



# THORNEY HEDGE

Conservation Area  
Appraisal

November 2018



London Borough  
of Hounslow

## Foreword

I am pleased to present the Thorney Hedge Conservation Area Appraisal. The Thorney Hedge 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.

The regeneration of the Great West Corridor and Brentford East offers the opportunity to improve the west end of Chiswick High Road through high quality new development and improved public realm.

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

Steve Curran



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

## Executive Summary

Presented here is the Thorney Hedge 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 Spring 2018, and following that consultation it was amended to reflect responses where appropriate. The final version was adopted by the council in October 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, 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:  
The Gunnersbury, Chiswick High Road  
Silver Crescent  
Thorney Hedge  
Silver Crescent*

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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 Thorney Hedge Conservation Area was designated on 3 December 2002 and has not been altered or extended since, although it is now proposed that the boundary be extended. Additional protection to the area includes: one locally listed building; Architectural Priority Area: route of Roman road.

### 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 Thorney Hedge 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, together with sections on the condition of the conservation area, recommendations for further designation and future regeneration of the Great West Corridor and Brentford East. 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, context and summary of the special interest of the conservation area

1.3.1 The Thorney Hedge Conservation Area is located in the Gunnersbury part of Chiswick, which lies at the 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 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.

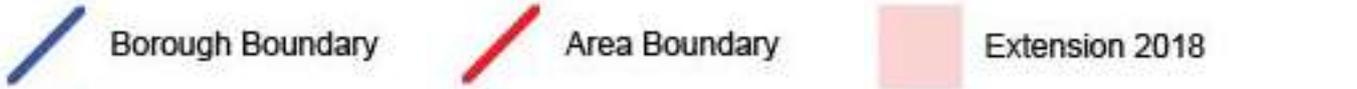
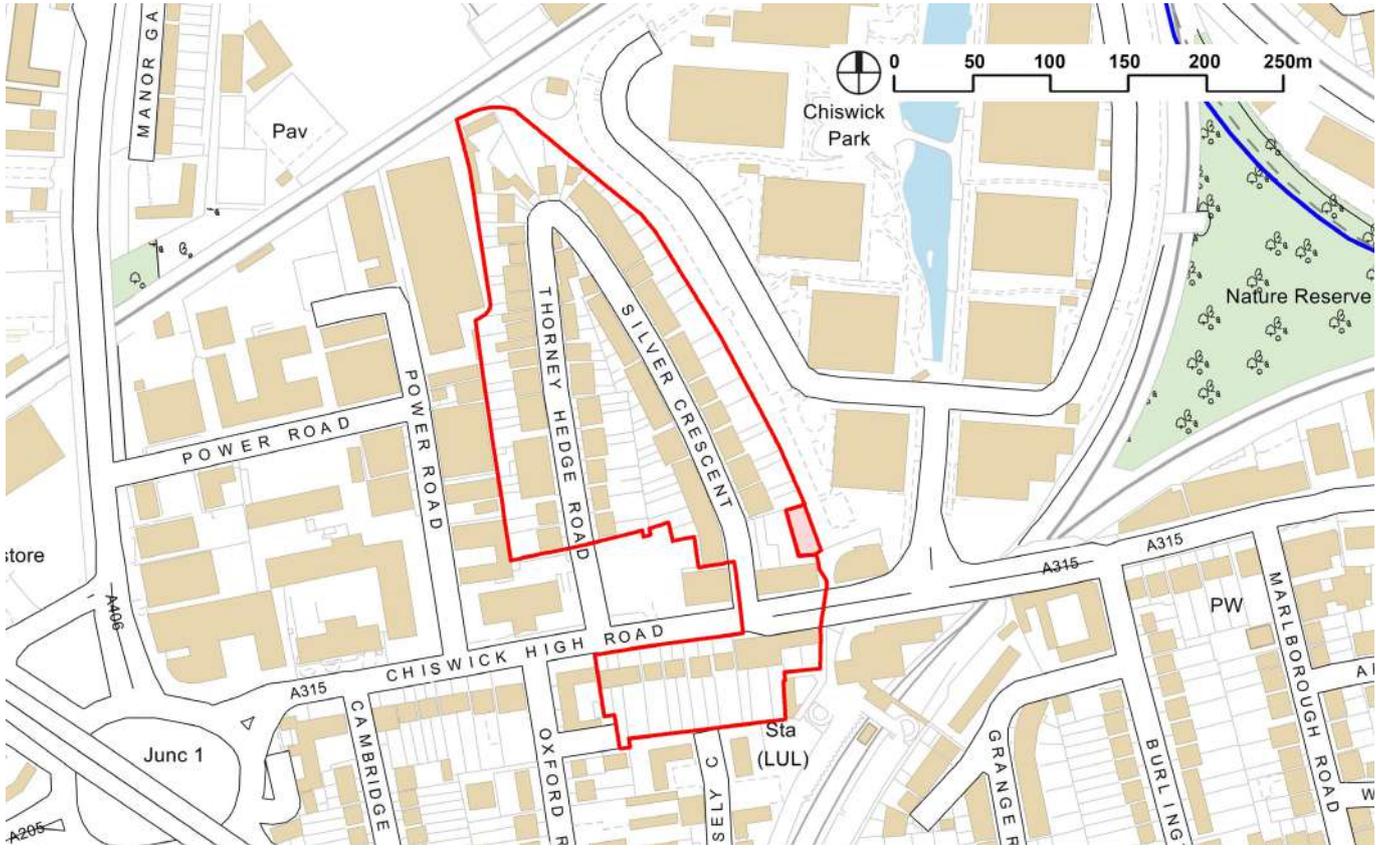
### Special Interest

