



# LONDON,

I love you



This is a personal 15 day trip map to London by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (\*) being (\*\*\*\*) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
****	Stansted Airport	Norman Foster	Bassingbourn Rd, Stansted, Essex CM24 1QW	Built in 1991 as an airport. Service distribution systems are contained within the 'trunks' of the structural 'trees' that rise from the undercroft through the concourse floor. These trees support a roof canopy that is freed simply to keep out the rain and let in light.
<b>Zone 1: City of London</b>				
*****	Tower Bridge	Horace Jones	Tower Bridge	Built in 1894 as a bridge which was originally the only crossing for the Thames. It took 8 years, 5 major contractors and the relentless labor of 432 construction workers to build Tower Bridge. Tours are available Mon-Sun (10-18). General admission £8.00, £5.60 students.
****	Tower of London	-	London EC3N 4AB	Built in 1078 as a Medieval castle. The White Tower, which gives the entire castle its name, was built by William the Conqueror in 1078. The peak period of the castle's use as a prison was the 16 <sup>th</sup> and 17 <sup>th</sup> centuries, when many figures that had fallen into disgrace, such as Elizabeth I before she became queen, were held within its walls. In the First and Second World Wars, the Tower was again used as a prison, and witnessed the executions of 12 men for espionage. Tours include access to the Tower and the Crown Jewels display and other exhibitions. Tue-Sat (9.30-16.30) Sun-Mon (10-16.30). General admission £21.45, £18.15 students.
***	Tower Place	Norman Foster	1, Tower Place	Built in 2002 as a low-rise, energy-conscious office building for the Willis Faber & Dumas Headquarters. The development is configured in two blocks, broadly triangular in plan. Beautiful glazed atrium which is one of the largest such spaces in Europe.
****	Plantation Place South	Arup Associates	Great Tower St and Mark Lane	Built in 2004 as an office building. It is famous for its stone façade, which structurally supports the floors and modulates sunlight penetration while also providing shading and depth to the façade.
*****	The Monument to the Great Fire of London	Christopher Wren and Robert Hooke	Fish Street Hill	Built in 1677 as a stone Roman Doric column to commemorate the Great Fire of London. It stands where the Great Fire started on 2 September 1666. It is the tallest isolated stone column in the world and was built on the site of St. Margaret's, Fish Street, the first church to be burnt down by the Great Fire. The top of the Monument is reached by a narrow winding staircase of 311 steps. A mesh cage was added in the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century at the top of the Monument to prevent people jumping off, after six people had committed suicide from the structure between 1788 and 1842. Amazing panoramic views from the top. Mon-Sun (9.30-17.30). General admission £3. Joint tickets with Tower Bridge cost £9.
****	St Margaret Pattens Church	Christopher Wren	Rood Ln	Built in 1687 as a new church over the old one destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666 and is one of only a few City churches to have escaped significant damage in the WWII. The church's exterior is notable for its 200-ft high spire, Wren's third highest and the only one that he designed in a medieval style.
****	Plantation Place	Arup Associates	Fenchurch Street 30	Built in 2004 as one of the largest office developments in London of recent times. The whole project fills an entire block, incorporating an existing earlier office building. Part of an urban development by Arup of which also includes Plantation Place South.
****	Saint Olave Church of England	-	8 Hart Street	Built in the 13 <sup>th</sup> C as a church and one of the smallest in the City and is one of only a handful of medieval City churches that escaped the Great Fire of London in 1666. It is deservedly famous for the macabre 1658 entrance arch to the churchyard, which is decorated with grinning skulls. Mon-Sun (9-17).



☆☆☆☆	Lloyd's Register	Richard Rogers	71 Fenchurch Street	Built in 1999 as part of the Lloyd's insurance company buildings. Detailed elements of the design include service cores expressed as separate elements attached to the ends of the office blocks, articulating the edges of the building at one end and outwards the river at the other. These cores contain primary circulation (lifts and stairs) facing the churchyard, while secondary cores contain toilets, goods lifts and staircases, as well as the main service risers.
☆☆☆☆	Willis Headquarters	Norman Foster	51 Lime St.	Built in 2007 as Willis Faber & Dumas HQ (the insurance company). The two buildings are developed as a series of overlapping curved shells while its section is arranged in three steps.
☆☆☆☆☆☆	Lloyd's Building	Richard Rogers	1 Lime St	Built in 1979 as the home of the insurance institution Lloyd's of London. Like the Pompidou Centre in Paris the building is a leading example of radical Bowellism architecture in which the services for the building, such as ducts and lifts, are located on the exterior to maximize space in the interior. It consists of three main towers and three service towers around a central, rectangular space.
☆☆☆☆☆☆	The Gherkin	Norman Foster	30 Saint Mary Axe	Built in 2003 as the Swiss Re Headquarters and it was London's first ecological tall building. With 41 floors, the tower is 180 meters (591 ft) tall. The restaurant located on this building can only be used by members, it's a shame.
☆☆☆☆	Holland House	Hendrik Petrus Berlage	Bury Street 1-4	Built in 1916 as an office building and it was the first example of a steel frame structure in Europe. It is believed that Berlage's design for Holland House was inspired by the work of Louis Sullivan after a trip to the States in 1911.
☆☆☆☆☆☆	Tower 42	R. Seifert & Partners	25 Old Broad Street	Built in 1980 as an office tower and it houses the National Westminster Bank's international division. It's the 7th tallest building in London. Amazing skyline views from Vertigo 42, the rooftop bar (reservations requested in advance).
☆☆☆☆☆☆	Heron Tower	Kohn Pedersen Fox and Arup Associates	110 Bishopgate	Built in 2011 as an office tower. With 230 m tall 755 (ft) and 46 storeys, it's one of the highest buildings of London. Amazing skyline views from the rooftop's restaurant.
☆☆	Saint Botolph Building	Nicholas Grimshaw	138 Houndsditch	Built in 2010 as a commercial building for developers Minerva. It's part of a redevelopment of the former London Stock Exchange site.
☆☆☆☆	Christ Church (Spitalfields)	Nicholas Hawksmoor	Commercial Street	Built in 1715 as part of the church building program initiated by the Fifty New Churches act of 1711, backed by Queen Anne. The Commission appointed to build the 50 new churches stipulated that the new buildings should have tall spires so that they would tower above the smaller, non-conformist chapels. The Commissioners for the new churches included Christopher Wren, Thomas Archer, John Vanbrugh and Hawksmoor as a surveyor. Only twelve of the planned fifty churches were built, of which six were designed by Hawksmoor.
☆☆☆☆	1-10 Bishop's Square	Norman Foster	1-10 Bishop's Square	Built in 2005 as Allen & Overy HQ and it completes the regeneration of the historically important Spitalfields neighborhood. The development includes the restoration of the old market buildings along Brushfield St, with a new covered pedestrian route behind. Comprising a new covered market area, retail space, offices, along with apartments, community facilities, cafés and restaurants, the scheme has transformed the market into an eclectic, bustling urban quarter.
☆☆☆☆	Broadgate Tower	Skidmore Owings & Merrill (SOM)	20 Primrose Street	Built in 2009 as an office skyscraper. The tower has a criss-cross style steel beaming over the windows making it have a very strong appearance. The beaming is similar to the Bank of China Tower in Hong Kong. As the tower lies over major railway lines all work had to be stopped whenever a train was in the vicinity of the station.
☆☆	Exchange House (Broadgate)	Skidmore Owings & Merrill (SOM)	12 Exchange Square	Built in 1987 as an office building (Foreign & Colonial Investment Trust, Herbert Smith and Societe Generale). The ten-storey office building is effectively an inhabited bridge, with a frame supported on a primary structure of four parabolic segmented tied arches.
☆☆☆☆	1 Finsbury Avenue	Arup Associates	1 Finsbury Avenue	Built in 1998 as an office building. It was part of the massive Broadgate development around Liverpool St station. The upper floors are set back to reduce the perceived height and to help create a sympathetic scale with older, existing buildings to the west.
☆☆☆☆	50 Finsbury Square	Norman Foster	50 Finsbury Square	Built in 2001 as Bloomberg HQ. Its situation on the square carried with it some constraints, including cornice and height limitations, and the requirement for a stone building to suit the character of the existing traditional buildings.
☆☆☆☆	Ropemaker Place	Arup Associates	Moor Ln and Chiswell St.	Built in 2009 as an office building using the existing foundations. The design is based on a simplified Chinese puzzle, with six large-scale interlocking cubic forms that rise up as a series of amazing garden terraces.
☆☆☆☆	Milton Gate	Denys Lasdun	Chiswell Street 60	Built in 1991 as an office building and is believed to feature one of the first examples of a ventilated triple facade in the UK. In 2007, the building was completely refurbished by Squire & Partners, who increased the net internal area and created a new central entrance on Chiswell Street.



