



CHISWICK HOUSE

Conservation Area
Appraisal

January 2021



London Borough
of Hounslow

Foreword

I am pleased to present the Chiswick House Conservation Area Appraisal. The Chiswick House area is an important part of Chiswick and a valuable part of the heritage of the borough.

This appraisal builds on the original conservation statements for Hounslow's conservation areas and has been reviewed as part of a comprehensive review of Hounslow's conservation area statements.

The purpose of the appraisal is to provide an overview of historic developments and key components that contribute to the special interest. This appraisal also identifies positive and negative contributors as well as opportunities for improvement in order to inform a comprehensive understanding of the conservation area.

We hope this document will play a significant role in the future management of Chiswick House Conservation Area and will be a guide for developers, residents and planners.

Steve Curran

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Curran', with a stylized, wavy line for the surname.

Councillor Steve Curran
Leader of the Council and Cabinet Member for
Corporate Strategy, Planning and Regeneration

Executive Summary

Presented here is the Chiswick House Conservation Area Appraisal.

The purpose of a conservation area appraisal is to provide an overview of the historic development of the area and to describe the key components that contribute to the special interest of the area. This appraisal aims to:

- describe the historic and architectural character and appearance of the area which will assist applicants in making successful planning applications and decision makers in assessing planning applications
- raise public interest and awareness of the special character of their area
- identify the positive features which should be conserved, as well as negative features which indicate scope for future enhancements

This document was subject to public consultation in Autumn 2019, and following that consultation it was amended to reflect responses where appropriate. The final version was adopted by the council in January 2021. The council's Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Team has an extensive programme for producing or reviewing conservation area appraisals for the 28 conservation areas in the borough, all of which will be subject to consultation. The council is committed to ensuring it manages its heritage assets to the best of its ability.

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Cover photographs from top to bottom:

Chiswick House

Ionic Temple

Chiswick Station

Sutton Court Road

1 Introduction

1.1 What is a conservation area?

1.1.1 A conservation area is an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Conservation areas are very much part of the familiar and valued local scene. It is the area that is of special interest because of its overall character, but there may be buildings and features that have a neutral or negative impact on the overall special character and could be changed.

1.1.2 The ability to designate areas, rather than individual buildings, first came into being as a result of the Civic Amenities Act of 1967. The special character of these areas does not come from the quality of their buildings alone. The historic layout of roads, paths and boundaries; a particular mix of building uses; characteristic building or paving materials; public and private spaces such as gardens or parks and trees and street furniture can all contribute to the special interest of the area. Conservation area designation gives a much broader protection than the individual listing of buildings, as all features (listed or otherwise) within the area are recognised as part of its character. The conservation area as a whole and the buildings/structures and spaces within it are all designated as heritage assets.

1.1.3 The first designations tended to be of very obvious groups of buildings, landscapes or small areas of strongly similar architectural design. Later it was seen that larger areas, where less obvious original features such as topography, routes or uses had produced a special character, could benefit from being designated.

1.1.4 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special interest. The council as the local planning authority has a duty (under section 69) to consider which parts of the London Borough of Hounslow are '*...areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance*' and should be designated as conservation areas.

1.1.5 The Chiswick House Conservation Area was designated on 18 July 1977, and has not been altered or extended since. Additional protection to the area includes: Chiswick House is listed Grade I with numerous subsidiary listed buildings, features and boundaries; the grounds are listed Grade I on Historic England's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest; the house and grounds are managed by Chiswick House & Gardens Trust with support from its key partners, the English Heritage Trust and the London Borough of Hounslow; part Metropolitan Open Land (grounds and open spaces to south); part Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) (grounds); and part Area of Special Advertisement Control (grounds and open spaces to south).

1.2 Format of the conservation area appraisal

1.2.1 This document is an appraisal document as defined by Historic England in its guidance document Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management, Historic England Advice Note 1, May 2016 (originally March 2011).

1.2.2 An appraisal document, to quote from the Historic England guidance document, should provide: '*... greater understanding and articulation of its character which can be used to develop a robust policy framework for planning decisions*'. It is intended to form a basis for further work on design guidance and enhancement proposals.

1.2.3 The appraisal describes and analyses the particular character of the Chiswick House Conservation Area, portraying the unique qualities which make the area special, and providing an analysis of the significance of the area. Once adopted, the appraisal will become a material consideration when determining planning applications.

1.2.4 The document is structured as follows: this introduction is followed by an outline of the legislative and policy context (national, regional and local), for the conservation area. Then there is a description of the geographical context and historical development of the conservation area and a description of the buildings within it, the five character areas, together with sections on the condition of the conservation area, recommendations for further designation and future development in Chiswick. A strengths,

weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis is provided, to clarify and summarise the key issues affecting the area. Three appendices are included: a schedule of designated assets; a schedule of properties and further reading, information and websites.

1.2.5 This appraisal provides an understanding of the significance of the conservation area, by identifying and analysing its principal characteristics. It does not include specific detail about every building and feature within the area, and any omission from the text should not be interpreted as an indication of lesser significance.

1.3 Location and context of the conservation area

1.3.1 The Chiswick House Conservation Area is located in the south central part of Chiswick, which lies at the extreme eastern end of the borough, approximately 10km from central London. Chiswick is bordered by Brentford to the west, Acton to the north and Hammersmith to the east, with the London Borough of Richmond across the River Thames to the south. The area is relatively flat, sloping gently downhill southwards to the river.

1.3.2 Chiswick is best known for its historic house and gardens, its riverfront walks and pubs at Strand on the Green and its thriving High Road. The town centre is a major retail, leisure and employment focus.

1.3.3 Chiswick is crossed roughly east-west by various railway lines, Chiswick High Road and the A4 Great West Road, which functions as London's western gateway but is also a major barrier to north-south movement. The area is mostly well-served by public transport.

1.3.4 Chiswick as a whole is essentially an amalgamation of a number of distinct villages. It became a popular country retreat, and as part of the suburban growth of London in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the population significantly expanded.

1.3.5 The urban environment is mostly of very high quality with well-proportioned, tree-lined residential streets and a fairly even distribution of local centres and open spaces. The acoustic environment is dominated by aircraft noise and, to varying degrees, traffic noise.

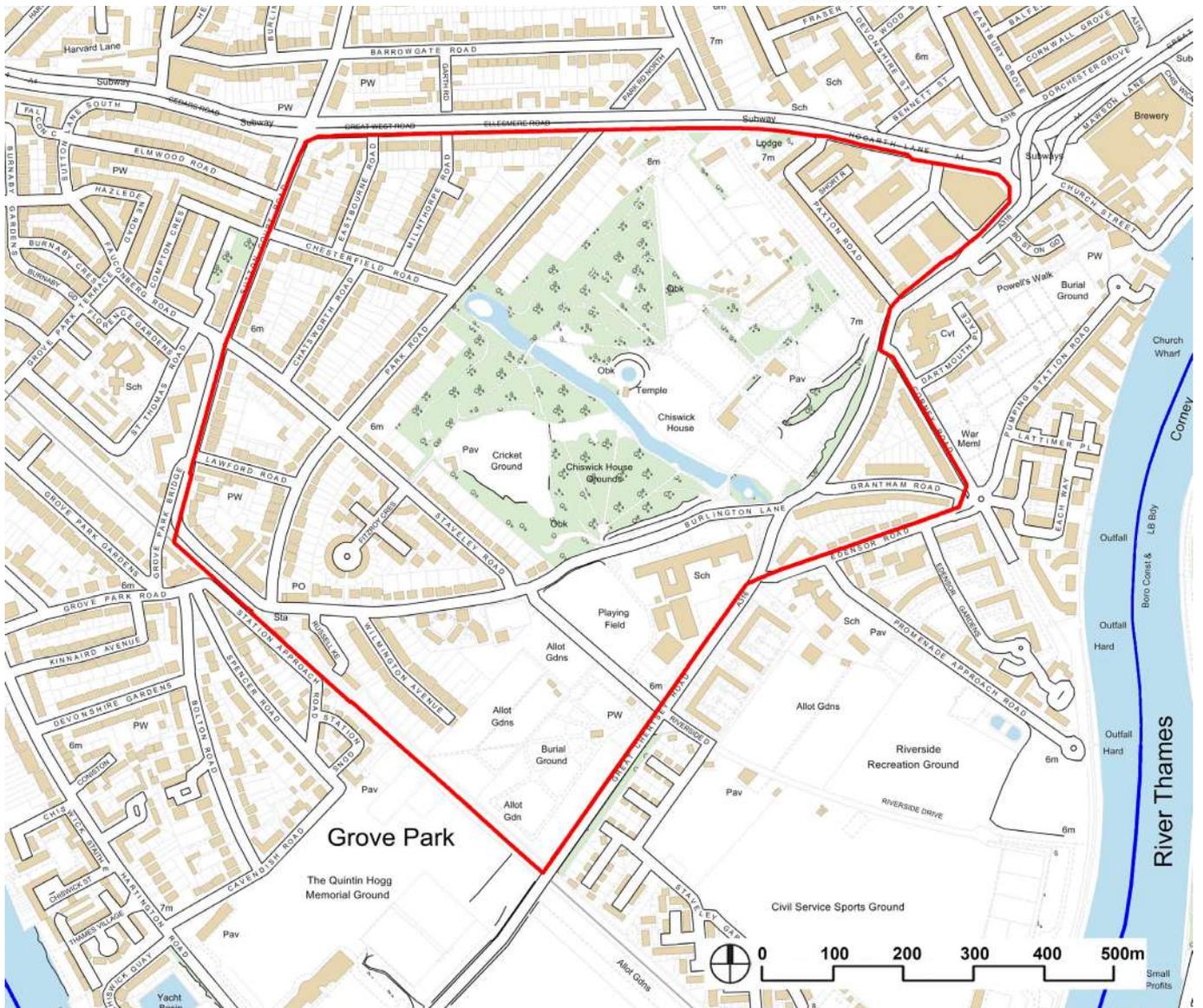
Special Interest

1.3.6 The Chiswick House Conservation Area comprises the eighteenth century Chiswick House and Gardens, along with the surrounding late nineteenth to early twentieth century residential areas. Also included are the open spaces to the south.

1.3.7 This conservation area is large and diverse. The primary architectural and historic interest lies with Chiswick House and its landscaped grounds, the focus of and the only large house that remains in the south Chiswick area. The surrounding streets of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, though secondary, are also of interest. The streets were included in the designated area not only to protect views into and from Chiswick House and its grounds, but also because of the high quality of the design of the residential developments that grew up in the area, and the degree to which they responded to the house and gardens.



From the London Borough of Hounslow Urban Context and Character Study (August 2014)



 Borough Boundary  Area Boundary

Chiswick House Conservation Area

2 Planning context

2.1 National policies

2.1.1 Government advice concerning heritage assets is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012). The conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core principle of the NPPF. As conservation areas are defined as designated heritage assets in the NPPF, weight must be given to their conservation and enhancement in the planning process.

2.1.2 Any decisions relating to listed buildings and their settings and conservation areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (see in particular sections 16, 66 and 72) as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the NPPF and the London Borough of Hounslow Local Plan 2015 (the Local Plan).

2.2 Regional policies

2.2.1 The London Plan (2015), produced by the Greater London Authority, includes relevant sections, including: Historic environment and landscapes – policy 7.8 Heritage assets and archaeology; policy 7.9 Heritage-led regeneration; and policy 7.10 World Heritage Sites. See <https://www.london.gov.uk>

2.3 Local policies

2.3.1 The London Borough of Hounslow Local Plan (2015) includes policies aimed at the protection of the historic environment (policy CC4 Heritage). Other relevant policies include, but are not limited to: Residential Extensions and Alterations (SC7) and Context and Adopted Character (CC1).

2.3.2 Hounslow Council (the council) has produced a Supplementary Planning Document: Residential Extension Guidelines (2003), which is a material consideration in any application concerning extensions to residential dwellings in the conservation area. This document is due to be updated.

2.3.3 The council has produced a Supplementary Planning Document: Shop Front Design Guidelines (2013), which is a material consideration in any application concerning shop fronts in the conservation area.

See <http://www.hounslow.gov.uk>

2.4 Implications of designation

2.4.1 Conservation area designation introduces a number of additional controls on development within the area, which are set out below.

