



FELTHAM GREEN & TOWN CENTRE

Conservation Area
Appraisal

April 2018



**London Borough
of Hounslow**

Foreword

I am pleased to present the Feltham Green & Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal. Feltham Green and Town Centre are important parts of Feltham and valuable parts 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 will also identify positive and negative contributors as well as opportunities for improvement in order to inform a comprehensive understanding of the conservation area.

In addition to the conservation area appraisal review, we are also updating the council's local list, which recognizes buildings of local importance and celebrates Hounslow's diverse architectural heritage. We hope this document will play a significant role in the future management of the 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 flourish at the end.

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

Executive Summary

Presented here is the Feltham Green & Town Centre 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.

- 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 2017, and following that consultation it was amended to reflect responses where appropriate. The final version was adopted by the council in March 2018. 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, will all be subject of consultation. The council is committed to ensuring it manages its heritage assets to the best of its ability.

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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 as a whole rather than specific buildings that is of special interest.

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 (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 Feltham Green & Town Centre conservation area was designated on 8 November 1990 and has not been altered or extended since. Additional protection to the area includes nationally and locally listed buildings and an Area of Special Advertisement Control (the Green).

1.2 Format of the conservation area appraisal

1.2.1 This document is an appraisal document as defined by Historic England in the advice note *Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management, Historic England Advice Note 1*, February 2016 (originally March 2011).

1.2.2 To quote from the Historic England advice note, an appraisal 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 Feltham Green & Town Centre 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 six character areas, together with sections on the condition of the conservation area, recommendations for further designation and future regeneration of Feltham. 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.

1.2.6 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.

1.3 Location and context of the conservation area

1.3.1 Feltham Green & Town Centre conservation area is located in the west of Hounslow in the west London district of Feltham. Feltham is bounded to the west by Bedfont and Green Belt land; to the south by Hanworth and Green Belt land; to the east by the River Crane and Hounslow Heath; and to the north by Heathrow Airport. Feltham and its satellites Bedfont and Hanworth are relatively cut off from the rest of the borough by open land and large trading estates.

1.3.2 Feltham is predominantly residential, with large areas devoted to employment uses, and may be classified as outer suburban; mostly late interwar (1930 to 1939) and post Second World War (1945 onwards). Busy central Feltham is one of the borough's four town centres and was designated a district centre in the London Plan 2011. It saw comprehensive redevelopment in the 2000s and continues to be a major regional attractor.

1.3.3 Feltham is crossed east-west by the Southwestern railway line, which runs from central London via Hounslow town centre towards Reading, and by the A315 Staines Road from Hounslow town centre and the east of the borough, and north-south by the A312. The district is served by train from central London and by buses from the rest of the borough.. There are no major barriers to movement, though both vehicular and pedestrian movement across the railway line in the town centre is awkward.

1.3.4 The original village of Feltham grew up around the Parish Church of St. Dunstan, to the south of the present-day town centre. For many years the district was agricultural. The coming of the railway in 1848 opened up the district to commuting city workers and the urban focus shifted to the areas south and east of the station, comprising the present

day conservation area. After the First World War (1914-18) the town grew and became industrialised, with the development of the railway marshalling yard and the manufacture of aircraft and trams. During the Second World War (1939-45), Feltham became a garrison town and the district continued to expand throughout the post Second World War period.

1.3.5 Much of Feltham is both acoustically and economically dominated by Heathrow Airport. The district has many of the social and environmental issues typical of towns that developed in the post Second World War era. The district continues to be a major focus for regeneration, both in the borough and in Greater London as a whole.

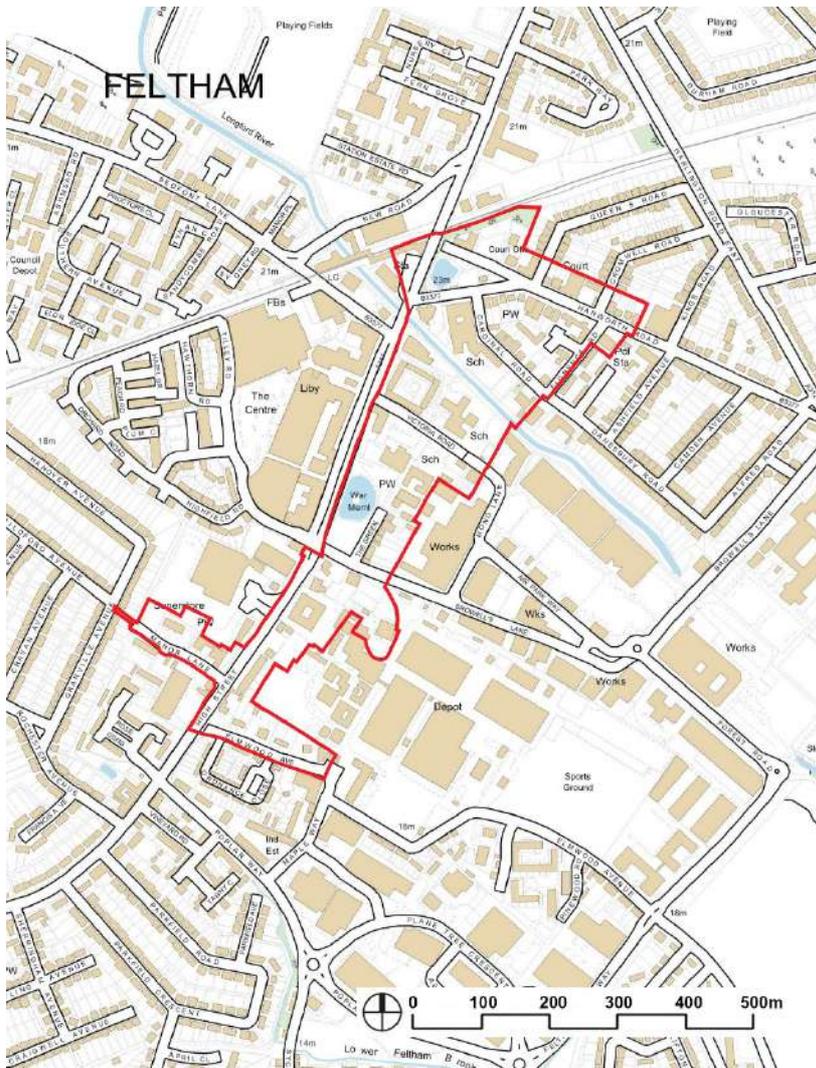
1.3.6 The conservation area itself comprises, from north to south: the nineteenth century residential and community area east of the station; the area to the east of the shopping centre with its Green and Pond; and the southward continuation of the High Street, including, two streets each side of it.

1.3.7 The conservation area's primary architectural and historic interest concentrates on what remains of the early village of Feltham: primarily the Green and the nineteenth and twentieth century properties that surround it. The village character is based on the church, the Green and associated soft landscape, and the properties that provide the relevant scale and appearance. It also focuses on the area around the station, Bridge House Pond, the Longford River and around the tower of St Catherine's Church, including some of

the residential streets. The rest of the conservation area contains a few houses of note dating from the eighteenth century, as well as a large 1970s block of flats (New Chapel Square), other twentieth century and twenty first century development.



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



-  Borough Boundary
-  Area Boundary

Feltham Green & Town Centre 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 (adopted by the council on 15 September 2015) includes policies aimed at the protection of the historic environment, policies (policy CC4 Heritage). Other relevant policies include: 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.

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.

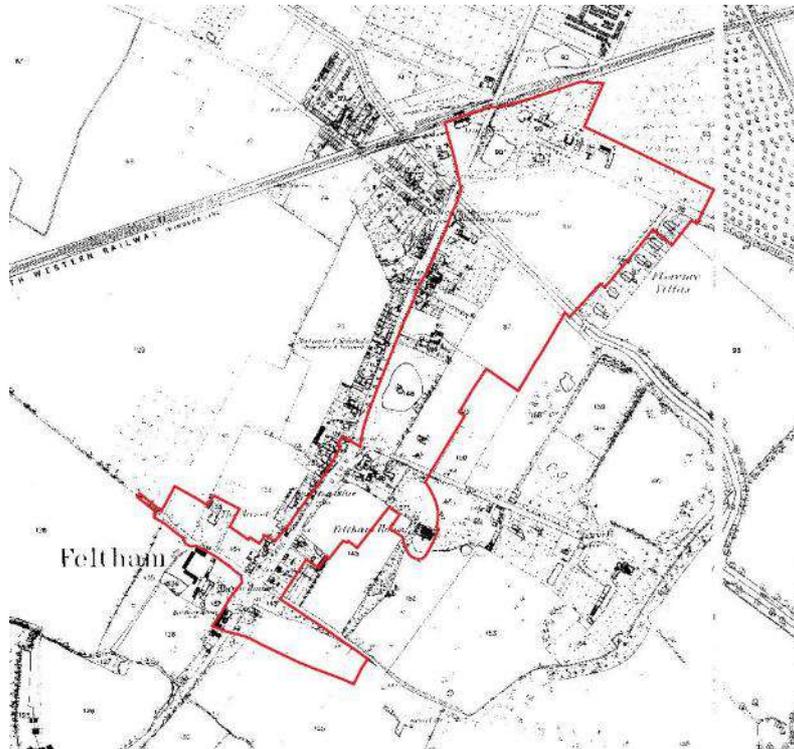
The purpose of these additional controls is to ensure that the special qualities of an area are not diminished by unsympathetic alterations.

2.4.6 It is proposed to leave the existing conservation area boundary unaltered. The existing conservation area boundary was defined in November 1990. Although there are some developments of interest adjacent to the conservation area, we believe that the existing area comprises the built environment relating to the Green and the Town Centre.