1966	Cromwell Tower	Chamberlin, Powell and Bon	Beech St. and Silk St.	Built in 1976 as part of the Barbican complex. Brutalist architecture.
1966	Shakespeare Tower	Chamberlin, Powell and Bon	Beech St.	Built in 1976 as part of the Barbican complex.
1974	Lauderdale Tower	Chamberlin, Powell and Bon	Beech Street and Aldersgate Street	Built in 1974 as a residential tower and it was one of the joint three tallest residential towers in the UK with its partners until the completion of Pan Peninsula in London's docklands in 2009. The brutalist style of the building makes it unique.
1965-1976	Barbican YMCA	Chamberlin, Powell and Bon	Aldersgate St. and Flann St	Built in 1971 as a residential tower and part of a complex designed by Chamberlin, Powell and Bon. The estate was built between 1965 and 1976, on a 35-acre (14 ha) site that had been bombed in WWII. The estate of 40 acres (16 ha) was officially opened in 1969 and is now home to around 4,000 people living in 2,014 flats. The flats reflect the widespread use in Britain in the 1960s and 1970s of concrete as the visible face of the building (brutalist style).
1936	Florin Court	Guy Morgan and Partners	6-9 Charterhouse Square	Built in 1936 as an Art Deco residential building. It features an impressive curved façade, a roof garden and a basement swimming pool. The walls were built in beige bricks and placed over a steel frame. The building became the fictional residence of Agatha Christie's Poirot, known as Whitehaven Mansions.
1976	Museum of London	Philip Powell and Hidalgo Moya	150 London Wall	Built in 1976 as part of the Barbican Estate re-development within a bomb-damaged area. Collection includes the history of London from prehistoric to modern times with original artifacts, models, pictures and diagrams, with a strong emphasis on archaeological discoveries. Mon-Sun (10-18). FREE admission.
2003	One London Wall	Norman Foster	London Wall 1	Built in 2003 as an office building. It sits above the hq of the Worshipful Company of Plaisterers and their two Adam style halls, which gives the scheme an impression of being windowless.
2001	88 Wood Street	Richard Rogers	88 Wood Street	Built in 2001 as a commercial skyscraper. It previously housed two telephone exchange buildings. The massing of the building allows controlled daylight to penetrate the office floors. Its triple-glazed active façade is formed of single panels, each 3m x 4m, of highly transparent float glass. The inner faces of the external panes have a low emissivity coating which further reduces internal solar gain.
2005	Moor House	Norman Foster	120 London Wall	Built in 2005 as a 19-storey office development. It was the first building to be designed for the forthcoming London Crossrail, with a shaft to the station underneath the building. It has the deepest foundations in London, which reach down 57 m (187 ft) and are specifically designed to withstand further tunneling below.
2007	1 Coleman Street	David Walker Architects and Swanke Hayden Connell	1 Coleman Street	Built in 2007 as an office tower and it's one of the most distinctive buildings in the area. It has a conventional steel frame structure and is egg-shaped in plan. The façade is amazing. On each floor, rather than being parallel with the slab edge, all the windows are skewed a few degrees slightly to one side, with the windows on the floor above and below, skewed by an equal amount in the opposite direction.
1666	St Alban Church	Christopher Wren	Wood Street	Of medieval origin, it was rebuilt in 1634, destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666, and rebuilt once again, this time to a Gothic design. It was severely damaged by bombing during the Second World War, and the ruins cleared, leaving only the tower. It remains as a private dwelling on a traffic island.
2000	100 Wood Street	Norman Foster	100 Wood Street	Built in 2000 as an office building with two faces. The east façade, to Wood Street, is a conservative and simple arrangement of alternating stone piers and windows, all in response to planning requirements. This is crowned by a curved diagrid (almost Post-Modern?) roof, featuring alternating opaque and transparent panels.
2002	25 Gresham Street	Nicholas Grimshaw	25 Gresham Street	Built in 2002 as Lloyds-TSB's head office.
1683	Saint Mary Le Bow	Christopher Wren	Cheapside St.	Built in 1683 as an English Renaissance church and is one of the fifty-one city churches that Sir Christopher Wren replaced following the Great Fire of London in 1666. Statue of Captain John Smith of Jamestown, founder of Virginia and former parishioner of the church.
1997	No 1 Poultry	James Stirling	1, Poultry St	Built in 1997 but originally intended to be the site of an office tower designed by Mies van der Rohe in the manner of the Seagram Building in New York. That scheme was aborted and resulted in what the readers of Time Out magazine, voted the fifth worst building in London. Coq d'Argent restaurant, on the rooftop, offers amazing skyline views.
1724	Saint Mary Woolnoth	Nicholas Hawksmoor	Lombard and King William Street	Built in 1724 as a Georgian church and it was the least conventional of all Hawksmoor's churches. The present building is at least the 3 <sup>rd</sup> church on the site and it is currently used by London's German-speaking Swiss community.
2011	New Court Rothschild Bank	Office for Metropolitan Architecture (OMA)	Alley of St Swithin's Lane	Built in 2011 as the new Rothschild Bank Headquarters and it was OMA's first completed building in London. The top of this central cube features a landscaped roof garden with outdoor meeting areas but if you ask nicely they might let you go up and take some pictures.



1999	Bush Lane House	Arup Associates	80 Cannon St	Built in 1976 as an office tower. This building was intended to straddle the proposed Jubilee Line extension along Fleet Street. Consequently the designers were faced with the problem of having restricted access to the ground and where foundations could be located. To overcome these difficulties, the building sits on four pairs of huge circular columns. Sprouting from these is a connected, diagonal grid of tubes, which act structurally to carry all the column free floor plates, and also provide bracing.
1999	Cannon Place	Foggo Associates	London Cannon Station	The original station, designed by John Hawkshaw and JW Barry and opened in 1866, had a glazed barrel vault, like a great engine shed with flanking towers at the end of a bridge across the Thames. Damaged by Second World War bombing, the vault was replaced by what Pevsner dubbed 'a tall and dull curtain walled office slab' crouching over the commuter station, designed by John Poulson, completed in 1965 and now replaced by Foggo Associates' development in 2011. Amazing scenic lifts.
1999	Walbrook Building	Norman Foster	Cannon Street	Built in 2010 as the new office headquarters for a major corporation. The facade is articulated as a series of bays, which refer to the domestic scale of the buildings that originally stood here and have the effect of extending the site boundary to optimize the plan area.
1999	Saint Stephen's Walbrook	Christopher Wren	39 Walbrook	Built in 1687 as a Baroque church. Within a rectangular outline is nested a square space defined by twelve columns and covered by a huge dome.
1999	60 Queen Victoria Street	Foggo Associates	60 Queen Victoria Street	Built in 1999 as a straight-forward office block, but it is the bronze façade that sets this building apart. It sits immediately next door to Stirling's No. 1 Poultry.
1999	One New Change	Jean Nouvel	1 New Change	Built in 2010 as a shopping mall and a major office. Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral, it led to some controversy during its planning and construction, including criticism from Prince Charles. Impressive interiors.
1999	Paternoster Square Vents	Heatherwick Studio	Paternoster Square	Built in 2010 as a public infrastructure and is part of a development in a high-profile, sensitive location. It is a new public space containing a pre-existing underground electricity substation. This substation required a cooling system with outlet and inlet vents.
1999	Saint Paul's Cathedral	Christopher Wren	St. Paul's Churchyard	Built in 1675 as a Baroque church. Five different churches were built at this site. The first church, dedicated to the apostle Paul, dates back to 604 AD. At 365 feet (111 m) high, it was the tallest building in London from 1710 to 1962. Amazing skyline views from the top of the Dome. Christopher Wren is buried here and Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer married here in 1981. Mon-Sat (8.30-16). Admission to the dome £14.50, £13.00 students.
1999	London Information Centre	MAKE Architects	Carter Lane Gardens	Built in 2007 as a pavilion. It introduces a dynamic contemporary structure to an area of exceptional architectural and urban heritage. A folded metallic envelope evokes the aerodynamic profile of a paper airplane.
1999	Saint Nicholas Cole Abbey	Christopher Wren	15/405 Queen Victoria St.	Built in 1681 as a church. Recorded from the twelfth century, the church was destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666 and then rebuilt. On top of the body of the church is a balustrade. It was also used as a location in 1968 Doctor Who serial The Invasion.
1999	Salvation Army International HQ	Sheppard Robson	Queen Victoria Street 101	Built in 2005 when the Army's old headquarters, located on this same site, had become too big for them. Realizing that they only needed a third of the space, they decided to redevelop. Rentable office space was constructed on two thirds of the site, which paid for a new HQ. A chapel is located immediately above the entrance. Glass is used extensively, in order to provide transparency and a feeling of openness.
1999	Sir John Lyon House	Sidell Gibson Architects	8 High Timber Street	Built in 2009 as a waterside residential building. The building incorporates small flats for weekday use as well as luxury apartments and penthouses. Complex planning, rights to light and St Paul's Heights issues were addressed in the course of the design. The best views of the building are from the other side of the river.
1999	Millenium Bridge	Norman Foster	Millenium Bridge	Built in 1996 and developed with sculptor Anthony Caro and engineers Arup. London's only pedestrian bridge that links the City and St Paul's Cathedral with the Globe Theatre and Tate Modern on Bankside.
1999	Saint Bride's Church	Christopher Wren	Fleet St.	Built in 1672 as a Baroque church. The church is a distinctive sight on London's skyline and is clearly visible from a number of locations. Standing 226 ft (69m) high, it is the second tallest of all Wren's churches, with only St Paul's itself having a higher pinnacle.
1999	Daily Express Building	Robert Atkinson	Fleet Street 121 - 128	Built in 1933 as an office building and the home of the Daily Express newspaper. It was one of the first curtain-walled buildings in the country. The façade is credited to Sir Owen Williams, with Ellis and Clarke responsible for the remainder of the original building. The Art Deco entrance lobby by Robert Atkinson, is designed with plaster reliefs depicting aspects of industry by Eric Aumonier. Sadly only the protected façade and the lobby of the original building survive, having been integrated into a huge and rather ordinary office building.