2.4.2 Demolition of an unlisted building within a conservation area will require planning permission.

2.4.3 In addition to any Tree Protection Order that may apply to individual trees, all trees in conservation areas are protected under Section 211 of The Town and County Planning Act 1990 (as amended) except those which are dead or dangerous. Anyone proposing to carry out works to a tree in a conservation area must give six weeks' notice of their intention to do so before works begin. This needs to be done by completing the relevant form at www.hounslow.gov.uk

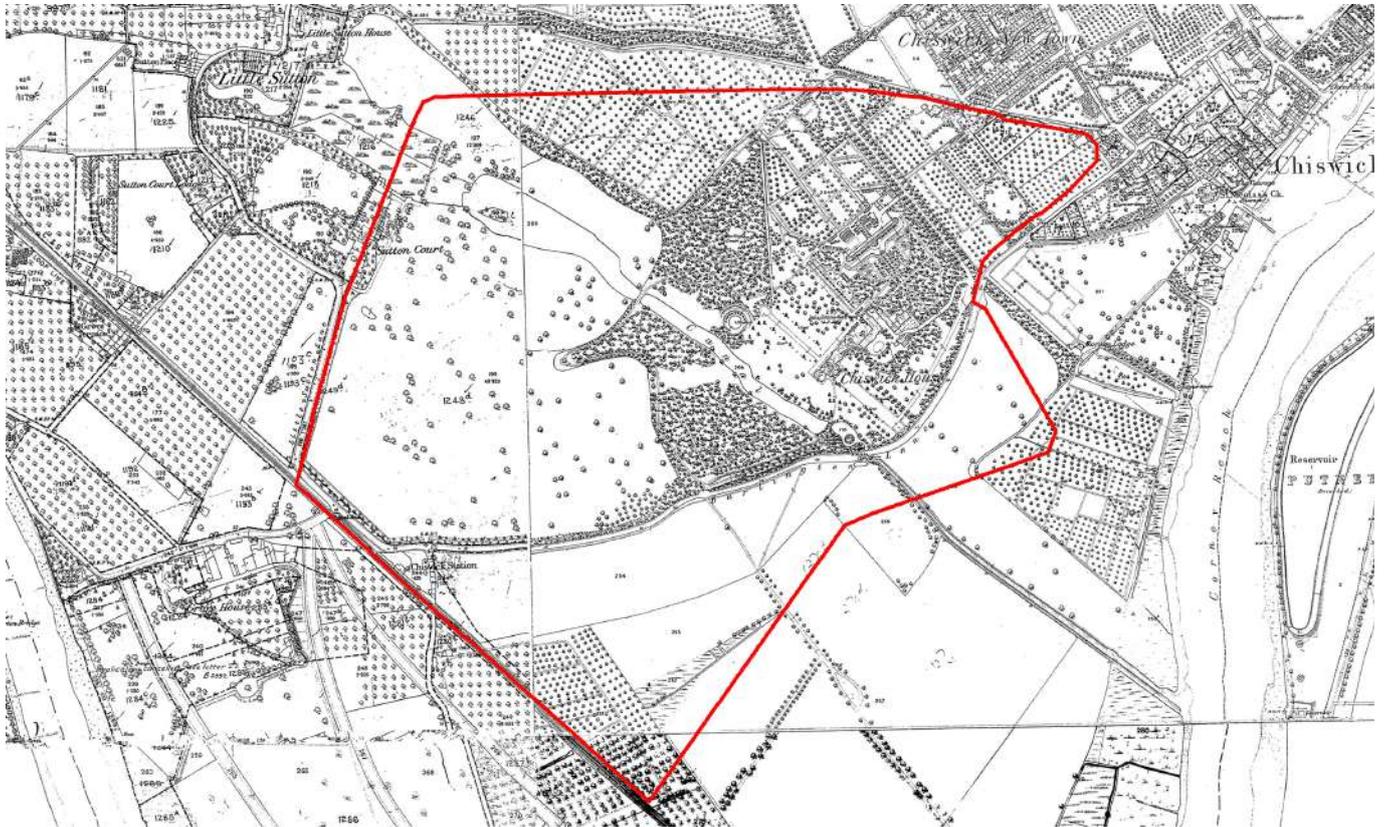
2.4.4 For information on Permitted Development Rights, refer to the Planning Portal (<https://www.planningportal.co.uk>), which is the national home of planning and building regulations information and the national planning application service.

2.4.5 The council has the power, following public consultation, to serve a direction under the planning regulations to bring developments, where planning permission would not normally be required, under planning control. For example, the council could control the replacement of doors and windows, the insertion of new window openings and the alteration of boundary treatments, through the creation of an Article 4 Direction. The purpose of these additional controls is to ensure that the special qualities of an area are not diminished by unsympathetic alterations.

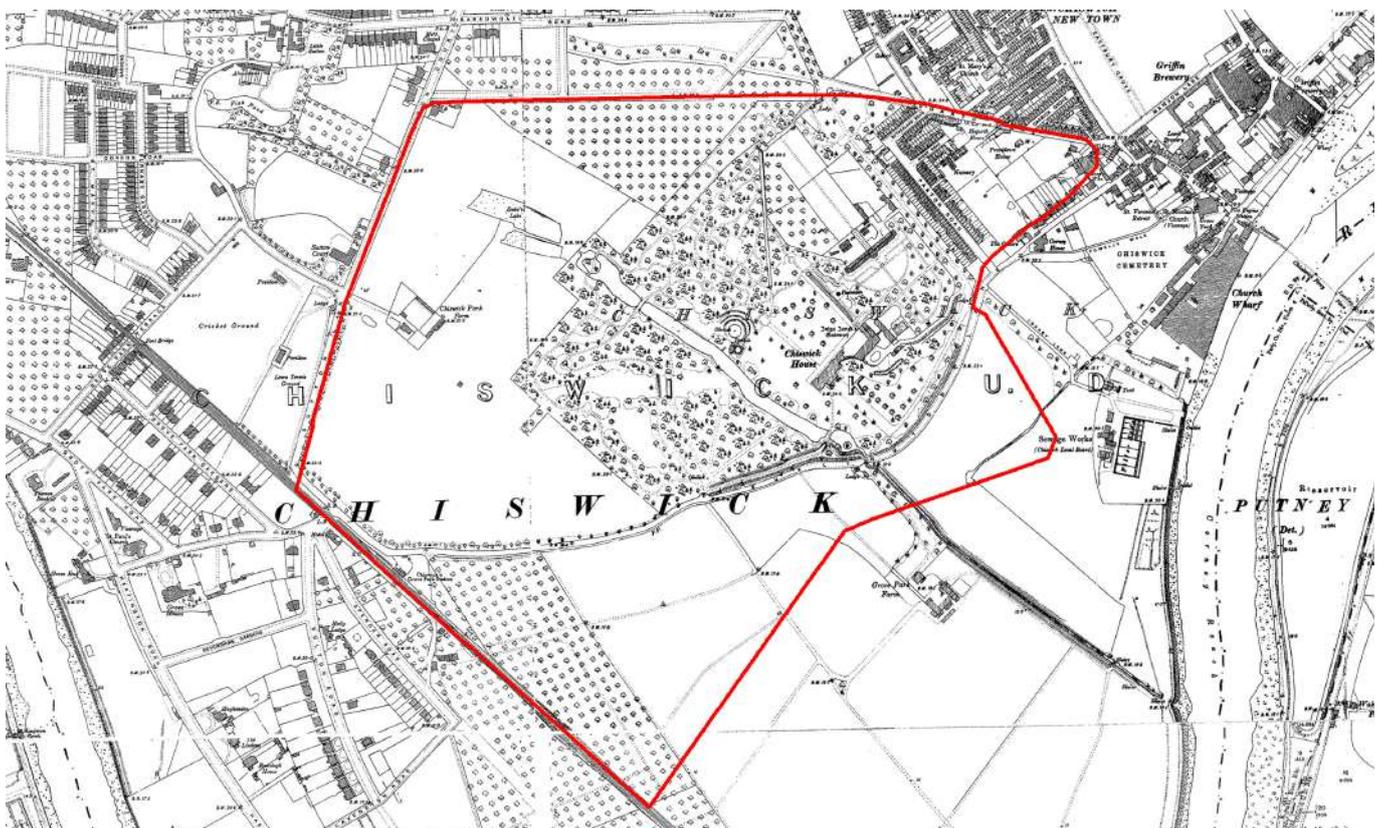
3 Historic development of the area

3.1 Historic maps

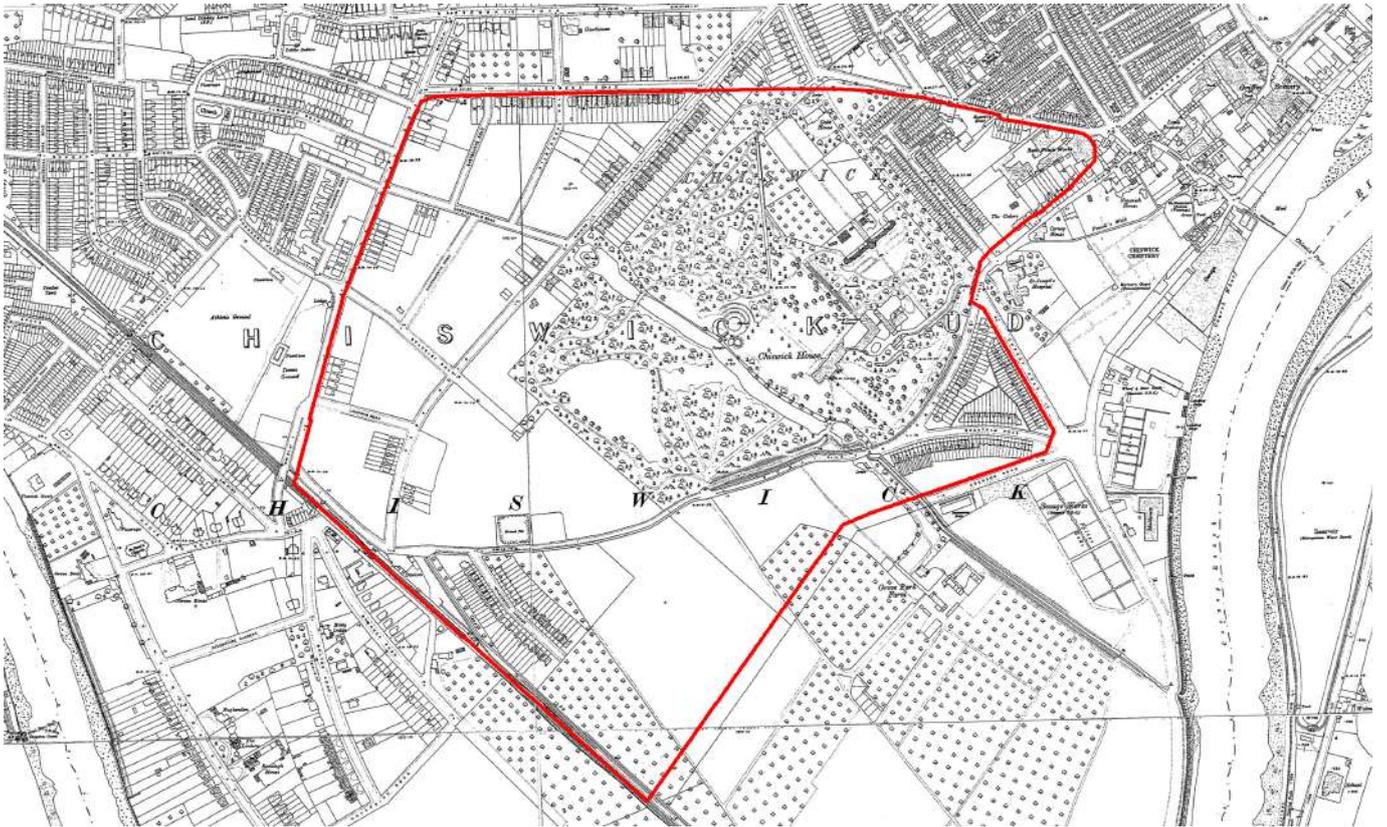
3.1.1 The following maps show how the Chiswick House area developed. The conservation area boundary has been superimposed onto the maps to show the area that is being discussed.



