



GROVE PARK

Conservation Area
Appraisal

January 2021



London Borough
of Hounslow

Foreword

I am pleased to present the Grove Park Conservation Area Appraisal. The Grove Park 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 Grove Park 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 Grove Park 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:

St Paul's Church

The Parade

Chiswick Bridge

Hartington Court

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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 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 Grove Park Conservation Area was designated on 11 January 2002, and has not been altered or extended since. Some of the properties were originally included in Strand on the Green Conservation Area in 1968, but better reflect the history of Grove Park and were therefore transferred. Additional protection to the area includes: nationally and locally listed buildings; part Metropolitan Open Land including the river edge; Thames Policy Area (river, one block inland from waterfront and open space to south; part Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC); Thames Path National Trail; Blue Ribbon Network (river); Architectural Priority Area (river); and Area of Special Advertisement Control (open space 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 Grove Park 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 three 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 Grove Park Conservation Area is located in the southwestern 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.

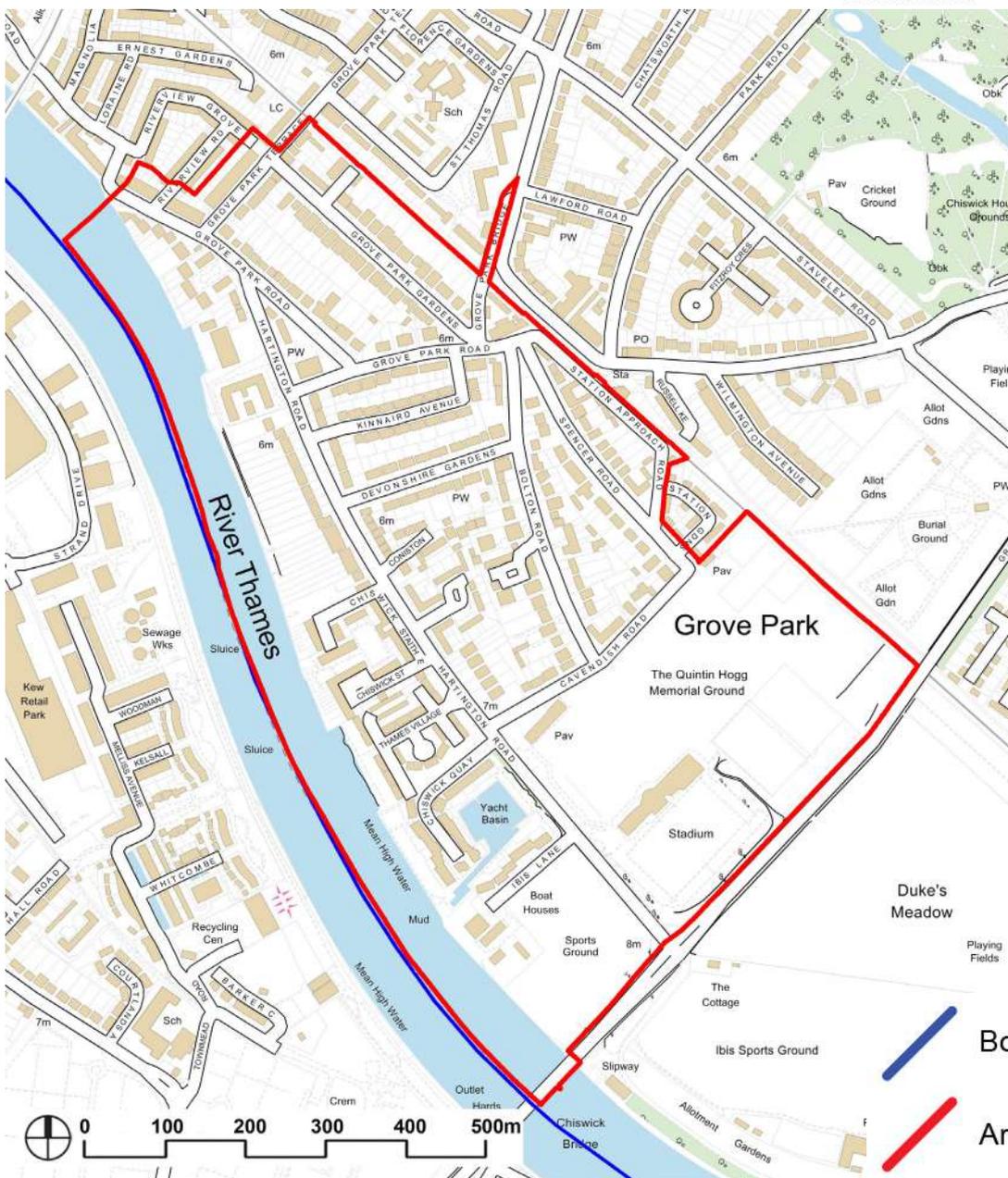
1.3.4 Chiswick as a whole is essentially an amalgamation of a number of distinct villages. It became a popular country retreat, and as part of the suburban growth of London in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the population significantly expanded.

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 traffic noise when within 50m of the A4, beyond which bird song and general urban ambient sounds take over.

Special Interest

1.3.6 The Grove Park Conservation Area comprises the late nineteenth to early twentieth century Grove Park Estate along with later developments. Also included are the recreational spaces to the south.

1.3.7 The conservation area's special architectural and historic interest lies in Grove Park's status as the first large Victorian housing estate in Chiswick designed to comprise large upper-class mansions and ample recreational areas. Much of the original character is still recognisable. In addition there are many buildings and structures of the late Victorian period that have been carefully knitted into the area. Finally, there are twentieth century buildings, mostly built in groups or terraces, many of which are of high architectural merit.



Grove Park 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.