九九	33 Holborn	Norman Foster & Partners	33 Holborn	Built in 2002 as the Sainsbury's HQ. Includes meeting rooms, auditorium, offices, restaurant and café and Sainsbury's own food research and testing facility.
九	ITN Headquarters	Norman Foster	200 Grays Inn Road	Built in 1990 as the new headquarters of ITN (Independent Television News, the news service for the UK's commercial television stations). It had previously belonged to The Times newspaper, and included a vast basement area for the printing presses. The Foster design exploits this space using a full height atrium descending into the underground levels, bringing light down and creating a rather dizzying effect for visitors peering down from the top floor walkways.
九	Charles Dickens Museum	-	48 Doughty St	It occupies a typical Georgian terraced house which was Charles Dickens' home from 25 March 1837 (a year after his marriage) to December 1839. Spread over four floors, the Charles Dickens Museum holds the world's most important collection of paintings, rare editions, manuscripts, original furniture and other items relating to the life and work of Dickens. Mon-Sun (10-17). General admission £8, £6 students.
九九九九	Soane Museum	John Soane	13 Lincoln's Inn Fields	Built in 1834 formerly as the home of the neo-classical architect John Soane. Collection includes many drawings and models of Soane's projects and the collections of paintings, drawings and antiquities that he assembled. Tue-Sat (10-17). FREE admission.
九	Saint Clement Danes Church	Christopher Wren	Strand	Built in 1680 to replace churches destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666. Wren's building was gutted during the Blitz and not restored until 1958 when it was adapted to its current function as the central church of the Royal Air Force. Outside the church stand statues of two of the RAF's (Royal Air Force) wartime leaders, Arthur "Bomber" Harris and Hugh Dowding.
九	Saint Mary-le-Strand Church	James Gibbs	Strand	Built in 1717 as a church and it was Gibbs' first public building. It is the official church of the Women's Royal Naval Service. The architecture is controversial from the outset and the architect later expressed unhappiness at the way that his plans had been altered by the Commissioners. According to Gibbs, the church was originally intended to be an Italianate structure with a small campanile over the west end and no steeple. Instead of the latter, a column 250 feet (76 m) high surmounted with a statue of Queen Anne was to have been erected to the west of the church. A great quantity of stone was purchased and brought to the spot, but the plan was abandoned on the death of the queen in 1714. Instead, the architect was ordered to reuse the stone to build a steeple, altering the plan of the church.
九九	Saint Paul's (Covent Garden)	Inigo Jones	Bedford St	Built in 1631 as a parish church and it was the first entirely new church to be built in London since the reformation. In 1789 there was a major restoration of the church, under direction of Thomas Hardwick. Originally six steps lead up to the portico, but these disappeared as the level of the Piazza raised gradually over the years. St Paul's connection with the theatre began as early as 1663 with the establishment of the Theatre Royal, and was further assured in 1723 with the opening of Covent Garden Theatre, now the Royal Opera House.
九九九九	Bridge of Aspiration	Wilkinson Eyre	Floral Street	Built in 2003 as a bridge at the Royal Ballet School. It provides the dancers of the Royal Ballet School with a direct link to the Grade 1 listed Royal Opera House. A concertina of 23 square portals with glazed intervals are supported from an aluminum spine beam. These rotate in sequence for the skew in alignment, performing a quarter-turn overall along the length of the bridge. The result is an elegant intervention high above the street, which evokes the fluidity and grace of dance.
九	Space House	R. Seifert & Partners	1 Kemble Street	Built in 1966 as an office tower. It is the less well known sibling of Centre Point. In fact it could be said to be a smaller, circular version of that building. Impressive angular precast concrete structure.
九九九九	Centre Point (London)	R. Seifert & Partners	101-103 New Oxford Street	Built in 1966 as a tower office in Brutalist style. The architect is known for building Tower 42. This tower is an icon of the city but the best part it's the restaurant on the top floor. Amazing skyline views from here.
九九九九	The British Museum	Foster and Partners (Great Court) Sir Robert Smirke	Great Russell Street	Built in 1852 by Sir Robert Smirke as a museum formed by a quadrangle with four wings. In 2000 the Queen Elizabeth II Great Court got built. The collection is dedicated to human history and culture. Mon-Sun (10-17.30) Fri (10-20.30). FREE admission.
九	UCL Engineering Front Building	Nicholas Grimshaw	Torrington Place	Built in 2008 as an extension of the Roberts Building which is part of the University College of London. Historically, the area's built environment dictated that most of UCL's local buildings faced inwards, away from the public domain. Grimshaw's design provides a distinctive outward-looking facade that highlights UCL's presence.
九九	UCL Paul O'Gorman Building	Nicholas Grimshaw	72 Huntley Street	Built in 2005 as the Paul O'Gorman Building (a new post-graduate medical school) which is part of the University College London Cancer. Impressive staircase which puts together the old and new facilities.



九	UCLH Macmillan Cancer Center	Hopkins Architects	Huntley Street and University Street	Built in 2012 as a new Ambulatory Cancer Centre. The centre forms part of Europe's largest bio-medical campus and is at the forefront of medical research and patient care.
九九	Wellcome Trust Gibbs Building	Hopkins Architects	Euston Road 215	Built in 2005 as building office. The Wellcome Trust is a charitable organization offering funds for biomedical research. The Gibbs Building is its administrative Headquarters. The complex is made by two buildings that are separated by an amazing atrium.
九九九	Royal Institute of British Architects	Grey Wornum	66 Portland Pl	Built in 1930 as the RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architects) HQ. The building houses a café with outdoor terrace and galleries hosting exhibitions. Amazing Reading Room, British Architectural Library (one of the three largest architectural libraries in the world). Mon-Sat.
九九九九	10 Weymouth Street	MAKE Architects	10 Weymouth Street	Built in 2009 as a residential building in a transformed 1960s block. What makes this building different is that each apartment features a projecting balcony with a perforated brass screen which mirrors the mews facade pattern.
九九九	BBC Broadcasting House	HOK (MacCormac Jamieson Prichard, Sheppard Robson)	Portland Place	Built in 2010 as the new state-of-the-art, multimedia broadcasting centre in the heart of London. This world-class facility is the iconic new home for the BBC's network and global services in Television, Radio, News and Online. Amazing central staircase. Tours (1.5 h) are available Mon-Sun. General admission £13.75, £10.25 students.
九九九	10 Hills Place	Amanda Levee Architects	10 Hills Place	Built in 2009 as a retail and office space. Inspired by the art work of Lucio Fontana large glazed areas orientated towards the sky are slashed into the façade. This sculptural form is achieved using a system of aluminum profiles.
九九九九	The Photographers' Gallery Extension	O'Donnell and Tuomey	16-18 Ramillies St	Built in 2012 as an extension to an existing brick and steel warehouse. The Gallery was founded in 1971, and was the first independent gallery in Britain that was devoted entirely to photography. Mon-Sat (10-18), Thu (10-20). Sun (11.30-18). General admission £4. Free admission Mon (10-18) and Thu (18-20).
九	187-195 Oxford Street	Future Systems	187-195 Oxford Street	Built in 2007 as a refurbishment of a 1960's commercial building. One floor has been added to the structure to provide extra office space. The new façade on Oxford Street, London's busiest shopping thoroughfare consists of a number of projecting hexagonal bays, which offer the inhabitants side views along the street.
九九	Broadwick House	Richard Rogers	Berwick Street	Built in 2002 as the London Design Studio of the Ford Motor Company. It replaced the existing 1930s Post Office building with its cramped layout and low ceilings. Two glass elevators run in a glazed lift tower whilst the orange-painted steel in the shaft hints at Richard Rogers' Centre Georges Pompidou.
九九九九	Piccadilly Circus	Richard Norman Shaw	Regent Street, Shaftesbury Avenue	Built in 1819 as a road junction to connect Regent Street with the major shopping street of Piccadilly. The Circus is particularly known for its video display and neon signs mounted on the corner building on the northern side (Coca-Cola has had a sign at Piccadilly Circus since 1954.). It is surrounded by several noted buildings, including the London Pavilion and Criterion Theatre.
九九	Criterion Theatre	Thomas Verity	2 Jermyn St	Built in 1874 as a theatre with the interior decoration carried out by Simpson and Son. The new development originally consisted of a large restaurant, dining rooms, ballroom, and galleried concert hall. Having commenced building work it was decided to alter the proposed concert hall.
九九	The Shaftesbury Memorial Fountain	Alfred Gilbert (statue)	Piccadilly Circus	Built in 1893 as a memorial fountain and now almost universally known as Eros. It commemorates the philanthropic works of Lord Shaftesbury, who was a famous Victorian politician and philanthropist.
九九	London Pavilion	James Ebenezer Saunders (1885)	Piccadilly Circus	Built in 1859 for Loibl and Sonhammer as a music hall. It is currently a shopping arcade, and part of the Trocadero Centre.
九九	W Hotel	Jestico + Whites	Leicester Square	Built in 2011 as a hotel. The new ten-storey building houses retail, leisure and residential accommodation, a spa, 11 penthouse apartments and a new retail-leisure experience. The façade of the hotel has been wrapped in a second skin of frameless glazing, which is suspended from the face of the building.
九九九九	Trafalgar Square	John Nash and Sir Charles Barry	Trafalgar Square	Built in 1845 as a square. In 1843 Nelson's Column, designed by William Railton, was erected, and in 1845, the fountains were built based on designs thought to be by Sir Charles Barry. It has been a venue for political demonstrations, though the authorities have often attempted to ban them. The 1839 fountains were added on their current scale to reduce the possibility of crowds gathering in the square as they were not in the original plans.
九九九九	National Gallery	William Wilkins	Trafalgar Square	Built in 1838 as a museum. The first significant alteration made to the building was the single, long gallery added by Sir James Pennethorne in 1860. Barry was able to build the Gallery's first sequence of grand architectural spaces, from 1872 to 1876. The central dome is really beautiful as well as the Staircase Hall, designed by Sir John Taylor in 1884. Collection includes paintings dating from the mid-13th century to 1900. Mon-Sun (10-18) Fri (10-21). FREE admission.



⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡	Saint Martin-in-the-Fields	James Gibbs	Trafalgar Square	Built in 1721 as a landmark church. There has been a church on the site since the medieval period. The present building was constructed in a Neoclassical design. The church is famous for its work with homeless people. The crypt houses a café which hosts jazz concerts whose profits support the programs of the church. The crypt is also home to the London Brass Rubbing Centre, an art gallery and a book and gift shop.
⚡	Charing Cross Station	Sir John Hawkshaw (1864) and Terry Farrell and Partners (1990)	Strand	Built in 1864 as a railway terminus. In 1990 most of the area over the British Rail platforms was covered by Embankment Place, a post-modern office and shopping complex. Beautiful single span wrought iron roof over the platforms.
-	Zone 2: West End			
⚡	The Household Cavalry Museum	-	Horse Guards Ave	Horse Guards Parade was formerly the site of the Palace of Whitehall's tiltyard, where tournaments (including jousting) were held in the time of Henry VIII. It was also the scene of annual celebrations of the birthday of Queen Elizabeth I. The area has been used for a variety of reviews, parades and other ceremonies since the 17th century. The Changing of the Queen's Life Guard takes place daily on Horse Guards Parade at 11am (10am Sundays). The Daily Inspection takes place at 4pm (Front Yard Whitehall). The museum is open Mon-Sun and general admission is £6.00.
⚡⚡⚡⚡	Banqueting House (Whitehall)	Inigo Jones	Whitehall	Built in 1619 as a residence palace and was the first building to be completed in the neo-classical style. Built for <a href="#">Henry VIII</a> who was determined that his new palace should be the "biggest palace in Christendom". Tours are available. Mon-Sun (10-18). General admission £5.50, £4.40 full time students. (£4.95/£3.85 if you buy it online).
⚡	10 Downing Street	Christopher Wren	10 Downing Street	Built in 1684 originally as three houses to Downing, a notorious spy for Oliver Cromwell and later Charles II. The largest of the three houses that were combined to make up Number 10. 10 Downing Street is the official residence and the office of the British Prime Minister. It can't be visited but the web offers a "virtual tour".
⚡	Portcullis House	Hopkins Architects	Bridge Street, Westminster	Built in 2001 as an office building to provide offices for 213 Members of Parliament and their staff. The building itself was designed to look and feel like a ship inside. All the offices and passages are made up with bowed windows and light oak finishing. The beautiful thing about this building is that it incorporates Westminster tube station below it.
⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡	Big Ben - UK Parliament	Sir Charles Barry	Westminster	Big Ben is the nickname for the great bell of the clock at the north end of the Palace of Westminster in London built in 1870 and destroyed by fire in 1834. Its replacement is where the New Palace that stands today. Tours of the interior are available in summer for non-residents. General admission £16.50, £14 students. Book tickets <a href="#">here</a> .
⚡⚡	Saint Margaret's (Westminster)	John James (NW tower)	St Margaret St	Built in 1523 as a Gothic church. Beautiful interiors. John Sutton, 3rd Baron Dudley was buried here.
⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡	Westminster Abbey	Henry of Reys, John of Gloucester and Robert of Beverley	20 Deans Yd	Built in 1245 as an abbey in Gothic style. It has the highest Gothic vault in England (nearly 102 feet) and it was made to seem higher by making the aisles narrow. The Museum is housed in the magnificent vaulted undercroft beneath the former monks' dormitory (one of the oldest areas of the Abbey). Collection includes royal and other funeral effigies. Mon-Sun (9.30-18). FREE admission.
⚡	Westminster School	-	Little Smith St	Although it is likely that schoolboys were taught by monks well beforehand, by 1179 Westminster School had certainly become a public school. Located at the medieval monastery at Westminster Abbey. The poet John Dryden, philosopher John Locke, scientist Robert Hooke, composer Henry Purcell and architect Christopher Wren were pupils here. In 1967, the first female pupil was admitted to the Upper School. It works as a preparatory private school for day pupils between the ages of 8 to 13. Notable buildings of the complex include the Abbey, St John's and Ashburnham House by Inigo Jones (now library).
⚡	Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre	Powell & Moya Architect	Broad Sanctuary	Built in 1986 as a conference center and is owned by HM Government. It has four main auditoria, seven conference rooms and many smaller rooms. The building itself is quite ugly. The best part of it is the view of the Westminster School in front of it.
⚡	102 Petty France	Sir Basil Spence and Fitzroy Robinson & Partners	102 Petty France	Built in 1976 as the Ministry of Justice. Its brutalist design made it sometimes known to those who worked there as "the irredeemable horror"----- (haha). The winter garden is actually quite nice.
⚡	Channel 4 Headquarters	Richard Rogers	124 Horseferry Road	Built in 1994 as a tower office for Channel 4 headquarters, broadcast suites and a studio, an underground car park and a landscaped garden square. The courtyard is a must visit. The Big 4 is a 50-foot-high met '4' outside that variety of artists have provided 'skins' for the structure.



☆☆☆☆☆	Westminster Cathedral	John Francis Bentley	42 Francis St	Built in 1903 as the mother church of the Catholic community in England and Wales. Beautiful Neo-Byzantine style. The Campanile Bell Tower of Westminster Cathedral was featured prominently in the Alfred Hitchcock film Foreign Correspondent, at which the attempted murder of a journalist played by Joel McCrea took place. Mon-Fri (8-19), Sat-Sun (10-13)
☆☆	Cardinal Place	EPR Architects	76-98 Victoria St	Built in 2006 as a complex of offices, retail and restaurant spaces. Microsoft UK currently occupies the first floor. Impressive corner, especially at night.
☆☆☆☆☆	The Buckingham Palace	William Winde, John Nash and Edward Blore	Buckingham Palace Road	Built in 1703 as a large townhouse built for the Duke of Buckingham. It is now the official London residence and principal workplace of the British monarch. The famous Guard Mounting (process involving a new guard exchanging duty with the old guard) takes place only some days (check website). Tours are available in summer 2-31 Ago (9.30-19) 1-19 Sept (9.30-18). General admission £19.75, £18 students.
☆☆☆	Economist Building	Alison and Peter Smithson	25 St. James' Street	Built in 1965 as a tower office. The modest development based on the tower and plaza format, achieves rare elegance and structural logic, while showing great consideration for its sensitive location amongst the 18th Century streets of London's St James.
☆☆	Wellington Arch	Decimus Burton	western corner of Green Park	Built in 1830 as a monument to commemorate Britain's victories in the Napoleonic Wars. Much of the intended exterior ornamentation was omitted as a cost-saving exercise necessitated by the King's overspending on the refurbishment of Buckingham Palace, which was underway at the same time.
☆☆☆☆☆	Hyde Park	Charles Bridgeman	Hyde Park	Created in 1637 as a public park. It was the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, for which the Crystal Palace was designed by Joseph Paxton. The park is contiguous with Kensington Gardens. The Grand Entrance to the park was erected from the designs of Decimus Burton in 1824-25.
☆☆☆☆☆	7 July Memorial	Carmody Groarke and Arup	SE corner at Hyde Park	The memorial comprises 52 stainless steel pillars (stelae), collectively representing each of the 52 victims, grouped together in four inter-linking clusters reflecting the four locations of the incidents. Constructed from solid-cast, long-lasting stainless steel, each stela measures 3.5 metres high and is unique, with individual characteristic finishes brought about by the casting process.
☆☆	Speakers' Corner	-	Marble Arch	Since 1872 it's an area where open-air public speaking, debate and discussion are allowed. It has become a traditional site for public speeches and debate, as well as the main site of protest and assembly in Britain.
☆☆☆	Marble Arch	John Nash	Marble Arch	Built in 1833 as triumphal arch. Designed to be the state entrance to the court d'honneur of Buckingham palace; but was relocated here. The design of the arch is based on that of the Arch of Constantine in Rome.
☆☆	Silence (London)	Tadao Ando and Blair Associates	Mount St	Built in 2011 as a raised granite-edged pool. Atomisers hidden at the base of the trees create clouds of water vapor for fifteen seconds every fifteen minutes.
☆☆	South Molton Street Building	DSDHA	South Molton Street and Davies Street	Built in 2012 as a new mixed-use development comprising retail, office space and residential. The six-storey building is the brand headquarters and flagship store for Bosideng, China's largest retailer. Amazing corner.
☆☆☆☆	Welbeck Street Car Park	Michael Blampied	Welbeck St	Built in 1969 as a multistory car park. Designed for Debenhams in 1971, it sits like a block-sized sculpture, its elongated diamond-shaped prefabricated concrete panels locked together into mesmerizing and scaleless pattern that genuflects to the oddities of its historical boundary. The building acts as an interface between cars and the city. It resolves this often troubling relationship beautifully, a structure for cars articulated as a fully urban phenomenon.
☆☆	Reiss Headquarters	Squire & Partners	12 Picton Pl	Built in 2009 as Reiss HQ. The flagship Reiss store is located on the first two floors, and above it three storeys of offices, cutting rooms and design studios. Amazing dynamic and translucent façade, especially beautiful at night.
☆☆	55 Baker Street	MAKE Architects	55 Baker Street	Built in 2008 as an office building and is radical renovation of a 1950s office building. Three glass infills or 'masks' span the voids between existing blocks to create a new facade for the building, with the central glazed section enclosing a seven-storey atrium which is open to the public.
☆☆☆☆☆	The Rolling Bridge	Heatherwick Studio	Grand Union Canal at Paddington Basin	Built in 2004 as a pedestrian bridge. The bridge needed to open to allow access for the boat moored in the inlet. It opens by slowly and smoothly curling until it transforms from a conventional, straight bridge, into a circular sculpture which sits on the bank of the canal.
☆☆☆	Waterside House	Richard Rogers	North Wharf Road	Built in 2004 as the new corporate headquarters for Marks & Spencer, it comprises 13 storeys. The geometry allows for the creation of dynamic triangular corner offices that afford spectacular views across the city.