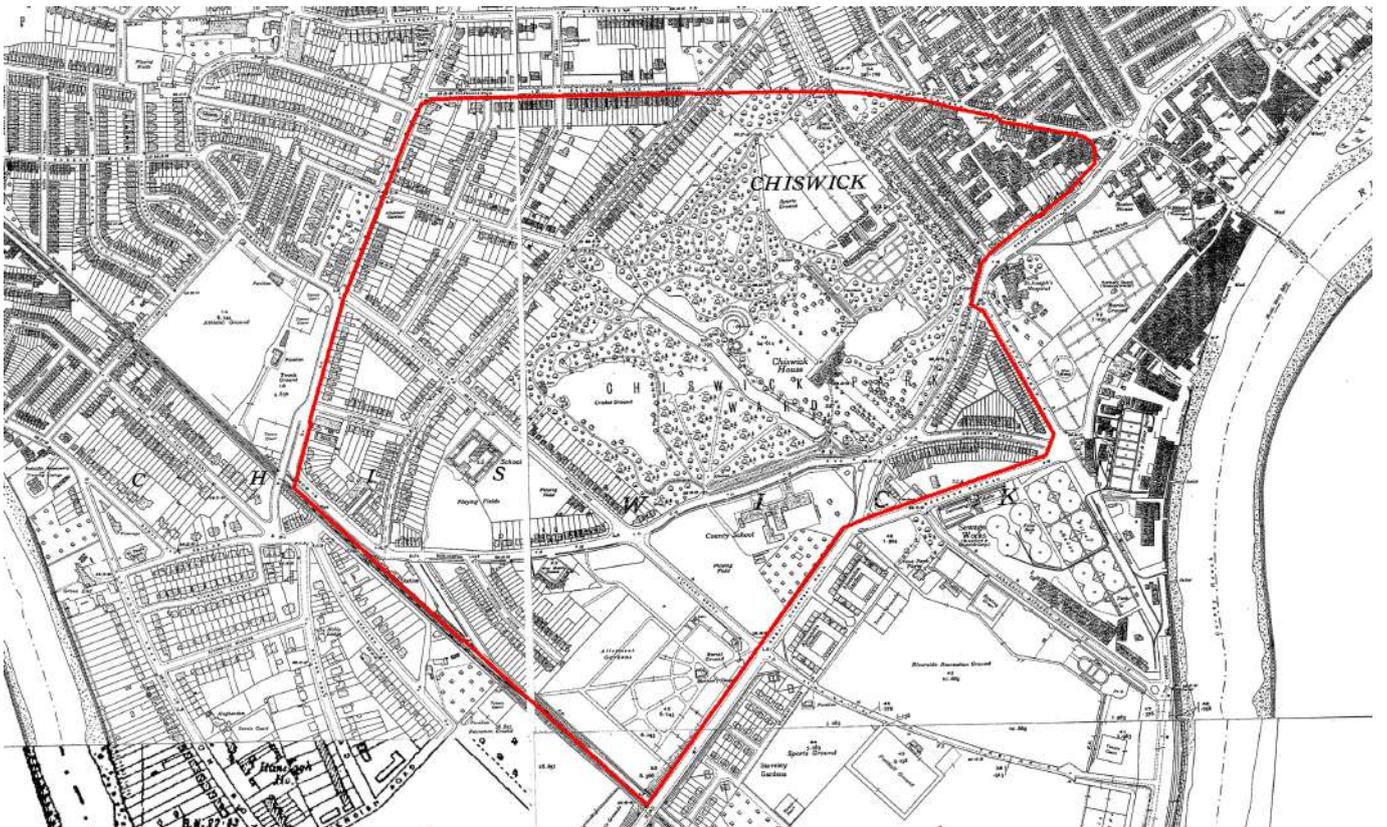
1865 Source: Ordnance Survey County Series



1894 Source: Ordnance Survey County Series



1913 Source: Ordnance Survey County Series



1934 Source: Ordnance Survey County Series

3.2 Geographic, economic and social features that helped shape the area

3.2.1 Chiswick House and its grounds

3.2.1.1 One of the earliest and most important neo-Palladian villas in England, Chiswick House was built between 1726 and 1729 on the site of a house in which Sir Robert Carr, King James I's favourite son, lived. It was designed by its owner, Richard Boyle, the third Earl of Burlington (1694-1753), with help from his friend and protégé, William Kent. Burlington, known as 'the architect earl', was influenced by the buildings of Classical Rome and the drawings of Andrea Palladio and Inigo Jones.

3.2.1.2 After Burlington's death Chiswick House was inherited by the Dukes of Devonshire through the marriage of Burlington's daughter to the fourth Duke. It became the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, who owned a very large portion of the parish, which chiefly consisted of market gardens.

3.2.1.3 The Duke demolished the Jacobean house in 1788 and added two wings to the villa to transform it into a proper country mansion. When the sixth Duke of Devonshire inherited the house in 1811 he bought more land, re-routed Burlington Lane further away from his property and constructed Duke's Avenue as a private road to his mansion.

3.2.1.4 During the nineteenth century the house fell into decline and was rented out for use as a mental institution, the Chiswick Asylum, from 1892. In 1929, the ninth Duke of Devonshire finally sold Chiswick House to Middlesex County Council. It suffered damage during World War II, and the wings were demolished in 1956.

3.2.1.5 The house opened to the public in 1958. It is now owned by English Heritage, the grounds are owned by Hounslow Council and both are managed by Chiswick House and Gardens Trust. In the late 2000s the gardens underwent an ambitious programme of restoration and regeneration. Key focal points of the garden were restored, important buildings and views re-established, a new café and play area created, miles of paths renewed and over 1600 new trees planted.



Paxton Road (c1900)



Paxton Road (2019)



Grantham Road (c1910)



Grantham Road (2019)

3.2.2 The area surrounding Chiswick House and its grounds

3.2.2.1 At the time of the construction of Chiswick House in the early eighteenth century, the area now known as Chiswick had yet to coalesce from its constituent villages at Old Chiswick, Strand on the Green and Turnham Green. The area surrounding the site of the house and its grounds remained remote and open until the late nineteenth century, being used for brick-earth excavation, fruit cultivation, market and horticultural science gardening. The surrounding streets were developed piecemeal on the former market gardens which enclosed the house and grounds on three sides.

3.2.2.2 In 1849 the Hounslow Loop branch of the London and South Western Railway Company's line from Windsor to Waterloo established a station to the southwest of the house and grounds, which immediately encouraged housing development in neighbouring Grove Park.

3.2.2.3 A tight grid layout of Victorian terraced housing known as Chiswick New Town developed to the immediate east of the house and grounds in the vicinity of William Hogarth's house.

3.2.2.4 In the very late nineteenth century a few large houses were built on Sutton Court Road to the west of the house and grounds. These were followed by more comprehensive developments of terraced and semi-detached housing of different size and spacing, designed to suit a variety of needs and incomes.

3.2.2.5 A further major development occurred to the southeast in the form of three streets of very early twentieth century terraced houses. By 1901 the population of Chiswick had reached almost 30,000.

3.2.2.6 The 1920s saw much of the area to the west of the house and grounds filled in with streets of mostly semi-detached houses in a modest variety of styles. Two schools and a cemetery were sited to the south, and beyond, Duke's Meadows were saved from industrial proposals and purchased for use as a public park and riverside promenade. Chiswick Bridge and the southwest-bound Great Chertsey Road, which skims the western edge of the grounds, opened in 1933.



Park Road (c1925)



Park Road (2019)



Park Road (c1925)

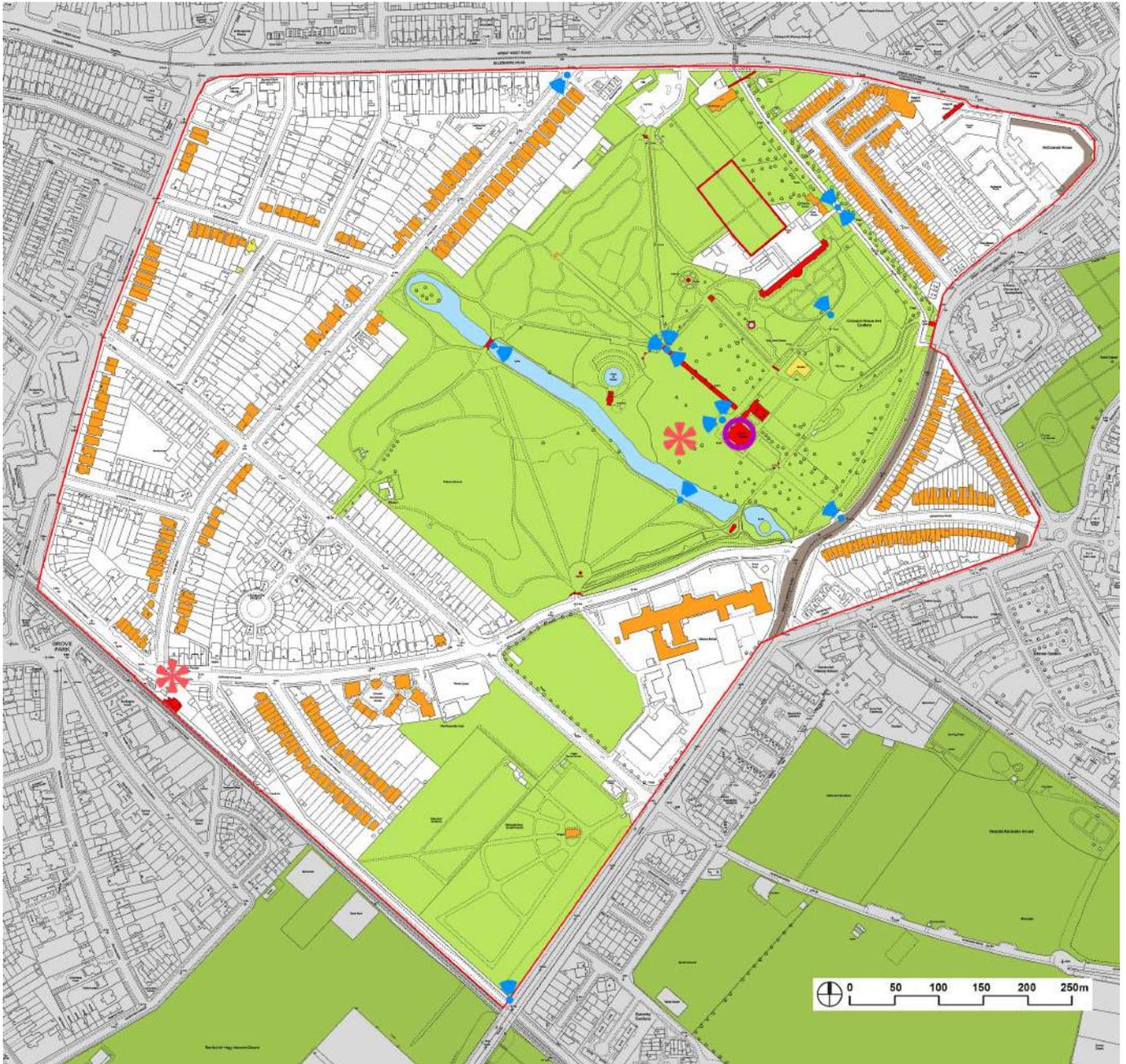


Park Road (2019)

3.2.2.7 The Great West Road, later designated the A4, opened in 1925 as a bypass for Brentford. Nick-named the Golden Mile, it was extended across Chiswick in the mid-1950s, cutting across the northern part of the area surrounding Chiswick House and grounds. The widened road and associated roundabouts, particularly after the 1960s flyover added M4 traffic, physically and perceptually severed Chiswick into north and south.

3.2.2.8 More recent development in the area has been the replacement of former buildings and land used for commercial and municipal activities with housing, and continuing subdivision of larger house plots. Chiswick remains a desirable area and is therefore under constant pressure for renewal and intensification. It is also adjacent to Brentford, an area of urban renewal and with high land values, meaning Chiswick's historic views often come under threat from an uncharacteristic scale of neighbouring development.