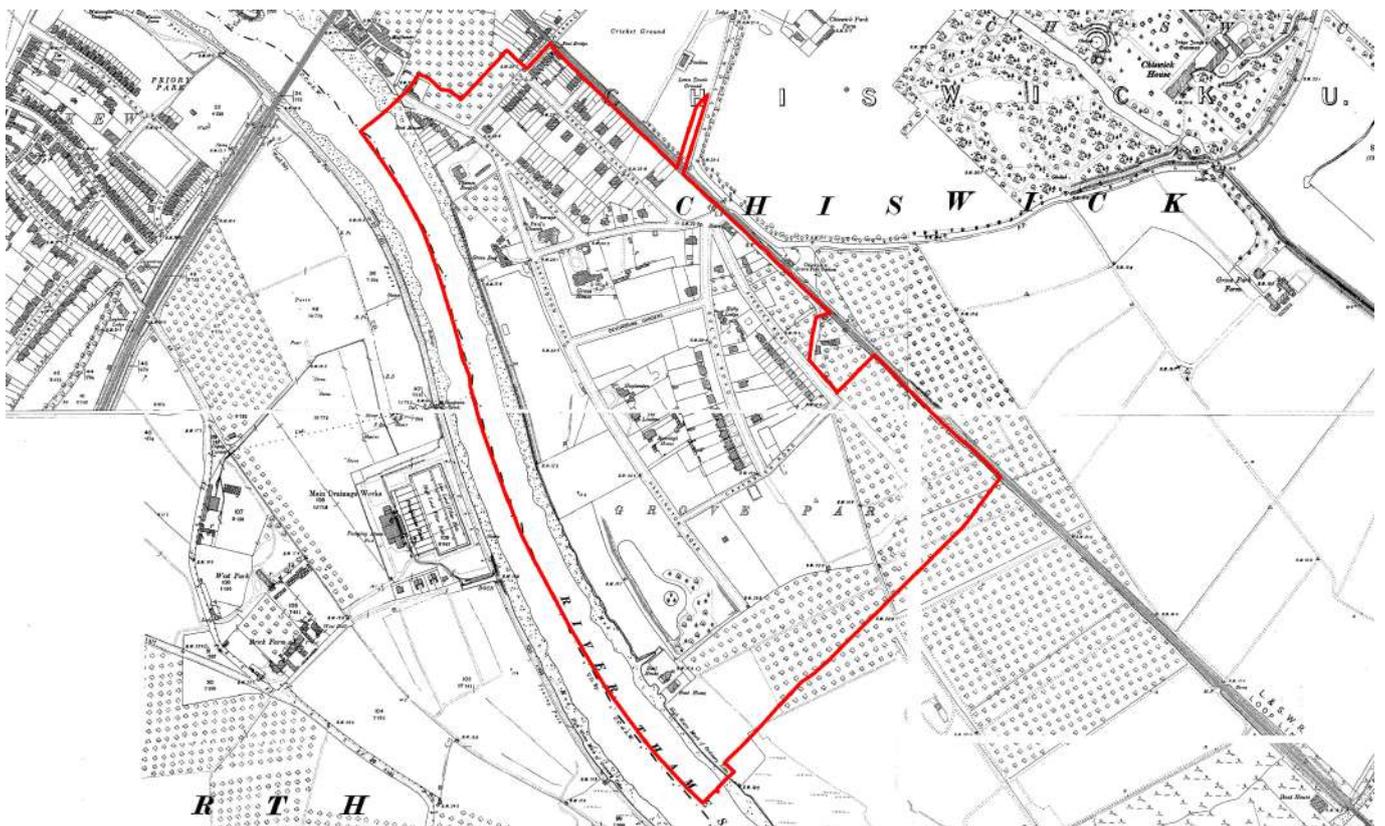
3 Historic development of the area

3.1 Historic maps

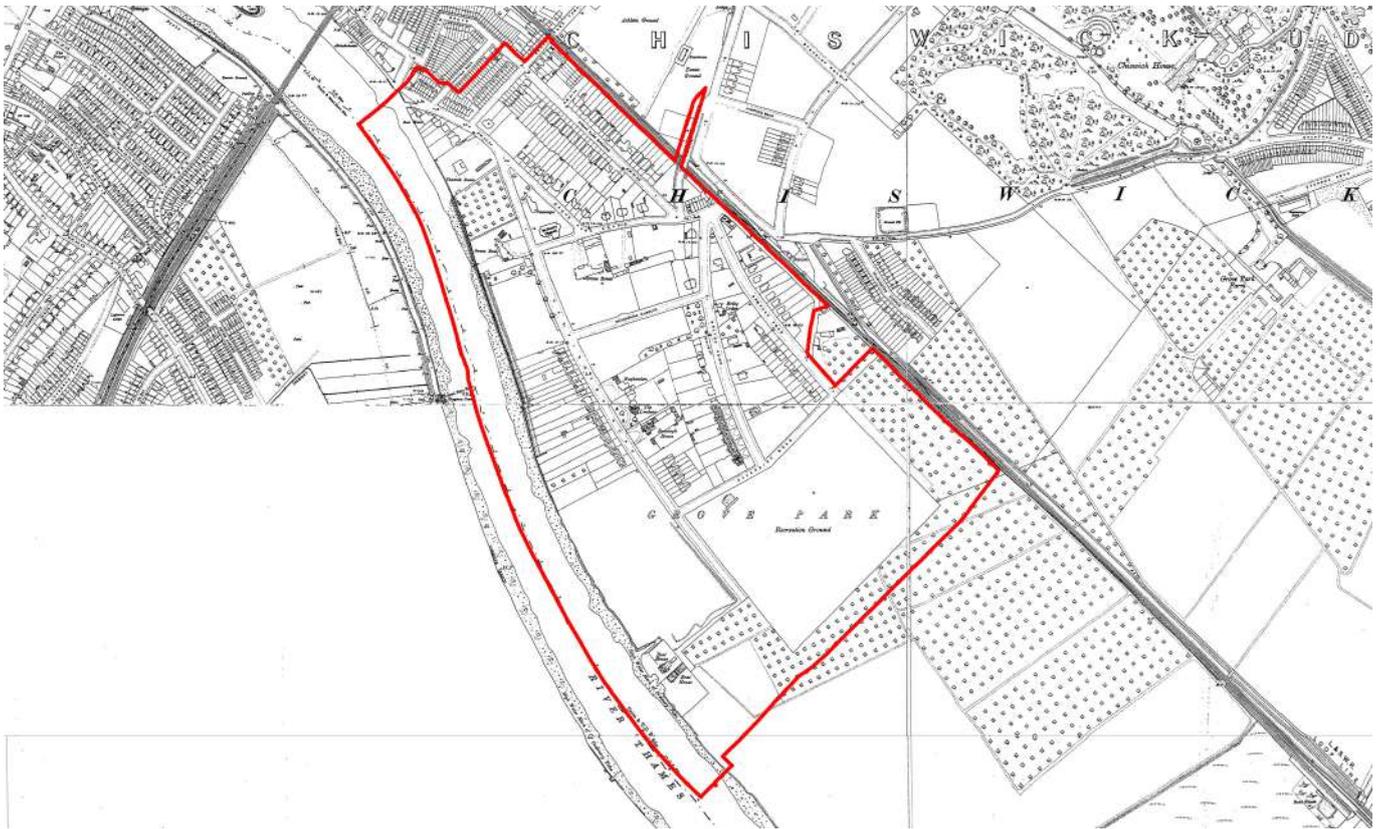
3.1.1 The following maps show how the Grove Park area developed. The conservation area boundary has been superimposed onto the maps to show the area that is being discussed.



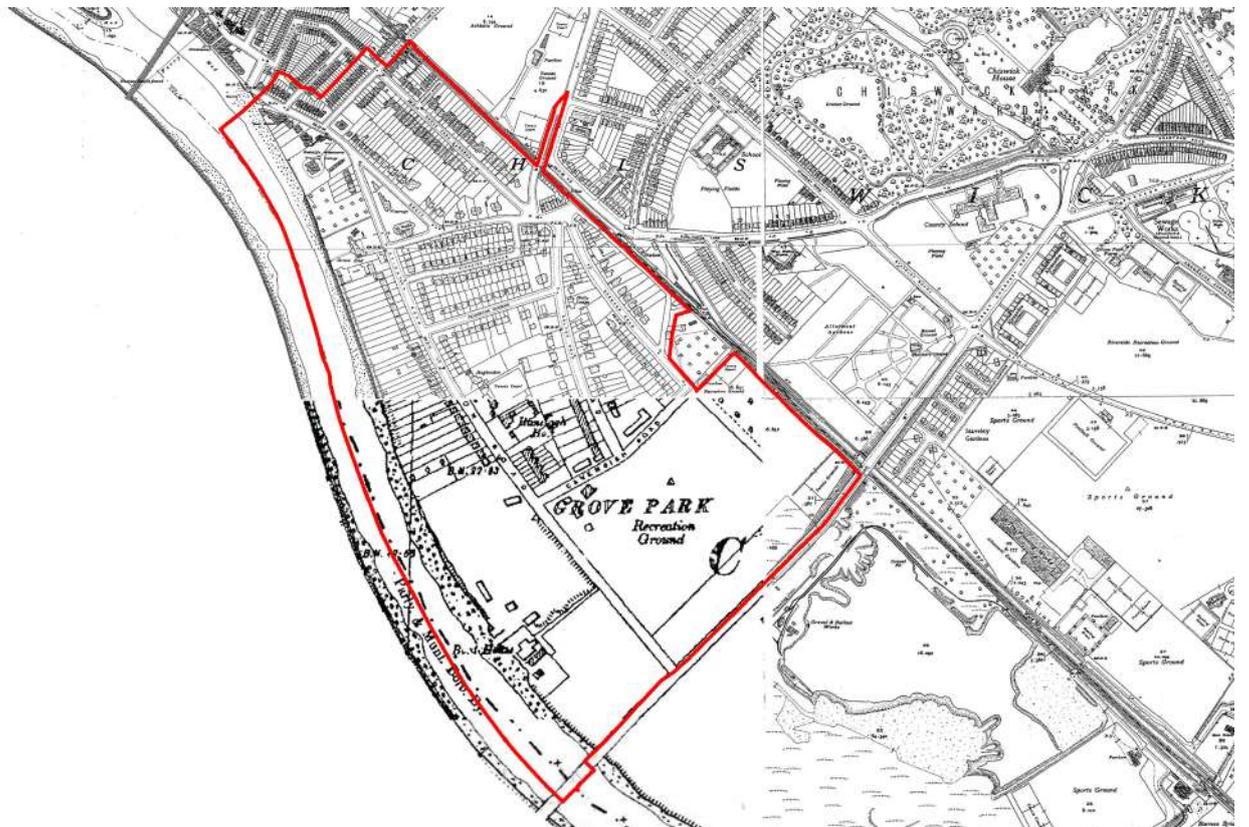
1865 Source: Ordnance Survey County Series



1894 Source: Ordnance Survey County Series



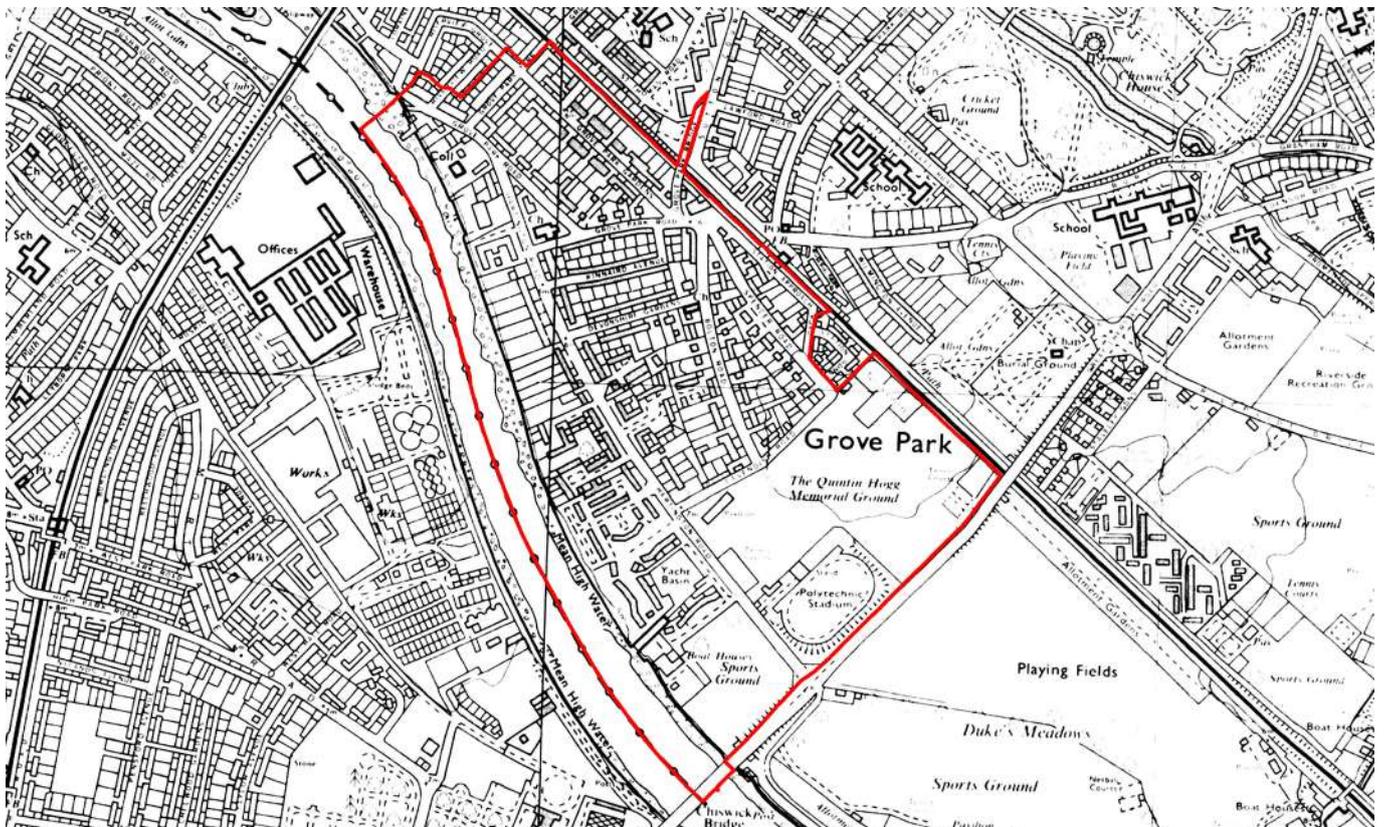
1913 Source: Ordnance Survey County Series