🏠	The Point (London)	Terry Farrell	N Wharf Road	Built in 2003, it provides a striking 10-storey office block situated on the waterfront of Paddington Basin. It was the first building completed at Paddington Basin as part of Farrells' 1996 masterplan.
🏠	Paddington Station	Isambard Brunel	London Paddington	Built in 1854 as a train station. Brunel was deeply influenced by the design and construction of the Crystal Palace for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and this can be seen in his use of wrought iron and glass in the three-span roof at Paddington. The station decoration, including the iron tracery on the train shed screens, was provided by Matthew Digby-Wyatt.
🏠	Paddington Station Addition	Nicholas Grimshaw	London Paddington	Built in 1997 as an extension to the London Paddington station. The key addition to the existing building is the creation of a new passenger waiting and check-in facility. The scheme preserves the best of the original 1930s architectural work including its classical stone facades, but adds a pre-cast concrete structure with glass bridges and mezzanine decks contained by a lightweight steel and glass trussed roof.
🏠	Serpentine Gallery Pavilion	Zaha Hadid (2014)	Kensington Gardens	Built in 2009 as a temporary exposition. Each year keeps changing; this 2014 is by <a href="#">Zaha Hadid</a> . Some architects who have built their pavilion here are SANAA, Rem Koolhaas and Sou Fujimoto. FREE admission.
🏠	Diana, Princess of Wales memorial	Kathryn Gustafson	Southwest corner of Hyde Park	Built in 2004 as a memorial dedicated to Diana, Princess of Wales, who died in a car crash in 1997. It was designed to express Diana's spirit and love of children.
🏠	Hyde Park Barracks Tower	Basil Spence	Knightsbridge	Built in 1970 as a residential tower. Spence's design was subject to a rigorous planning battle over the scheme's central component, the 29-storey residential tower, and its impact on the park.
🏠	1 Knightsbridge	Richard Rogers	1 Knightsbridge	Built in 2011 as a new residential development. Renowned lighting artist, James Turrell has created a unified lighting concept that interacts with the development's architecture. It includes perimeter lighting for the five glass stair and lift structures and a colorful light display.
🏠	Danish Embassy (London)	Arne Jacobsen and Dissing + Weitling	55 Sloane St	Built in 1977 as an embassy. It makes a formal accommodation to its surroundings, with its five even bays corresponding to the street's house widths. On the ground floor of the front facade this simple geometry in painted metal cladding is complemented by an abstract, geometric concrete mural by the Danish painter and sculptor Ole Schwalbe.
🏠	7-10 Cottage Place	David Chipperfield	7-10 Cottage Place	Built in 2012 as a private house. Its massing echoes that of the demolished structure and the eastern side is terraced to maximise the amount of daylight received by the adjacent properties. Window frames, balustrades and doors are formed from bronze.
🏠	Brompton Oratory	Herbert Gribble	Brompton Rd	Built in 1884 as a large neo-classical Roman Catholic Church. The church is faced in Portland stone, with the vaults and dome in concrete. Mon-Sun (6.30-20)
🏠	Victoria and Albert Museum	Aston Webb	Cromwell Rd	Built in 1899 as a museum. Collection spans 5,000 years of art, from ancient times to the present day, from the cultures of Europe, North America, Asia and North Africa. Mon-Sun (10-17.45) Fri (10-22). FREE admission.
🏠	Science Museum	Sir Richard Allison	Exhibition Road	Built in 1919 as a public museum. In November 2003, the Science Museum opened the Dana Centre. The centre is an urban bar and café annexed to the museum. It was designed by MJP Architects. Mon-Sun (10-19). FREE admission.
🏠	Imperial College Business School	Norman Foster	Imperial College Business School, Tanaka Building, South Kensington Campus	Built in 2004 as the new College Business School, which acts as an entrance to Imperial College's South Kensington campus on Exhibition Road. The entire new-build element, together with a new College entrance, is cloaked in a protective envelope, creating a year round usable atrium space within. Make sure you visit its interior.
🏠	Natural History Museum	Alfred Waterhouse	Cromwell Rd	Built in 1883 as a museum. The original plans included wings on either side of the main building, but these plans were soon abandoned for budgetary reasons. The space these would have occupied are now taken by the Earth Galleries and Darwin Centre. Amazing interiors in terracotta tiles. Mon-Sun (10-17.50). Free admission.
🏠	Darwin Centre	C.F. Møller Architects	Cromwell Rd	Built in 2007 as part of the Natural History Museum. Its main part, the 'Cocoon', an architectural translation which forms the inner protective envelope cannot be seen in its entirety from any one position. This emphasizes its massive scale.
🏠	Levy House	Walter Gropius and Maxwell Fry	68 Old Church Street	Built in 1935 as a new home of playwright and politician, Benn Levy and his wife, actress, Constance Cummings. It has been altered beyond recognition. Levy, worked on Alfred Hitchcock's first 'talkie', <i>Blackmail</i> , in 1929 and wrote a number of plays staged in the West End. During the post-war period, Levy was also Labour MP for Eton and Slough.
🏠	Cohen House	Erich Mendelsohn and Serge Chermayeff	66 Old Church Street	Built in 1935-6 as a private house for the Cohen family. The large conservatory was designed by Norman Foster in the 1970s.