4 The conservation area and its surroundings



4 The conservation area and its surroundings

4.1 The surrounding area and the setting of the conservation area

4.1.1 The conservation area consists of Chiswick House and its grounds, along with surrounding late nineteenth to early twentieth century residential areas, a large school and a cemetery. The conservation area's surroundings comprise:

4.1.2 To the immediate north, across the A4 Great West Road, an early twentieth century residential area. Beyond are the open space of Turnham Green Common and the commercial stretch of Chiswick High Road.

4.1.3 To the northeast, across the A4 Great West Road, a tightly gridded late nineteenth century residential area.

4.1.4 To the east, Old Chiswick Conservation Area, the remnants of a Georgian riverside village and, beyond, the River Thames.

4.1.5 To the south, the large recreational open space of Duke's Meadows.

4.1.6 To the southwest, Grove Park Conservation Area, a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century residential area.

4.1.7 To the northwest, the more mixed continuation of Grove Park.

4.1.8 Further information on the wider context can be found in the Chiswick section of the London Borough of Hounslow Urban Context and Character Study (2014).

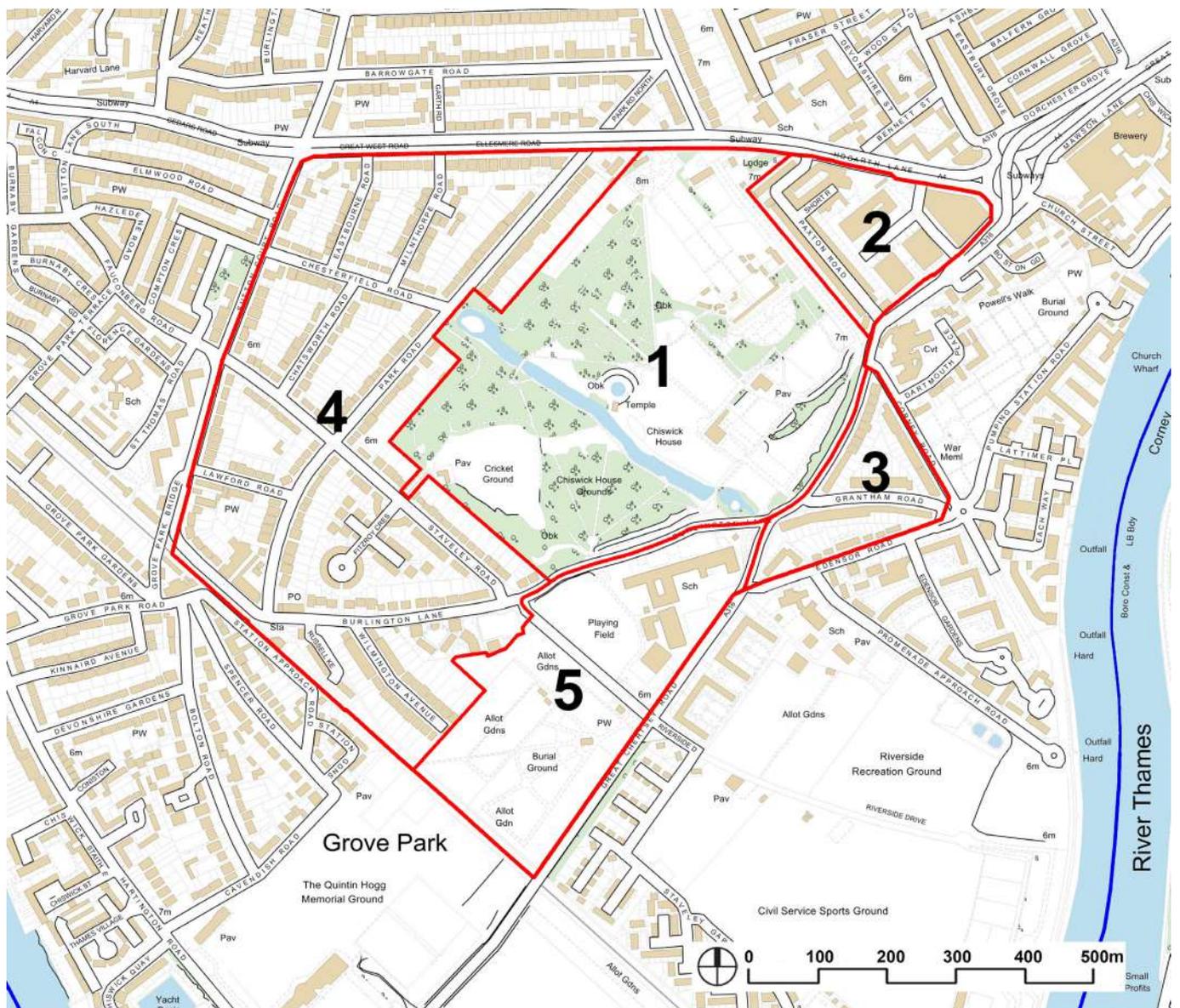
5 Character areas

The conservation area comprises five distinct character areas. For reference purposes, these are numbered roughly in chronological order of development.

The character areas are:

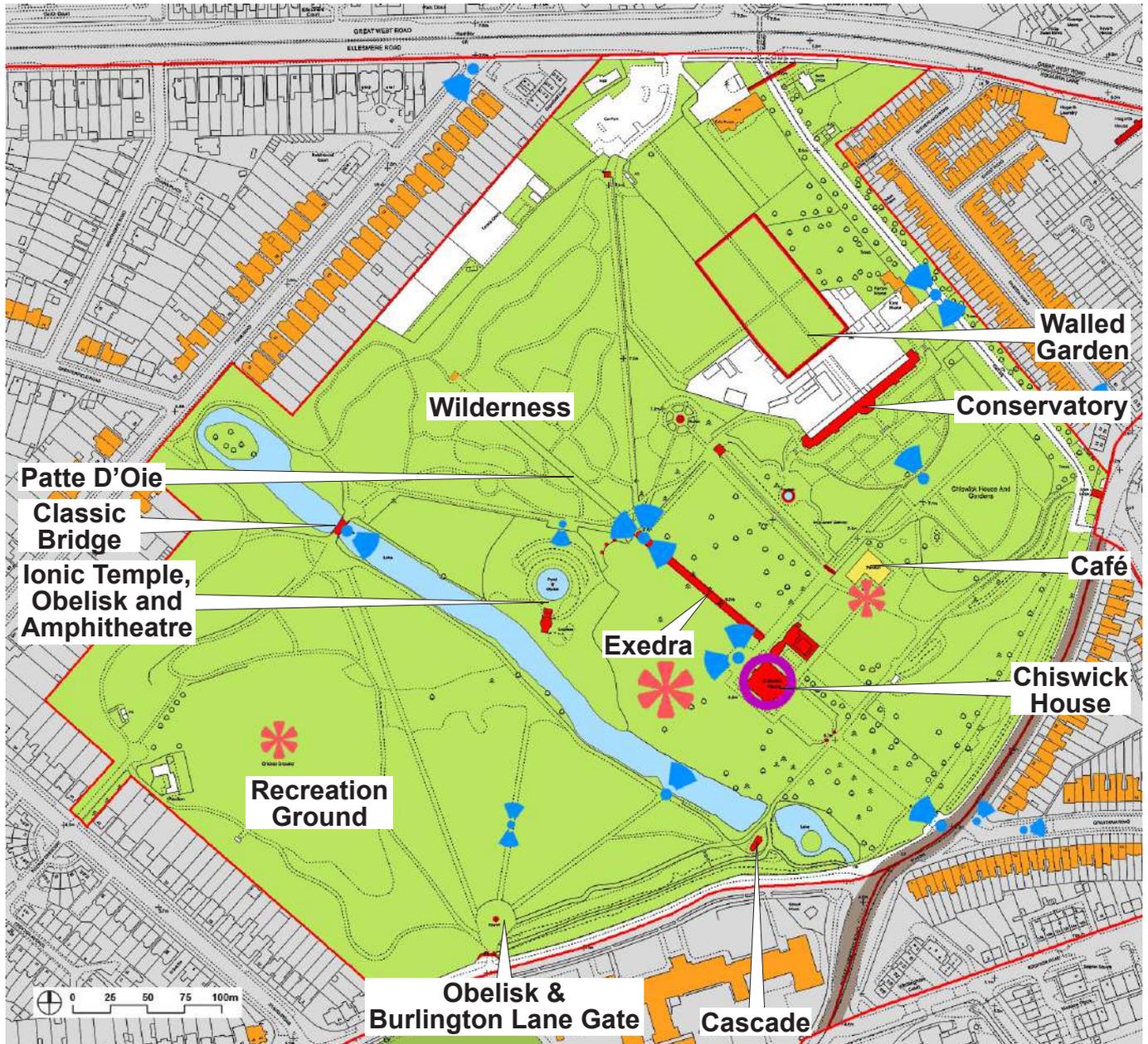
- 1 House and Grounds
- 2 North
- 3 East
- 4 West
- 5 South

The following map illustrates the locations of the five character areas.



 Borough Boundary  Area Boundary

5.1 Character area 1: House and Grounds



5.1 House and Grounds character area

5.1.1 This character area consists of Chiswick House and its grounds. The grounds comprise both the gardens surrounding and extending from the house, and the recreation ground to the west.

5.1.2 The character derives from the status and quality of the house and the grounds, which have influenced the access points and street layouts; the styles, heights and rooflines of the surrounding housing developments; and the quantity and quality of the street and private tree planting around them.

5.1.3 Chiswick House is the most famous Palladian house in England. Listed Grade I it is an impressive recreation of the Classical Roman style in the form of an eighteenth century Palladian Villa. It was inspired by Palladio's Villa Capra (1550, in open fields outside Vicenza) and built from a scholarly design by Richard Boyle, the third Earl of Burlington (1694-1753). Burlington designed the site in the 1720s/30s, with the house built between 1726 and 1729. The villa once formed an extension to a Jacobean house, which stood to the east. In 1788 the fifth Duke of Devonshire and his wife demolished the older house and added wings to the villa to the designs of John White. The house remained with the aristocratic family until 1892.



Chiswick House, southeast elevation and front entrance



Chiswick House, northwest elevation and rear entrance



Chiswick House, southeast elevation of the northeast wing



Chiswick House, southwest elevation from across the lake

5.1.4 Chiswick House is approached along a wide, cedar tree-lined driveway from the main gate to the grounds on Great Chertsey Road. It has a double approach by two flights of stone steps, with a portico, and is crowned by an eight-sided dome.

5.1.5 The park, designed by William Kent (architect and garden designer) and Burlington and now restored, is the birthplace of the English Landscape Movement, whose influence spread worldwide and is a great Arcadian landscape design, although now separated from the Thames. The principle of the English Landscape Garden movement, of which William Kent was a founder, was a 'natural' style. Nature was established as a value and the natural style was informal and asymmetrical. This was in direct opposition to the French and other mainland European styles, which were seen as formal, abstract and sterile and aimed to constrain and dominate nature. It included serpentine lakes, winding drives, and clumps of trees in lawns that reached from the wooded distance to the house and ha-ha walls. These features were/are all present in Chiswick House, although not always in an optimum state.



The Inigo Jones Gateway



Chiswick House from the Exedra



The Conservatory



The Doric Column, Venus Statue and Rosary

5.1.6 Kent and Burlington naturalised and opened out the landscape, creating what came to be known as the original English Landscape Garden. Successive owners made changes/additions to this design, but the basic design ethos remained intact. The site is home to a renowned camellia collection established in 1828. The grounds encapsulate the whole history of English garden design throughout the eighteenth century: the transition from a tradition of precise geometric layouts to the formal picturesque, and a conscious effort to recreate classically antique gardens in which strategically placed buildings play an important role. The overall effect is elegant and austere but needs constant maintenance to achieve that condition. The peripheral tree belt currently protects the house and park from visual intrusions from the relatively small- scale surrounding development.

5.1.7 Due to its national and indeed international significance, there is a wealth of published material on the history and character of Chiswick House and its grounds. The Chiswick House and Gardens website has a comprehensive overview of the many historically and architecturally important buildings, structures and features of the gardens. A number of these buildings and structures are statutorily listed by Historic England, from which more in-depth information can be found. Its impact, influence and character can best be summarized from a quote by Simon Thurley, previous chief executive of English Heritage, who described Chiswick as the birthplace of a cultural revolution: “The Arcadian image of the landscape garden took Europe by storm in the eighteenth century and is one of England’s greatest contributions to western culture.”



