitors to confront hatred and prejudice by addressing the British history of the Holocaust and subsequent genocides – the times we stood up for our values and the times we failed to act.

How is this different from the Holocaust galleries at the Imperial War Museum?

The proposed UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre is an additional contribution to Holocaust education in Britain and will complement the Imperial War Museum's excellent exhibition. The UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre will work in partnership with a wide range of institutions, including the Imperial War Museum, to boost this vital work.

Why is it relevant now, over seventy years after the end of the second world war?

The Holocaust had a significant impact on Britain's history, our democracy and our values. Over seventy years on, it continues to shape our society as more evidence and testimony is uncovered. The Memorial and Learning Centre will draw on the history of the Holocaust and subsequent genocides, particularly the decisions made by the British Parliament, to stress the importance of tackling intolerance and hatred at all levels in our society.

Why focus on the Holocaust?

The story of the destruction of European Jewry is not purely a Jewish tragedy: the Holocaust is a lesson and warning to all people of all faiths and lands for all times.

The Jewish story could be the story of any people who are victimised by stronger persecutors, whether in their hundreds or millions. We preserve its memory, we curate its education and we encourage its study because the story of the suffering and details of the stages of this wicked enterprise can help future generations, whoever and wherever they are. Through its study, future generations can understand not just what happened at Auschwitz and the other extermination camps, but how this came to happen; how vicious words and ideas led ultimately to deportations, ghettos, gas chambers and mass graves – and the involvement of ordinary citizens in this murder of their neighbours.

Does the learning centre have to be located with the memorial?

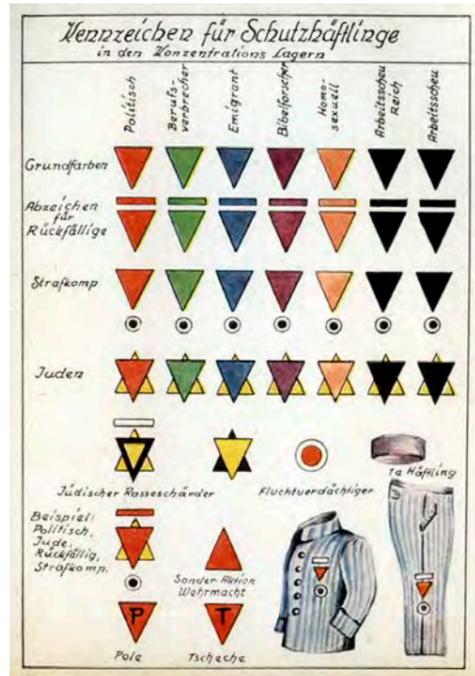
Memorials are most successful when they provide opportunities for learning. Visitors should come away with an improved understanding of the Holocaust and its impact in Britain.

What will happen to the green space in Victoria Tower Gardens?

We will preserve over 90% of the public space of Victoria Tower Gardens and make a wide range of improvements including improving soil drainage to deal with persistent problems of flooding, building a gentle slope over the Memorial to improve views of Parliament and the river and installing new seating and access across the Gardens.

Other Victims of Nazi persecution

While the Holocaust refers to the systematic murder at the hands of the Nazis of the Jewish communities of Europe, the proposed Memorial and Learning Centre will also stand as a permanent place of remembrance for the other victims of Nazi persecution – the Roma, the LGBT community, those with disabilities and political prisoners.



A chart of prisoner markings used in German concentration camps

© KZ Gedenkstaette Dachau

Subsequent Genocides

“Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:
 Killing members of the group;
 Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
 Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
 Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
 Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.”

UN definition of Genocide, Article II 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide



(Above) Prisoners' Uniforms with Red Triangles of Political Prisoners Museum Exhibit Dachau Concentration Camp

© Adam Jones, Ph.D



Prisoners' Uniforms with brown Triangles of Roma Prisoners

© KZ Gedenkstaette Dachau



Prisoners' Uniforms with Pink Triangles of Gay Prisoners

© KZ Gedenkstaette Dachau



Cambodia – April 1975, a Communist group known as the Khmer Rouge, led by Pol Pot, seized control of Cambodia, renaming the country Democratic Kampuchea. Civil war had existed in Cambodia since 1970.

© Jay Mather photography (<https://mather.photoshelter.com>)



Rwanda – took place in the context of the Rwandan Civil War, a conflict beginning in 1990 between the Hutu-led government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), which largely consisted of Tutsi refugees whose families had fled to Uganda after the 1959 Hutu revolt against colonial rule.

© <http://www.aboutrwanda.com/how-rwanda-genocide-happened/>



Bosnia – genocides at Srebrenica and Žepa committed by Bosnian Serb forces in 1995 and the wider ethnic cleansing campaign throughout areas controlled by the Army of Republika Srpska that took place during the 1992–1995 Bosnian War.

© Reuters

Victoria Tower Gardens

We have studied and analysed the gardens and its different users and uses. It is one of the Royal Parks' pockets of green space in the heart of Westminster, between the Houses of Parliament, the River Thames, Millbank and Lambeth Bridge. It is with this public gardens that our research inquiries began to find the right balance between adding the memorial and learning centre while preserving the beautiful green spaces right in the heart of the capital where one can escape the hustle and bustle of the city, relax and unwind, exercise and clear the mind, bring the children to play in the Horseferry Playground, learn about the memorials in the gardens or simply walk the dogs. It is with the knowledge that we gathered that we developed the design aspects of the project supporting the government decision to create a memorial in this unique setting.

“There is no better place than Victoria Tower Gardens, in the shadow of Parliament, to build the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre. The Gardens are currently home to memorials to past struggles for justice and democratic causes. It will allow us to achieve our aim of holding Parliament to account.

We all need to speak up to Parliament, to remind our elected representatives of their basic responsibility to protect British people of all faiths and backgrounds. After all, it was another parliament in Germany that legitimised the rise of the Nazi party and the laws that served as the first steps towards the Holocaust, the laws that took away rights from the Jewish people of Europe.”