1934 Source: Ordnance Survey County Series



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 The Grove in Chiswick was first recorded in the thirteenth century and there had been a building on the site since 1412. Grove House was a Tudor house, built circa 1530, and remodelled in the eighteenth century by Decimus Burton. Unusually, it remained a private home from when it was built until it was demolished in 1928 and Kinnaird Avenue was built on its site. Some of the trees that were in the grounds still exist. At one stage it had some 30 hectares (80 acres) of formal gardens and avenues, riding stables, an ice house and a lake near the river bank.

3.2.2 The Hounslow Loop branch of the London and South Western Railway Company's line from Windsor to Waterloo established a station at Chiswick in 1849. The Duke of Devonshire, owner of Chiswick House, owned the land on which the station was built. He acquired Grove House in 1861, which was close to the Thames, and developed its grounds as an estate known as Grove Park on the land south of the railway. Grove Park was the first large Victorian housing estate in Chiswick. A prospective layout was published in 1867 with large mansions set in spacious grounds. The early road names reflect the influence of the Duke of Devonshire whose surname is Cavendish. The 5th Duke married Georgiana, daughter of the first Earl Spencer, in 1774. The Marquis of Hartington is the title of the Duke's eldest son. Bolton Abbey, near Harrogate is one of the family's possessions.

3.2.3 Some of the earliest houses on the Duke of Devonshire's estate were erected at the riverside in Grove Park Road. These included Thames Bank in 1870, which became Redcliffe Missionary Training College during the 1930s, 68 Grove Park Road (both formerly with Strand on the Green Conservation Area) and Grove End House, a large red brick house, which was demolished and the site used for Hartington Court. A building known as Mrs Crampton's Ladies College was erected in 1887, and later became 1 and 2 Devonshire Gardens. Large houses were constructed for the first twenty years on the estate.

3.2.4 One of the first buildings to be erected on the Duke's Grove Park estate was the Grove Park Hotel in 1867, next to the station in Grove Park Road. It is thought that this reflects that a lively social life making use of the river frontage was planned from the first. The hotel catered for the growing interest in people indulging in sporting activities, particularly rowing and sailing. By 1880 the Ibis and Polytechnic boathouses were established, as were the Quintin Hogg Memorial (Polytechnic) Sports Grounds, fronting both Hartington and Cavendish Roads. Grove Park had its own society in the late 1890s



The Parade, Grove Park Road (c1910)



The Parade, Grove Park Road (2019)



Grove Park Road (c1910)



Grove Park Road (2019)

and a literary and debating society in 1903. The Duke constructed an earth dyke to protect the new estate.

3.2.5 The speculation aimed to combine quality with quantity. Some very large houses were built, including, on Hartington Road, Hughenden, The Lindens and Ranelagh House, the last two commemorated in local street names. In 1900, Burlington Court replaced two large houses in Spencer Road. By 1914 there was a new row of shops, a bridge over the railway instead of the level crossing, and a pleasure lake formerly belonging to Grove House at the south end of Hartington Road, besides three boathouses and another near Barnes Bridge. In 1928 Grove House was taken down and parts of the interior, a fireplace and panelling, were sold to the USA.

3.2.6 At the junction of Hartington Road and Grove Park Road, facing St Paul's Church, were the entrance gates to Grove House. Hartington Court was built in 1938 on the site of Grove End House. The Kinnaird Park Estate Company acquired the site of Grove House and in the late 1920s to early 1930s developed the residential enclave of Kinnaird Avenue, Devonshire Gardens and the adjacent sections of Grove Park Road and Hartington Road. The southwest-bound Great Chertsey Road and Chiswick Bridge opened in 1933. The Polytechnic Grandstand (Grade II), designed by Joseph Addison, and the University boathouse (Grade II), both built in 1936, were the last developments for some time, due to the post war restrictions on repair, renovation and building. It was not until 1956 that further development took place in the Grove Park estate.

3.2.7 The lake in Grove House grounds can be traced back to the mid-eighteenth century, and is now the site of Chiswick Quay Marina. The lake was used for punting and contained an island in the centre with a grotto at its eastern end. The Thames Village development, on the adjacent site, a former gravel pit, was completed in 1958. Chiswick Staithe was constructed 1964-5 on the site of 1-15 Hartington Road, which had been acquired by the developer. From 1965 there were several applications to make alterations to the basin and to construct flats or maisonettes. The first houses were completed in 1972 and the site was renamed Chiswick Quay, with the basin to be known as Chiswick Quay Marina.

3.2.8 The recreational open space to the south of the Grove Park area was originally orchards, and there are still Spanish chestnut trees of about 200 years old. They became playing fields and were purchased in 1906 for the Central London Polytechnic and were opened in 1907 by Quintin Hogg. They are now known as the Quintin Hogg Memorial Sports Ground.



Hartington Road (c1910)



Hartington Road (2019)

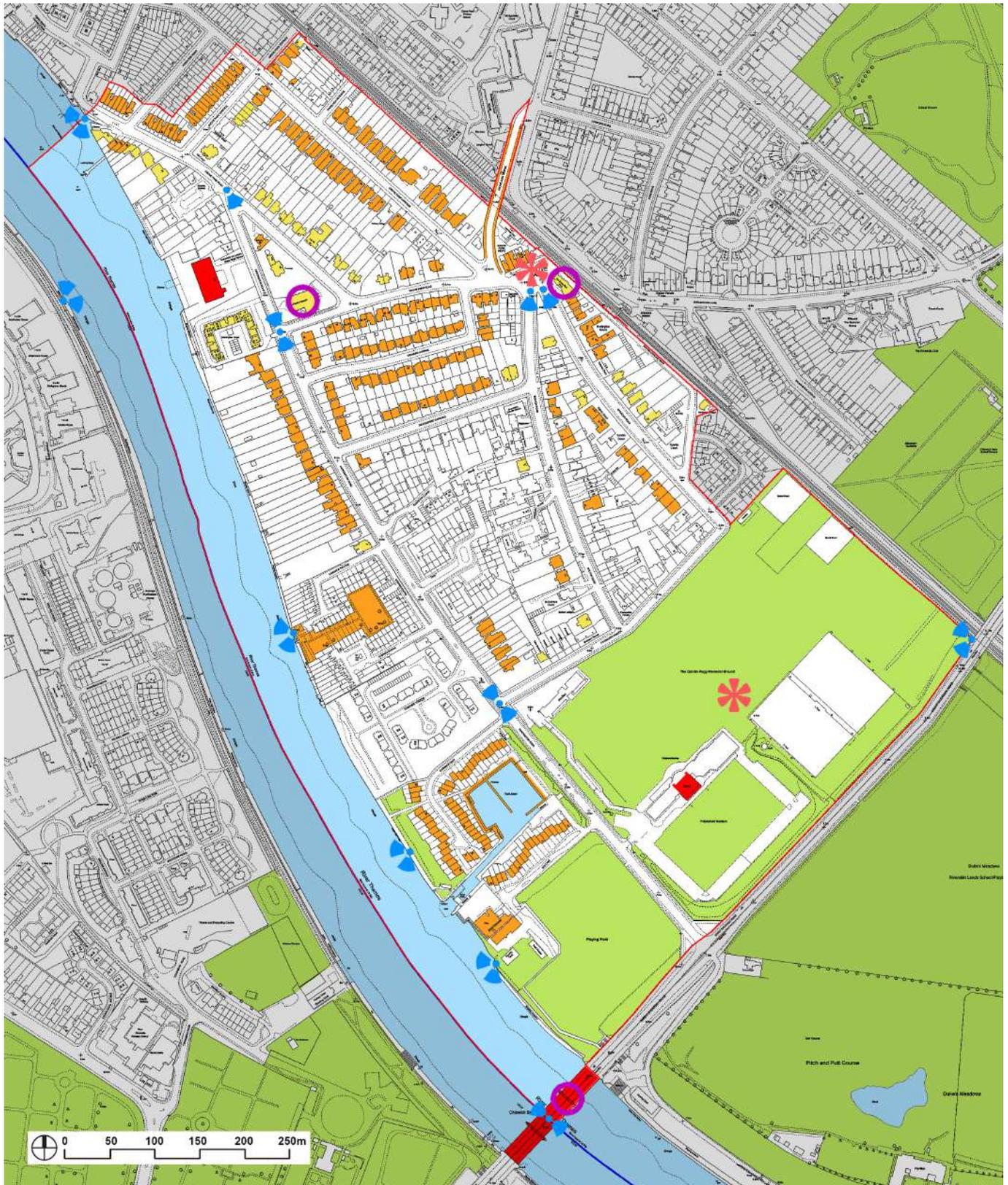


Level Crossing, Grove Park Terrace (c1965)



Level Crossing, Grove Park Terrace (2019)

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 itself is almost exclusively residential with a local shopping parade and a station to the northeast. To the south are large open spaces in recreational use. The area is bounded by the River Thames on the southwest side and the Hounslow Loop railway line on the northeast side. The conservation area's surroundings comprise:

4.1.2 To the north, an early twentieth century residential area with a local shopping parade, a local park and some small community uses, and a 1960s local authority housing estate.