六六六	Saatchi Gallery	AHMM (redevelopment)	King's Rd	Located at Duke of York's Headquarters which was built in 1801 to the designs of John Sanders and was redeveloped in 2003. Collection includes contemporary art. Mon-Sun (10-18). FREE admission.
六六六六	Red House	Tony Fretton Architects	41 Tite St	Built in 2001 as a private house. Singular crafted quality that can be seen from its remarkable red marble façade. Apparently the interiors are even more amazing and it has details beyond the unexpected.
六六六六	Roca London Gallery	Zaha Hadid	Station Court	Built in 2011 as a showroom in London for Spanish bathroom brand Roca. The Gallery will host a wide range of social and cultural events, including exhibitions, meetings, presentations, debates and receptions. Mon-Fri (9-17.30), Sat (11-17)
Zone 3: East End				
六六六	Geffrye Museum	Branson Coates Architects (new wing)	136 Kingsland Road	Built in 1714 as the Ironmongers' Company. The museum shows the changing style of the English domestic interior in a series of eleven displayed period rooms from 1600 to the present day. Tue-Sun (10-17). FREE admission.
六六六	17 Old Nichol Street	Maccreeanor Lavington	17 Old Nichol Street	Built in 2005 as a mixed-used development. Amazing use of materials, the façade treatment echoes the previous building on the site, but with a contemporary treatment. Timber gives a more domestic feeling.
六六六	Dirty House	Adjaye Associates	Chance Street 2-4	Built in 2002 as a private house from a converted turn-of-the-century timber factory. The existing building was stripped down to an empty shell leaving just the external brickwork walls. Most of the structure was also removed, and replaced with two double height studio spaces for the artist owners.
六六六六	Boxpark	Anthony Thistleton and StudioMakgill	2-4 Bethnal Green Rd	Built in 2011 as a temporary shopping center made of industrial containers. Amazing spaces. Mon-Sat (11-21), Sun (12-22)
六六六	Blizard Building	Will Alsop	Garrod Building, Turner St	Built in 2006 as a Laboratory for the College of Medicine and Dentistry. The design team developed the building's form around two primary concepts. Firstly, to foster better integration of the science disciplines through the provision of an open-plan environment; and secondly, to create a building which broadcasts its purpose, achieved by the development of a seductively transparent building envelope. Amazing interiors.
六六六	Elektra House	Adjaye Associates	Ashfield Street 84A	Occupying the site of a former shoe factory, this house - for two artists - caused a stir when first completed in 2000 because of its lack of windows. Built cheaply, the street elevation is clad with phenolic resin faced ply - normally used for casting concrete. The only window clearly visible is on the rear elevation.
六	St George In The East Church	Nicholas Hawksmoor	14 Cannon Street Rd	Built in 1729 as an Anglican church. The church was hit by a bomb during the Second World War Blitz on London's docklands in May 1941. The original interior was destroyed by the fire, but the walls and distinctive "pepper-pot" towers stayed up. In 1964 a modern (and horrible) church interior was constructed inside the existing walls. Mon-Thu (8-21.30), Fri (8-18), Sat-Sun (10-16)
六六六	1 West India Quay	HOK	1 West India Quay	Built in 2004. It is 111 metres (364 feet) tall and has 33 floors (not including roof). The bottom 12 floors house a Marriott Hotel, including 47 serviced suites on floors 9-12. Floors 13-33 house 158 apartments.
六六六六六	One Canada Square	Cesar Pelli	1, Canada Square	Built in 1991 as an office skyscraper. One of the predominant features of the building is the pyramid roof which contains a flashing aircraft warning light, a rare feature for buildings in the UK. The building consists of nearly 16,000 pieces of steel, which forms both the structural frame and the exterior cladding.
六	5 Canada Square	Skidmore Owings & Merrill	5 Canada Square	Built in 2003 and the principal tenant is the European arm and HQ of Bank of America Securities.
六六	8 Canada Square	Norman Foster	8 Canada Square	Built in 2002 as the HSBC HQ in London. There are 45 floors in the 200 m (656 ft) high tower. It contains meeting rooms, shops, cafés, kitchen and medical facilities.
六六六	Citigroup Centre	Foster and Partners (CGC1) Pelli Clarke Pelli (CGC2)	25-33 Canada Square	Built in 2001 as a building complex that houses Citigroup's EMEA headquarters. It consists of two merged buildings - 33 Canada Square (known as "CGC1" and the smaller of the two) and 25 Canada Square (known as "CGC2").
六六	One Churchill Place	HOK International	1 Churchill Place	Built in 2005 as the headquarters of Barclays Bank. The building was planned to be 50 stories in height, but was scaled down to 31 after the 9/11 terrorist attacks.
六六	25 Bank Street	Cesar Pelli & Associates	25 Bank Street	Built in 2003 as the European headquarters of the investment bank J.P. Morgan & Co. During the development phase, the five buildings were designated HQ1 to HQ5, with 25 Bank Street designated as HQ2. 25 Bank Street, along with its neighbors HQ3 (40 Bank Street) and HQ4 (50 Bank Street) were all designed by César Pelli in the International style. 25 Bank Street and 40 Bank Street, which are of equal height, are conjoined by the West Winter Garden glass.
六六六六六	Pan Peninsula	Skidmore, Owings and Merrill	1 Millharbour	Built in 2009 as a residential development. It consists of two towers - the taller one is 147 meters and 48 storeys. It has private cinema and



				terraced restaurant. The amazing cocktail bar on the 48th floor is open Tue (17-23) Wed-Thu (17-00) Fri-Sat (17-2).
六六六六	The Robin Hood gardens	Alison & Peter Smithson	Woolmore St	Built in 1972 as a social housing complex with homes spread across 'streets in the sky': social housing characterized by broad aerial walkways in long concrete blocks. Robin Hood Gardens was built in post-war Britain when residential towers were being built as a symbol of progress after the war.
Zone 4: North				
六六六六六	London Metropolitan	Daniel Libeskind	166-220 Holloway Rd	Built in 2004 as the Graduate Student Centre for the London Metropolitan University. The Centre is composed of three intersecting volumes with a distinctive presence on the street and unique interior spaces.
六六六六	Gagosian Gallery	Caruso St John Architects	6-24 Britannia Street	Built in 2005 as a contemporary art gallery. There are currently eleven gallery spaces: three in New York; two in London; one in each of Beverly Hills, Rome, Athens, Paris, Geneva and Hong Kong. Tue-Sat (10-18). FREE admission.
六	KX200	Allford Hall Monaghan Morris	Pentoville Rd	Built in 2007 as a mixed-use building. The horizontally layered amalgam of 846 student rooms, 50 market and 14 affordable apartments, offices, retail and private and communal courts makes this a new mixed-use model for London that describes the commercial, environmental and architectural potential for re-using structures.
六六六六六	King's Cross Station	John McAslan + Partners	Euston Rd	Built in 2012 as a transformation of the original King's Cross Station of Lewis Cubitt's built in 1852. It involves three very different styles of architecture: re-use restoration and new build. The train shed and range buildings have been adapted and re-used, the station's previously obscured Grade I listed façade is being precisely restored, and a new, highly expressive Western Concourse has been designed as a centerpiece and the 'beating heart' of the project.
六六六六	Saint Pancras Station	William H. Barlow	Pancras Rd	Built in 1868 as one of the oldest train stations in London and at the time was the largest single-span roof in the world. After escaping planned demolition in the 1960s, the complex was renovated and expanded during the 2000s. St Pancras International remains one of the greatest Victorian buildings in London.
六六六六六六	The British Library	Colin St John Wilson	96 Euston Rd	Built in 1998 as the national library of the United Kingdom. In the middle of the building a six-storey glass tower contains 65,000 printed volumes along with other pamphlets, manuscripts and maps collected by King George III btw 1763 and 1820. Facing Euston Road is a large piazza that includes pieces of public art, such as large sculptures by Eduardo Paolozzi (a bronze statue based on William Blake's study of Isaac Newton) and Antony Gormley. Open to the public and without charge. Mon-Thu (9.30-20) Fri (9.30-18) Sat (9.30-17) Sun (10-17).
六六六六六	Granary Square	Townshend Landscape Architects	Granary Square	The square rebuilt in 2012 where barges once unloaded their goods. This aquatic history has been worked into the new design, which is animated with over 1,000 choreographed fountains - each individually lit. You can watch the fountains daily between 8am and 7pm. They're at their most spectacular at night. Amazing atmosphere, especially in summer. Don't miss the Caravan Restaurant.
六六六六	St Martin's Art College	Stanton Williams Architects (redevelopment)	1 Granary Square	Is one of a number of colleges that recently came together under the banner of University of the Arts London. Originally designed by Lewis Cubitt, the architect of King's Cross station, the iconic building is the front door to the new university campus.
六	King's Cross Construction Centre	David Morley	180 York Way	Built in 2008 as an educational center. The building detailing is used as a 'lesson in construction' for the students: ceiling soffits are exposed, as are the building services; where possible wall systems are exposed; the plant room is caged; workshop and stair floors are exposed concrete and coated with a dust sealer.
六	Gormley Studio	David Chipperfield	Vale Royal 15-23	Built in 2003 as a workshop space for the sculptor Antony Gormley. The building itself is a linear composition, lying east-west at the rear of a yard and consists of 7 pitched-roofed bays, each two storeys high. Although it's a private property, sometimes public tours are available.
六六六六	Hotel, Bed & Breakfast	Rodger Davis	66 Camden Square	Built in two-bedroom B&B, made from African teak and glass. It is decorated with items Roger and his wife Sue have collected from their worldwide travels.
六	Sainsburys Supermarket Camden	Nicholas Grimshaw	17-21 Camden Road	Built in 1988 as a supermarket. The scheme sits on top of an underground car park, created as part of the development.
六	Grand Union Canal Walk Housing	Nicholas Grimshaw	Grand Union Canal Walk	Built in 1989 as a residential complex part of the Sainsbury's supermarket commission in Camden. Residential units were a requirement of planning and Grimshaw negotiated that these should take the form of individual houses rather than a block of flats.
六	Camden Workshops	Nicholas Grimshaw	Kentish Town Road 20	Built in 1988 as an office building part of the Sainsbury's supermarket Camden development. It comprises of a four storey linear concrete