UK Holocaust Memorial Foundation 3 September 2018



View from the memorial, looking at Houses of Parliament and river Thames

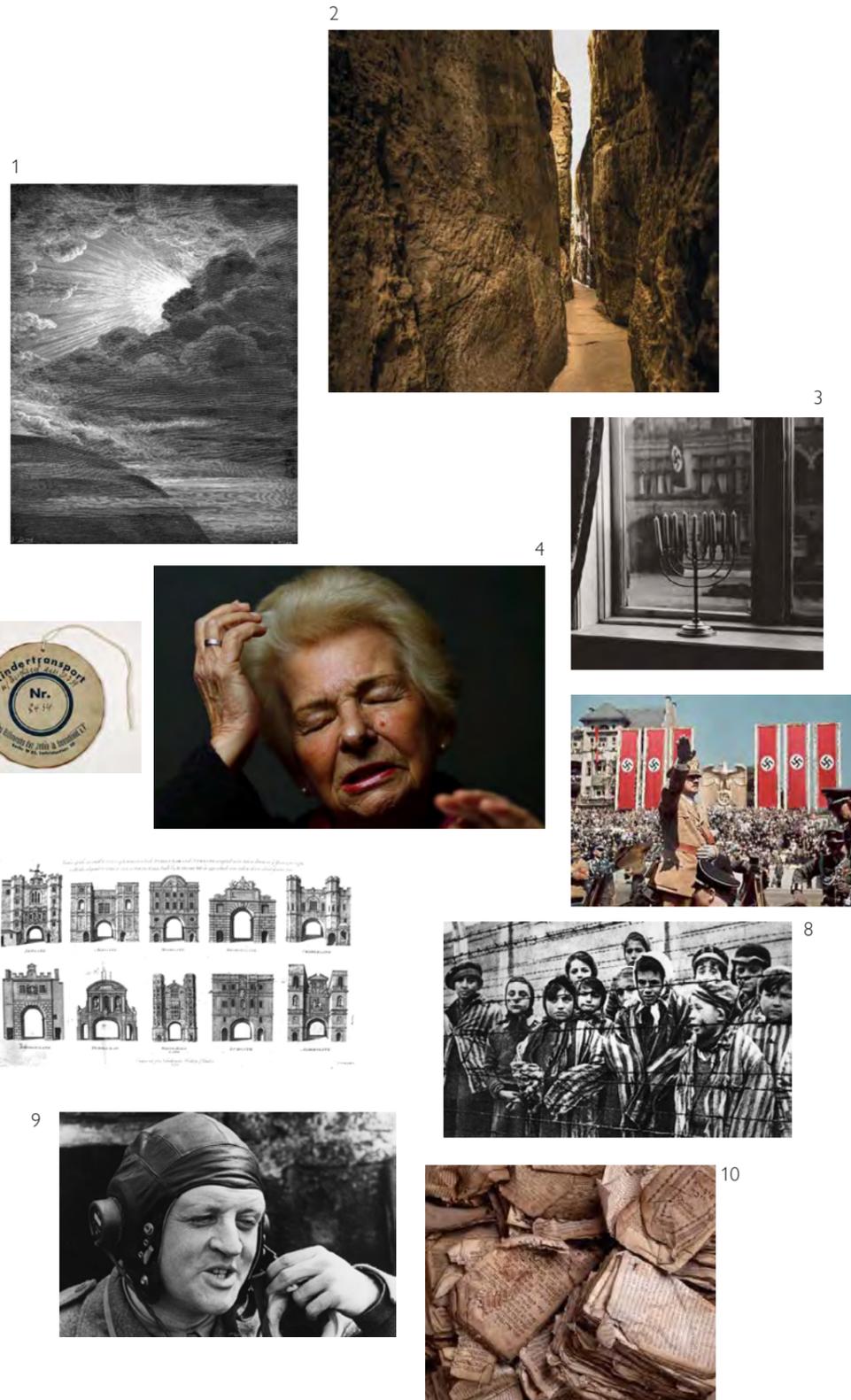
The Design

Research and references have helped shape the design process, and have drawn from a variety of sources. These range from Biblical references and other traditional Jewish lore, to Holocaust documentation, and contextual site data. Using light, texture, material and form, the resulting designs reflect upon these references.

The most prominent among these is the passage in-between the walls. This, recalls a key biblical reference – the Covenant of the Pieces: a pivotal event which symbolises God’s bond with the Patriarch Abraham and his descendants, and the promise of deliverance following long-endured hardships. The Covenant was sealed by a column of smoke and fire which travelled in-between an array of sacrificed animal pieces, searing them in the process. This also resonates with the Latin meaning of the word Holocaust (Holocaustum): ‘burnt offering’ or ‘a sacrifice completely consumed by fire’.

Another reference relates to the passage through the Kotel (“Wailing Wall”) Tunnels in the Old City in Jerusalem. It is the progression along these deep tall tunnels that offers visitors the closest physical proximity to the original location of the Holy of Holiest – the inner sanctuary of Temple Mount, and home to the Ark of the Covenant, until the Temple’s destruction by the Romans in 70AD.

The Memorial’s pathways lead visitors along their journey deeper into the ground, first to the Threshold space, and from there to the Learning Centre, to learn, discover and contemplate. They will hopefully take their experiences, sensory stimuli, emotions and knowledge with them - and make a change.



- 1 The Creation of Light, 1866 - Gustave Doré
And the earth was without a form, and void ... (Genesis 1:2)
- 2 Kotel Tunnel, Jerusalem
- 3 Jewish house window with a menorah as the beginning of WW2
- 4 Auschwitz death camp survivor Halina Brzozowska, 82, who was registered with camp number 86356.
- 5 Kindertransport tag.
- 6 Adolf Hitler , Nazi party march
- 7 Views of Several Gates of London, Noorthouck
- 8 Bergen Belsen concentration camp young prisoners
- 9 Richard Dimbleby report of the horrors of Bergen Belsen
- 10 Hebrew books burnt by the Nazis

“We must be listened to: above and beyond our personal experience, we have collectively witnessed a fundamental unexpected event, fundamental precisely because unexpected, not foreseen by anyone. It happened, therefore it can happen again: this is the core of what we have to say. It can happen, and it can happen everywhere.”