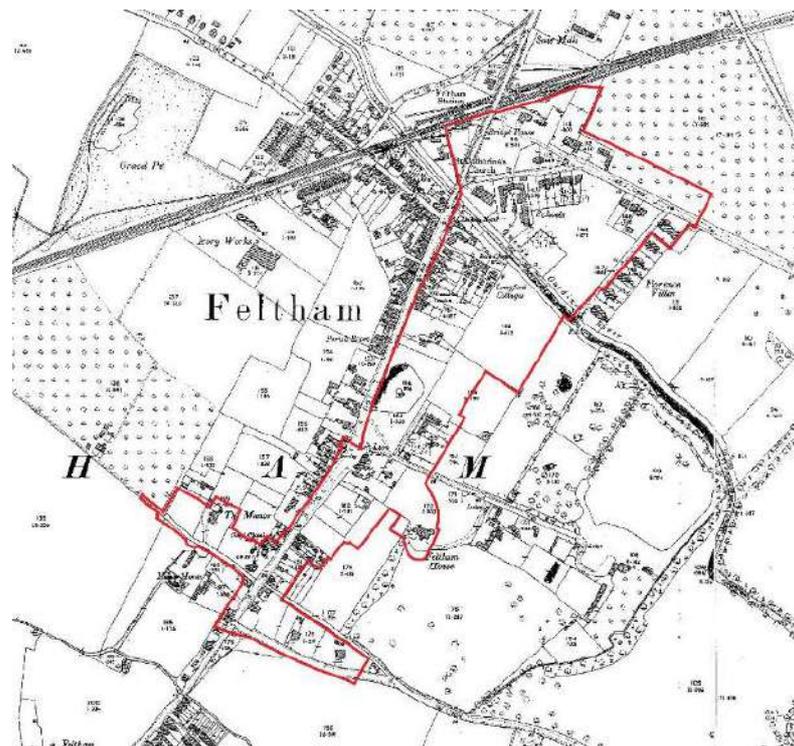
3 Historic development of the area

3.1 Historic maps

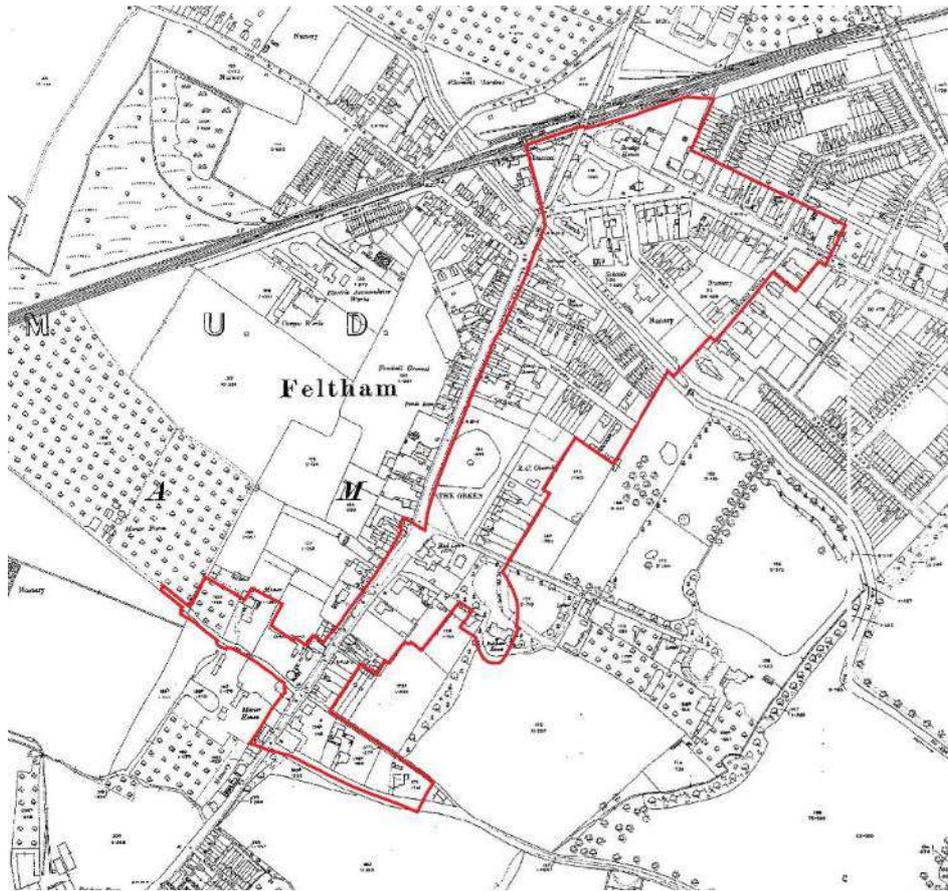
The following maps show the shifting urban focus of Feltham from the original village, centred on the parish church of St. Dunstan, northward toward the railway line and station, followed by the district's residential, industrial and commercial expansion and its move away from agriculture. The conservation area boundary has been superimposed onto the maps to show the area that is being discussed.



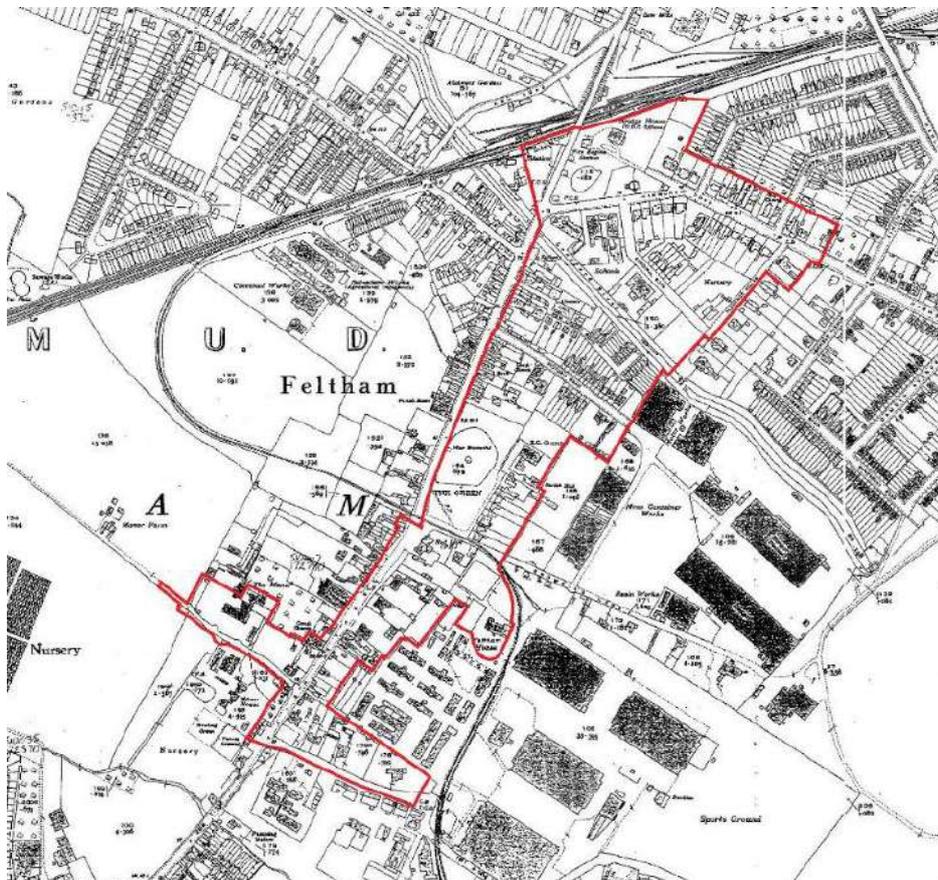
1865 Source: Ordnance Survey County Series



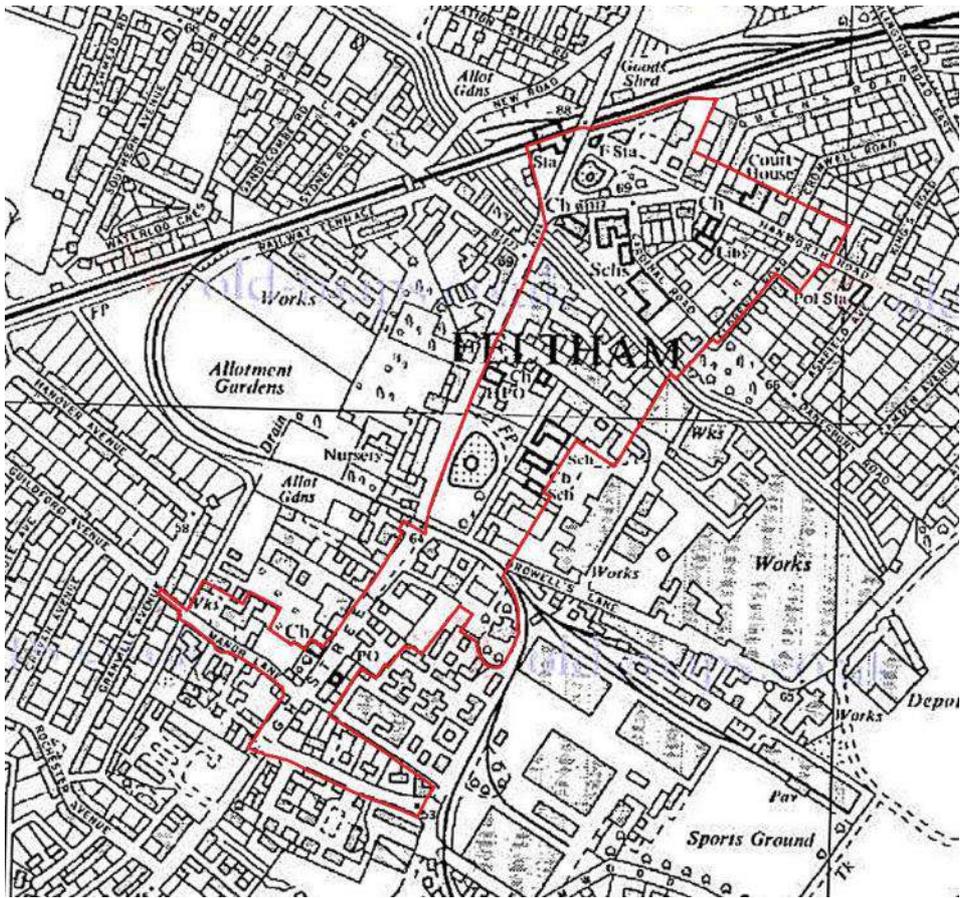
1894 Source: Ordnance Survey County Series



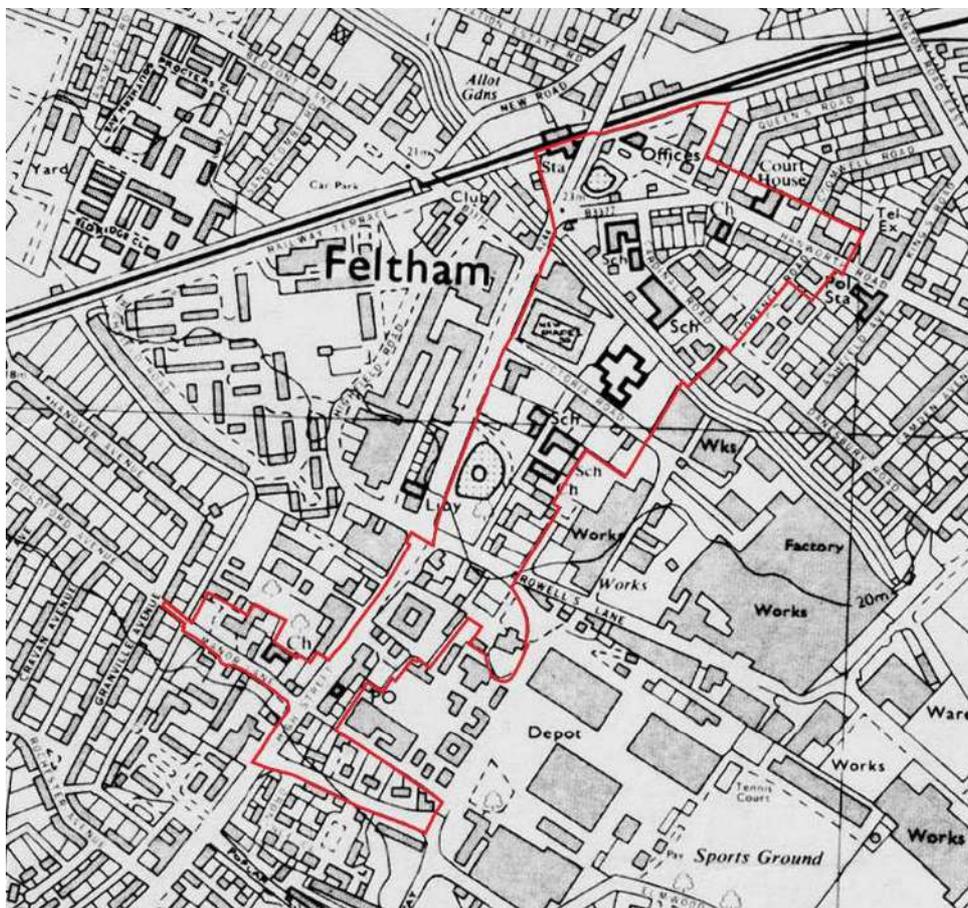
1913 Source: Ordnance Survey County Series



1934 Source: Ordnance Survey County Series



1965 Source: Ordnance Survey Plan



1980 Source: Ordnance Survey Plan

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

3.2.1 Feltham probably began as a Saxon settlement in woodlands south of the Roman road to Silchester (present-day Staines Road). Following the Norman Conquest, it was documented as an established parish in the Domesday Survey, set down as belonging to Earl Mortaigne, in the reign of Henry II. It had arable land for crops and meadow land for pasture. and formed an ancient parish in the Spelthorne Hundred of Middlesex, centred on St Dunstan's Church.