				frame structure, the upper two levels of which are completely clad with profiled metal.
六六六六六	Camden Lock	James Morgan, with John Nash	Camden Lock	The locks were constructed between 1818 and 1820 as a twin-lock on the Canal. A regular waterbus service operates from Camden, heading westwards around Regent's Park. Tours last 50 min. Round tickets £11.30.
六六六六	Camden Lock Market	-	54-56 Camden Lock Pl	By the early 1970s the canal trade had ceased and a northern urban motorway was planned that would cut through the site, making any major permanent redevelopment impossible, and in 1974 a temporary market was established. By 1976, when plans for the motorway were abandoned, the market had become a well known feature of Camden Town. Don't miss amazing Camden Stables. Mon-Sun (10-18).
六六六六六	Camden Town	-	Chalk Farm Road + Camden High Street	This industrial area is now one of the most alternative neighborhoods, internationally-known for its markets and music venues.
六六六	The Jewish Museum	-	129-131 Albert St	Founded in 1932 an located in this building since 1995. The museum houses a major international-level collection of Jewish ceremonial art. Sun-Thu (10-17) Fri (10-14). General admission £7.50, £6.50. Admission is free to the Welcome Gallery, museum shop and café.
六	Latitude House	Allford Hall Monaghan Morris	Oval Road 1 - 12	Built in 2005 as a residential complex made of two buildings. Externally the building is clad with limestone panels, substituted with render on the rear elevations with dark aluminum trim sections.
六六六六六	Primrose Hill	John Nash	Northern side of Regent's Park	It was once part of a great chase appropriated by Henry VIII. Later, in 1841, it became Crown property and in 1842 an Act of Parliament secured the land as public open space. Amazing skyline views from here.
六六六六	London Zoo	Decimus Burton	Regent's Park	Opened in 1828 as the Zoo of London. Decimus Burton was the Zoo's official architect from 1826 to 1841 and had designed for his father the first house to be allowed in Regent's Park called The Holme, at the tender age of eighteen. He designed: the Clock Tower (1828), The Raven's Cage (1829), East Tunnel (1829-30), Three Island Pond (1832), Giraffe House (1836-7).
-	Tiger Territory	Michael Kozdon	Tiger Territory	Built in 2013 as a massive redevelopment enclosure for tigers. It consists of a metal canopy made of 3mm steel cable (tigers are capable of jumping 5m from a standing start) that fades into the background so tigers are the protagonists.
-	Gorilla Kingdom	Proctor & Matthews	Gorilla Kingdom	Built in 2007 as a lightweight structure and landscaped exhibit for the gorillas. It uses a translucent roof in the gorilla indoor area to reduce the need for artificial lighting and to create a more naturally lit space. The covered walkway structure is made from sustainably sourced ply-wood and hardwood used is from reclaimed Indian railway sleepers. Structural bamboo was selected to support the structure for its strength, aesthetics and low embodied-carbon properties.
-	Regent's Park	John Nash	Chester Rd	In 1811 the Prince Regent (later King George IV) commissioned architect John Nash to create a master plan for the area. The park was first opened to the general public in 1835, initially for two days a week. On 15 January 1867, forty people died when the ice cover on the boating lake collapsed and over 200 people plunged into the lake. The lake was subsequently drained and its depth reduced to four feet before being reopened to the public. It contains Regent's College and the London Zoo.
六六六六	Park Road Apartments	Grimshaw, Terry Farrell & Partners	Park Road 125	Built in 1968 as an apartment building and one of the first buildings by the firm. In its day it was considered highly innovative and it was the first residential project to feature a load-bearing central core housing all the kitchens and bathrooms. Externally the most unusual features are the rounded corners, featuring curved windows, and the use of industrial profiled metal cladding sheets. Nick Grimshaw lived in the building with his family for six years.
六	Lord's Media Centre	Arup Associates	Saint John's Wood Road	Built in 1999 as the NatWest Media Centre at Lord's. It's the first all aluminum semi-monococque building in the world and represents a breakthrough, not just in the creation of a new 3D aesthetic but in its method of construction. This building was built and fitted out not by the construction industry but by a boatyard, using the very latest advances in boat building technology.
六	Lord's Grand Stand	Nicholas Grimshaw	St John's Wood Rd	Built in 1995 as a cricket venue and is part of a development program initiated by the MCC to consolidate Lord's world-class facilities in time for the 1999 Cricket World Cup.
六六六六	Marylebone Station	Henry William Braddock	Harewood Row	Built in 1899 as the youngest of London's mainline terminal stations. The design is in a modest, uninflated domestic version of the "Wrenaissance" revival style that harmonizes with the residential surroundings with Dutch gables.
六六六六	Lisson Gallery	Tony Fretton	52-54 Bell Street	Built in 1992 as one of Britain's most exciting and interesting private art galleries. A subtle L-shaped space, built in two phases, combines two distinct galleries, each with its own street-front and entrance - one at Bell Street, the other at Lisson Street. Over time this



				arrangement has been lost, and the exhibition spaces have grown to become a single building, with the Bell Street front as its main icon.
六六六	Westminster City College	Schmidt Hammer Lassen	Paddington Green Campus	Built in 2010 as the new flagship Campus for City of Westminster College. The building is designed to embrace interaction and diversity and allow students to learn from each other, both formally and informally. Amazing main staircase and atrium.
六六	Little Venice Sport Centre	LCE Architects	Crompton Street 10	Built in 2009 as a sport facility. The primary architectural feature is the sweeping green sedum roof. The centre primarily services local schools, providing a much-needed and modern amenity in the local area.
六六	Westminster Academy	Allford Hall Monaghan Morris	255 Harrow Road	Built in 2008 as The Naim Dangoo Centre. Westminster Academy's open configuration of spaces is as much a creative workplace as it is a theatre of learning. A long, rectangular block, stratified with glass panels and colored bands of terracotta tiles, rises up out of its gritty context to provide a civic landmark.
六六六六六	Trellick Tower	Ernő Goldfinger	7 Golborne Rd	Built in 1972 as a residential tower in Brutalist style. The building contains 217 flats and was completed at a time when high-rise tower blocks were going out of fashion as local authorities were beginning to realize the social problems they caused. It has gone through numerous phases of public perception, most notably its notorious nickname as the "Tower of Terror." Serious problems exist with the existing facade system. The building was designed several years before the 1970s energy crisis, and the facade system does not manage heat at all.
<b>Zone 5: South</b>				
六六	Montevetro	Richard Rogers	100 Battersea Church Road	Built in 2010 as a luxury residential building. The site was formerly occupied by an early 20th-century flour mill, closed during the 1980s. Its context is extremely varied – to the east, high-rise 1960s housing, surviving older terraces and villas and, to the west, the listed 18th-century church of St Mary at the river's edge. The scheme consists of five connected blocks which step down to four storeys where it abuts the church, rising to a full 20 storeys on the north-eastern extremity of the site.
六六	Albion Riverside	Norman Foster	Hester Road	Built in 2003 as a mixed-use development. The scheme comprises four separate buildings linked by new public spaces and routes. Best views of the building from the other side of the river.
六六六六	Battersea Power Station	Dr. Leonard Pearce, Henry Newmarch Allott, T. P. O'Sullivan and Theo J. Halliday	188 Kirtling St	Built in the 1930s as a coal-fired power station which is now decommissioned. The station's celebrity owes much to numerous cultural appearances, which include a shot in The Beatles' 1965 movie Help!, appearing in the video for the 1982 hit single "You've Got Another Thing Comin'" by heavy metal band Judas Priest and being used in the cover art of Pink Floyd's 1977 album Animals. It is the largest brick building in Europe and is notable for its original, lavish Art Deco interior fittings and decor. It is currently being redeveloped by Rafael Vinoly to be a residential complex.
六六六六	M16	Terry Farrell	85 Albert Embankment	Built in 1994 as the headquarters of the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) (also known as "M16"). It is known as "Legoland" and also "Babylon-on-Thames" due to its resemblance to an ancient Babylonian ziggurat. Featured in James Bond film 'The World Is Not Enough'.
六六	Wansey Street Housing	dRMM Architects	14 Wansey Street	Built in 2006 as a residential building. The scheme reinterprets the terrace with 21st century requirements for density, planning flexibility, sustainability, ownership and security. The coloured facade creates cohesion between the four blocks and the individual flats.
六六六六	Strata SE1	Bogle Flanagan Lawrence Silver (BFLS)	8 Walworth Road	Built in 2010 as a residential tower and is one of the tallest residential buildings in London (148-metre, 43-storeys). The first building in the world with integral wind turbines, it also sets a new benchmark in terms of environmental strategy.
六六	No. 1 Centaur Street	dRMM Architects	1 Centaur Street	Built in 2004 as a residential building. Located on a difficult site, which overlooks the railway line to Waterloo. The interior is spatially complex, consisting of interpenetrating volumes set over several levels and staircases likened to an M C Escher puzzle.
六六六六六	Westminster Bridge Park Plaza	BUJ Architects	200 Westminster Bridge Rd	Built in 2010 as one of the biggest hotels in Europe. Amazing staircase which leads to the first floor reception and many of the public areas including the lounge, restaurant and the Primo bar.
六六六六六	London Eye	Frank Anatole, Nic Bailey, Julia Barfield, Steve Chilton, M. Cook	Riverside Bldg, County Hall	Built in 2000 as a giant Ferris wheel. It has a diameter of 120 m (394 ft) making it Europe's tallest Ferris wheel. Amazing skyline views from here. General admission £26.55 (online purchase).
六六六六	Waterloo Terminal	Nicholas Grimshaw	Waterloo Rd.	Built in 1993 as a station. The building design of the western side is clad in glass, providing arriving passengers with views of Westminster. Underground, a two-storey viaduct supports the platforms and incorporates two floors of passenger facilities: Departures and Arrivals.