Primo Levi

4.1.2 Design Concept

Adjaye Associates, Ron Arad Architects and Gustafson Porter + Bowman's design proposal for the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre is about creating a nationally significant landmark for current and future generations to reflect, mourn and learn.

Unlike other countries in Europe and around the world, Britain has no memorial that is fitting to the enormity of the Holocaust. In the context of a widely reported rise in antisemitism and hate crime in Europe, Britain needs to stand up in the world as a bastion against hatred and intolerance – and these values need to be instilled in the next generation.

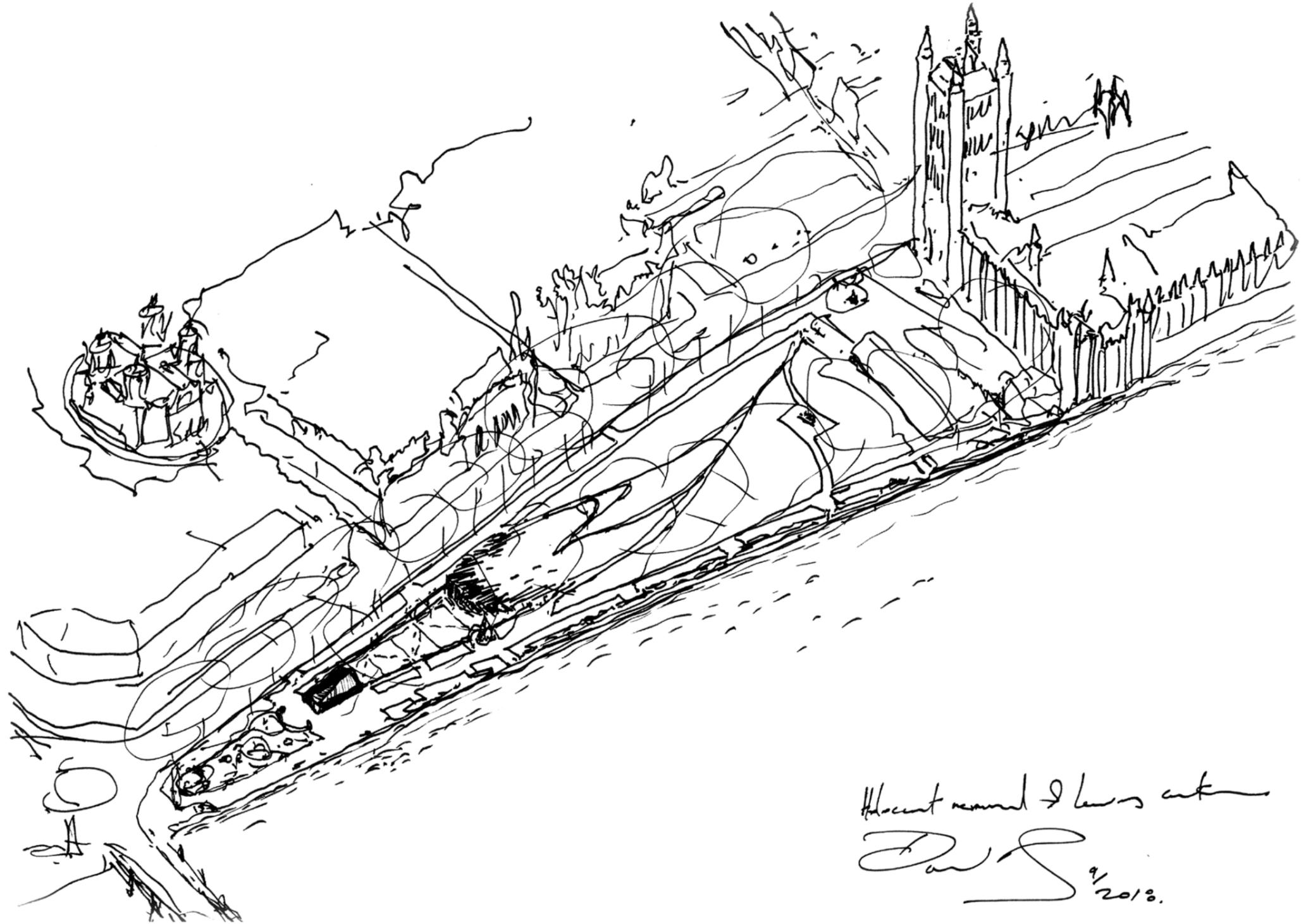
Deeper understanding of the Holocaust, and of Britain's responses to it, therefore prompts us to ask challenging questions about human behaviour and the world around us. In dedicating itself to this mission, Britain reaffirms its commitment to stand up against antisemitism, prejudice and hatred in all its forms.