3.2.2 To the east is the River Crane, a natural river but also part of an area of reservoirs, cuts and sluices made to form an artificial water 'leat' to mills in Isleworth. Two further artificial courses are located in the area, taken from the River Colne at Longford, west of the borough. The sixteenth century Duke of Northumberland's River runs along the north of the Roman Staines Road, which feeds into the Crane and under the road at Baber Bridge. The Longford River (or Queen's or Cardinal's River) was cut about a hundred years later in the 1630s. The river enters the conservation area as it cuts southeast, through what became the town of Feltham, and via Hanworth Park to Hampton Court.

3.2.3 In 1634 the Manor House (possibly on an earlier, different, site) and nearly the whole village were destroyed by fire. The Manor house is shown on 1865 to 1934 maps as being sited in its present location, set back from the High Street, on Manor Lane.

3.2.4 Feltham was still a small village when the 1800 Act of Enclosure saw much of Hounslow Heath's common land privatised for agricultural use. Some of this land was added to Feltham, which saw land mostly laid out as market gardens for supplying the London markets.

3.2.5 The Windsor, Staines and South Western Act, submitted to Parliament by the London and South Western Railway Company, provided for a railway line from the then terminus at Richmond to Datchet. It received the Royal Assent on 25 June 1847, and opened in just fourteen months, on 22 August 1848. This facilitated much nineteenth and twentieth century expansion. The incoming railway created an artificial hill to cross the Longford River, which is still owned by the Crown Estate.



View north along the High Street towards St



View north along the High Street towards St Catherine's Church (2016)



View west along Hanworth Road with the Courthouse on the left (pre1914)



View west along Hanworth Road with Feltham Magistrates' Court on the left (2016)

3.2.6 The railway line also encouraged the village to expand northwards, this length forming the High Street. Chapel Lane (Bedfont Lane) ran directly between the station and Bedfont, via a farm with a terrace of six cottages. Next to the station a chapel was built on one side and a hotel on the other. For the first time a high street proper appeared, although a village pond north of the Red Lion Inn was retained as a focal point. By 1865, tracks across Hounslow Heath are shown as direct roads, such as that from Staines Road after its crossing of the River Crane at Baber Bridge.



View west across Feltham Green and pond to the High Street (pre1914)

3.2.7 By the late nineteenth century, the new land had been developed into large farms and market gardens. Dense perimeter shops between the pond and the railway lined the High Street on both sides. Terraced housing, a church and schools were established to the south east of the railway bridge near the Longford River.



View west across Feltham Green and pond to the High Street (2016)

3.2.8 In the early twentieth century, the military took over a large area to the southeast. It had its own incoming railway tracks, a large depot and quarters, attractive ancillary accommodation and housing.

3.2.9 During the twentieth century, the market gardens were gradually replaced with light industry (including tramcar and aircraft manufacture), gravel and aggregate extraction on the east side, and large new housing estates on the west. The High Street lost its small scale shops, then its 1960s shopping centre, and gained a much larger scale of mixed development in the area near the station.

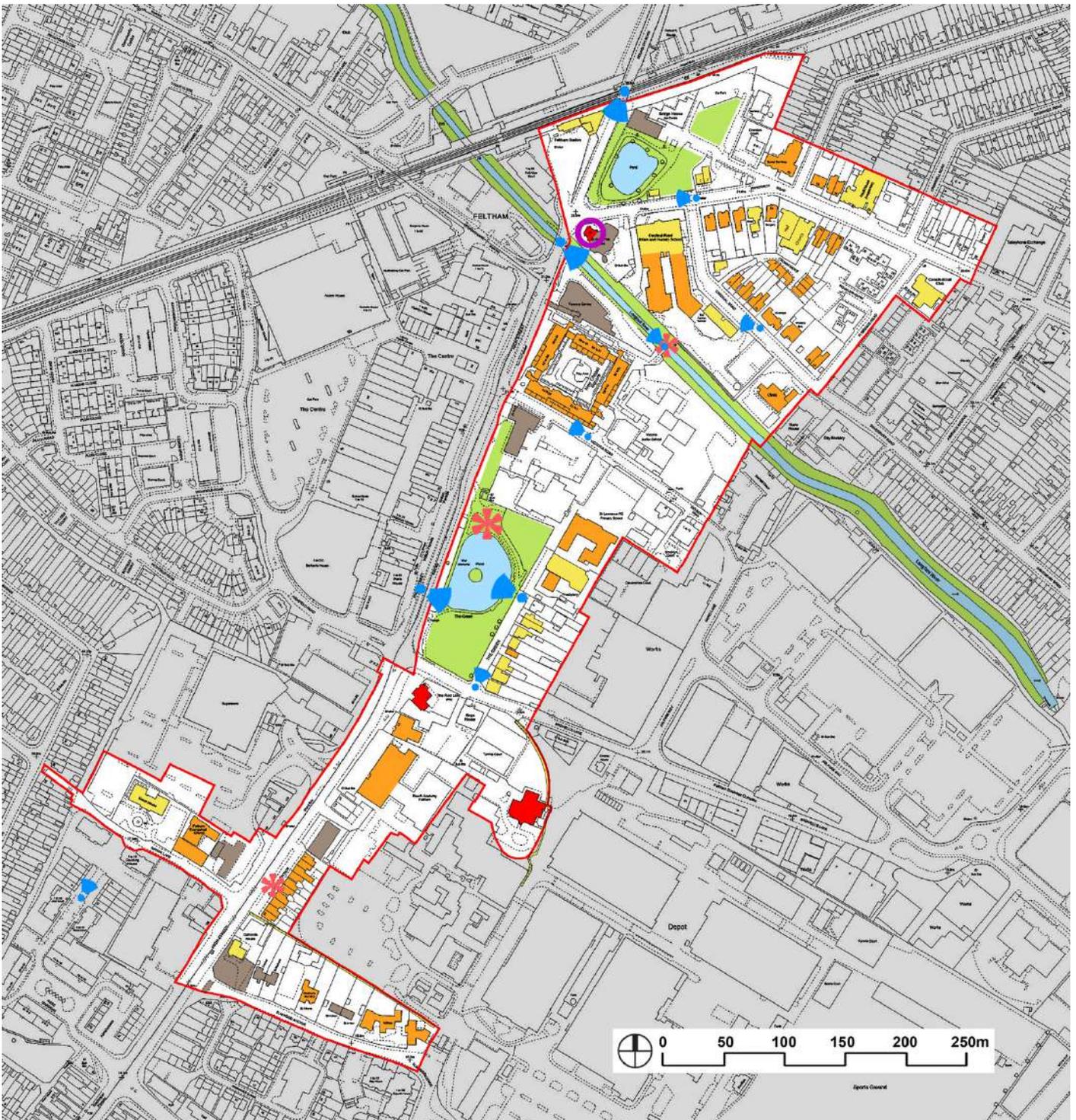


South end of the row of houses on the east side of Feltham Green, with Browells Lane on the right



South end of the row of houses on the east side of Feltham Green, with Browells Lane on the right (2016)

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 itself is located within the commercial centre of Feltham. The conservation area's surroundings comprise:

4.1.2 To the north, via a narrow footway on the railway bridge, railway sidings, a large footprint retail building, a high rise office conversion hotel and housing.

4.1.3 To the south, mostly late interwar (1930 to 1939) and early post Second World War (1945 and after) housing and, further along the High Street, the St Dunstan's conservation area.

4.1.4 To the west, Feltham town centre's primary retail area, which saw regeneration and redevelopment in the 2000s as a mixed use development, including residential up to eleven storeys, a hotel, shops, library, medical centre, and superstore, but with only a modest degree of public realm with a large area devoted to surface parking. Further south are large footprint retail boxes.

4.1.5 To the east, north of the Longford River, a variety of two storey late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses, including detached, semi-detached and short terraces on a regular street grid.

4.1.6 To the east, south of the Longford River, a big box trading estate with other large footprint non-residential uses, including a Ministry of Defence site and a leisure complex, culminating in Hanworth Park area of special character and, beyond, Hanworth Park conservation area.

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

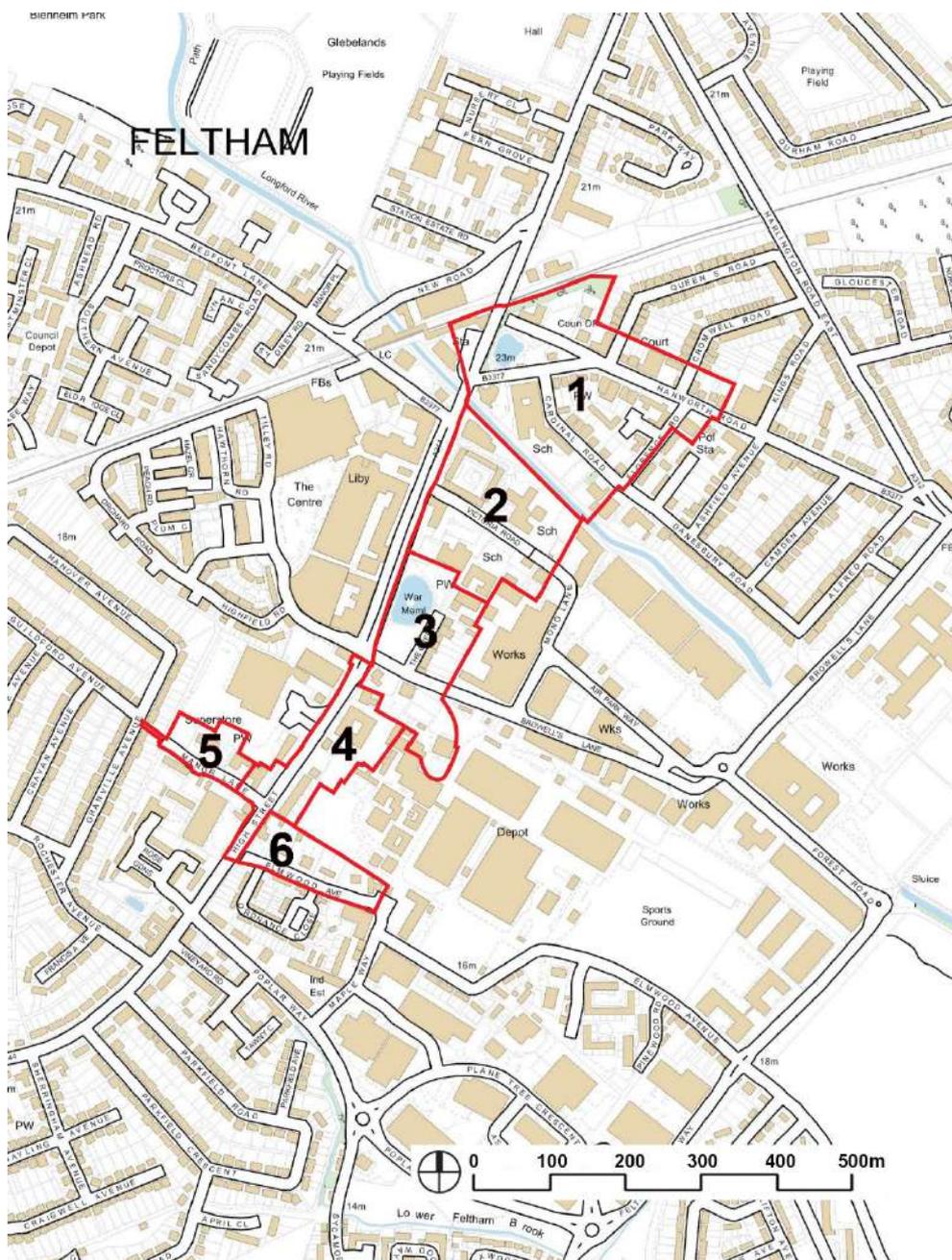
4.2 Character areas analysis

The conservation area comprises six distinct character areas. For reference purposes, these are numbered consecutively from north to south (1 to 4) and west to east (5 to 6).