4.1.3 To the northeast, a residential area surrounding and strongly related to the grounds of Chiswick House, with a large school and grounds and a cemetery.

4.1.4 To the southeast, the large recreational open space of Duke's Meadows.

4.1.5 To the southwest, across the River Thames, Kew.

4.1.6 To the west, historic riverside Strand on the Green and its later residential developments.

4.1.7 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).

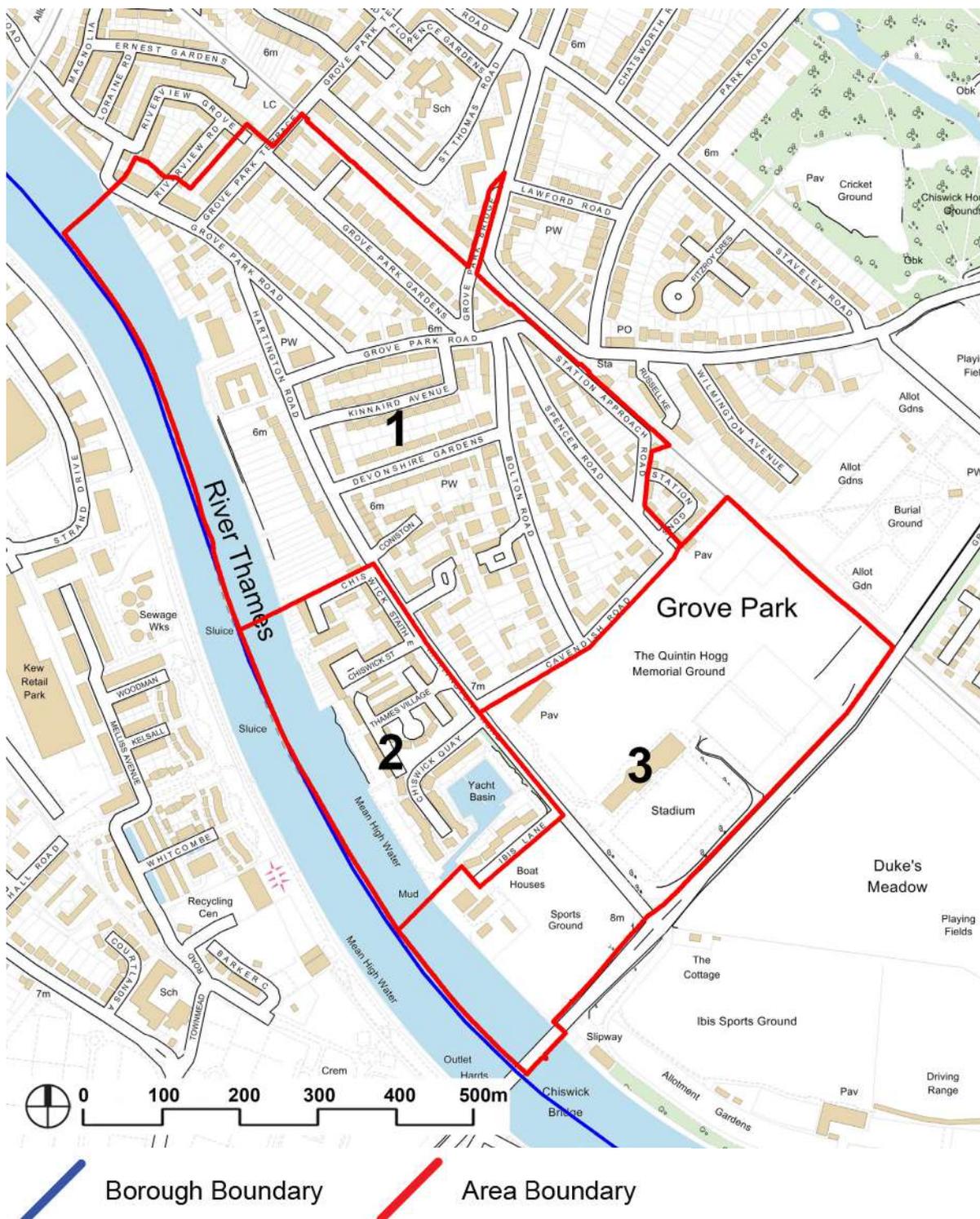
5 Character areas

The conservation area comprises three distinct character areas. For reference purposes, these are numbered from north to south.

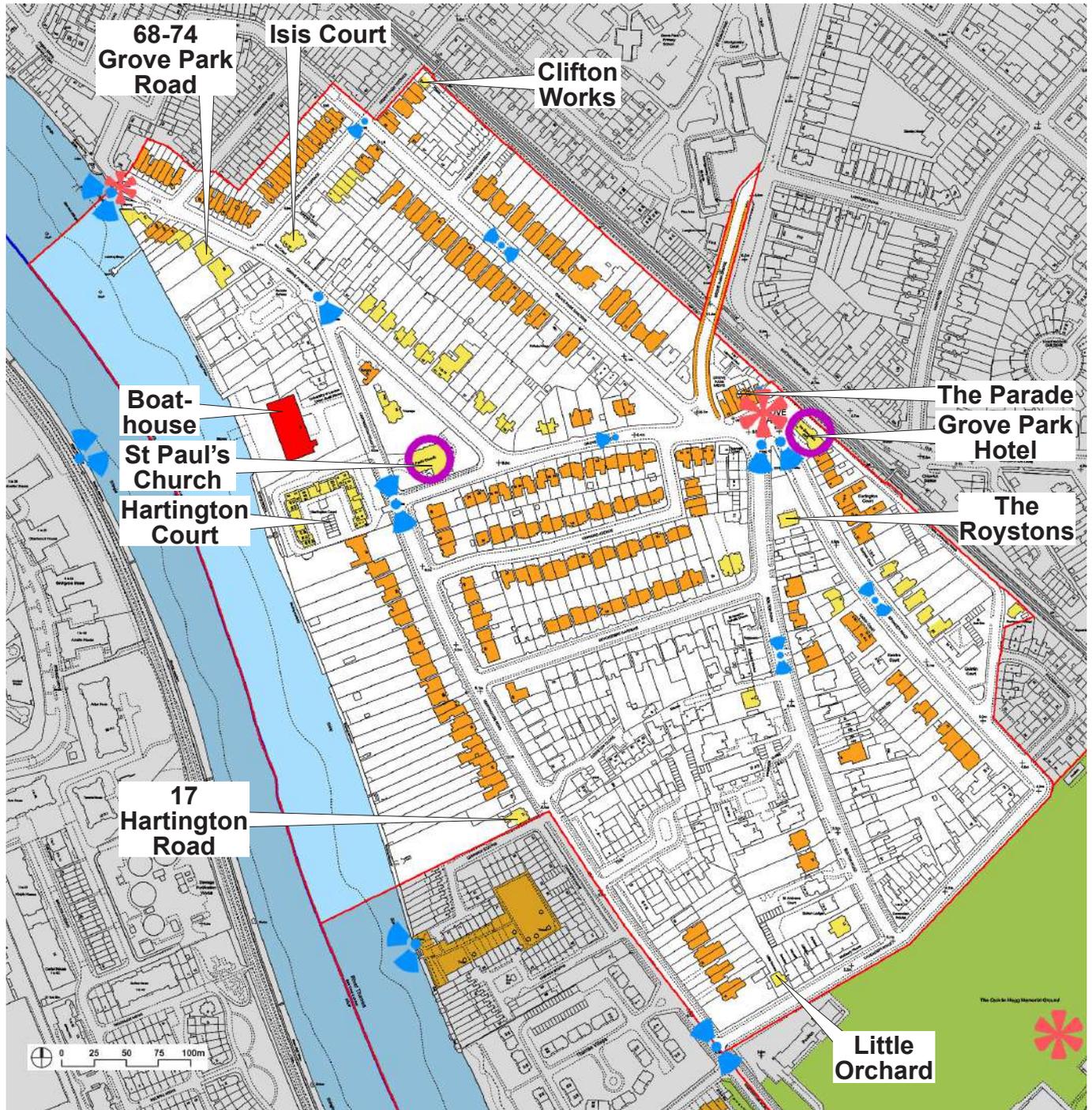
The character areas are:

- 1 Estate
- 2 Riverside
- 3 South

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



5.1 Character area 1: Estate



5.1 Estate character area

5.1.1 This character area consists of most of the large residential part of the conservation area except for the postwar riverside estates to the southwest. It constitutes the late nineteenth century Grove Park Estate and the subsequent early twentieth century developments. Also included are some postwar developments which do not contribute to the special interest of the conservation area.