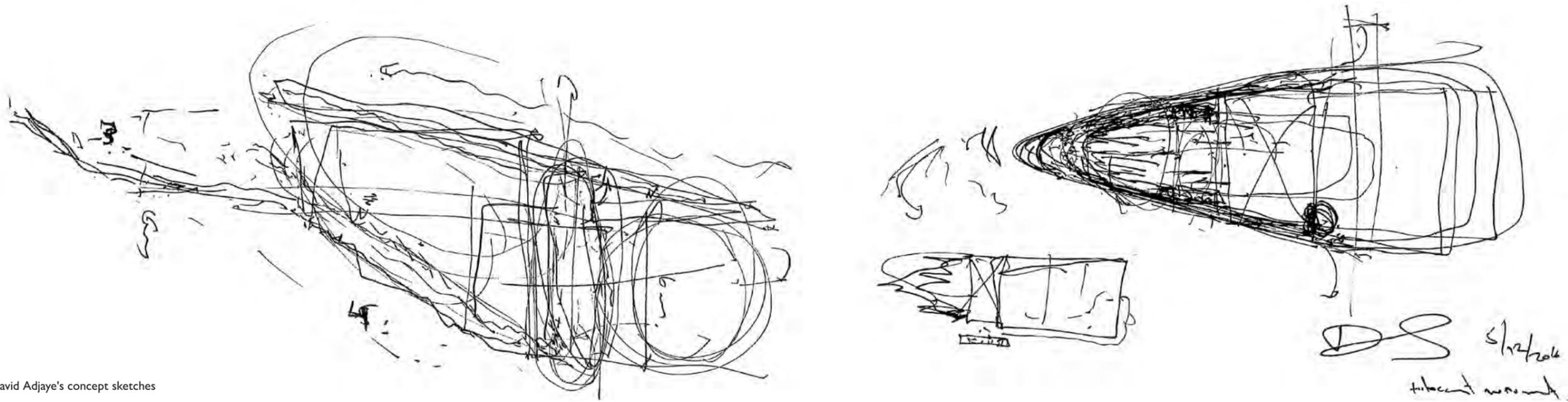
Memorials are most successful when they are contextualised in the history they represent – without the Learning Centre the Memorial will not achieve its aims of driving forward a new era of Holocaust education in Britain. The Memorial is not just about remembering, it is also about understanding and educating, ensuring that the tragedies that took place do not happen again. This is why it is so important that a Learning Centre is integrated in the Memorial, as a single destination allowing visitors to reflect on the impacts of the Holocaust in Britain.

The view of Parliament from the Memorial will serve as a permanent reminder that political decisions have far-reaching consequences.

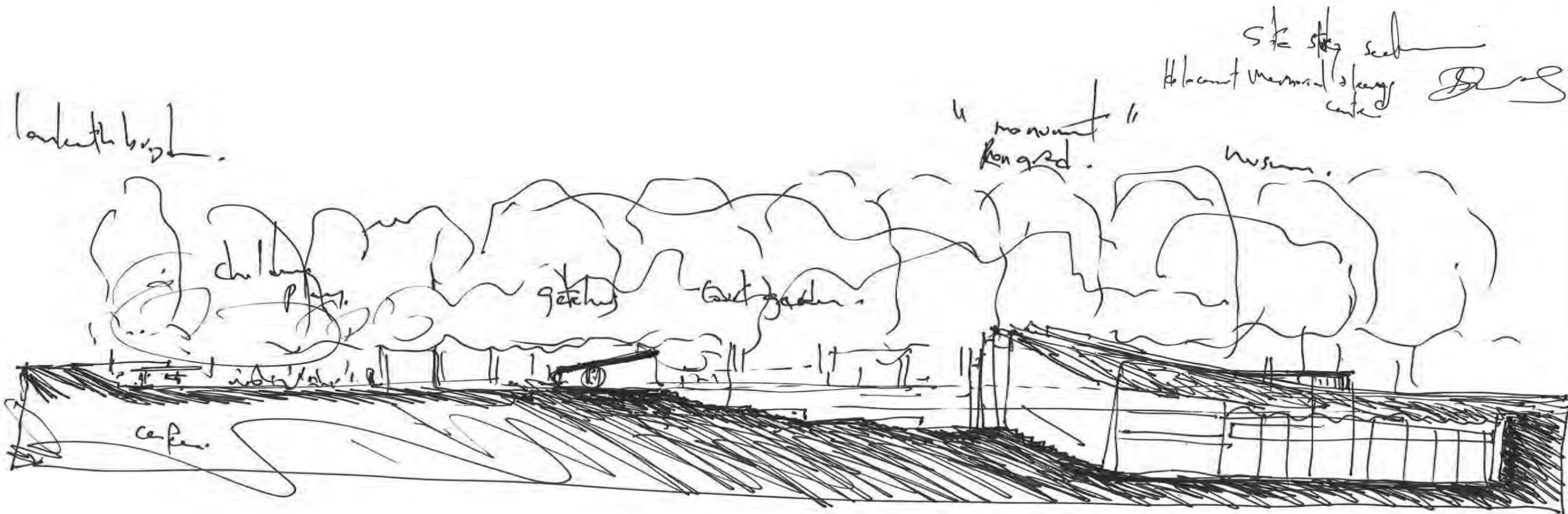
Our design for the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre is drawn from extensive research into the site, its constraints and subject matter, and seeks to respect its context, honour the weight of its responsibility and inspire its visitors to strive to draw meaning and purpose out of tragedy.

It is an integrated approach, in which the Memorial is embedded within the landscape, and the Learning Centre is embedded within the Memorial.





David Adjaye's concept sketches



David Adjaye's design development sketch

4.1.3 Victoria Tower Gardens Masterplan

The overarching vision for the Memorial and Learning Centre is to retain Victoria Tower Gardens as public gardens affecting minimal green space. In response to the popularity and importance of Victoria Tower Gardens, our proposal intervenes lightly, ensuring the gardens' existing uses can be retained and enhanced rather than replaced.

The proposal is sensitive to the heritage setting of Victoria Tower Gardens and surrounding buildings; whilst simultaneously adding a meaningful and powerful new memorial to the gardens, by gently lifting the landscape towards the southern end.

By transforming the existing site constraints into opportunities, the proposal's location and shape was formed - the existing sewer profiles the north end of the proposal, while the playground and the two lines of majestic London plane trees sculpt the south, west and east side of the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre.

The existing line of trees will frame the lifted landform, hinting at the presence of the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre. As a new path moves through the gardens, its curved form will accentuate the distance within the framed perspective of Plane trees, however the Memorial will also subtly exert its influence as one detects a shift in the ground, as the entire grass landform moves up to cover its form.

The grass landform's subtle shift upwards will also help take advantage of river views, which currently can only be fully appreciated along Joseph Bazalgette's Embankment Wall. Along the Thames walkway a light metal frame was introduced to support an elevated timber boardwalk and benches which float above the plants and take in the wide open views of the Thames and the City beyond.