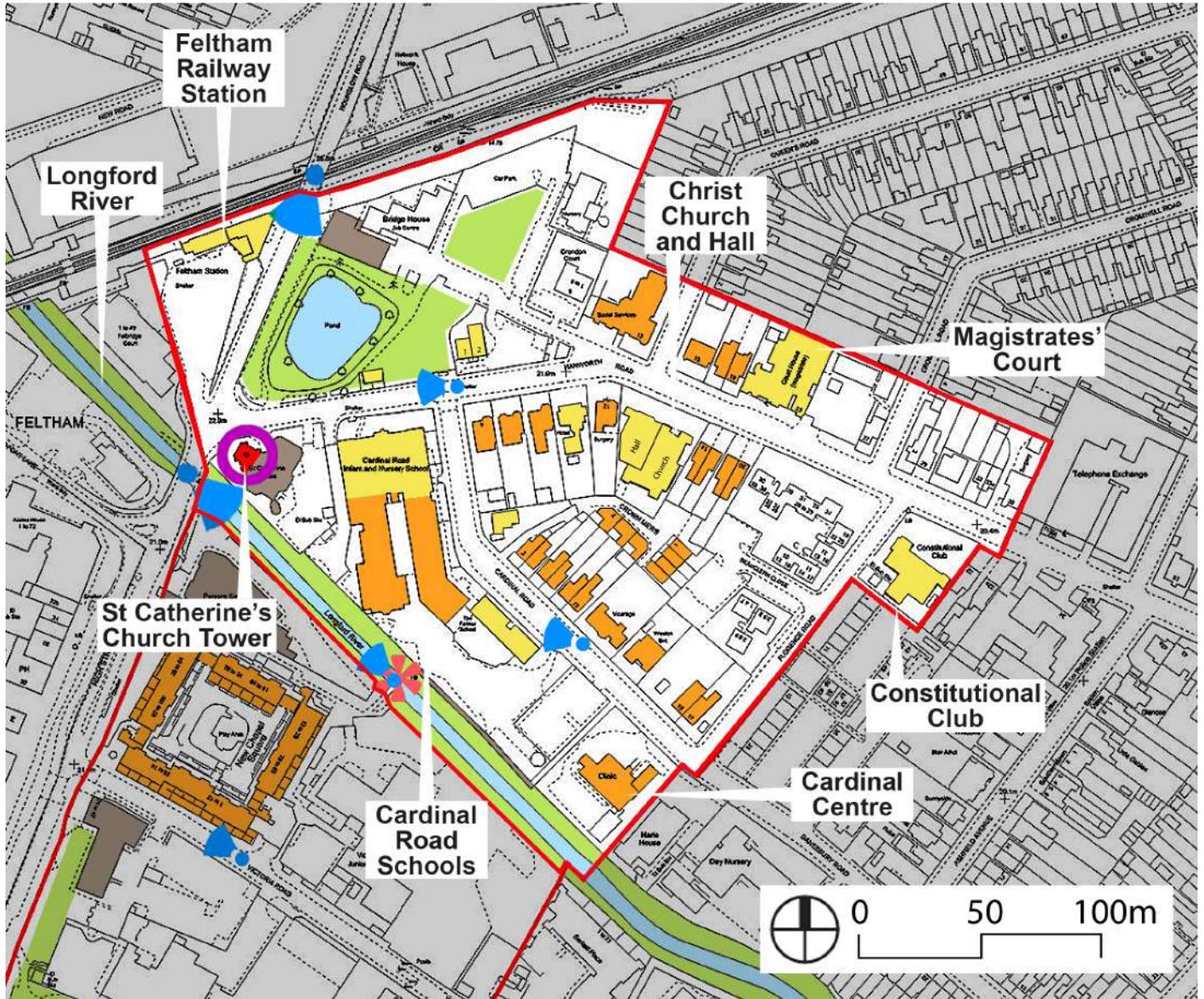
The character areas are:

1. Hanworth Road
2. Victoria Road
3. The Green
4. The High Street
5. Manor Lane
6. Elmwood Avenue

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



4.2.1 Character area 1: Hanworth Road





Grade II listed St Catherine's Church Tower

4.2.1 Hanworth Road character area

4.2.1.1 This is a roughly wedge-shaped area, spreading east from the station and the landmark St. Catherine's Church Tower, located along the historic route of Hanworth Road. It is bounded to the north by the railway and to the south by the Longford River. Though mostly residential, it is peppered with important and long-established public buildings. It is connected to the character area to the south by a popular footbridge over the river.

4.2.1.2 Starting at the north-eastern end of the High Street, the attractive railway station building is of 1850 and locally listed. Immediately to the east is a small open space with a pond, possibly a former gravel pit, which formed part of the grounds of the now demolished nineteenth century Bridge House. The embankment of the High Street to the west of the pond contains the remnants of a Second World War air raid shelter: this is due to be demolished as part of highway works. To the north is a car park, which was the former fire station site.

4.2.1.3 Only the tower and steeple (statutory listed grade II) remain of the former St Catherine's Church, which is more recent than its style suggests. The Ingelow, with the landmark tower and lofty steeple added in 1898. It is in the Decorated Gothic style and is a two-stage tower with paired belfry openings and corner buttresses, with pinnacles to its corner turrets. The tower and steeple comprise a tall and prominent landmark that is visible from many parts of the character area.

4.2.1.4 St Catherine's Tower was incorporated into offices by Bisco & Stanton, 1979-81, by creating a large extension block attached to it. The extension is of unsympathetic design that detracts from the special interest of the listed building and is considered to be a detractor in the conservation area

4.2.1.5 The church tower and steeple, the bridge over the Longford River, the bridge over the railway and the station, with the pond and its associated landscaping, form an attractive part of the conservation area and act as a gateway to Feltham's historic centre.

4.2.1.6 Behind the church, between Hanworth Road and the Longford River, there are good quality mid Victorian streets and properties, which began with Florence Villas. The houses tend to be detached villas, mostly in brick with contrasting dressings, set in their own grounds.



Locally listed Feltham Railway Station



1 Cardinal Road, example of Victorian housing in the conservation area

4.2.1.7 In addition to Feltham Railway Station, other long-established community, institutional and community buildings include: the high quality and well detailed brick Magistrates' Court; Cardinal Road Schools (featuring decorative polychrome brickwork and with low gables and a chapel); Christ Church and its Hall, all of brick. As of 2016, the use of the Magistrates' Court as a judicial building will be de-commissioned.



Locally Listed Feltham Magistrates' Court

4.2.1.8 The United Free Church was the third Wesleyan Church in Feltham when it opened in 1909, and could seat up to 600 people. Originally known as Feltham Wesleyan Church and later the Hanworth Road Methodist Church, it adopted its present name, Christ Church, after merging with the United Reformed Church. It was home to Feltham's first library, which opened in a small hall at the rear of the building during the Second World War.



Locally Listed Cardinal Road School

4.2.1.9 Crown Mews is a recent (2015) backland infill development, which relates well to its setting and the housing along Cardinal Road. It is sensitively designed to respect the character of its environs, using traditional design elements and materials, all of good quality, that make a positive contribution to the conservation area.

4.2.1.10 The entire residential group of housing in the streets in this character area provides an insight into the Victorian expansion of Feltham, with the basic urban form continuing eastwards beyond the boundary of the conservation area.



Christ Church, formerly known as Feltham Wesleyan Church

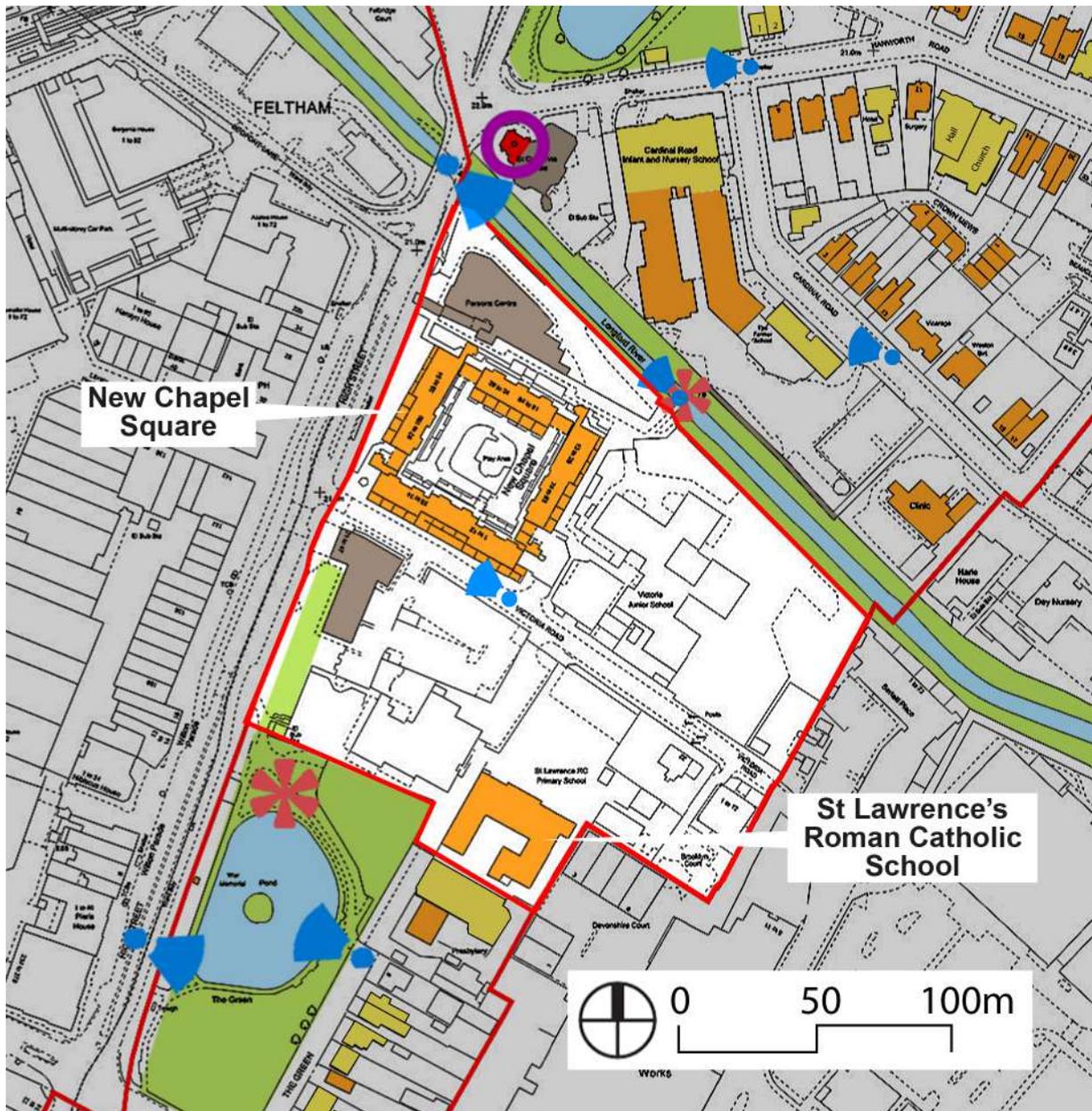
4.2.1.11 The Longford River runs along the southern edge and has a somewhat naturalistic character. Though access is limited, it is on the whole an attractive visual and environmental asset that makes a positive contribution to the conservation area.

4.2.1.12 Other buildings of note include the Arts and Crafts toilet block in the grounds of the Pond and 1 and 2 Hanworth Road, which were owned by the Pears family.