5.1.2 A significant part of the original Grove Park Estate, the first large Victorian housing estate in Chiswick, as set out by the Duke of Devonshire, is still evident. Its spacious and affluent properties were set in their own surroundings, open except for trees. Although the largest buildings have gone, the next phase is still visible. The larger houses remain enhanced by large gardens and trees, some of which pre-date the estate. The surviving buildings retain much of their original Victorian character and original features.

5.1.3 There follows a description of the character area by street, in alphabetical order.

Bolton Road

5.1.4 Locally listed number 3 is the most substantial of the remaining houses on the street. All the windows to the ground, first and second floors are arched and all the windows have stucco detail.

5.1.5 Numbers 13 & 15 are double fronted Victorian villas with ground floor bays and porticos.

5.1.6 St. Andrews Court, number 17, was designed by Pierre Fowell and completed in 1974. It is considered that the size and scale of the building are appropriate for its setting.

5.1.7 Locally listed number 21 (previously the Lodge) is the best preserved of the remaining substantial houses on the street. The details are similar to those on numbers 13 and 15 although there are bay windows to the ground and first floor.



3 Bolton Road



21 Bolton Road



13 & 15 Bolton Road



4 Bolton Road



St. Andrews Court, 17 Bolton Road

5.1.8 Numbers 4 and 18 are the only two remaining houses on the eastern side of the street that were constructed before 1880 and are therefore significant to the history of Grove Park. Holly Lodge, number 4, also had a coach house and stable and was built circa 1878. 18 features plaster decoration, baluster details above the bay windows and console brackets and pediment detail to the first floor window.

Cavendish Road

5.1.9 Built in two stages between 1938 and 1946, locally listed Little Orchard is considered one of the most attractive of the post war houses in Grove Park. It is in the moderne style, featuring a flat roof, white rendered walls and Critall windows. The architect was Andrew Gordon Alexander.

Devonshire Gardens

5.1.10 Locally listed numbers 1 & 2 was Mrs Crampton's Ladies College in 1887 and is therefore historically significant. It is a large building on a scale not seen anywhere else in this part of Grove Park. There are canted bay windows on all sides of the ground floor visible from the street with decorative plasterwork and brackets.

5.1.11 Most of Devonshire Gardens was built in the late 1920s for the Kinnaird Park Estate Company. These two storey semi-detached houses are superficially similar and are typically English interwar suburban in style. Most of those on the south side, by FR Gould Wills, feature full height bays, some with mock Tudor details to the upper floors. Those on the north side, by LH Harrington, feature the more distinctive M-gables with catslides, also found on Hartington Road.

Grove Park Gardens

5.1.12 Grove Park Gardens contains a wide range of house styles. Below are the descriptions of the most distinctive of these.

5.1.13 Numbers 11 & 13 are a pair of houses built in red brick. The front doors are recessed with stone dressings. The first floor has a bay window and the ground floor has a canted bay window. There is red tile hanging to the second floor bay and pitched roof over white bargeboards. The windows are multi-paned to the upper sash.



Little Orchard, Cavendish Road



1 & 2 Devonshire Gardens



Devonshire Gardens north side



11 & 13 Grove Park Gardens



Grove Park Gardens east side

5.1.14 Designed by local architect Walter Hearn and built in 1898, number 19, known presently as The Belfairs, is the largest house in the street and is mock-Tudor in style. It features red brick and white rough-cast with a grand porch, fine stained glass, bulbous chimneys and its own separate coach house with rooms above.

5.1.15 Numbers 14 & 16 are mock-Tudor in style with a standard width double front door under a Tudor style arch. The fence fronting the street would appear to be of the original style.

5.1.16 Numbers 30 & 32 have a canted projecting porch supported by composite columns and with decorative bottle balustrade as their most noticeable feature. They also have a mansard roof, which is unusual in this area.

5.1.17 Numbers 26 & 28, 34 & 36, 42 & 44 and 50 & 52 are eight semi-detached villas designed by John Hamilton. A projecting gable and bay windows to the first and ground floors dominate each house. Several of the houses retain their stained glass window detail to the upper panes of the sashes.

5.1.18 Number 56 was built in 1889 and retains stained glass details to all windows. The ground floor, of red brick has a large bay window and a small porch supported by long extended brackets. The front door has a Tudor arch. The first floor has painted render and there is a mock slate roof.

Grove Park Road

5.1.19 Grove Park Bridge was constructed towards the end of the nineteenth century from yellow London stock brick with red brick and stone piers. It replaced a level crossing.

5.1.20 Locally listed Grove Park Hotel, number 2, was built in 1867, and was the first building to be erected in the Grove Park development. The windows and doors all have segmental arches with Gothic details. With a wooden first floor balcony supported on columns, giving a river view, it is thought that this hotel was designed to look like the riverside pubs at Henley that were fashionable at the time. It is considered a landmark building within the streetscape.



Grove Park Hotel, Grove Park Road



57 & 55 Grove Park Road



Grove Park Bridge



The Parade, Grove Park Road



8-18 Grove Park Road

5.1.21 The Parade, numbers 5-15 (odd) was built circa 1900 as shops with flats above. These were the first shops for the Grove Park estate in the original scheme and 9 retains its original shopfront and some fittings.

5.1.22 Most of the houses on the south side of Grove Park Road are two storey semi-detached and were built for the Kinnaird Park Estate Company in the early 1930s by LH Harrington. Numbers 8-18 (even) are flats and have interesting recessed entrances. Cherwell Court, 6 Grove Park Road was built circa 1950 and, though good municipal housing, is distinguished only by its verdigris copper roofs, highly visible on the approach from Grove Park Bridge. These matched the since lost copper roofs of the St Thomas' Estate flats on the other side of the railway bridge.

5.1.23 Numbers 17-35 (odd) and 47-57 (odd), mostly locally listed, are two groups of substantial properties built of yellow London stock brick with stucco detailing. Italianate in style and dating from the 1870s, these are some of the earliest houses on the estate. The ground floors of most of them have lead canopies over the principal windows.

5.1.24 Locally listed St. Paul's Church was designed by the English architect Henry Currey (1820-1900) and built in 1872. It was paid for by the 7th Duke of Devonshire for the Grove Park Estate. Though in many ways a typical Victorian church, instead of a tower it has an unusual fleche (a small slender spire placed on the ridge of a church roof) with a mock belfry. It has an apse at the eastern end and is faced with irregular stone. The church, along with its vicarage, also locally listed, contributes significantly to the conservation area and is a landmark within this particular section.



St. Paul's Church, Grove Park Road



Isis Court, Grove Park Road



68 Grove Park Road



70 Grove Park Road

5.1.25 Locally listed numbers 68, 70, 72 & 74 were designed by William Sargeant. He lived in Grove Park Terrace and by 1874 had built four large Gothic-style houses in Grove Park Road, one of which he occupied himself. Number 68 was called Grove Park House, number 70 Grove Mount. These houses are exceptional for Grove Park as the style had become unfashionable by the 1880s. Wisdom and Bott (1980) make particular reference to the 'gates, stained glass and exuberant skylines'. Cherry and Pevsner (1999) describe them as a 'jolly composition with turrets and crow stepped gables'.

5.1.26 Locally listed Isis Court is a substantial villa dating from the 1860s, and is a prominent feature on the corner of Grove Park Road and Grove Park Terrace.

5.1.27 Strand End, 78 Grove Park Road, is a house built in 1869 as part a boatyard complex of single and two storey boat sheds by Frank G Maynard. As well as renting out boats to the gentry, including the Rothschilds, the Earl of Cairns and Prince Giardelli, particularly on University Boat Race day, F.G. Maynard was a boat builder. He organized races and regattas on the river between Putney and Chiswick and ran boat trips from the City to Strand End. Also built there were notable speed boats such as Edelweiss which won gold medal for Belgium in 1920, and Britannic II which rescued 3,000 men from Dunkirk in 1940 as a little ship. The boat sheds, which eventually became the Wheelhouse Club, were demolished and replaced by town houses, numbers 76A, B and C, in 2014.

Grove Park Terrace

5.1.28 Locally listed numbers 1-9 (odd) is an elegant three storey Italianate terrace in yellow London stock brick with stuccoed ground floor.

5.1.29 Numbers 17-21 (odd), by R Arundell and Son, were built in the mid-1880s and are dominated by decorative bargeboards and metal finials. To the ground floor the houses each have a bay window with a pitched roof, which has identical bargeboard detail to the pitched porch roof. There is also bargeboard detail to the two roof dormers on each house.



28-34 Grove Park Terrace



Hartington Court, Hartington Road



Clifton Works, Grove Park Terrace



17-21 Grove Park Terrace



University of London Boathouse,
Hartington Road

5.1.30 Locally listed Clifton Works, number 23, was the house from which the Arundell family built most of the early Grove Park houses. The original works were constructed prior to 1870. It is built in yellow London stock brick with a pair of round-headed windows, believed to have come from the orangery at Sutton Court House.

5.1.31 Numbers 2-34 (even) are part of the Riverview Estate which had been orchards until development began in 1904. Number 34 is very distinctive as this house has a weather vane. Each house has a bay and a half dormer except number 34, which has a projecting tower.

Hartington Road

5.1.32 The Grade II listed University of London Boathouse was built in 1936 by Thompson and Wolford on the grounds of a riverside orchard. It is a reinforced concrete structure and retains many of its original Crittal windows.

5.1.33 Locally listed Hartington Court was designed by John E Adams and built in 1938 in a streamline moderne style, having a strong horizontal emphasis and projecting stepped balconies. The central stair towers, also a feature, breaking the horizontal emphasis. In 1946 22 flats demolished by enemy action were reinstated in the same style as the original. These flats represented an important part of the later stages of the development of Grove Park. It is built on the site of Grove End House. Hartington Court dominates the street as its location opposite the junction of Grove Park Road terminates a vista. It also can be seen clearly from the river, which is an important boundary to the conservation area.