At the southern end of the site the existing playground is redesigned and a new Cafe Kiosk added; the Spicer Memorial, relocated south by approximately 12m, provides a physical barrier between the playground and the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre entrance.

The Entrance Pavilion, located to the south of the Memorial, serves as an entrance gateway and allows the creation of a transitional space - the Courtyard - that enables visitors a calm moment of reflection away from everyday life before they make their journey down one of the passageways between the bronze fins of the Memorial, down to the underground Learning Centre.

KEY

--- Project Boundary



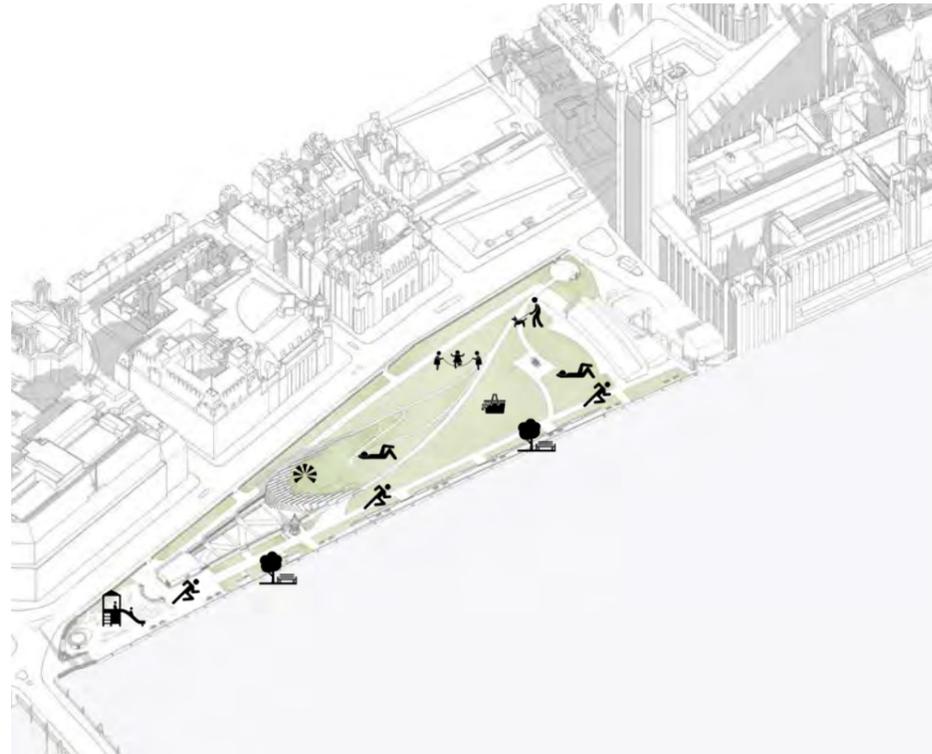
4.1.4 User Experience

Understanding the diverse uses of Victoria Tower Gardens, it was essential that the proposal not only allowed its current activities to remain, but also enhance the user experience.

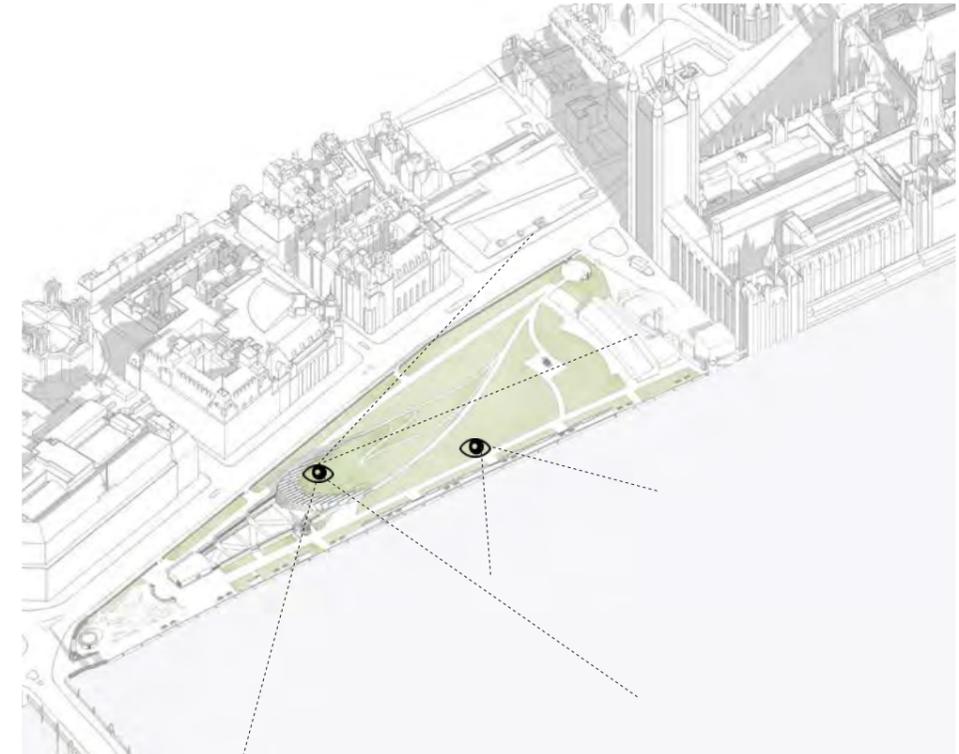
The newly sloping landscape provides visitors with a new vantage point to Parliament and the River Thames, a new perspective relationship to the overall memorial grounds and a distinctive entry point for the new Learning Centre. This subtle shift in the landscape allows for all existing memorials within the gardens to remain visible while creating a new sense of place within the gardens and establishing a new landmark within its immediate context.