The Ionic Temple, Obelisk and Amphitheatre



The Classic Bridge

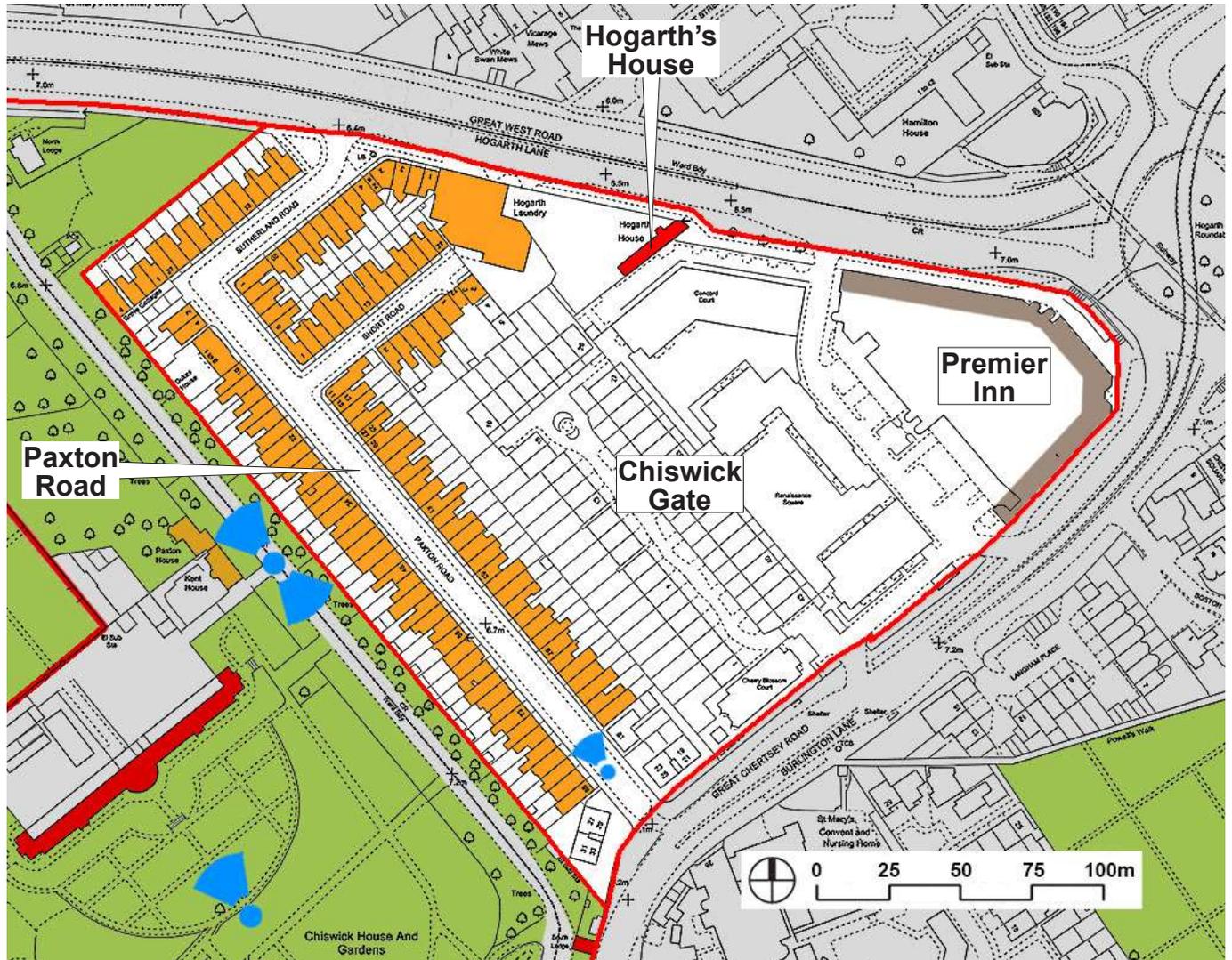


The Cascade at the southwest end of the lake



The Obelisk at Burlington Lane Gate

5.2 Character area 2: North



- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|
|  | Landmark |  | Statutorily Listed Building |  | Negative Contributor |
|  | View |  | Locally Listed Building |  | Watercourse/body |
|  | Focal Point |  | Positive Contributor |  | Green Open Space |

5.2 North character area

5.2.1 This character area consists of the earliest of the residential developments surrounding Chiswick House and its grounds, along with an area of new housing on the site of Hogarth Business Centre. It is also the location of historically significant Hogarth's House.

5.2.2 Paxton Road, Short Road and Sutherland Road are exceptionally well-preserved streets of terraced houses and mostly date from around the 1870s. At the southern end of Paxton Road there is a late Victorian group of houses of three storeys with sash windows. The rest of the street is of two storeys with low pitched roofs. The roofline in this street is very important, as it contributes to the character of the street and is visible from the street and the adjacent grounds of Chiswick House. Most of the roof slopes are in slate, and some have crested ridges.

5.2.3 The houses are mostly in London stock brick, some with brick or stucco dressings to the windows and front door. Most of the houses have a recessed semi-circular-arched entrance. There are many original timber sash windows and original doors. Nearly all the houses have retained attractive front boundaries. There are no dormers to the front elevations with the exception of a stuccoed group, which has a parapet. The streets are lined with mature trees. Sutherland Road is more ordered than Paxton Road, having a long terrace which features metal trellises around the doorways.

5.2.4 Grade I listed Hogarth's House is late seventeenth early eighteenth century, with a low early late eighteenth century addition to the south. The house and its walled garden, with a mulberry tree of Hogarth's time, offer a peaceful contrast to the heavy traffic of the A4 Great West Road.



Paxton Road



Paxton Road



Sutherland Road

5.2.5 The house was built between 1713 and 1717. William Hogarth was 52 years old and already an established artist in 1749 when he purchased a second home in Chiswick. Hogarth made several modifications to the house and it passed through several later owners, becoming increasingly derelict.

5.2.6 In 1901 it was restored, furnished with replica eighteenth century furniture and prints by Hogarth, and opened as a Hogarth museum in 1904. In 1909 it was entrusted to Middlesex County Council. The late eighteenth century single storey addition was rebuilt in 1951 after Second World War bomb damage. In 1965 the house was transferred to the London Borough of Hounslow.

5.2.7 During 2018-20 a learning studio has been erected, to designs by Acanthus Architects LW. It is linked to the single storey wing with a foyer whose curving glass facade echoes Hogarth's serpentine Line of Beauty. The seventeenth century orchard wall has been repaired and the garden has been laid out as an innovative outdoor exhibition, telling the story of the site through planting and features.

5.2.8 On the Great West Road between Hogarth's House and Sutherland Road is Linen House, a 1933 Art Deco/moderne-style former laundry building, recently converted to residential use. Though it predates the extension of the Great West Road through Chiswick, it echoes the Art Deco factories built at the time in Brentford to the west.

5.2.9 Chiswick Gate opened in 2017 and is a gated development of Georgian-inspired townhouses and apartments with high quality landscaping. It was constructed on the site of Hogarth Business Centre and an earlier boot polish factory to the east of Paxton Road.

5.2.10 At the eastern apex of the character area is early eighties concrete and tinted glass former Fleming House, now a Premier Inn. Its monolithic and stained eastern facade is an inauspicious introduction to the conservation area.



Grade I listed Hogarth's House



Chiswick Gate townhouses



Former Fleming House

5.3 Character area 3: East



5.3 East character area

5.3.1 This character area consists of three streets of relatively small Edwardian terraced housing. The area forms an important buffer to the east of Chiswick House and its grounds, but is nonetheless notable for the quality of much of the housing.

5.3.2 Where Burlington Lane meets Grantham Road, there is an interesting and decorative terrace facing Chiswick House. They are of two-storeys with a square bay and gable. Numbers 62-80 Burlington Lane are in red brick and rendered at the first floor level. They feature tile hanging to the upper central section and are planned in pairs. The front boundaries are mostly original and feature simple timber sash windows.

5.3.3 Numbers 30-60 Burlington Lane are more decorative, having timber bargeboards, multi-paned, timber sash windows, columns with fruit-leaf motifs to the bays and crested ridge detail. The original roofline and slope is fundamental to the group character, together with the preservation of original details.

5.3.4 Grantham Road is made up of two unbroken terraces of two storey houses that feature red brick on the south side and painted stucco on the north side. All on the north side and some on the south side all feature double height bay windows and gables with half timbering. The timber porches are an attractive element. The character of the buildings and the street is derived from an unbroken ridgeline and homogeneity between the houses, which feature symmetry and similarity. The rears of the houses have long projecting closet wings and the roofline is visible from Edensor Road, which is itself of no special interest.

5.3.5 The west side of Corney Road faces Chiswick Old Cemetery in Old Chiswick Conservation Area. It features a long terrace of two storey houses with double height bay windows and gables with half timbering, similar to those on Grantham Road though with more variety in the detailing and decoration.



62-80 Burlington Lane example



30-60 Burlington Lane example



Grantham Road south side



Grantham Road north side



Corney Road

5.4 Character area 4: West



5.4 West character area

5.4.1 This character area consists of the large residential area to the immediate west of Chiswick House and its grounds. The area forms an important buffer to the house and grounds but is nonetheless notable for the quality of much of the housing. Also included are some postwar and late twentieth century developments which do not contribute to the special interest of the conservation area but are unobtrusive and in some cases responsive.

5.4.2 The area did not become comprehensively developed until the 1920s. The streets did not form part of any strategic plan as at Grove Park to the south, but were introduced as land became available. There is a wide variety of housing mostly of large scale detached and semi-detached housing of two-storeys.

5.4.3 There follows a description of the character area by street, roughly from west to east.

Sutton Court Road

5.4.4 The sections of this street to the north and south of the junction with Staveley Road contain some large Victorian detached houses and early twentieth century half timber-clad infill houses of larger scale. The southern section is more modest, having pairs of 1920s semi-detached houses with gables, similar to those in Staveley Road. Opposite the railway is an attractive terrace of houses, which has a steep sloped roof (no dormers) and projecting gables. These gables are notable because they feature a timber and brick herringbone pattern.

Ellesmere Road (Great West Road)

5.4.5 These houses are very visible to passing motorists on the busy A4 Great West Road. They are mostly simple semi-detached houses featuring projecting double height bay windows, gables and large arched entrances. The houses are generally identical in appearance for the length of the road.



Sutton Court Road



Sutton Court Road



Sutton Court Road



Sutton Court Road

Eastbourne Road

5.4.6 Eastbourne Road features relatively modest housing of the early to mid-twentieth century. It is a typical street of its period and has not been particularly affected by unsympathetic alterations. Each house has individual features that make up the overall appearance of the area. The boundary wall treatment adds to the character of the area as well as the rooflines. The street is tree-lined with grass verges.

Milnthorpe Road

5.4.7 Milnthorpe Road is similar in character to Eastbourne Road, but has more houses that display identical features. It mainly comprises brick and first floor rendered detached and semi-detached houses. The road also has half-timbered infilling and a bungalow. Most houses feature a double height bay window that terminates in a gable.

Chesterfield Road

5.4.8 The western end has a group of Edwardian paired houses, which are constructed of brick, with the first floor half-timbered and rendered. They also feature a timber porch and are a particularly attractive addition to the street. The Turretts is a locally listed 1920s Art Deco house on the corner of Chatsworth Road, with distinctive crenelated detailing on its parapets. The eastern end of the street has a large group of 1920s semi-detached houses. They are somewhat Arts and Crafts in style, having clay tiles, steep roofs, small dormers and squared casements with leaded lights. They also feature distinctive hipped, full-length porch roofs. The houses have distinctive longer front gardens because the Chiswick House lake had extended along this area making the ground unstable for building. The street is tree-lined and features boundary hedges or fences depending on the period and design of the houses. Opposite are some typical simple 1930s houses of the traditional gabled type with bay windows.