5.1.34 Number 61 has a pantile roof. It is considered that this house adds to the variety of attractive thirties housing designs in Grove Park. It is often referred to locally as 'Eamon Andrews' house', after the radio and television presenter who lived there.



17 Hartington Road



8 & 6 Hartington Road



52 & 50 Hartington Road



Kinnaird Avenue



The Roystons, Spencer Road

5.1.35 Number 40 was designed by FR Gould Wills and built circa 1930. This unusual interwar house stands out particularly due to its red brick gable end being visible rather than the roof. The second floor window within the gable makes the height of this building more noticeable and creates a balance between all the windows and the front door. The brickwork quoins and details to the arch into the porch area, to the chimneys and above the roof windows make this house architecturally interesting.

5.1.36 Numbers 39-59 (odd) and 42-60 (even) were built in the early 1930s by the Kinnaird Park Estate Company. They are of a similar design to the houses on the north side of Devonshire Gardens, but benefit from deeper plot frontages, which provide a better setting and make the houses appear larger.

5.1.37 Numbers 25 & 27 were rebuilt in 1949 following war damage. With their unusual frontage of red bricks and red tiles, they are considered to be interesting postwar replacements. The architect was George N Chuter.

5.1.38 Locally listed number 17 was built in 1890 and is the last remaining example of buildings demolished for Chiswick Staithe. In this respect this house is particularly significant to the history of the Grove Park Estate.

5.1.39 Number 26A is almost completely hidden behind non-deciduous trees. However it is significant for its use of the original cobbled entrance of Hughenden, one of the original large houses of the estate. An out-building for Hughenden, it was probably stables.

5.1.40 Numbers 6-20 (even) is a group of elegant turn of the century houses by H Stewart Taylor, which retain much of their original character, despite some unsympathetic window alterations.



Churchward House, Spencer Road



Kelvin Court, Spencer Road



Burlington Court, Spencer Road



20 & 22 Spencer Road

Kinnaird Avenue

5.1.41 These interwar houses are important contributors to the history of Grove Park, particularly as Grove House was on the site of Kinnaird Avenue. The houses, designed by LH Harrington, were built circa 1930, by the Kinnaird Park Estate Company and have interesting sloped roofs.

Spencer Road

5.1.42 Locally listed The Roystons, number 1, is the large house at the junction of Spencer and Bolton Roads. The Roystons was built in the 1870s and for a long time was a 'home for motherless children'. It is of plain design with the exception of the porch with its wooden supports.

5.1.43 Locally listed Churchward House, numbers 11 & 13, were designed by RA Churchward and built in 1935 and, with their full-height steeply pitched double gables, are unusual interwar houses. The name was added after the publication of A Walk Round the Grove Park Estate in 1981. It recognises the architect, who was also responsible for the flats at Kelvin Court.

5.1.44 Kelvin Court was built in 1935. These four storey flats, by the same architect as numbers 11 & 13, retain some of their original windows.

5.1.45 Numbers 21-37 (odd) is a group of late nineteenth century houses in the early Italianate style, all featuring decorative mouldings and plaster work. All of the windows are decorated with stucco and are original. The first floor windows above the bays are decorated with pediments and console brackets. Numbers 25-31 also have decorative balustrades above the bay windows to the front.

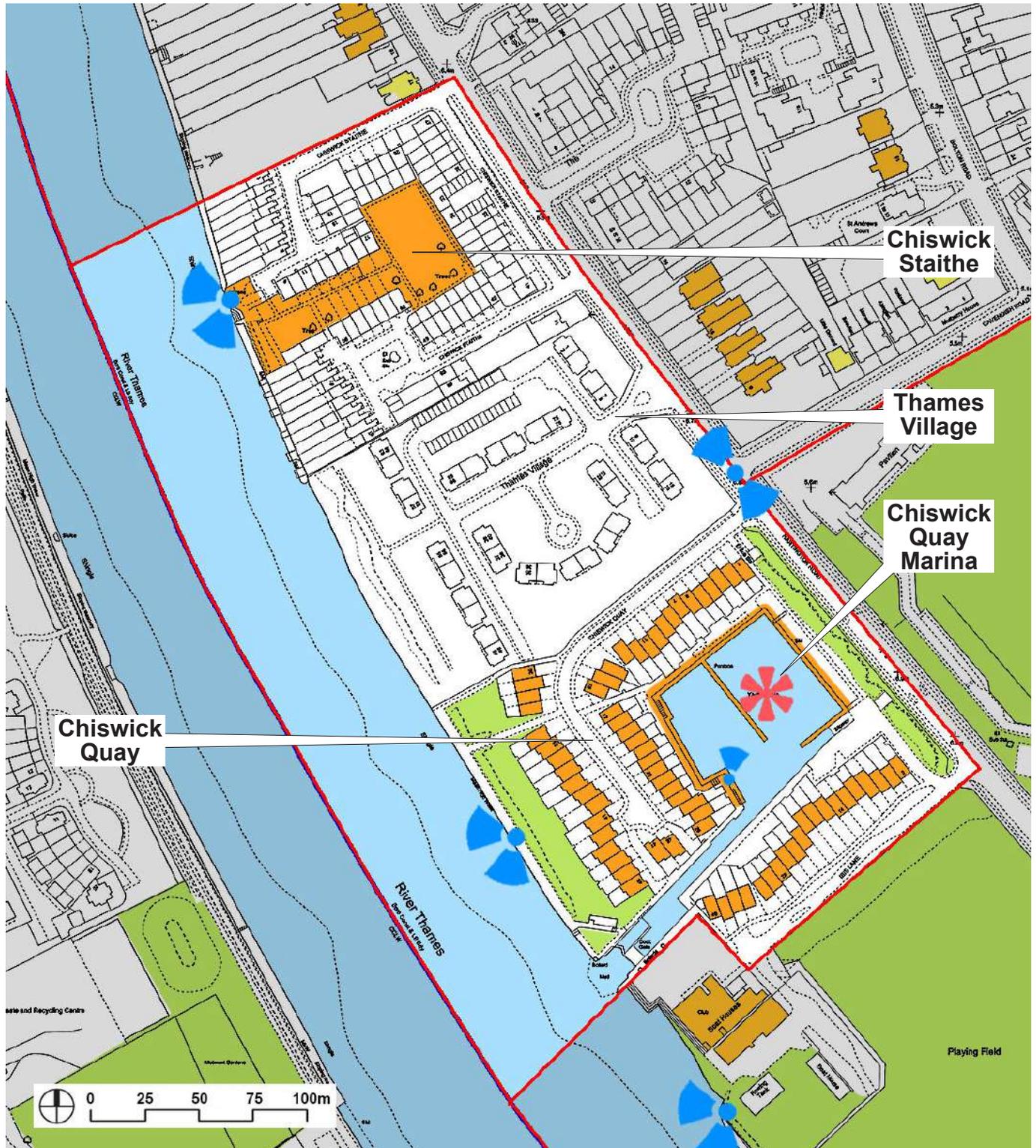
5.1.46 Burlington Court is a substantial apartment block and was built in 1900. The architect was Walter Hearn. This attractive building dominates the Grove Park Road end of Spencer Road and is a significant point of interest within the street scene.

5.1.47 Locally listed numbers 14-22 (even) were built circa 1900. They are very good examples of the Queen Anne-style villas fashionable at the time and form an interesting group. The architects of these houses were Palgrave and Co. The timber and plaster detailing to the exterior is notable, particularly that to the porches and windows. Number 14 has particularly fine detailing under the gable end and has an oriel window.

Station Gardens

5.1.48 Locally listed Gardener's Cottage is a picturesque single storey white cottage with relatively large windows and is very much hidden away by foliage, although its slate roof and chimneys may be seen from the railway.

5.2 Character area 2: Riverside



5.2 Riverside character area

5.2.1 This character area consists of three discrete and distinct postwar residential developments. They are bounded by Hartington Road to the east and the River Thames to the west. From north to south they are Chiswick Staithe, Thames Village and Chiswick Quay.

5.2.2 Chiswick Staithe was designed by Green, Lloyd and Son and built in 1964, on the site of eight houses that had been built in the 1890s. It is a private estate of 69 three storey town houses, set around a landscaped, traffic-free centre with access to the River Thames. It is an example of a Radburn vehicle and pedestrian segregated layout. Cherry and Pevsner find that their ‘gabled fronts, a few bay windows and a little tile hanging add a variety unusual at this date’. The estate is exceptionally well maintained and preserved.

5.2.3 Thames Village was completed in 1958 and has a central green space similar to that of Chiswick Staithe, although vehicles may travel into this part of the site. The architects were Stone, Toms and Partners. This, together with the houses being only two storeys, gives the site a more open postwar garden suburb feel than Chiswick Staithe, with more of a visual connection from Hartington Road to the river.

5.2.4 Chiswick Quay is an early 1970s development, designed by Bernard Engle and Partners, consisting of 68 town houses, of similar style but with varying heights, depths and roof designs. All are three storey and features include first floor bay windows with wooden render, tiled upper floors, mansard roofs. The layout of the estate was influenced by the design of housing around a marina at Port Grimaud in the South of France. It has a more overtly modernist feel than its neighbours to the north, and allows public access to the riverfront. Overall, the estate is considered of high quality design for its time.