Crown Mews

4.2.2 Character area 2: Victoria Road



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

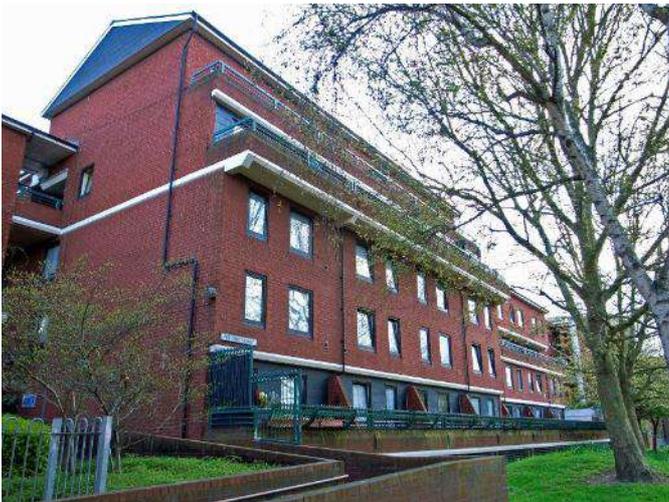
4.2.2 Victoria Road character area

4.2.2.1 This is an area of mostly post Second World War and late twentieth century buildings, bounded to the north by the Longford River and to the west by the High Street. It is notable for the Civic Trust Award winning New Chapel Square, a compact perimeter block of flats by Manning Clamp & Partners, 1976, in red brick. The development somewhat resembles the Lillington Gardens (1960s-70s, in Pimlico, central London) tradition of densely stepping form.

4.2.2.2 New Chapel Square is well detailed and has a strong, coherent character. However, it is markedly out of place in terms of its large scale and height, without village character and is perhaps more in keeping with the more recent developments across the High Street. It is nevertheless a good example of its type of twentieth century housing, four to five storeys in height, set around a central square. The rear overlooks the Victoria Junior School; which is again quite carefully detailed in red brick, but single storey.

4.2.2.3 St Lawrence's Roman Catholic School is single storey, of brownish brick, with a deep, sweeping, roof scape that features chimney stacks and small turrets. These vernacular inspired features and use of traditional materials mean that the building harmonises well with the wider village character found in the conservation area.

4.2.2.4 Although very different in design and scale, both New Chapel Square and St Lawrence's Roman Catholic School are good quality buildings and are considered to be positive contributors to the character of the conservation area.

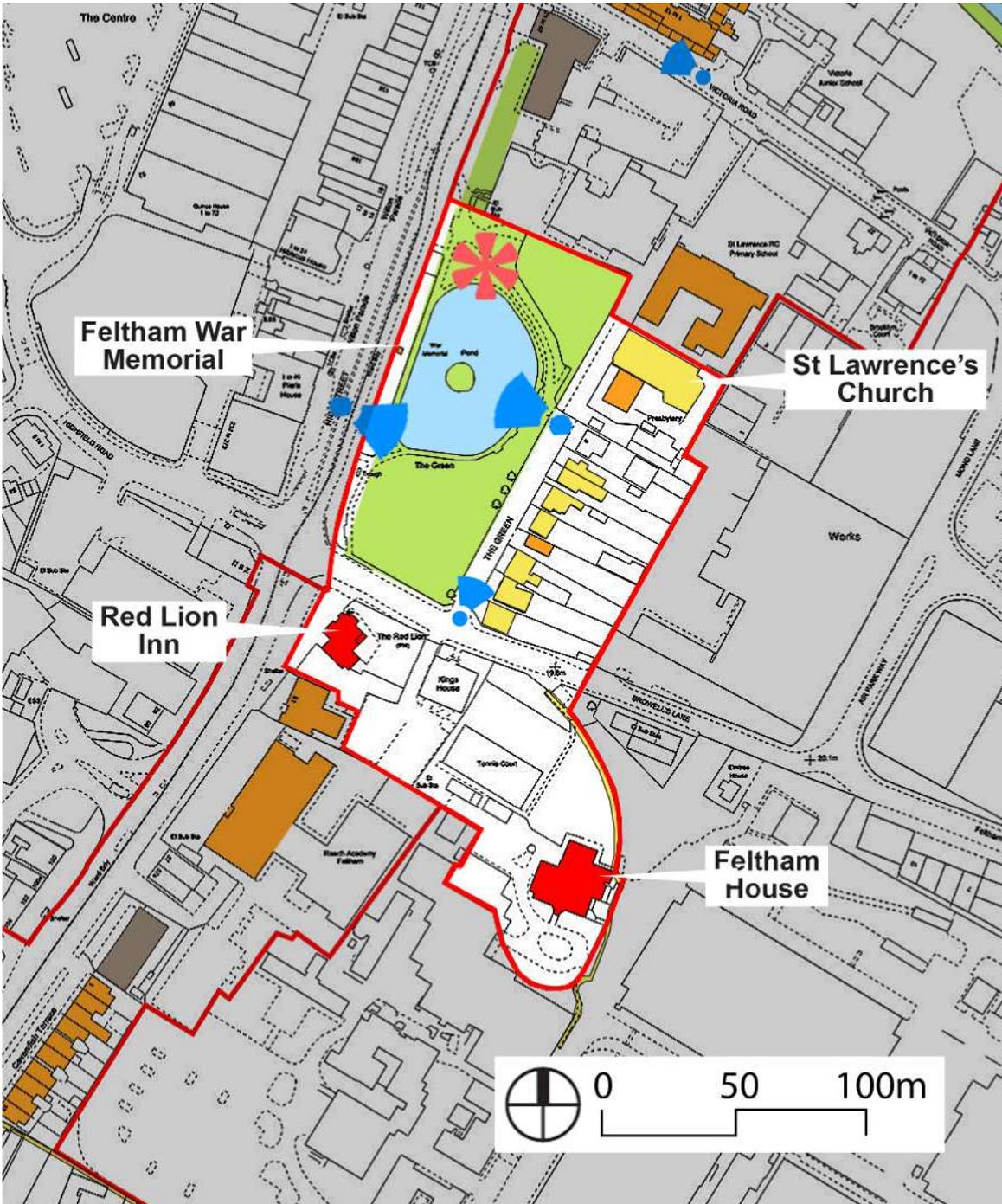


New Chapel Square



St Lawrence's Roman Catholic School

4.2.3 Character area 3: the Green



-  Landmark
-  View
-  Focal Point

-  Statutorily Listed Building
-  Locally Listed Building
-  Positive Contributor

-  Negative Contributor
-  Watercourse/body
-  Green Open Space

4.2.3 The Green character area

4.2.3.1 This is the area to the east of the central stretch of the High Street and the main shopping centre, notable for its traditional green, pond and war memorial, and edged by a strip of older buildings, including a church and a public house.

4.2.3.2 Feltham War Memorial is a key feature of the character area, and relates both to the Green and the High Street, which its principal facades look out to. It is tall and located in open space and is designed to be read on all four sides. The memorial is built of stone, in the form of a cenotaph, set up on a low, wide, platform. The monument itself is set on a low plinth, has a tall lower level and two above of diminishing height. It is rectangular in plan, with the two wider sides having large plaques inscribed with the names of the fallen, with carved wreaths with emblematic meaning on the shorter sides and on its top.

4.2.3.3 The War Memorial's prestigious and prominent location in the public realm was clearly chosen, to ensure that it was highly visible and a prominent feature in central Feltham. It has important social and historical significance to Feltham, as a record of the large number of soldiers and people who gave their lives in the service of their country. It commemorates the fallen soldiers from two conflicts: the First World War (1914-18) and the Second World War (1939-45), including civilians who died in the latter war.

4.2.3.4 Feltham War Memorial is believed to be either a whole or part reconstruction (possibly the inscribed plaques) of the original monument, because the inscribed names of the fallen had become eroded with the passage of time. It was rededicated on 5 May 1995 and the event was attended by local clergy and dignitaries. It is a high quality monument in terms of its design and materials, and is one of the most important historic structures in central Feltham. As such, it makes a very positive contribution to its setting and the wider character of the conservation area.

4.2.3.5 The pond, green and nearby buildings are the most picturesque part of Feltham and exist in stark contrast to the 2000s redeveloped primary retail area just across the busy High Street to the west. The Green is lined to the east with small houses and gives this part of the conservation area its rural setting, comprising the village pond around which early nineteenth century houses are grouped.

4.2.3.6 The pond, with its trees, has been carefully landscaped, with Feltham War Memorial prominently



Feltham War Memorial



Pond, Feltham Green



St Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church



Row of mostly nineteenth century houses on the east side of the Green, looking north



Row of mostly nineteenth century houses on the east side of the Green, looking south



Grade II listed Red Lion Inn



Grade II listed Feltham House

located in the foreground. St Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church stands out within the group, built of brick and in the Romanesque style. It is dated 1934 and was designed by THB Scott, replacing an earlier Catholic church. The adjacent school buildings, in a vernacular style, add a further attractive backdrop.

4.2.3.7 The group of houses overlooking the pond all date from the 1840s and have preserved most of their original features.

4.2.3.8 On the corner, the Red Lion Inn (statutory listed grade II), a mid and late eighteenth century village inn, overlooks the Green. Of two storeys in brown brick with red brick window heads, it has a pitched and hipped tile roof. The front facing the Green has regrettably had its original sash windows unlawfully removed; as of 2016, planning enforcement is ongoing to reinstate authentic historic character (design and materials).

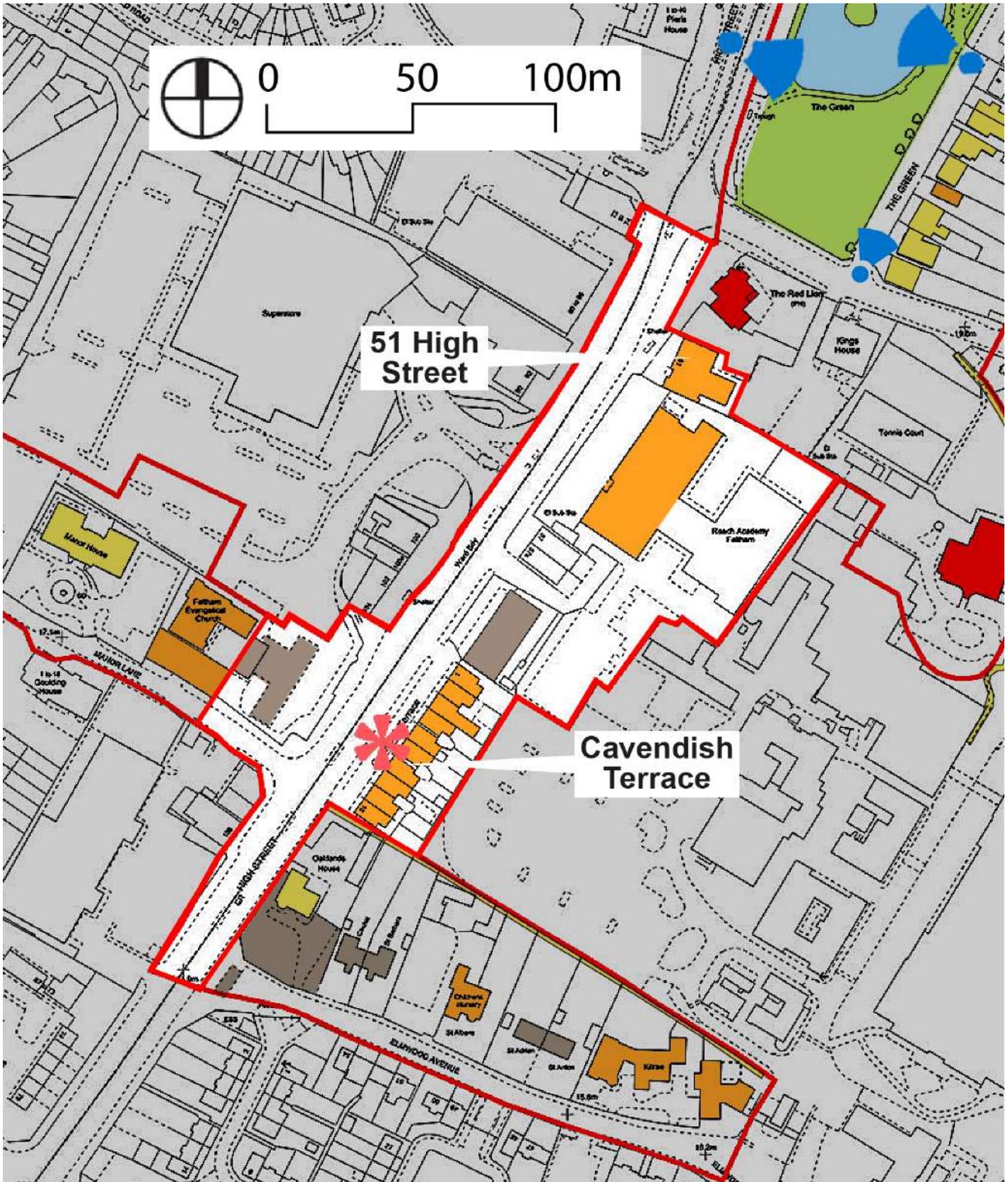
4.2.3.9 The Red Lion marks the southeast corner of a lane leading to the northern boundaries of Feltham House, another eighteenth century building. Statutory listed grade II, it was a high quality, prestigious, house of the Villebois family. It is constructed of red brick, three storeys and basement, with side wings. It features timber sash windows, a red tiled roof, a circular forecourt and a grassed rear area.