Our proposal recognises Victoria Tower Gardens as gardens of Britain's conscience. Our ambition is to complete the story of existing monuments by integrating the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre with a rising landscape towards the southern end of the gardens. In doing so we pay deference to - and form a visual and physical link between - these monuments and the atrocities of the Holocaust. It is important for us that this new visual link is against the backdrop of an internationally iconic symbol of Britain's democratic ideals.

Proposed new path routes, connecting the main entrances in a diagonal north to south axis, reflect the existing main pedestrian flow which is currently through the middle of the lawned area to the south of the Burghers of Calais. The journey through the existing memorials culminates at the entrance of the UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre.



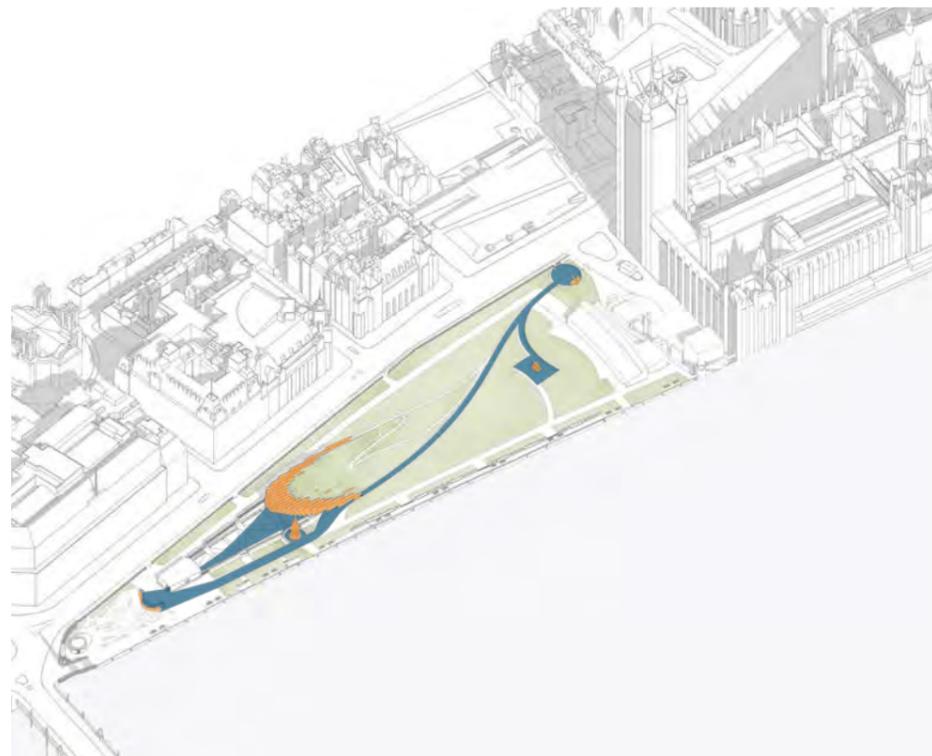
Existing garden uses are retained and enhanced



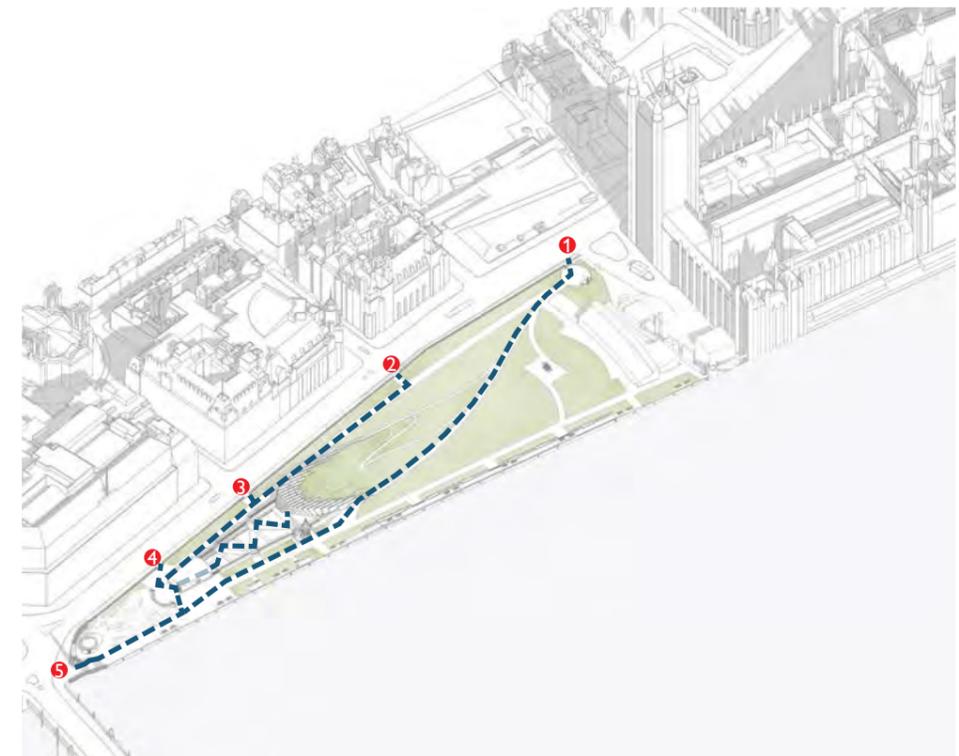
Forming Landscape Experience enhances the views to the Thames and to the Houses of Parliament

KEY

- Panoramic viewpoint
- Children's play area
- Dog walking
- Picnic area
- Relaxing area
- Picture point
- Jogging path
- Bench area
- New playground
- Path linking the Memorials
- Memorials
- Entrance Number
- Proposed main journeys



Placemaking diagram: Linking the memorials to complete the Gardens of Britain's Conscience



Landscape and Journey - new paths unify the gardens



View from Victoria Tower

4.1.5 Enhancing heritage context

The proposal takes into careful consideration the relevant planning and heritage site legislation, policy, guidance and protected views, including two key views from within Victoria Tower Gardens:

1. Looking south from Auguste Rodin's sculpture 'The Burghers of Calais', immediately to the south of the Palace of Westminster;

The proposed grass mound will rise gently towards the southern end of the Gardens alongside the Grade II* listed Buxton Memorial Fountain, which will remain visible from this end of the Gardens. The upper parts of the abutment obelisks of the Grade II listed Lambeth Bridge will continue to be noticeable beyond, especially in the winter months, and will continue to define the bridge head of Lambeth Bridge. As the visitors move along the curved path they will encounter enhanced surroundings for the Buxton Memorial with a new seating area where visitors can reflect on its meaning. The settings of the Registered Grade II Gardens and heritage assets in view will be enhanced and left unharmed.