5.2.5 An important feature of Chiswick Quay, and the conservation area as a whole, is the marina or yacht basin, which the estate surrounds on three sides. Formally known as Chiswick Quay Marina, it originated as a lake in the grounds of Grove House which was used for leisure purposes.



Chiswick Staithe



Thames Village

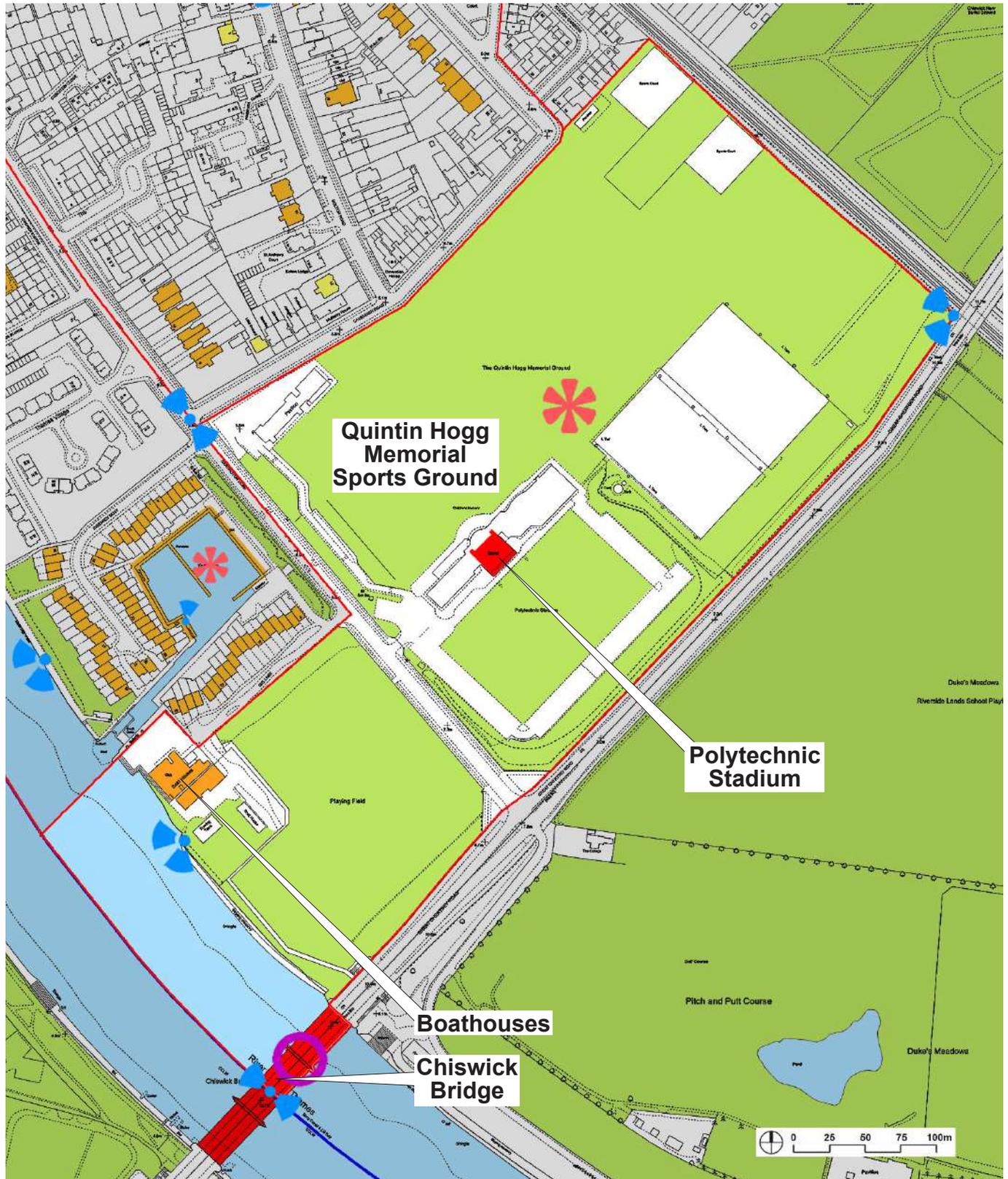


Chiswick Quay



Chiswick Quay Marina

5.3 Character area 3: South



Landmark

View

Focal Point

Statutorily Listed Building

Locally Listed Building

Positive Contributor

Negative Contributor

Watercourse/body

Green Open Space

5.3 South character area

5.3.1 This character area consists of the two recreational open spaces to the south of the conservation area, along with the riverfront, here publicly accessible, and Chiswick Bridge. The recreational spaces are all within the Quintin Hogg Memorial Sports Ground, which is Metropolitan Open Land. They function as a buffer between Grove Park and the busy A316 Great Chertsey Road.

5.3.2 The Grade II listed Polytechnic Stadium is a modernist reinforced concrete structure, approved in 1936 and designed by Joseph Addison, architect to the Polytechnic. It underwent much-needed restoration work in the 2000s. The grounds were probably orchards, and there are Spanish chestnut trees that are about 200 years old.

5.3.3 The University of Westminster Sports Pavilion, Hartington Road dates from 1924 and the larger extension was added in 1973. Though not distinctive, the buildings have a recreational appearance suitable for their playing field setting.

5.3.4 At the bottom of Ibis Lane, off Hartington Road, are the Ibis and the University of Westminster Boathouses. Both have a balcony at the first floor, a feature typical of early boathouses.

5.3.5 Grade II listed Chiswick Bridge, built 1930-33, was designed to reflect an earlier, elegant age. Later 1930s developments and the post-war insertions have been sympathetic in scale, character and quality and form part of the later history of the Grove Park area. It underwent renovation work in the 2010s.



Grade II listed Polytechnic Stadium, Quintin Hogg Memorial Sports Ground



Ibis and University of Westminster Boathouses



Grade II listed Chiswick Bridge



Renovated steps, Chiswick Bridge

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 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 The largest of these is Grove Park Mews, to the rear of the shopping parade. Being of three storeys with shallow pitched roofs, in light yellow and red-brown brick with white render on the second floor, it is unobtrusive in design and, moreover, virtually hidden from external view by the parade and Grove Park Bridge.

6.3 The Quintin Hogg Memorial Sports Ground has recently experienced development in the form of two new two storey barrel-roofed health club buildings, which flank the refurbished Grade II listed Polytechnic Stadium.

6.4 Pharos, 1B Bolton Road, is an unusual house built in the garden of 1 Devonshire Gardens, on the site of a potting shed. It was designed by local architect Pierre Fowell, who is responsible for St. Andrews Court, 17 Bolton Road, as well as sensitive and imaginative extensions and alterations to many houses in the Grove Park area.



37 & 37A Hartington Road



Extension to rear of The Roystons, Spencer Road, viewed from Boston Road



Grove Park Mews



Health club, Quintin Hogg Memorial Sports Ground

7 Key views, local views and focal points

7.1 Views in the conservation area fall into two broad categories:

- Panoramas of the River Thames and its associated features, and the Quintin Hogg Memorial Sports Ground
- Views along streets, often terminated by significant buildings

7.2 Public views of the river are only to be had from the extreme north and the south ends of the conservation area, the majority of the riverfront being in private ownership.

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 notable of the street views are those to be had along Hartington Road and from the Parade along the diverging Spencer and Bolton Roads.

7.5 The main focal points of the conservation area are the Parade and former Grove Park Hotel at the eastern end of Grove Park Road; and the Quintin Hogg Memorial Sports Ground.

7.6 Lesser focal points are Chiswick Quay Marina and the seating area overlooking the river where the conservation area meets Strand on the Green.



View south along River Thames from Chiswick Quay towards Chiswick Bridge



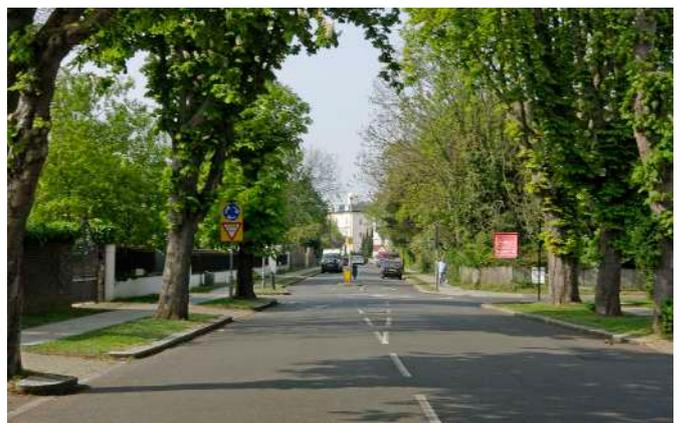
View north along River Thames from Thames Road towards Strand on the Green



View east from Kew riverbank



View across sports ground from Great Chertsey Road railway bridge



View north along Hartington Road terminating with Isis Court

8 Open spaces and trees

8.1 There is no designated local open space within the conservation area, though the Quintin Hogg Memorial Ground is designated Metropolitan Open Land.

8.2 Access to the river is restricted to the extreme north and the south ends of the conservation area, the majority of the riverfront being in private ownership.

8.3 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.

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

8.5 As well as providing a positive visual impact, the open green and blue spaces are also beneficial for the environment and ecology. All of the river is designated a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).



Quintin Hogg Memorial Sports Ground, designated Metropolitan Open Land



Amenity space, Thames Village



Thames Path and seating area facing Kew riverbank



Tree-lined Grove Park Gardens

9 Condition of the conservation area, maintenance and alterations

- 9.1 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 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.
- 9.4 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.
- 9.5 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.
- 9.6 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.
- 9.7 For advice on residential extensions, the current document that should be referred to is: London Borough of Hounslow – Residential Extension Guidelines 2017.
- 9.8 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.