4.2.3.10 The west front of Feltham House has a canted brick bay and steps up to the ground floor central door, which has a nineteenth century timber porch. The east front has a central door with a nineteenth century porch, reached from a double flight of steps.

4.2.3.11 Presently only just visible from the street, Feltham House is evidence of the eighteenth century past of Feltham. Although a very important building in the conservation area, it should be a key feature of the character area. However, it is presently isolated from its wider environs, due to the presence of tall, utilitarian fencing of modern design and materials that creates a barrier and prevents views into the setting.

4.2.3.12 Feltham House now forms part of the Ministry of Defence site, Feltham Garrison. Currently on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register, the building is in need of careful restoration, together with reinstating an appropriately landscaped setting and boundary treatment that allows views into and out of the site. The latter should ensure that Feltham House is once again an integrated part of the conservation and character area, and not visually cut off from it.

4.2.4 Character area 4: the High Street



4.2.4 High Street character area

4.2.4.1 This area is the less coherent southward continuation of the High Street. It includes a local shopping parade and office buildings, some of which are either undergoing or are earmarked for conversion to residential use.

4.2.4.2 The former office building, 51 High Street, now in residential use, is an interesting example of late twentieth century (1978) architecture by Malcolm Hecks Associates. It is three storeys, of reddish brick, with boldly projecting sections of wall that frame rectangular metal framed windows and prominent entrance porch. The wall, of brick and metal railings, compliments the building's inventive U-shape features.

4.2.4.3 A good quality, characterful, building, the scheme at 51 High Street is an example of successful conversion from office to residential use. However, the front setting is entirely landscaped in hardstanding, which has created an overly harsh effect. The setting could be improved by introducing more greening, to soften the setting of the building.

4.2.4.4 The interwar (between First and Second World Wars) parade of shops on the High Street, Cavendish Terrace, is well landscaped to the front, with trees and hedgerows. It was originally a good quality terrace, carefully designed, comprising single unit shops on the ground floor, with entrance doors between them giving access to the floor of flats above. Built before the advent of central heating, the residential use at first floor is further evidenced by the chimney stacks that are regularly placed along the roofline.

4.2.4.5 Cavendish Terrace is built of brown brick, with prominent, projecting, parapet elements that feature stone plaques, the central one proudly stating the name of the terrace. The original black-painted multipane metal windows survive on the left hand side of the first floor.

4.2.4.6 However, at Cavendish Terrace, evidence of the good quality original detailing still survives, such as the soldier courses of contrasting red brick banding and small square stone blocks to the flat windows, and some original door framing between the shop fronts.

4.2.4.7 Cavendish Terrace would originally have had the same design and materials for all the shops, providing a cohesive uniform appearance of a traditional shopping parade.

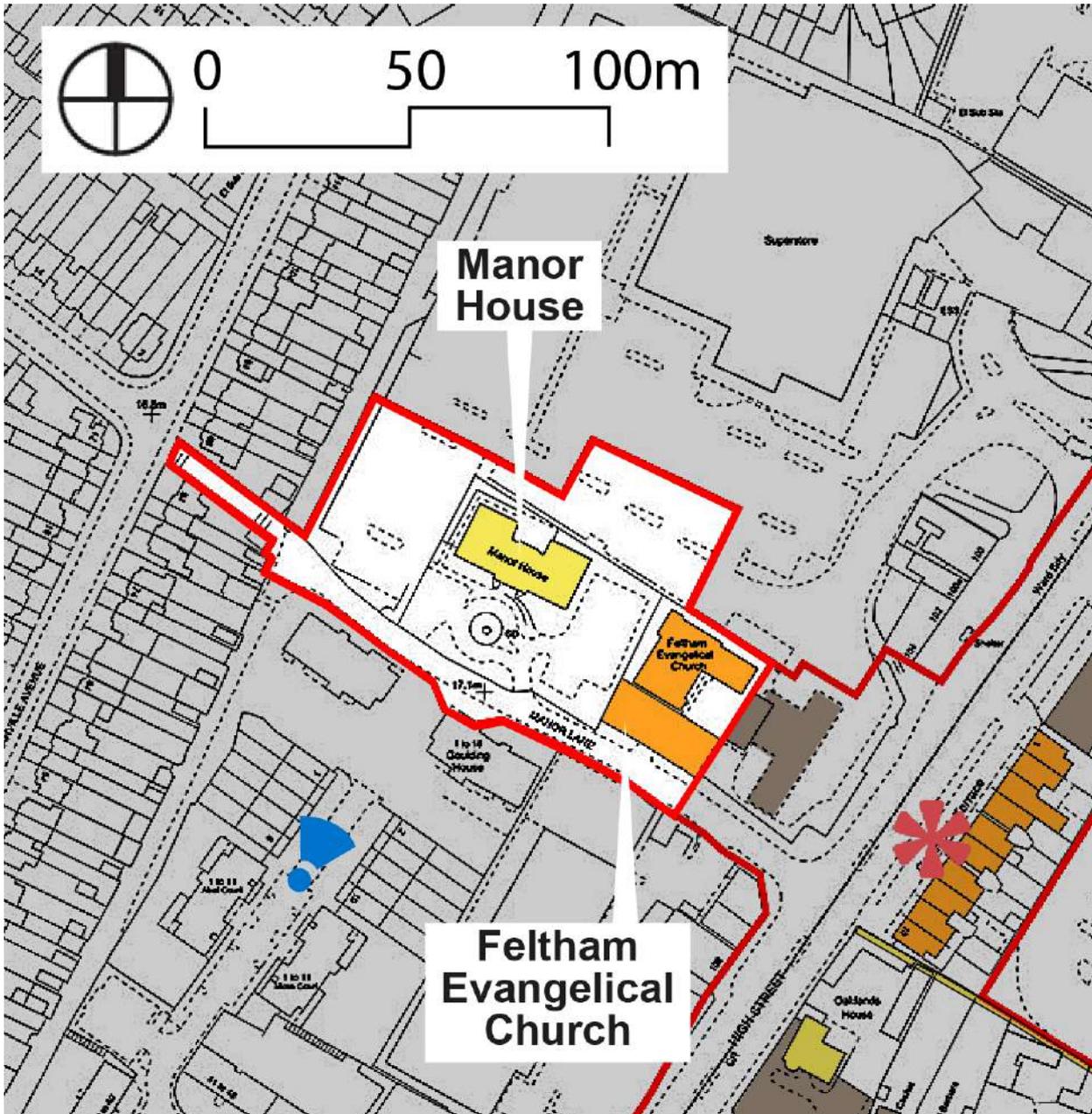


51 High Street, office building converted to residential



Cavendish Terrace, interwar shopping parade

4.2.5 Character area 5: Manor Lane



 Landmark

 View

 Focal Point

 Statutorily Listed Building

 Locally Listed Building

 Positive Contributor

 Negative Contributor

 Watercourse/body

 Green Open Space

4.2.5 Manor Lane character area

4.2.5.1 This is a street running west from the High Street, towards the southern end of the conservation area. It is dominated by the locally listed (and heavily reconstructed) Manor House, a grand, stucco-rendered house, currently in community use. It is another reminder of the former large houses of Feltham.



Locally Listed Manor House

4.2.5.2 The Manor House is three storeys, with accommodation in the roof, with two storey side wings and one storey extensions to the rear. It has a pitched and hipped roof, covered in slate. Unfortunately the original timber sash windows have been removed, the look of the building could be improved by replacing the UPVC windows with historically appropriate windows.

4.2.5.3 The authentic historic character of the Manor House has unfortunately been diminished by the loss of the original green setting and the installation of extensive hard standing, with visually obtrusive road markings. There is a limited amount of greening, in the form of bushes and lawn in parts of the setting, but this only helps to soften the harsh character of the setting to a limited degree. Some consideration should be given to the view at the rear of the site and linkages into the High Street.



Recent housing development, south of Manor House

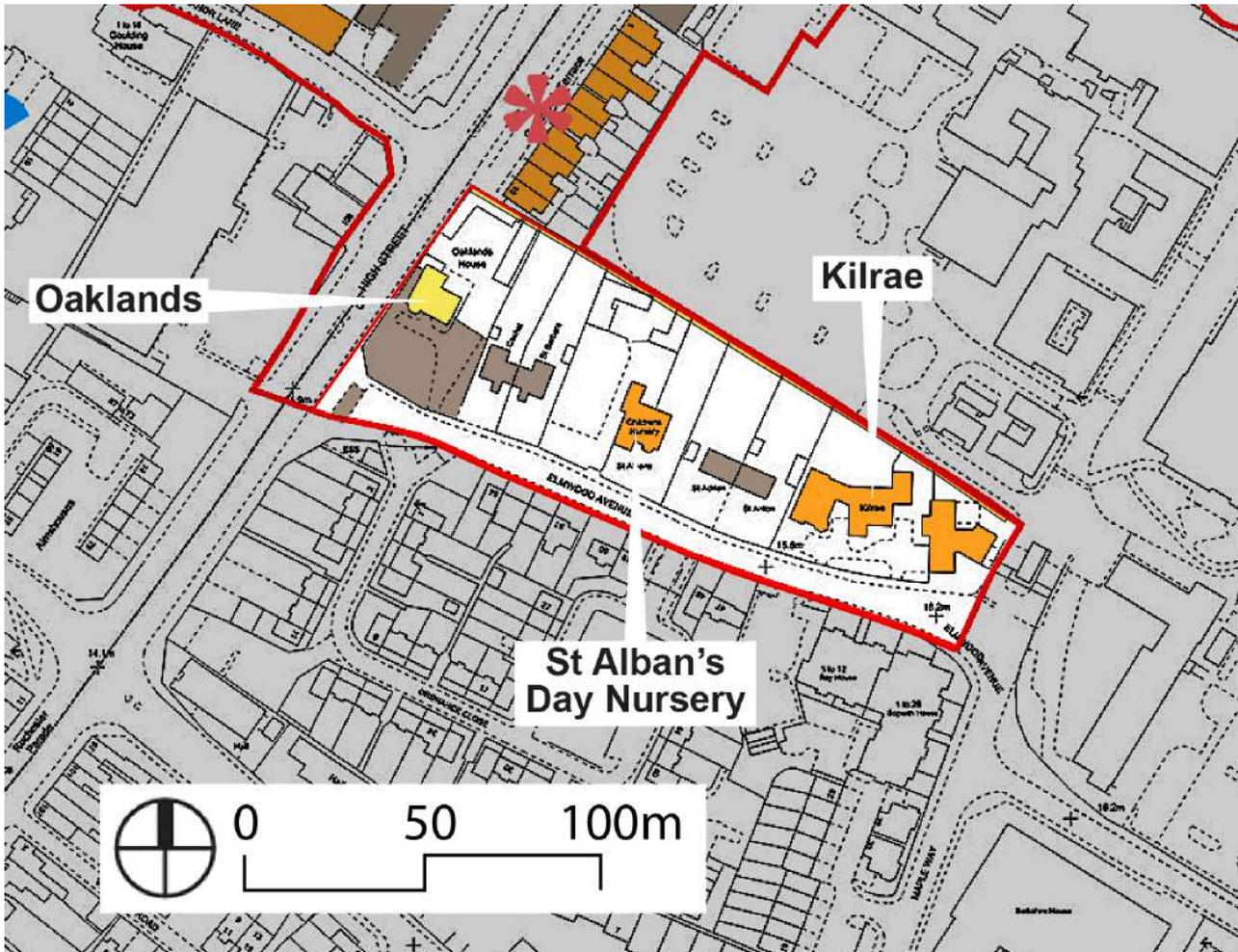
4.2.5.4 The 1970s housing estate to the immediate south has been redeveloped, its main axis being terminated by Manor House. This redevelopment is of a carefully considered style and materials that has a neutral impact on its environs and so does not compete visually with the Manor House.