Staveley Road, Lawford Road and Chatsworth Road

5.4.9 These three streets are made up of mostly simple 1920s type semi-detached housing. They are mostly in pairs and some have a double height bay window with a gable above. Most are modest in design, featuring rendering or pebbledash. There is often half timbering to the gables and simple casements. Part of Staveley Road backs onto the Chiswick House recreation ground.



Great West Road



Milnthorpe Road



Chesterfield Road



Chesterfield Road



The Turretts, Chesterfield Road

5.4.10 Local historian Robert Shaw notes that, 'In September 1944, the first V2 to drop in England landed in Staveley Road. Numbers 1 to 5 and 14 to 20 were destroyed. Fifteen other houses were seriously damaged and five hundred and fifty-nine others are recorded as suffering minor damage.' The rebuilt houses have flat roofs to their bay windows, presumably because materials were scarce during the Second World War.

Park Road

5.4.11 The northern end is characterised by large semi-detached Victorian houses with large, double height, projecting, canted bay windows, terminating with a large gable. The roofs are steep with no dormers to the front. They are highly decorative using the Victorian detailing of the time including tile-hanging, multi-paned sash windows, stained glass, columns and leafy capitals to windows and decorative porches. The houses were designed in symmetrical pairs and are identical in design. The street has large mature trees, grassed verges and original boundaries with piers and caps.

5.4.12 The rest of Park Road gradually becomes more modest in scale, but with some good half-timbered examples and tile-hung pairs with unusually shaped gables. The more modest examples of housing are generally smaller pairs of houses in brick with rendered first floor, small gables and casement windows.

5.4.13 At the southern end of Park Road numbers 136-150 (even) and 147-153 (odd) are particularly attractive examples of Edwardian-style housing more refined than the pairs at the northern end. These are also designed in pairs and are detailed identically. They feature multi-paned sash windows, rendered first floors decorative woodwork, bargeboards, cresting and stained glass. The front boundaries have an unusual wall designed with clinker-like overfired waste brick infill. Carefully designed dormers have crept in. numbers 148 and 150 feature pargetting within the gable. Unbalancing the symmetry of a pair of houses can alter the character and appearance.



Park Road



Park Road



Park Road



Park Road

Burlington Lane

5.4.14 The small row of shops dates from the 1930s and are simple in design and would benefit from the reinstatement of the original shopfronts. On the north side is a 1990s development of Palladian-style villas set back from the street and homogenous in design, behind which is a neo-Georgian development of town houses and apartments on former school land. Next are rather altered groups of 1920s buildings with integral garages.

5.4.15 On the southern side the only development is Chiswick War Memorial Homes. These were constructed in 1922 as homes for the Chiswick veterans and disabled men and their families. The group of houses are set at right angles around a square green. They are nicely and originally detailed. The later homes have been carefully designed to reflect the layout and symmetry.

5.4.16 Grade II listed Chiswick railway station was built in 1849. Designed by William Tite for the Windsor, Staines and South Western Railway, it is in London stock brick, with rendered quoins and dressings. It is an example of the Tite classical villa design, also to be found at Kew Bridge railway station. The station building was renovated and converted to office use by architect, Pierre Fowell. The station ticket office now operates from an upgraded station outbuilding. The timber-built single-storey building at the foot of the footbridge was an early estate agents office.

Wilmington Avenue

5.4.17 This well-preserved Edwardian cul-de-sac street off Burlington Lane contains a group of red brick houses with rendered first floors. The first section of the street consists of two long, facing terraces. On the remaining section the houses are in pairs but subtly linked, giving the impression of terraces. They feature double height bay windows and gables. These houses mainly have their original windows, doors and front boundaries. Large trees line the street. There is also plenty of timberwork and tiled porches. The character of this street lies in its completeness



Chiswick Station, Burlington Lane



Corner of Burlington Lane and Staveley Road

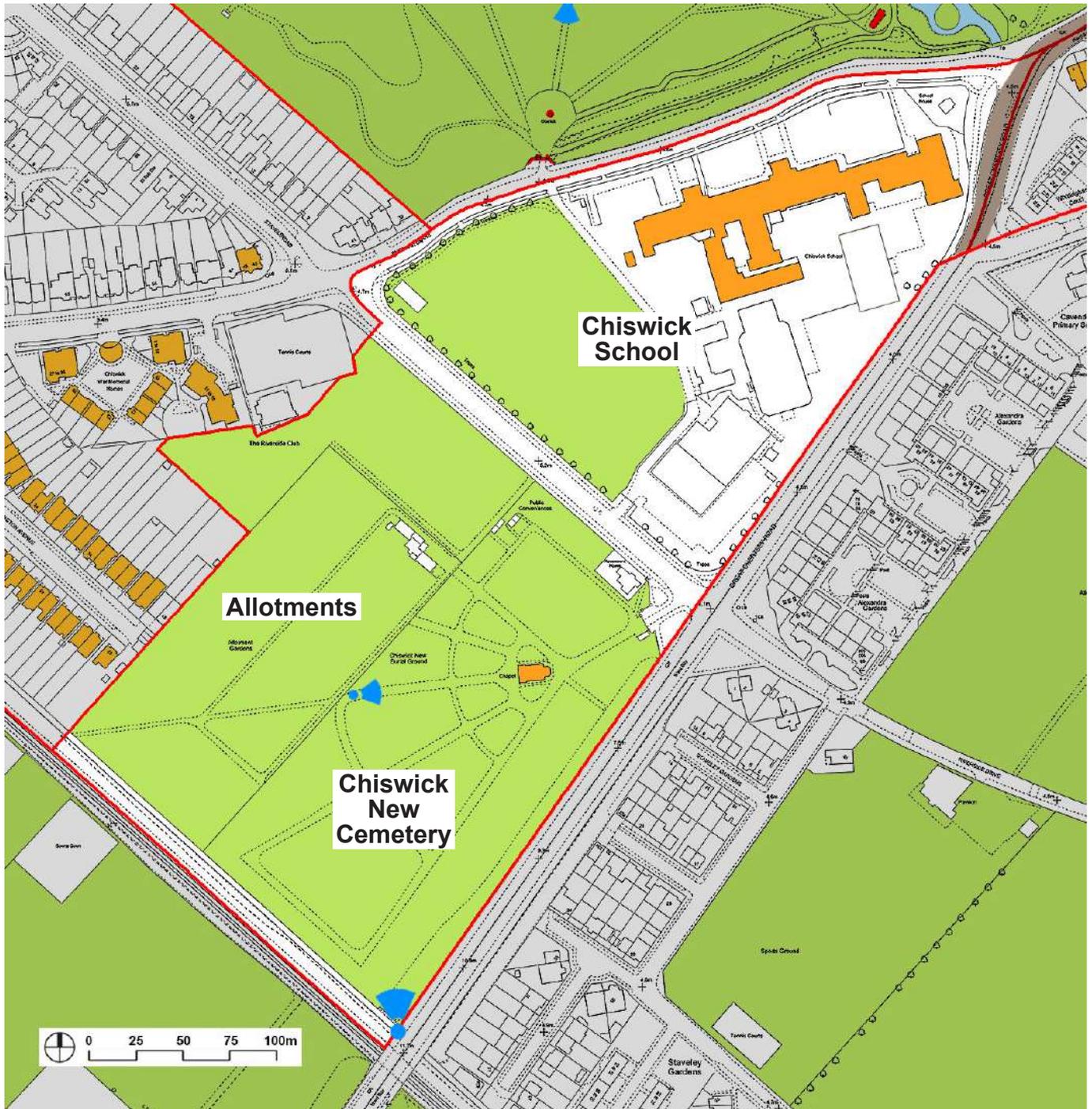


Wilmington Avenue



Lawford Road

5.5 Character area 5: South



5.5 South character area

5.5.1 This character area consists of the non-residential, mostly open spaces at the southern extreme of the conservation area. It consists of Chiswick school and its extensive grounds, Chiswick New Cemetery and an area of allotment gardens. It was developed in the 1920s and 1930s and is protected as Metropolitan Open Land.

5.5.2 On the southern side of Burlington Lane is Chiswick School. The main and original building is an imposing one, constructed in 1926 of brick, with two stone wings and stone dressings. It also has a steep red tile roof and original timber multi-paned windows, which are an important feature. The character of Burlington Lane is dominated at the eastern end by high wall and entrances to Chiswick House. The street is heavily tree-lined. On the southern side is a long clinker planter, which contains shrubs and the trees and helps give the area its bosky feel.

5.5.3 Opened in 1933, Chiswick New Cemetery was laid out on former water meadows and lies between the busy Great Chertsey Road and the railway line. The terra cotta brick and Portland stone chapel was built in 1930s neo-Classical style. The entrance on the corner of Staveley Road and Great Chertsey Road has ornamental gates and a small brick shelter.



Chiswick School



The Chapel, Chiswick New Cemetery

6 Recent/new developments and their impact

6.1 Recent developments within the conservation area consist of a small number of on the whole sensitively designed large-scale brownfield land redevelopments, small site infills and extensions of existing buildings, which make varyingly successful attempts to respond to the prevailing architectural styles. None have had a detrimental effect on the area as a whole.

6.2 Though dating from the 1990s and therefore not especially recent, the neo-Georgian housing development on former Chiswick School land between Burlington Lane and Staveley Road is worthy of mention for its response to the context of the conservation area. The houses on the aforementioned streets are two storey Palladian-style villas, while the housing on the internal streets, which comprise a crescent, an avenue and a circus, are in the form of three storey town houses and apartments.

6.3 The most recent large-scale development is Chiswick Gate, on land formerly occupied by Hogarth Business Centre at the northeastern edge of the conservation area. It opened in 2017 and is a gated development of Georgian-inspired townhouses and apartments with high quality landscaping. Lacking any overt Palladian influences, its response to the context of the conservation area is more general.

6.4 In the grounds of Chiswick House is the locally listed late 2000s café, designed by Caruso St John Architects as part of the overall regeneration of the gardens. According to the architects, 'the café has a stone colonnade across the main elevation, terminating in a portico-like front. Its elevation recalls the arcaded facades of the stable wings of country villas in the Veneto, such as Palladio's Villa Angarano, and through these references makes a strong spatial link back to the main house.' In 2011 it received three RIBA awards including London Building of the Year.



Neo-Georgian housing development between Burlington Lane and Staveley Road



Neo-Georgian housing development, Chiswick Gate



Locally listed Chiswick House café, grounds of Chiswick House



2010s modernist take on the late Victorian House, Park Road

7 Key views, local views and focal points

7.1 By design, the most important views in the conservation area are those in the grounds of Chiswick House. These range from broad panoramas across open spaces and the lake to tightly enclosed vistas along straight avenues of varying widths, often terminated by significant structures. Many are formal, some more apparently naturalistic. As previously noted, there is a wealth of published material about the house and its grounds. The Chiswick House and Gardens website has a comprehensive overview of the buildings, structures and features of the gardens and Historic England listings website has more in-depth information.

7.2 Outside of the grounds, there are panoramic views to be had within Chiswick New Cemetery and across and beyond it, from the relatively high vantage point of the Great Chertsey Road railway bridge.

7.3 Views within the built-up part of the conservation area take the form of street-enclosed vistas of which there are many, characterised by a combination of the avenue-effect of street trees, gentle curves in the building line and vista-terminating buildings.

7.4 The most satisfying of the street views are those to be had from various points along Park Road, due to the presence of street trees and the gentle slope southwards.

7.5 The main focal points of the conservation area are Chiswick House itself and the area around the shopping parade and railway station on Burlington Lane.

7.6 Lesser focal points include the cafe in the grounds and the recreation ground.



180° panorama of the Patte D'oie or Goosefoot, one of the most celebrated of the garden's formal features, grounds of Chiswick House



Formal view through the Italian Garden toward the Conservatory, grounds of Chiswick House



Informal view southeast along the lake from the Classic Bridge, grounds of Chiswick House



View southwest along northern section of Park Road



View southwest along southern section of Park Road



The Ionic Temple from across the lake, grounds of Chiswick House. Visitors are encouraged to experience the formal views within Chiswick Gardens as they were intended.



View north across Chiswick New Cemetery

8 Open spaces and trees

8.1 There is no designated local open space within the conservation area, though the grounds of Chiswick House including the gardens and recreation ground, the grounds of Chiswick School and Chiswick New Cemetery are designated Metropolitan Open Land.