View of the building looking South from Auguste Rodin's sculpture 'The Burghers of Calais', immediately to the south of the Palace of Westminster

2. Looking north from the bridge head of Lambeth Bridge

There will be tri-partite visual composition featuring the UK Holocaust Memorial's entrance in the foreground, the Buxton Memorial Fountain and the Memorial in the middle ground, and the Victoria Tower of the WHS, which will continue to dominate the skyline beyond. The settings of the Registered Grade II Gardens and heritage assets in view will be enhanced through the extraordinary visual power – and symbolism – of these three structures: they will be left unharmed.



View of the East side of the Gardens looking North from the bridge head of Lambeth Bridge

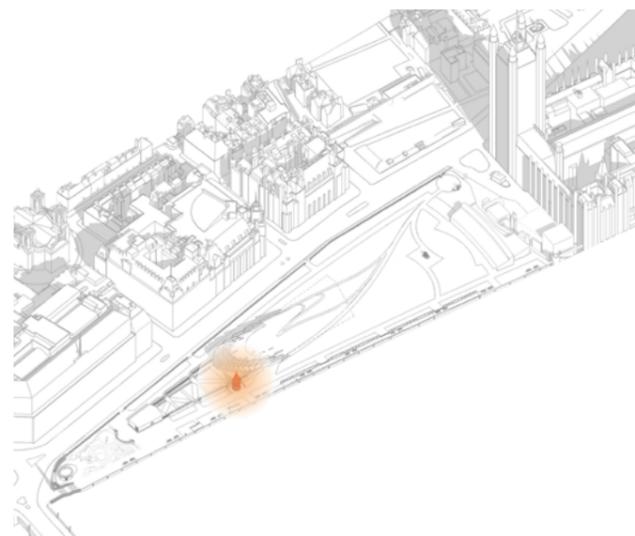
4.1.6 Buxton Memorial

The proposed scheme's main aim, along with the intention to create a powerful and significant new Memorial, is to retain the gardens, its uses, its visual connections, and very importantly, to respect and add to the existing memorials, while improving their settings. The proposal therefore considers it essential to maintain the position of the Buxton Memorial to the abolition of slavery; its significance will be amplified through an enhanced presence and a carefully considered spatial relationship to the new UK Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre.

The design proposals are very sensitive to the importance of maintaining the visual connections from the surrounding areas of the gardens to the Buxton Memorial. The location of The Memorial was carefully designed so the visual connection from Dean Stanley Street to the Buxton Memorial would be retained.

The Proposals provide the opportunity to create a benched seating area from which the visitor can appreciate the form and appearance of the monument, and reflect on its meaning. The NHM introduces the potential for increased interest in the Buxton Memorial from those visiting the gardens. In addition, the landscaping and form of the NHM will create a new viewpoint from which the monument can be appreciated.

In addition to the improved setting it is proposed to reinstate the water fountain which has been disconnected since the memorial's relocation to Victoria Tower Gardens in 1957. This proposal will follow under a separate Listed Building Consent once the extent of the works required to reconnect the fountain are assessed.



View of the Buxton Memorial from Dean Stanley Street



View of the Buxton Memorial from the East path along the Thames

4.1.7 Journey within the Memorial Gardens

1. Arrival

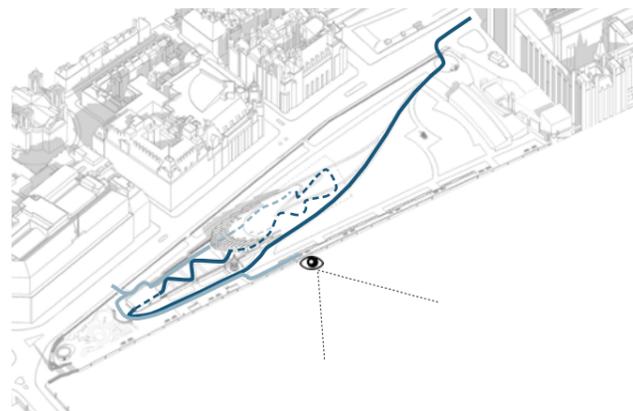
The linear form of Victoria Tower Gardens, stretched out along the Thames embankment, suggests that most visitors will enter from the north and south entrances to the gardens on a route between the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey and Tate Britain.

2. Landscape

The majority of visitors will arrive at the circular entrance space facing the Emmeline Pankhurst Memorial. At this point, our proposal has visitors encounter a new path which will curve diagonally through the gardens towards the dramatic perspective formed by the two rows of London Plane trees. These trees will frame the lifted landform, hinting at the presence of the UK Holocaust Memorial. As the path moves through the gardens, its curved form will accentuate the distance within the framed perspective of Plane trees, however the Memorial will also subtly exert its influence as one detects a shift in the ground, as the entire grass landform moves up to cover its form. The path will take visitors on a journey through the Gardens' sequence of memorials to past injustices: The Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst Memorial's commemoration of the right to universal suffrage; Rodin's Burghers of Calais, acknowledging their self sacrifice in defeat and subsequent pardoning by the victorious Edward III; and the Buxton Memorial that memorialises the abolition of slavery.