4.2.5.4 Feltham Evangelical church, on the adjacent site to the Manor House was built in 1963 and is considered to be a fair quality building of its era and makes a positive contribution to the conservation area. It is a group of buildings, but comprising three attached elements: the two storey height church, with attached single storey porch and a one and a half storey height hall. It appears to be relatively unaltered, and has a green lawn setting with a black painted timber fence. The simple lines and interesting detailing, such as the placement of windows on the church, create a cohesive and pleasing composition.



Feltham Evangelical Church (1963)

4.2.6 Character Area 6: Elmwood Avenue



4.2.6 Elmwood Avenue character area

4.2.6.1 This is a street running east from the High Street, in the southern end of the conservation area. It contains some characterful nineteenth and twentieth century villas, set in their own grounds. One good quality late Victorian villa is locally listed. The villa development further illustrates the nineteenth century expansion of Feltham and their typology makes a positive contribution to the conservation area.

4.2.6.2 The principal components of the villa style on Elmwood Avenue comprise large detached dwellings set in expansive gardens, two storeys, of brown brick with red brick dressings, large windows, and prominent roofscapes featuring tall gables and slate or tiled natural roof coverings. The hipped and pitched roofs have tall chimneystacks with pots. The important green soft landscaped settings, in which the villas were set, have survived to different degree.

4.2.6.3 Oaklands, which is locally listed, has Arts and Crafts inspired good quality detailing, including a tall chimney stack projecting externally and a characterful entrance door with a tile hung porch hood and large windows to the ground floor. The gables are detailed with timber barge boards and imitation black timber beams on white stucco, with decorative terracotta banding.

4.2.6.4 The St Alban's Day Nursery villa style building itself is a positive contributor to the character of the conservation area.

4.2.6.5 The villa Kilrae has been successfully extended, to emulate the design and materials of the host buildings, enhanced by good quality soft and hard landscaping that is well maintained. The new metal fence allows views into and out of the setting; this open character relates well to the conservation area and makes this villa (as extended) a positive contributor.

4.2.6.6 Interspersed among the Victorian villas on Elmwood Avenue are some more recent twentieth century developments of poor quality that fail to relate to the conservation area.

4.2.6.7 Immediately to the southeast of the conservation area boundary is an attractive, compact, gated, 1938 Garden Suburb style estate.



Locally listed late Victorian villa, Oaklands, Elmwood Avenue



Kilrae, Elmwood Avenue

4.3 Recent/new developments and their impact

4.3.1 The selection of photos below show a variety of types of development in the conservation area.

4.3.2 In terms of residential development, the demand on space is creating a trend towards the provision of flats, although there are some new houses.

4.3.3 The office to residential conversion opposite the Green is a flat fronted, brick faced, block of simple proportions and detailing, without architectural pretensions. The front elevation is activated by the repeated placement of rectangular windows. A new roof extension emulates the simple lines of the host building. Overall, the extended and refurbished building makes a neutral impact on the appearance of the conservation area.

4.3.4 The new housing development located south of Manor Lane is directly outside the conservation area boundary but has a significant impact on the Manor House. It replaced an earlier development, so was designed as a wholly new scheme, without the constraints of existing buildings. Simply designed blocks are placed on either side of the road, creating a vista flanked by the new buildings. These are plain in character, but with sophisticated elements creating variety, including buildings of differing heights, with tall rectangular window openings. This development responds well to its setting and has created an estate of elegant simplicity that is sympathetic to the conservation area, and notably the locally listed Manor House. The low brick wall with metal railings above echoes this streamlined character and neatly defines the boundary to the public realm.

4.3.5 Two other recent housing developments show well considered responses to the provision of new residential units. Kilrae, a locally listed, Victorian, villa on Elmwood Avenue has received a large two storey extension that successfully emulates the traditional design and materials of the host building (pictured on the previous page). This respectful treatment has been further enhanced by good quality landscaping to the villa's setting. The low metal railings clearly define the neutral style of boundary treatment, but permit visual permeability, with views into and out of the setting. This is in contrast to some unsympathetic, solid and overly tall fences elsewhere on the avenue.

4.3.6 New houses comprise the Crown Mews development, off Cardinal Road. The constraints of the long, compact, infill site, of irregular shape, have been successfully resolved and with considerable ingenuity. It comprises a mews-like terrace of dwellings, and an adjacent detached pair of semi-detached houses of Neo-Classical design, of two storeys, brick, with traditional sash windows and clay tile roof coverings. The landscaping is of high quality and the houses and their setting are well maintained.

4.3.7 Both Kilrae, as extended, and Crown Mews are positive contributors and show that inventive solutions can be found to the provision of more housing within the conservation area.

4.3.8 In terms of community buildings, the Reach Academy on the High Street comprises a new, block-like building, brick clad and with a zinc clad roof, set back from the parapet. The brown brick clad long street façade has plenty of interest through the creative arrangement of varied shapes of fenestration and plat bands of contrasting colour. The building is considered to be a positive contributor to the conservation area.

4.3.9 In contrast, the new shopping parade on the High Street, with two storeys of residential above, north of Cavendish Terrace, 2016, makes an attempt to emulate characteristics of its neighbour, Cavendish Terrace. However, this attempt has resulted in an unsuccessful pastiche building. It should be remembered that while new developments should enhance and preserve the conservation area, but do not have to be pastiche, as this is often unsuccessful. This building is considered to be a negative contributor to the conservation area.



Reach Academy, a positive contributor to the conservation area



Shopping parade, north of Cavendish Terrace, considered to be a negative contributor

4.5 Views and focal points

4.5.1 The following photos illustrate the rich and varied character of views and focal points within the conservation area. The area is notable for the widely differing appearance of its views and focal points, including major and subsidiary streets and spaces, together with blue and green infrastructure spaces. These all add to the particular character and good quality of the conservation area.

4.5.2 It is important to retain the character of these features, and consider only sensitive enhancements, where appropriate.

4.5.3 The retention of trees and vegetation is of particular importance, which play a key part in defining the green character of views and focal points.



View from the Green across the pond to nineteenth century houses



View westward along Longford River from footbridge



The Green, local focal point



View of St Catherine's Tower from the railway bridge

4.6 Open spaces and trees

4.6.1 The conservation area has three important blue (water) open spaces, which are key features and make a very positive contribution to the area's interest and character. Designated as Local Open Space, these are:

- Stretch of the Longford River
- Bridge House pond
- The Green and its pond

4.6.2 The conservation area benefits considerably from its green and blue public open spaces, together with their trees and vegetation that help to create attractive, welcoming, settings, for residents, workers and visitors to enjoy.

4.6.3 The trees and lush green vegetation adjacent to these blue areas significantly enhance the character of these open spaces. It is essential that these naturalistic, green, trees and vegetation are retained and enhanced, where appropriate.

4.6.4 The row of regularly planted, mature, trees, on the east side of the High Street, between the railway bridge and the southern side of the Green, is a key feature of this stretch of the High Street. The trees make an important contribution to the sympathetic green setting of the High Street and surrounding buildings, and serve to help offset the harsh and unattractive road markings.



Longford River, an artificial water course with green banks



The Green, on the east side of central part of High Street

5 Condition of the conservation area

5.1 The condition of the conservation throughout is varied: this includes the maintenance of buildings, structures, public realm, highway, green and blue spaces.

5.2 There is currently one building, Feltham House, that is on the Heritage at Risk Register, maintained by Historic England. The building is in poor condition and needs careful restoration.

5.3 With regard to the Red Lion Inn, statutory listed grade II, as of April 2016, enforcement action is ongoing relating to the unlawful removal of timber sash windows and their replacement with windows of inappropriate character (casement design and UPVC material). The destruction of historic fabric in statutory listed buildings is the highest level of harm.

5.4 The Council encourages regular maintenance of historic buildings. Undertaking a programme of regular maintenance can help prevent costly repairs in the future.

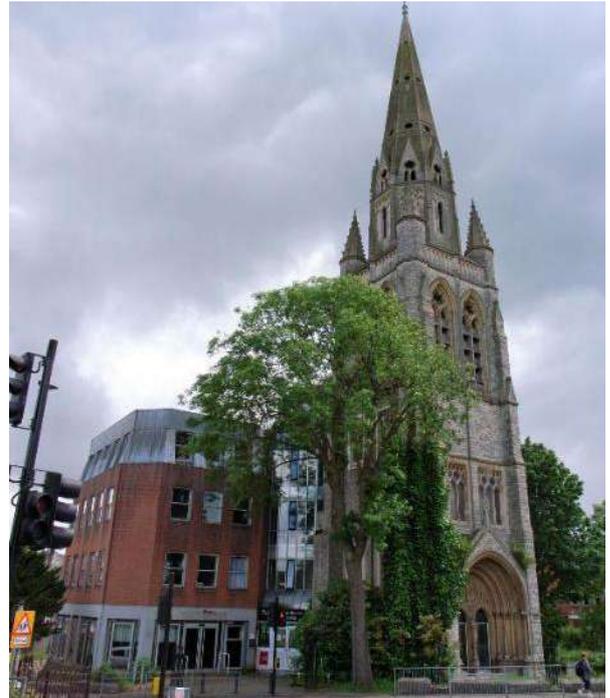
5.5 When making alterations to a building with in the conservation area, the Council recommends that original features are retained, where possible and feasible. When it is necessary to replace features on historic buildings, it is recommended that materials appropriate to the building's character are chosen.

5.6 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.

5.7 Parts of the public realm are in poor condition or are inappropriate installations, including: paving materials, street furniture, treatment and location of bins and lamp standards. For example, the seating around the Green could benefit from public realm improvements. Other areas of the conservation area, such as the area along the Longford River could benefit from more sensitive treatment, in particular the use of better quality fencing to improve the look of the area and the amenity value for the community. This two examples are illustrative of the types of improvements which would benefit the conservation area more widely.



The Red Lion Inn (grade II listed), subject to enforcement action over unauthorized alterations



St Catherine's Spire (grade II listed), lack of regular maintenance has led to an excess of vegetation growth, which can cause structural issues if left unchecked



Example of original cast-iron windows at Cavendish Terrace

5.8 Any 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.

5.9 For advice on residential extensions, the current document that should be referred to is: London Borough of Hounslow – Residential Extension Guidelines (October 2003). Please note that this guidance is currently being revised and is currently out for consultation. This new guidance will be adopted at the end of 2017.

5.10 All alterations to statutory listed buildings are judged 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.

5.11 For information on householder permitted development rights, see: <https://www.planningportal.co.uk>.

6 Signage and shop fronts

6.1 There is a range of advertising and signage in the conservation area and across the boundary on the High Street, reflecting its varied commercial and retail uses. This character, together with the quality of shop fronts, projecting signs and lighting, is varied.