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 Grove Park Conservation Area is notable as the first large Victorian housing estate in Chiswick designed to comprise large upper-class mansions and ample recreational areas, with much of the original character still being recognisable. 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

- High quality and diverse range of buildings
- Riverside position of the conservation area
- Many buildings retain original features, such as windows and architectural detailing
- The greenery afforded by tree lined roads makes the area cohesive and contributes to the quality environment.
- Twenty-first century interventions are well-designed and complementary
- Wide avenue-style streets
- A number of statutorily listed and locally listed buildings
- High quality green spaces

11.2 Weaknesses

- Some poorer quality twentieth century infills
- Loss of front gardens and boundary treatments for parking

11.3 Opportunities

- Improvement of the public realm around the shops on Grove Park Road
- Retention or reinstatement of original detailing, using replacements of authentic and sympathetic design and materials.
- Retain strong front boundaries and resist the creation of any new crossovers, to avoid vehicular access and car parking
- Retain spacious environment and tree coverage

11.4 Threats

- Grove Park has a large river frontage that is mostly private land. Jetties and viewing platforms, summerhouses and large pontoons (i.e. not primarily for river-related purposes) detract from the semi-parkland setting adjoining the river.
- Large properties are always vulnerable to subdivision, which, when these become unsatisfactory, are thought to be a precedent for reconstruction or loss of detail.
- Infill of side gardens and other land surrounding properties reduces the prevailing characteristic of spaciousness, at building level and the skyline, even where there is technically sufficient space to accommodate extensions.
- Extensions to listed sports buildings to increase viability.
- Roof extensions raising roof lines, filling gaps and reducing sky between roofs.
- Extensions which do not respect the symmetry of semi-detached pairs
- Crossovers and forecourt parking fragment and reduce the opportunities for greenery.
- Cross-overs for additional parking etc. also fragment and threaten the spaciousness of the roadside verges.
- Replacement and development of sports land, especially near the river.
- There are many preserved trees in the area, which could become vulnerable through development (including 'permitted development') such as for extensions, cross-overs, additional parking.

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
Hartington Road	University of London Boathouse	II
Hartington Road	Polytechnic Stadium	II
Great Chertsey Road	Chiswick Bridge and Attached Balustrades	II
Locally listed buildings		
Bolton Road	3	
Bolton Road	21	
Devonshire Gardens	2	
Grove Park Road	Grove Park Hotel and Public House	
Grove Park Road	25-35 (odd) and 41-57 (odd)	
Grove Park Road	68,70 & 72	
Grove Park Road	St Paul's Church and Vicarage	
Grove Park Road	Isis Court	
Grove Park Terrace	23 Clifton Works	
Grove Park Terrace	1-9 (odd)	
Hartington Road	17	
Hartington Road	Hartington Court	
Spencer Road	1 Royston Court	
Spencer Road	11 & 13 Churchward House	
Spencer Road	14-22 (even)	
Station Gardens	Gardener's Cottage	

Local open space

There is no designated local open space within the conservation area, though the Quintin Hogg Memorial Ground is 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

1-11 (ODD) BOLTON ROAD W4 3TE
 13 BOLTON ROAD W4 3TA
 15-21 (ODD) BOLTON ROAD W4 3TE
 2-34 (EVEN) BOLTON ROAD W4 3TB
 SHIPWAY HOUSE, BOLTON ROAD W4 3TE
 BOLTON LODGE, BOLTON ROAD W4 3TG
 THE MARAIS, BOLTON ROAD W4 3TH

2-18 (EVEN) CAVENDISH ROAD W4 3UH
 CAVENDISH HOUSE, CAVENDISH ROAD W4 3TD
 MULBERRY HOUSE, CAVENDISH ROAD W4 3UH
 ABINGTON, CAVENDISH ROAD W4 3UH
 BEAULIEU, CAVENDISH ROAD W4 3UH
 LITTLE ORCHARD, CAVENDISH ROAD W4 3UH
 MORWELL, CAVENDISH ROAD W4 3UH
 PONTANA, CAVENDISH ROAD W4 3UH

1-48 CHISWICK QUAY W4 3UR
 CORITA, CHISWICK QUAY MARINA, CHISWICK QUAY W4 3UP
 MARINA OFFICE, CHISWICK QUAY MARINA, CHISWICK QUAY W4 3UP
 NOVA CURA, CHISWICK QUAY MARINA, CHISWICK QUAY W4 3UR

1-69 CHISWICK STAITHE W4 3TP

1-36 CONISTON CLOSE W4 3UG

1 & 2 DEVONSHIRE GARDENS W4 3TW
 2A-30 DEVONSHIRE GARDENS W4 3TN

3-55 (ODD) GROVE PARK GARDENS W4 3RY

2-58 (EVEN) GROVE PARK GARDENS W4 3RZ

LANCASTER COURT, GROVE PARK MEWS W4 3AW
 GROVE PARK MOTORS, 2 GROVE PARK MEWS CHISWICK, W4 3RR

1-15 (ODD) GROVE PARK ROAD W4 3RS
 17-27 (ODD) GROVE PARK ROAD W4 3RT
 29-71 (ODD) GROVE PARK ROAD W4 3RU
 77-107 (ODD) GROVE PARK ROAD W4 3QD
 2 GROVE PARK ROAD W4 3SG
 8-18 (EVEN) GROVE PARK ROAD W4 3SE
 20-62 (EVEN) GROVE PARK ROAD W4 3SD
 64A GROVE PARK ROAD W4 3SB
 ST PAULS CHURCH VICARAGE, 64 GROVE PARK ROAD W4 3SB
 ST PAULS CHURCH, 66 GROVE PARK ROAD W4 3SB
 68-74 (EVEN) GROVE PARK ROAD W4 3QA
 76A, B & C GROVE PARK ROAD W4 3QA
 STRAND END, 78 GROVE PARK ROAD W4 3QA
 CHERWELL COURT, GROVE PARK ROAD W4 3SF
 ISIS COURT, GROVE PARK ROAD W4 3SA

15-23 GROVE PARK TERRACE W4 3QE
 1-34 GROVE PARK TERRACE W4 3QG
 KENNETT COURT, GROVE PARK TERRACE W4 3QG
 THAMES WATER, GROVE PARK TERRACE W4 3QG

1A HARTINGTON ROAD W4 3TL
 17-37A (ODD) HARTINGTON ROAD W4 3TL
 39-61 (ODD) HARTINGTON ROAD W4 3TS
 UNIVERSITY OF LONDON UNION BOATHOUSE, 81 HARTINGTON ROAD W4 3TU
 83-89 (ODD) HARTINGTON ROAD W4 3TU
 6-24 (EVEN) HARTINGTON ROAD W4 3UA
 26-40 (EVEN) HARTINGTON ROAD W4 3UB
 42-60 (EVEN) HARTINGTON ROAD W4 3TX
 62 HARTINGTON ROAD W4 3TU
 QUENTIN HOGG MEMORIAL PAVILION, QUINTIN HOGG MEMORIAL SPORTS GROUND,
 HARTINGTON ROAD W4 3AN
 ROKO HEALTH CLUB, QUINTIN HOGG MEMORIAL SPORTS GROUND, HARTINGTON ROAD W4
 3AN
 THE LITTLE GYM, QUINTIN HOGG MEMORIAL SPORTS GROUND, HARTINGTON ROAD W4 3AN
 UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER STADIUM, QUINTIN HOGG MEMORIAL SPORTS GROUND,
 HARTINGTON ROAD W4 3AN
 ACTIVE LEARNING CHILDCARE, QUINTIN HOGG MEMORIAL SPORTS GROUND, HARTINGTON
 ROAD W4 3BA
 MORTLAKE ANGLIAN AND ALPHA BOAT CLUB, HARTINGTON ROAD W4 3UJ
 THE BOATHOUSE FLAT, IBIS BOATHOUSE, HARTINGTON ROAD W4 3UJ
 UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER BOATHOUSE, HARTINGTON ROAD CHISWICK, W4 3UJ
 HARTINGTON COURT, HARTINGTON ROAD W4 3TT

2-40 (EVEN) IBIS LANE W4 3UP
 FLAT, UNIVERSITY BOATHOUSE, IBIS LANE W4 3UP

1-37 KINNAIRD AVENUE W4 3SH

1-6 RANELAGH GARDENS CHISWICK, W4 3RP

1-12 REDCLIFFE GARDENS W4 3RG
 PORTERS LODGE, REDCLIFFE GARDENS W4 3RG

1-45 (ODD) SPENCER ROAD W4 3SS
 2-22 (EVEN) SPENCER ROAD W4 3SN
 BURLINGTON COURT, SPENCER ROAD W4 3SY
 GUNYAH COURT, SPENCER ROAD W4 3SZ
 KELVIN COURT, SPENCER ROAD W4 3SX
 QUINTON COURT, SPENCER ROAD W4 3SL
 SANDRA COURT, SPENCER ROAD W4 3SU

1 STATION APPROACH ROAD W4 3SJ

GARDENERS COTTAGE, STATION GARDENS W4 3SR

1-36 THAMES VILLAGE W4 3UE
 37-76 THAMES VILLAGE W4 3UF

1-40 THE LINDENS W4 3UQ

1-27 WINDRUSH CLOSE W4 3TQ

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 & Grove Park:

Grove Park Group Residents Association: <http://groveparkgroup.co.uk/>

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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