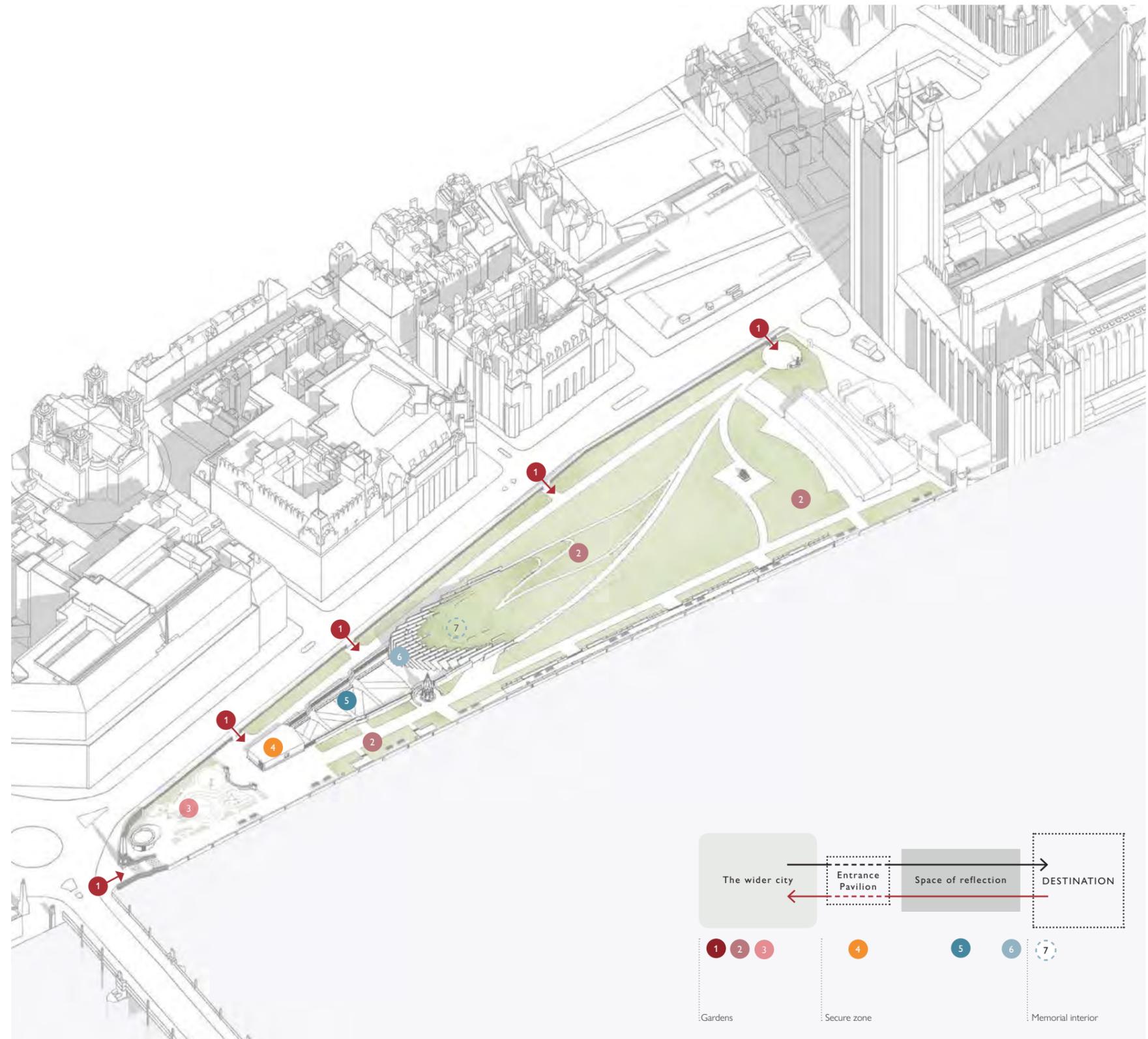
KEY

- 1 Park Entrance
- 2 Landscape
- 3 Playground and Cafe
- 4 Entrance Pavilion
- 5 Courtyard
- 6 The Memorial
- 7 Learning Centre (underground)



This graphic element will accompany all stages of the journey throughout this chapter.

- Proposed entrance journey
- - - Proposed exit journey
- 👁️ Contemplation point



Arrival Sequence

At the path's mid-point, the visitor's view will be lifted above the embankment wall to views of the shimmering light reflected off the waters of the Thames. As visitors move further towards the river embankment, they will clearly see the path pass to one side of the Buxton Memorial towards the entrance gateway which gives access to the National Holocaust Memorial, adding a significant and heretofore unmarked injustice in the garden.

3. Southern end of site

Visitors arriving from the entrance gate located at the southernmost end of the site, coming from Lambeth Bridge, will encounter a redesigned playground and cafe area, with the relocated Spicer Memorial as a background providing a physical separation to the National Holocaust Memorial entrance beyond.

4. Entrance Pavilion

The Entrance Pavilion not only serves as a conscious construct to assist pedestrian flow, safety and security to the Memorial and Learning Centre. It has also been designed as a transitional space that desensitises the visitor from the 21st century bustle they leave behind, creating a clear beginning to the visitor's journey.

5. Memorial courtyard

A unique, contemplative space that defines the relationship between the Entrance Pavilion and the Memorial and Learning Centre - a garden within the Victoria Tower Gardens. Its positioning and design creates an environment where visitors can linger and whose landscape offers a place of calm reflection before breaching the looming fins and down into the Learning Centre.

6. The Memorial

The Memorial will honour the six million Jewish men, women and children who were murdered in the Holocaust, and all other victims of Nazi persecution, including Roma, gay and disabled people. It comprises of 23 bronze-clad walls forming ravine-like pathways representing each country in which Jewish communities were destroyed during the Holocaust.

7. Learning Centre

Visitors will enter the Learning Centre through the series of narrow passages formed by the 23 bronze blades of the Memorial, allowing them to effectively join the Memorial and physically become part of it. These blades will form both the building entrance as well as puncture the ground 8m down, carving the centre's underground learning spaces.



View of the folding landscape looking South