6.2 There are many locations in the conservation area where the quality and appearance of signage and advertising could be enhanced. Poor quality signage and shop fronts can lead to a loss of individual and group character.

6.3 The council wishes to see the quality of shop fronts enhanced, not only to improve the appearance of the conservation area, but to make business premises more attractive commercially.

6.4 For advice on shop front design, refer to the London Borough of Hounslow: Shop front design guidelines (January 2013).

6.5 Further guidance on alterations to residential and commercial properties can be found in the London Borough of Hounslow Local Plan (2015).

6.6 For London Borough of Hounslow documents, see: www.hounslow.gov.uk.

7 Regeneration of Feltham

7.1 The Council has ambitious plans for the regeneration of Feltham, which will include redevelopment to provide additional housing, commercial premises and associated infrastructure. Much of Feltham Town Centre was designated as a Housing Zone by the Mayor of London in March 2016, which means that investment has been earmarked for new housing and infrastructure. Feltham Masterplan was approved by the Council in September 2015, an updated version will be subject to approval by the Council in September 2017, which masterplans the Town Centre to ensure a comprehensive approach to knitting new development into the area together with improvements and conservation. The Council has also undertaken a Local Plan review of the 'West of Borough', which provides policies for the management of development, regeneration and conservation in Feltham, this is due to be consulted on in autumn 2017.

7.2 The council has aspirations to improve the quality of the public realm, which could lead to an enhancement of the character and appearance of the conservation area. These schemes could be beneficial for all who live in, work in or visit Feltham.

7.3 These changes will impact on the appearance of the conservation area, the areas immediately outside its boundary and further afield in Feltham.

7.4 For council reports that have been adopted and published on its website, as of the date of publication of this appraisal, see Appendix 3: Further reading and websites.

7.5 To see existing and any reports that postdate publication of this appraisal, see: www.hounslow.gov.uk.

8 Strengths/weaknesses/opportunities/threats (SWOT) analysis

The conservation area has many buildings, structures and places that make a positive contribution to it and together form an interesting and historic streetscape. However, a number of negative features have impacted adversely 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.

8.1 Strengths

- Busy and vibrant High Street.
- Statutory and locally listed buildings.
- Important Feltham War Memorial.
- Variety of types, styles and materials of buildings.
- High quality, characterful open green and blue spaces.

8.2 Weaknesses

- Traffic and congestion on the High Street make crossing to the Green from the shopping centre unattractive and difficult.
- Poor quality boundary treatments (permanent and temporary)
- Absence of enclosures to bins and recycling containers.
- Solid and overly tall boundary treatments that present as solid barriers and prevent visual permeability into and out of sites.
- Use of and double glazing for fenestration which fails to respect the historic proportions of the original windows

8.3 Opportunities

- Feltham town centre and areas both adjacent to and outside the conservation area have been identified for redevelopment. It will be important to ensure that the density, scale, design, details and materials of new development respects and relates well to the existing character of the conservation area.
- Improvement of the public realm, street tree cover and settings around St Catherine's Tower, the Green, and Feltham Railway Station, Hanworth Road, the Longford River and the environment around Bridge House Pond, including opportunities for commemoration of the local air raid shelters.
- Eliminate rubbish being dropped and accumulating in blue parts of the conservation area, including in the Longford River and its banks and the Pond. This has created an adverse impact on environmental amenity and is a hazard to wildlife.
- In January 2016, the Ministry of Defence announced its intention to dispose of the Feltham Garrison site, which includes Feltham House. Feltham House (on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register) requires the removal of any unauthorised extensions, careful repair of the house and improvement of

the setting, to enhance the character and significance of the statutory listed building and improve its relationship with the conservation area.

- Coordination, rationalisation and improvement of street furniture, signage, standard of shopfront design footway and roadway surfaces. Elimination of cluttered effect, to enhance environmental amenity.
- A tree quality and condition survey, additional tree planting and better tree maintenance.
- Retain soft landscaping and greening to settings as priority. Avoid the paving over of green settings that create unsympathetic and harsh areas of hard standing, and also to discourage car parking in front settings.
- Retain strong front boundaries and resist the creation of any new crossovers, to avoid vehicular access and car parking.
- Better maintenance of buildings and their settings would have a positive, cumulative, impact on the appearance of the conservation area.
- Innovative, high quality, design and materials of new development in the conservation area.
- Update the borough's Local List of Buildings and Structures of Townscape Merit, in order to ensure that designations are up to date.

8.4 Threats

- Further loss of traditional, authentic, architectural features and materials, due to unsympathetic alterations, including replacement fenestration of inappropriate design.
- Inappropriate, over development of sites, leading to a loss of views and visual permeability.
- Inappropriate scale and character of roof, side and rear extensions, to maintain quality, skylines and sympathetic treatment.
- Further inappropriate shop fronts, signage and illumination.
- Removal of original details
- Demolition of buildings which make a positive contribution to the character of the area.
- Loss of chimney stacks and their pots, leading to an erosion of characterful roofscapes.
- Loss of boundary treatments.
- Painting over of historic brickwork.
- Loss of group character, such as the replacement of roof coverings that fail to respect established materials.

Appendix 1 Recommendations for further designation

1.1 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.

1.2 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.

1.3 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.

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

- Good quality housing throughout the conservation area.
- 1 Cardinal Road (example of high quality Victorian housing).
- Crown Mews (example of high quality twenty first century infill housing).
- Cardinal Centre, Cardinal Road (characterful Arts and Crafts style building).
- 51 High Street (example of good quality twenty first century office block converted to residential use).
- Feltham War Memorial (next to the Green)
- Postbox set in wall, adjacent to Feltham Constitutional Club, corner of Hanworth Road and Florence Road.

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

Statutorily listed buildings		Grade of listing
Elmwood Avenue	Feltham House	II
Hanworth Road	St Catherine's Church Tower	II
High Street	Red Lion public house	II

Local List of Buildings and Structures of Townscape Merit

Browell's Lane	Former Railway Track near Feltham House
Cardinal Road	1
Cardinal Road	Cardinal Road Schools
Cardinal Road	The Former School
Elmwood Avenue	Oaklands
Elmwood Avenue	Wall behind houses on Elmwood Avenue
Hanworth Road	1-3
Hanworth Road	10
Hanworth Road	Arts and Crafts Centre
Hanworth Road	Christ Methodist Church
Hanworth Road	Feltham Constitutional Club (30)
Hanworth Road	Feltham Magistrates' Court (former)
High Street	Cattle Trough Feltham Green
Manor Road	Manor House
Station Approach	Feltham Railway Station
The Green	1,2,3,4,5,6
The Green	Catholic Church of St Lawrence

Local open space

Stretch of Longford River

Bridge House Pond

The Green

Other records

Feltham War Memorial is catalogued on the War Memorials Trust online database (reference 199752) and on the Imperial War Museums online database (reference 12021).

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

1-36 Beauclerk Close TW13 5DA
 Flats 1-16 Kings House, Browells Lane TW13 7ER

1-17 Cardinal Road TW13 5AL
 Cardinal Centre, Cardinal Road TW13 5AL
 Cardinal Road Infant and Nursery School, Cardinal Road TW13 5AL
 Feltham Vicarage, Cardinal Road TW13 5AL
 Flats 1-4, Former School, Cardinal Road TW13 5AL
 Weston Birt, Cardinal Road TW13 5AL
 2 Cromwell Road TW13 5AT
 1-7 Crown Mews TW13 5AA

5 Elmwood Avenue TW13 7AA
 Cashel, Elmwood Avenue TW13 7AA
 Flats 1-8, Kilrae, Elmwood Avenue TW13 7AA
 Flats 1-4 Rear, Oaklands, Elmwood Avenue TW13 7AA
 Flats 2-4, Oaklands, Elmwood Avenue TW13 7AA
 First Floor Flat, Oaklands Elmwood Avenue TW13 7AA
 Ground Floor Flat, Oaklands, Elmwood Avenue TW13 7AA
 Flats 1-2, St Albans, Elmwood Avenue TW13 7AA
 St Adrian, Elmwood Avenue TW13 7AA
 St Anton, Elmwood Avenue TW13 7AA
 St Barbara, Elmwood Avenue TW13 7AA
 Feltham House, Feltham Garrison, Elmwood Avenue TW13 7AA

1-8 The Green TW13 4AF
 Catholic Church of St Lawrence, The Green TW13 4AF
 Presbytery, Catholic Church of St Lawrence, The Green TW13 4AF

2-10 (even) Hanworth Road TW13 5AB
 12 Hanworth Road TW13 5AD
 14 Hanworth Road TW13 5AB
 16 Hanworth Road TW13 5AE
 1-3 (odd) Hanworth Road TW13 5AF
 15-29 (odd) Hanworth Road TW13 5AF
 31 & 31A Hanworth Road TW13 5AH
 33-35 (odd) Hanworth Road TW13 5AF
 St Catherine's House, 2 Hanworth Road TW13 5AB
 Bridge House, 5 Hanworth Road TW13 5AF
 Alf King Centre, 7 Hanworth Road TW13 5AF
 1-5 Crendon Court, 9 Hanworth Road TW13 5AF
 Flats 1-15, Adams Apartments, 11-13 Hanworth Road TW13 5AF
 Feltham Magistrates Court, 21-23 Hanworth Road TW13 5AF
 Feltham Constitutional Club, 30 Hanworth Road TW13 5AB
 35 Hanworth Road TW13 5AF
 Cardinal Road School, Hanworth Road TW13 5AB
 Christ Methodist Church, Hanworth Road TW13 5AB
 Feltham People's Centre, 1 High Street TW13 4AH
 21 High Street, Feltham TW13 4AG
 The Red Lion, 49 High Street TW13 4AB
 Flats 1-12, Millennium House, 51 High Street TW13 4AB
 Reach Academy Feltham, 53-55 High Street TW13 4HA
 57-59B (odd) High Street TW13 4EZ
 Flats 1-9, Mercury House, 59 High Street TW13 4EZ

1-10A Cavendish Terrace, High Street TW13 4HE
Petrol Filling Station, Tesco Extra, 98 High Street TW13 4EX

The Manor House Health Centre, Manor Lane TW13 4JQ
Feltham Evangelical Church, Manor Lane TW13 4JQ

Feltham Railway Station, Station Approach TW13 4BY

Caretaker's House, 22 Victoria Road TW13 4AQ
Flats 1-12, Brooklyn Court, Victoria Road TW13 4AQ
Victoria Junior School, Victoria Road TW13 4AQ
St Lawrence's Roman Catholic Primary School, Victoria Road TW13 4FF
1-100 New Chapel Square, Victoria Road TW13 4AY

Appendix 4: Further reading, information and websites

London Borough of Hounslow – contact details

London Borough of Hounslow
Civic Centre
Lampton Road
Hounslow TW3 4DN

Note: In 2017, the Civic Centre is due to be relocated to another site in Hounslow.

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 email addresses

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 Carillion, the council's contractor. To contact Carillion call 0845 456 2796 or email: Hounslow.info@carillionservices.co.uk

London Borough of Hounslow Local Plan and design guidance:

London Borough of Hounslow Local Plan (2015)

London Borough of Hounslow: Shop front design guidelines (2013)

London Borough of Hounslow – Residential Extension Guidelines (2003).

London Borough of Hounslow: Feltham Urban Context and Character Study (2014)

London Borough of Hounslow regeneration publications

London Borough of Hounslow: Regeneration and Economic Development Strategy 2016 – 20 (2016)

London Borough of Hounslow: West of Borough Plan (2015)

London Borough of Hounslow Feltham Masterplan (2015)

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 examples are listed below.

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)

A place called Feltham (Hounslow & District History Society publications, 1967)

London Borough of Hounslow local history archives (located at the Treaty Centre):
www.hounslow.info/libraries/local-history-archives

Feltham History Group www.feltham-history.org.uk

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

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