8.2 The most important open spaces in the conservation area are of course those that comprise the grounds of Chiswick House, which are listed Grade I on Historic England's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. These range from formally laid out gardens through naturalistic wooded wilderness areas to open grassed areas for sports and leisure activities such as picnicking. As previously noted, there is a wealth of published material about the house and its grounds. The Chiswick House and Gardens website has a comprehensive overview of the gardens and Historic England listings website has more in-depth information.

8.3 At the southern end of the conservation area are the extensive grounds of Chiswick school, Chiswick New Cemetery and an area of allotment gardens.

8.4 Within the built-up part of the conservation area there is little public or semi-public open space (including children's play space) other than that associated with postwar housing developments, though private gardens are plentiful and often extensive.

8.5 In common with the townscape of Chiswick as a whole, trees are an important feature of the conservation area. Several of the streets were designed as tree-lined avenues. These streets retain their now mature trees, which are major contributors to the area's character.

8.6 As well as providing a positive visual impact, the open green and blue spaces are also beneficial for the environment and ecology. The grounds of Chiswick House are designated a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).



The formal Italian Garden, grounds of Chiswick House



The informal Wilderness, grounds of Chiswick House



The recreation ground, grounds of Chiswick House



Tree-lined Duke's Avenue, grounds of Chiswick House

9 Condition of the conservation area, maintenance and alterations

9.1 With very few exceptions, the condition of the conservation area is good to very good throughout: this includes the maintenance of buildings, structures, public realm, highway, green and blue spaces. As is common elsewhere some buildings suffer from poor boundary and front space treatments.

9.2 The period and type of residential development have resulted in an excess of visually intrusive street parking.

9.3 The most severe detractor is not from any building, but from the heavily trafficked A4 Great West Road (just outside the conservation area) and A316 Great Chertsey Road (within the conservation area).

9.4 At the northeastern edge of the conservation area the monolithic and stained eastern facade of the Premier Inn is an inauspicious introduction to the conservation area.

9.5 Other issues include: unattractive barriers outside the main gates to Chiswick House on Great Chertsey Road; poor condition of planters on Burlington Road; and a long vacant shop unit on Grantham Road.

9.6 Vegetation should not be allowed to grow on building fabric (buildings, walls, other structures) or grown close to it. This will help avoid damage to the fabric, either by roots growing into or on the surface, or holding damp next to the fabric. Vegetation growing on building fabric should be appropriately killed, allowed to dry, carefully removed and made good to match existing.

9.7 Windows and doors are key features in any building's character, and the retention and reinstatement of historic windows and doors is encouraged. In particular, the use of UPVC for windows and doors is not recommended. UPVC windows and doors cannot visually replicate historic timber, they are not maintenance-free, they can be difficult, if not impossible, to repair, they are unsustainable as most end up in landfills, their production produces harmful chemicals and they are usually more expensive in terms of the lifetime of the windows. Historic timber windows can often be repaired, rather than replaced, and in terms of lifetime cost, are usually better value.

9.8 Regular maintenance is encouraged to protect the historic fabric of a building. Undertaking a programme of regular maintenance may help to prevent costly repairs in the future.

9.9 New developments should preserve and enhance the quality of the conservation area and should be in keeping with the general character of the conservation area. Poor quality new developments can harm the integrity of the conservation area.

9.10 For advice on residential extensions, the current document that should be referred to is: London Borough of Hounslow – Residential Extension Guidelines 2017.

9.11 All alterations to statutory listed buildings and structures are assessed on a case by case basis. It should be noted that statutory listing covers the whole building/structure, internally and externally (all fabric), settings and curtilage (including curtilage structures). Many early listing descriptions were brief and often only noted features that could be seen from the public realm. The absence of description of other parts of buildings/structures, settings and curtilage should not be assumed to indicate that these elements are either not covered by the listing or are not of significance. Apart from small, like for like essential repairs, the majority of alterations require granting of listed building consent.



Unattractive barriers outside main entrance to Chiswick House



Planters in poor condition, Burlington Road



Long vacant shop unit, Grantham Road

10 Regeneration of the Great West Corridor and Brentford East

10.1 There are ambitious plans for schemes in the masterplanned Opportunity Area of the central and eastern parts of Brentford. Development uses will include elements of residential, commercial, community and public realm schemes and will potentially include tall buildings. These sites are outside the conservation area boundary, but will have an impact on the wider character of Chiswick and their effect on the conservation area should be considered. The planned approach to heights and massing detailed in other local plan documents will aid in the aspiration for heritage-led regeneration in the area, resulting in heritage and new development influencing each other and creating a harmonious environment where neither is stifled.

10.2 It is not impossible for Brentford and this largely residential area of Chiswick to co-exist, with new developments in the former largely respecting the latter's character. Many developments have achieved this, notably the St George Kew Bridge development. Despite such recent successes in this area, the successful relationship between old and new in this area can still come under pressure from inappropriate development.

10.3 However, it is important to note that this is a conservation area near to an Opportunity Area in a World and Mega City (and the largest city in a wholly European country). There will be inevitable tension between the areas, and pragmatic decision-making in accordance with the NPPF (which states great weight should be given to an asset's conservation and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be) and its Paragraphs 195 (public benefits outweighing substantial harm) and 196 (public benefits outweighing less than substantial harm) have had to be made and may be made again in the future. A relevant example is the Brentford Football Club development whose height has caused some harm in some limited areas of adjacent conservation areas. However, the overall character of those areas remains intact despite the harm, and this harm is convincingly outweighed by substantial public benefit.

10.4 Nonetheless, it should be noted that such cases should be rare, given the council's proposed Guide Heights Framework for tall buildings and they will be the exception and not the rule. The bar for public benefits to exceed heritage harm is rightly set high and very hard to reach, particularly where such development also impacts on Kew Gardens World Heritage Site. Development should not seek to use public benefits as an excuse for unimaginative consideration of planning context, but rather demonstrate exceptional and innovative heritage-respecting design, which also provides significant public benefit.

11 Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats (SWOT) Analysis

The Chiswick House Conservation Area is notable for the architectural and historic significance of Chiswick House and its landscaped grounds, and the high quality of the design of the residential developments that grew up in the surrounding area. However, a number of negative features have impacted on the quality of the historic environment, many of which would be reversible.

This appraisal should be used as the starting point for further guidance for development in the area. It could be expanded in the future to include a management plan, which would give more specific design guidance. In the meantime, a SWOT analysis is provided.

The SWOT analysis below summarises the main issues within the conservation area and could provide the basis of a management plan in the future. Points are not made in any order of priority.

11.1 Strengths

- The high quality environment of Chiswick House and Grounds
- The high quality and diverse range of buildings
- The greenery afforded by tree-lined roads and grass verges makes the area cohesive and contributes to the quality environment.

11.2 Weaknesses

- Noise and pollution from the A4 Great West Road and the A316 Great Chertsey Road
- Poor quality loft conversions which are visible from Chiswick House and Grounds
- Loss of gardens and boundary walls for off-street parking
- Currently the boundary walls of Chiswick House and Grounds are in poor condition and the railings at the Burlington Road Gate are unattractive and unsympathetic.

11.3 Opportunities

- Consideration given to the boundary of Chiswick House
- Attention given to views into and out of Chiswick House and Grounds
- Restoration and retention of original details, with architectural integrity in extension and alteration work
- Retention or reinstatement of traditional boundary treatments
- Retain potential for planting in front and back gardens, and gaps
- Replacement of trees that have had to be removed because of disease or danger

11.4 Threats

- The location and quality of the area is one which attracts developers seeking to maximise numbers of dwellings, on the footprint of the earlier houses.
- A creeping loss of spaciousness and architectural integrity in the form of large extensions
- There is demand for enlargement, especially roof extensions.
- Some of the extensions, particularly dormers, which have taken place since designation are not in accordance with the current guidelines. Many house sizes and styles are such that roof construction and shapes have made it difficult to design loft extensions that are visually acceptable, and create unfortunate precedents. Some of this, for example the rear of Paxton Road, is evident from Chiswick House grounds.
- The pressure for basements can affect character through loss of potential front garden greenery, 'lower density' origins and alien protective railings.
- The conversion of garages whilst retaining on-site parking can lead to unsatisfactory boundary treatment, loss of potential front garden greenery and conflict with the well-being of street trees.
- The further loss of front gardens through the introduction of off-street parking
- Works to the rear of properties which are visible from Chiswick House and Grounds
- Loss of symmetry in semi-detached pairs
- Building on to the wall at the rear of properties on Paxton Road backing on to the grounds of Chiswick House

11.5 Management plan

This appraisal should be used as the starting point for further guidance for development in the area. A Management Plan could be developed in future to provide more specific design guidance, and to identify specific projects required to improve and enhance the conservation area.

Appendix 1 Recommendations for further designation

There should be a comprehensive survey of the conservation area for further designation of buildings, structures and places that are of local importance, to be added to the borough's Local List of Buildings of Townscape Interest. As of 2016, the council has set aside funding to programme this work in the near future, with the assistance of local amenity groups and residents. The process will include consultation before formal adoption by the council.

The process for local listing will adopt the advice provided by Historic England.

Local Heritage Listing: Historic England Advice Note 7 (published 11 May 2016) Historic England's website (<https://historicengland.org.uk>) notes that:

Local lists play an essential role in building and reinforcing a sense of local character and distinctiveness in the historic environment, as part of the wider range of designation. They enable the significance of any building or site on the list (in its own right and as a contributor to the local planning authority's wider strategic planning objectives), to be better taken into account in planning applications affecting the building or site or its setting.

Potential candidates for local listing and designation could include a variety of buildings and structures. These do not have to be limited to early historic buildings and structures: twentieth and twenty-first century development of architectural merit could also be included.

Possible inclusions on the local list could be, but are not limited to, the following:

- Good quality housing throughout the conservation area
- Structures associated with water courses, including bridges, locks and other features
- Institutional buildings such as places of worship
- Commercial buildings such as public houses
- Characterful historic features such as cobbled areas

A review could be carried out to identify and designate areas as Local Open Space, including waterways and green areas.

Appendix 2: Schedule of listed and recorded heritage assets in the conservation area

Statutorily listed buildings	Grade of listing
Burlington Lane Temple (Rustic House) at end of Yew Walk northeast of Chiswick House	I
Burlington Lane Conservatory to Chiswick House	I
Burlington Lane Doric Column in Chiswick Park northeast of Conservatory	I
Burlington Lane Classic Bridge in Chiswick Park	I
Burlington Lane Deer House in Chiswick Park near Italian Garden	I
Burlington Lane Three Male Statues from Hadrian's Villa in Chiswick Park	I
Burlington Lane Inigo Jones's Gateway in Chiswick Park	I
Burlington Lane Ionic Temple and Obelisk in Chiswick Park	I
Burlington Lane Ornaments Lining Avenue to rear of Chiswick House	I
Burlington Lane Chiswick House	I
Burlington Lane Two Statues Flanking Chiswick House	I
Burlington Lane Ten Terms with Female Heads in Semicircle before front of Chiswick House	I
Burlington Lane Stone Entrance Piers in front of Chiswick House	I
Burlington Lane Cascade in Chiswick Park	I
Burlington Lane Obelisk in Chiswick Park at end of Avenue running west from Temple	I
Burlington Lane Entrance Gateway of Chiswick Park immediately west of Obelisk	I
Burlington Lane Entrance Gateway of Chiswick Park and Flanking Walls on Great West Road	II
Burlington Lane Gates, Gate Piers and Walls to the Walled Gardens, Chiswick House Grounds	II
Burlington Lane Series of Urns in Italian Garden of Chiswick House	II
Burlington Lane Retaining Walls of Pond in Chiswick Park	II

Burlington Lane	Chiswick House Lodge opposite Corney Road	II
Burlington Lane	Chiswick Railway Station	II
Hogarth Lane	Hogarth's House including Wall and Gate	I

Locally listed buildings

Burlington Lane	Chiswick House Café, Chiswick House Gardens
Chesterfield Road	13 (or 2A Chatsworth Road)

Local open space

There is no designated local open space within the conservation area, though the grounds of Chiswick House including the gardens and recreation ground, the grounds of Chiswick School and Chiswick New Cemetery are designated Metropolitan Open Land.