☆☆☆	Royal Festival Hall	Sir Robert Matthew and Dr Leslie Martin	Southbank Centre Belvedere Road	Built in 1951 as a concert, dance and talks venue. They were concerned that whilst the scale of the project demanded a monumental building, it should not ape the triumphal classicism of many earlier public buildings. Renovated from 2005-07 aimed at improving the poor acoustics and building layout, led by architects Allies and Morrison.
☆☆☆☆☆	Hayward Gallery	Warren Chalk, Warren Chalk and Ron Herron	Southbank Centre, Belvedere Rd	Built in 1968 as a museum. It is an outstanding example of sixties brutalist architecture and is one of the few remaining buildings of this style. The current Hayward Gallery exhibition is the first major survey of Turner Prize-winning artist Martin Creed's playful, thought-provoking art. Mon (12-18) Tue-Sun (10-18) Thu-Fri (10-20). General admission £11, £9 students.
☆☆☆	Royal National Theatre	Denys Lasdun and Peter Soffley	Upper Ground, South Bank	Built in 1976 as a theatre. It houses three separate auditoria, with a temporary structure added for a year from April 2013. The theatre presents a varied program, including Shakespeare and other international classic drama; and new plays by contemporary playwrights. Amazing views of St. Paul's Cathedral from the terraces. Mon-Sat (9.30- 11) Sun (12-18).
☆☆☆☆☆	OXO Tower	Albert Moore	Barge House St	Originally constructed as a power station for the Post Office but was largely rebuilt to an Art Deco design between 1928 and 1929. In the 1990s the tower was refurbished to a design by Lifschutz Davidson to include housing, a restaurant, shops and exhibition space. Amazing skyline views from its rooftop.
☆☆	Palestra Southwark	Will Alsop	Union St at Southwalk	Built in 2006 as an office building. The building consists of a series of three distinct interconnected volumes. Impressive façades and access.
☆☆☆	NEO Bankside	Rogers and Stirk Harbour + Partners	Holland St. and Summer St.	Built in 2012 as residential complex made of 5 separate buildings. The proposal seeks to achieve a contemporary architectural language which responds creatively to, and mediates between, the articulation and colouration of the local architectural context.
☆☆☆☆☆	Tate Modern Art Museum	Herzog & de Meuron	Bankside	London's Bankside Power Station stood disused from 1981 until 2000, when it opened to the public as The Tate Modern, a modern art gallery. The impressive cultural icon has since become the most visited museum of modern art in the world. Sun-Thu (10-18), Fri-Sat (10-22). FREE admission.
☆☆☆☆☆	Globe Theatre	-	21 New Globe Walk	Built in 1599 by Shakespeare's playing company, the Lord Chamberlain's Men, and was destroyed by fire on 1613. A modern reconstruction of the Globe, named "Shakespeare's Globe", opened in 1997 approximately 750 feet (230 m) from the site of the original theatre. Tours are available every 30 min Mon-Sun (9-17.30). General admission £13.50, £11.00 students.
☆☆☆☆	Tabard Square Pavilion	Rolfe Judd Architects	Tabard Square	Built in 2007 as part of an Urban Regeneration mixed use. The scheme consists of three separate buildings set around a central triangular square, in which a restaurant pavilion is inserted.
☆☆☆☆☆	Borough Market	Sir Robert Smirke	8 Southwark St	Built in 1851 as one of the largest and oldest food markets in London. Beautiful entrance designed in the Art Deco style added on Southwark Street in 1932. Must visit.
☆☆☆	Southwark Cathedral	-	London Bridge	Built in 1106 as a Parish church. The church was severely damaged in the Great Fire of 1212. Rebuilding took place during the 13th c. There is a large stained glass window dedicated to William Shakespeare, depicting scenes from his plays. Parts of the Doctor Who episode "The Lazarus Experiment" take place at Southwark Cathedral but, although the exterior appears, the interior shots were filmed at Wells Cathedral.
☆☆☆☆☆	Boiler Suit	Heatherwick Studio	Great Maze Pon	Built in 2007 as an undulating facade of woven steel panels encasing the boiler house at Guy's Hospital in London. It has long been held that the environment often influences how you feel: therefore having attractive hospitals is important. Recognizing this, the hospital decided upon an upgrade and, with the collaboration of the Crafts Council, commissioned Thomas Heatherwick to refurbish the exterior. The building is specially illuminated for night-time appreciation (don't come here during day time). A distinctive and welcoming icon for staff, patients and visitors.
☆☆☆☆☆	The Shard Tower	Renzo Piano	Joiner St	Built in 2013 as an 87-storey skyscraper, and is currently the tallest building in Europe. The expressive façades of angled glass panes intended to reflect sunlight and the sky above, so that the appearance of the building will change according to the weather and seasons. The rooftop called "The View" can be visited, admission £24.95 ( <a href="#">online booking</a> ).
☆☆☆☆	PwC London	Norman Foster	7 More London Riverside	Built in 2010 as PwC Headquarters in London. The building incorporates a range of energy saving strategies. In addition to a high-performance facade designed to offer shade and insulation, the building features solar hot water panels, green roofs and fully automated building management and metering systems.
☆☆☆☆☆	London City Hall	Norman Foster	The Queen's Walk	Built in 2003 as the headquarters of the Greater London Authority. City Hall advances themes explored in the Reichstag, expressing the



				transparency and accessibility of the democratic process and demonstrating the potential for a sustainable, virtually non-polluting public building. Its shape achieves optimum energy performance by maximizing shading and minimising the surface area exposed to direct sunlight. Amazing interior helical staircase.
☆☆☆☆☆	Fashion and Textile Museum	Ricardo Legorreta	83 Bermondsey Street	Built in 2002 as a museum on a previous industrial building of the fifties which was adapted to accommodate housing, museum and the workshop of the talented fashion designer Zandra Rhodes. The intention was to relate architecture to Zandra's designs (who is noted for her extremely colourful work.) making good use of color to bring light and happiness.
☆☆☆	St Mary Magdalen Bermondsey	George Porter (1830)	193 Bermondsey St	The current building was completed in 1690 and further alterations were made under the supervision of the architect George Porter in 1830. Visible in the church are two fine carved stone capitals of medieval date which are almost certainly parts of the structure of Bermondsey Abbey.
☆☆☆	Bermondsey Housing	Urban Salon Architects	Long Walk at Abbey St.	Built in 2010 as a residential complex. This project is outstanding because it dealt pretty well with the constraints it had: noisy roads, sustainability requirements and a sensitive historic site. Have a look at the facade details.
☆☆☆☆	Canada Water Library	CZWG	21 Surrey Quays Rd	Built in 2011 as a public library. In response to Southwark Councils brief, CZWG's key challenge was to design a space which would accommodate the distinctly different requirements of the main users groups – adults, children and young persons in a building where the floor area required for the library space was far larger than the available footprint for the building on the given site.
☆☆☆☆	Queen's House	Inigo Jones	Romney Rd	Built in 1619 as a residential house for Anne of Denmark, the queen of King James I of England. It was Jones's first major commission after returning from his 1613–1615 grand tour of Roman, Renaissance and Palladian architecture in Italy. The Queen's House is nowadays part of the National Maritime Museum. Mon–Sun (10–17). FREE admission.
☆☆☆☆	Laban Dance Centre	Herzog & de Meuron	King Charles Court, Royal Naval College	Built in 2004 as the largest school for contemporary dance in the world. The curving facades are clad in transparent or translucent glass panels, depending on whether the spaces behind them require a view.
☆☆☆☆	The O2 Arena	Populous (then HOK Sport)	Peninsula Square	Built in 2007 as a multi-purpose indoor arena. It is named after its main sponsor, the telecommunications company O2. Its cinema is the biggest 3D cinema screen in Europe.
☆☆☆☆☆	Cable Car London	-	North Greenwich (on the Jubilee line) and Royal Victoria (on the DLR)	It's the only cable car in London and is owned by the Emirates Air Line. Amazing skyline views from the ride across the Thames between Greenwich Peninsula and the Royal Docks. Cabins arrive every 30 seconds and flights usually last 10 minutes. (5 minutes before 9am and between 5pm and 6:30pm). Tickets are FREE.
☆☆☆☆	Thames Barrier	Charles Draper (concept) and by Rendel, Palmer and Tritton	1 Unity Way, Woolwich	Built in 1982. Its purpose is to prevent the floodplain of all but the easternmost boroughs of Greater London from being flooded by exceptionally high tides and storm surges moving up from the North Sea. It can be visited Thu–Sun (10.30–17). General admission £3,75.
-	<b>Zone 6: Outskirts</b>			
☆☆☆☆☆☆	Parliament Hill/Hampstead		Parliament Hill	Created in 1888 as open parkland. The hill, which is 98 m (322 ft) high, is known for its amazing skyline views.
☆☆☆☆	Chiswick House and Gardens Trust	Lord Burlington	The Estate, Chiswick House London,	Built in 1729 as the finest remaining example of Neo-Palladian architecture in London. The gardens at Chiswick were an attempt to symbolically recreate a garden of ancient Rome which were believed to have followed the form of the gardens of Greece. Beautiful Ionic Temple in the Orange Tree Garden that you shouldn't miss. The Inigo Jones gateway, bought by Lord Burlington from Sir Hans Sloane either.
☆☆☆☆	Chiswick House Cafe	Caruso St John Architects	East from Chiswick House	Built in 2010, the new cafe is part of a wider master plan for the regeneration of the whole of Chiswick Gardens, a site of international importance both as the location of great innovations in English landscape design.
☆☆☆☆	Kew Gardens Bridge	John Pawson	Kew Gardens	In 2006, Kew installed the first ever bridge across the lake. Named the Sackler Crossing, in honor of philanthropists Dr Mortimer and Theresa Sackler whose donation made it possible, it was designed by the architect John Pawson and is located just west of the lake's most easterly island. The striking black granite walkway carries visitors low over the water along a curving path that mimics the lake's rounded banks. Its walls are a series of vertical, flat bronze posts. On approaching the bridge, these give the appearance of forming a solid wall but when viewed sideways on they appear almost invisible. This is akin to the ways in which water can appear both solid and fluid.



- ULR map: <http://goo.gl/maps/uxL5o>
- Subway map: <http://www.tfl.gov.uk/modalpages/2625.aspx>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighborhoods following this diagram.



1. City of London (Piccadilly- Euston Rd-Tower Hill- Thames)
2. West End (Picadilly-Marylebone-Thames)
3. East End (Tower Hill-Thames)
4. North (Marylebone-Euston Rd)
5. South (South of Thames)
6. Outskirts