Other designations

See 1.1.5 above.

Designation information resources

To check the designation of buildings and places within the borough of Hounslow, visit www.hounslow.gov.uk. Enter 'local plan' in the search box, select the first listed option, then scroll down to the 'interactive policies map'. Then enter the address in the search box, which will come up with a map and key with all current designations.

To find listing descriptions of a wide range of national designated buildings and places, visit www.heritagegateway.org.uk. This website allows you to cross-search over 60 resources, offering local and national information relating to England's heritage.

Appendix 3: Schedule of properties in the conservation area

1 BURLINGTON LANE W4 2RR
 AXIS CENTRE, 3 BURLINGTON LANE W4 2TH
 19-33 (ODD) BURLINGTON LANE W4 2RN
 35-93 (ODD) BURLINGTON LANE W4 3ET
 30-80 (EVEN) BURLINGTON LANE W4 2RR
 GROVE PARK SURGERY, 95 BURLINGTON LANE W4 3ET
 1-36 CHISWICK WAR MEMORIAL HOMES, BURLINGTON LANE W4 3EU
 RIVERSIDE LAWN TENNIS CLUB, BURLINGTON LANE W4 3EU
 CAFE, CHISWICK RAILWAY STATION, BURLINGTON LANE W4 3HB
 CHISWICK RAILWAY STATION, BURLINGTON LANE W4 3HB
 GBH LONDON, CHISWICK STATION HOUSE, CHISWICK RAILWAY STATION, BURLINGTON LANE W4 3HB
 GROVE PARK CARS, CHISWICK RAILWAY STATION, BURLINGTON LANE W4 3HB
 SHOP, CHISWICK RAILWAY STATION, BURLINGTON LANE W4 3HB
 1-6 STATION PARADE, BURLINGTON LANE W4 3HD
 CHISWICK COMMUNITY SCHOOL, BURLINGTON LANE W4 3UN
 SCHOOL HOUSE, BURLINGTON LANE W4 3UN

1-29 CHATSWORTH ROAD W4 3HY
 1-4 CHATSWORTH CLOSE, CHATSWORTH ROAD W4 3HZ
 2-12 CHESTERFIELD ROAD W4 3HG
 14-28 (EVEN) CHESTERFIELD ROAD W4 3HG
 13-43 (ODD) CHESTERFIELD ROAD W4 3HQ
 CAFETERIA, CHISWICK HOUSE GROUNDS W4 2RP
 CHISWICK HOUSE ESTATE OFFICE, CHISWICK HOUSE GROUNDS W4 2RP
 CHISWICK HOUSE, CHISWICK HOUSE GROUNDS W4 2RP
 FLAT AT PAVIL HOUSE, CHISWICK HOUSE GROUNDS W4 2RP
 KENT HOUSE, CHISWICK HOUSE GROUNDS W4 2RP
 NORTH LODGE, CHISWICK HOUSE GROUNDS W4 2RP
 PAXTON HOUSE, CHISWICK HOUSE GROUNDS W4 2RP
 SOUTH LODGE, CHISWICK HOUSE GROUNDS W4 2RP
 2-58 CORNEY ROAD W4 2RA
 1-38 CROFTON AVENUE W4 3EW

2-22 EASTBOURNE ROAD W4 3EB
 2-24 (EVEN) EDENSOR ROAD W4 2RG
 1-19 WHITTINGHAM COURT, EDENSOR ROAD W4 2RQ
 3-45 (ODD) ELLESMERE ROAD W4 3DU
 47-67 (ODD) ELLESMERE ROAD W4 3EA
 1-15 BOURNE COURT, ELLESMERE ROAD W4 3ED

1-36 FITZROY CRESCENT W4 3EL

2-32 (EVEN) GRANTHAM ROAD W4 2RS
 1-79 (ODD) GRANTHAM ROAD W4 2RT

1-19 LINEN HOUSE, HOGARTH LANE W4 2DY
 1-10 THE GATEHOUSE, HOGARTH LANE W4 2QN
 HOGARTH HOUSE, HOGARTH LANE W4 2QN
 THE RANCH, CHISWICK HOUSE GROUNDS, HOGARTH LANE W4 2QN
 1-3 HOGARTH TERRACE, HOGARTH LANE W4 2QP
 1-32 HUNTINGDON GARDENS W4 3HX

1-6 BRAID COURT, LAWFORD ROAD W4 3HS
 2-19A LAWFORD ROAD W4 3HS

1-5 CHARA PLACE, MILNTHORPE ROAD W4 3DN
 1-20 MILNTHORPE ROAD W4 3DX

1-16 CHERRY BLOSSOM COURT, PALLADIAN GARDENS W4 2DG
 1-86 RENAISSANCE SQUARE APARTMENTS, PALLADIAN GARDENS W4 2DZ
 1-43 PALLADIAN GARDENS W4 2ER
 1-28 CONCORD COURT, PALLADIAN GARDENS W4 2ER
 UNITS 1-4 CONCORD COURT, PALLADIAN GARDENS W4 2ER
 23A-P PARK ROAD W4 3HH
 27-81 (ODD) PARK ROAD W4 3EY
 83-115 (ODD) PARK ROAD W4 3ER
 117-159 (ODD) PARK ROAD W4 3EX
 22 PARK ROAD W4 3HH
 BEECHWOOD COURT, 24-26 PARK ROAD W4 3HJ
 28-62 (EVEN) PARK ROAD W4 3HH
 66-112 (EVEN) PARK ROAD W4 3HL
 114-156 (EVEN) PARK ROAD W4 3HP
 1-18 GRANDFIELD COURT, PARK ROAD W4 3EP
 1-6 PARK VIEW, PARK ROAD W4 3ER
 1-83 (ODD) PAXTON ROAD W4 2QT
 2-86 (ODD) PAXTON ROAD W4 2QX
 1-6 DUKES HOUSE, PAXTON ROAD W4 2QX

1-19 RUSSELL KERR CLOSE W4 3HF

1-27 SHORT ROAD W4 2QU
 1-5 NICHOLAS MEWS, 12 SHORT ROAD W4 2QU
 1-8 STAVELEY ROAD W4 3ES
 10-58 (EVEN) STAVELEY ROAD W4 3ES
 9-35 (ODD) STAVELEY ROAD W4 3HU
 60-76 (EVEN) STAVELEY ROAD W4 3HU
 ROSEMOUNT HOUSE, STAVELEY ROAD W4 2SJ
 CRICKET PAVILION, STAVELEY ROAD W4 3ES
 STAVELEY HOUSE, STAVELEY ROAD W4 3HU
 CEMETRY LODGE, NEW CHISWICK CEMETRY, STAVELEY ROAD W4 2SJ
 2-27 SUTHERLAND ROAD, LONDON, W4 2QR
 1-4 GROVE COTTAGES, SUTHERLAND ROAD W4 2QS
 62-74 (EVEN) SUTTON COURT ROAD W4 3EG
 98 SUTTON COURT ROAD W4 3EQ
 104-110 (EVEN) SUTTON COURT ROAD W4 3EQ
 122-152 (EVEN) SUTTON COURT ROAD W4 3HT
 156-206A (EVEN) SUTTON COURT ROAD W4 3HR
 1-12 EGERTON HOUSE, SUTTON COURT ROAD W4 3EH
 SUTTON COURT, SUTTON COURT ROAD W4 3JE

1-57 WILMINGTON AVENUE W4 3HA

Appendix 4: Further reading, information and websites

London Borough of Hounslow – contact details

London Borough of Hounslow
Hounslow House
7 Bath Road
Hounslow
TW3 3EB

Tel: 020 8583 2000 (all general enquiries)
020 8583 5555 (environment, street services and planning)

Website: www.hounslow.gov.uk

London Borough of Hounslow – useful contacts

To make comments on planning applications: planningcomments@hounslow.gov.uk

To report suspected breaches of planning controls: planningenforcement@hounslow.gov.uk

To raise concerns on street trees and the maintenance of public green spaces
contact Lampton Greenspace 360 via 020 8583 2000

London Borough of Hounslow Local Plan and design guidance:

London Borough of Hounslow Local Plan (2015)

London Borough of Hounslow Urban Context and Character Study (2014) for Chiswick

London Borough of Hounslow: Shopfront Design Guidelines (2013)

London Borough of Hounslow: Residential Extension Guidelines (2017)

Publications and sources of information on Chiswick & Chiswick House and its grounds:

Chiswick House and Gardens: <http://chiswickhouseandgardens.org.uk/>

Chiswick History; Clegg, Gillian:
<http://www.doricdesign.com/Chiswickhistory/ch2013/pages/010%20home.html>

Chiswick Past; Clegg, Gillian (1995)

Brentford and Chiswick Local History Society: <http://brentfordandchiswicklhs.org.uk/>

British History Online: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk>

National Heritage List for England (NHLE): <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Other sources of planning information and guidance:

Planning Portal

The Planning Portal is the national home of planning and building regulations, information and the national planning application service. Includes extensive information on householder permitted development rights. See: <https://www.planningportal.co.uk/>

Historic England guidance

Historic England is the public body that looks after England's historic environment. It has published a very large number of reports providing guidance on a wide range of issues. Some of the advice is also useful for more recent buildings, too. Some examples of published guidance are listed below: to find others, visit the Historic England website.

Historic England Customer Service Department

Telephone: 0370 333 0607

Textphone: 0800 015 0516

Email: customers@HistoricEngland.org.uk

Website: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice>

Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management: Historic England advice note 1 (2016)

Local Heritage Listing: Historic England advice note 7 (2016)

Traditional Windows: their care, repair and upgrading (2015)

Research into the Thermal Performance of Traditional Windows (2009)

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/your-home/making-changes-your-property/types-of-work/alter-my-windows/>

Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings: Draught-proofing windows and doors (2016)

Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings - Application of Part L of the Building Regulations to historic and traditionally constructed buildings (2011)

Graffiti on historic buildings and monuments - Methods of removal and prevention (1999)

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB)

SPAB was founded by William Morris in 1877 to counteract the highly destructive 'restoration' of medieval buildings being practised by many Victorian architects. Today it is the largest, oldest and most technically expert national pressure group fighting to save old buildings from decay, demolition and damage. SPAB runs courses for professionals and home owners. It publishes a wide range of advisory publications.

SPAB

37 Spital Square, London, E1 6DY

Tel 020 7377 1644

Fax 020 7247 5296

Email: info@spab.org.uk

Website: <http://www.spab.org.uk>

Advice on the maintenance and repair of buildings

A STITCH IN TIME: Maintaining Your Property Makes Good Sense and Saves Money (2002). This is a very useful and practical document, packed with good advice.

<http://ihbc.org.uk/stitch/Stitch%20in%20Time.pdf>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/your-home>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/buildings/maintenance-and-repair-of-older-buildings/maintenance-plans-for-older-buildings/>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/buildings/maintenance-and-repair-of-older-buildings/principles-of-repair-for-historic-buildings/>

<http://www.spab.org.uk/>

Other publications, websites and organisations

The Buildings of England: Pevsner Architectural Guides: London3: North West (1991)

London Borough of Hounslow Local Studies Service (presently located at the Feltham and Chiswick Libraries): www.hounslow.info/libraries/local-history-archives

Hounslow and District History Society: www.hounslowhistory.org.uk

The Georgian Group is the conservation organisation for the preservation of historic buildings and planned landscapes of c.1700 - 1840 in England and Wales.

The Georgian Group
6 Fitzroy Square
London W1T 5DX
Tel: 020 7529 8920
Email: office@georgiangroup.org.uk
Website: <https://georgiangroup.org.uk>

The Victorian Society campaigns for the preservation of Victorian and Edwardian buildings in England and Wales.

The Victorian Society
1 Priory Gardens
London W4 1TT
Tel: 020 8994 1019
Email: admin@victoriansociety.org.uk
Website: <http://www.victoriansociety.org.uk/>

The Twentieth Century Society campaigns for the preservation of the best twentieth century architecture since 1914 in Britain.

The Twentieth Century Society
70 Cowcross Street
London EC1M 6EJ
Tel: 020 7250 3857
Email: coordinator@c20society.org.uk
Website: <https://c20society.org.uk/>

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Current photos: London Borough of Hounslow