1.3.6 Much of the history of this area is based on ancient streets and footpaths surrounding what were originally market gardens and farms. It is thought that the second Roman road from London to Brentford passed through Turnham Green and Wellesley Road, which was previously known as Turnham Green Lane. By the late seventeenth century the main east-west route was known as Brentford Road and cut through Turnham Green to Gunnersbury. It is now known as Chiswick High Road. In 1717 the High Road became a toll road and a tollgate was situated at the site of what became Gunnersbury Station, until 1872 when tolls were abolished.

1.3.7 The Thorney Hedge Conservation Area comprises two distinct but interconnected areas. One is the short length of the ancient thoroughfare of Chiswick High Road near Gunnersbury station, which became most prominent and important in the Victorian era as a link into the central area of the city. It includes the early properties on both sides, the earliest being the locally listed former Sir John Bull, now The Gunnersbury, public house, a local landmark, which together illustrate a sequence from domestic to commercial use in a similar architectural style. The remainder of the conservation area comprises the horseshoe-shaped development leading from the north side on Thorney Hedge Road and Silver Crescent, a miniature estate in its own right.

1.3.8 The conservation area's further special architectural and historic interest is in the high quality Victorian architectural detailing which is essential to the identity of the Gunnersbury part of Chiswick. Thorney Hedge and Silver Crescent represent a unique (to the area) William John Tomlinson estate design typology, built 25 years later than his and others' estates to the south, and including houses designed by his son Richard. The area retains most of its original late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings, the majority domestic but on the High Road incorporating some commercial elements at ground floor. These High Road buildings are also by Tomlinson, and while of differing design are of the same era, creating an era-specific wider enclave. They are also key features in the views along Chiswick High Road. The difference in the age and performance of the buildings on the High Road and the two roads to its north, focussed on the small historic local centre of commerce and interchange, which continues, provide the conservation area with variety and interest.

1.3.9 The cumulative effect is to create an intimate, human and small-scale enclave/oasis of attractive and intact Victorian suburban townscape that is connected to and also shielded by the more commercial area to the south and is influenced by views to the east and west along the High Road. There is a more open aspect to the west, both from Thorney Hedge and the Chiswick High Road, which is important as it frames the small-scale townscape from above and acts as a hinterland gap in the urban conurbation between the settlements of Chiswick and Brentford to the west of Chiswick Roundabout, with unobtrusive maximum nine storey office blocks followed by the low-rise Power Road industrial estate out of sight from many viewpoints. This low-rise big box urban area type, with building typically under 10m in height, represents a historical echo of the low-scale market garden area that once inhabited this locale. The larger buildings to the south of the motorway, or east of Gunnersbury Park are not visible from here and represent the next urban settlement, Brentford. The eastern aspect is filled by the appropriately scaled Chiswick Business Park, which acts as small-scale backdrop and contrasts the open western aspect, representing a move into an urban district centre. These aspects allow a sense of orientation and are place-making markers.



Thorney Hedge 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](http://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.

2.4.6 It is proposed that one adjustment be made to the conservation area boundary. This takes the form of an extension to include the entire 2010s development to the rear of The Gunnersbury public house.

3 Historic development of the area

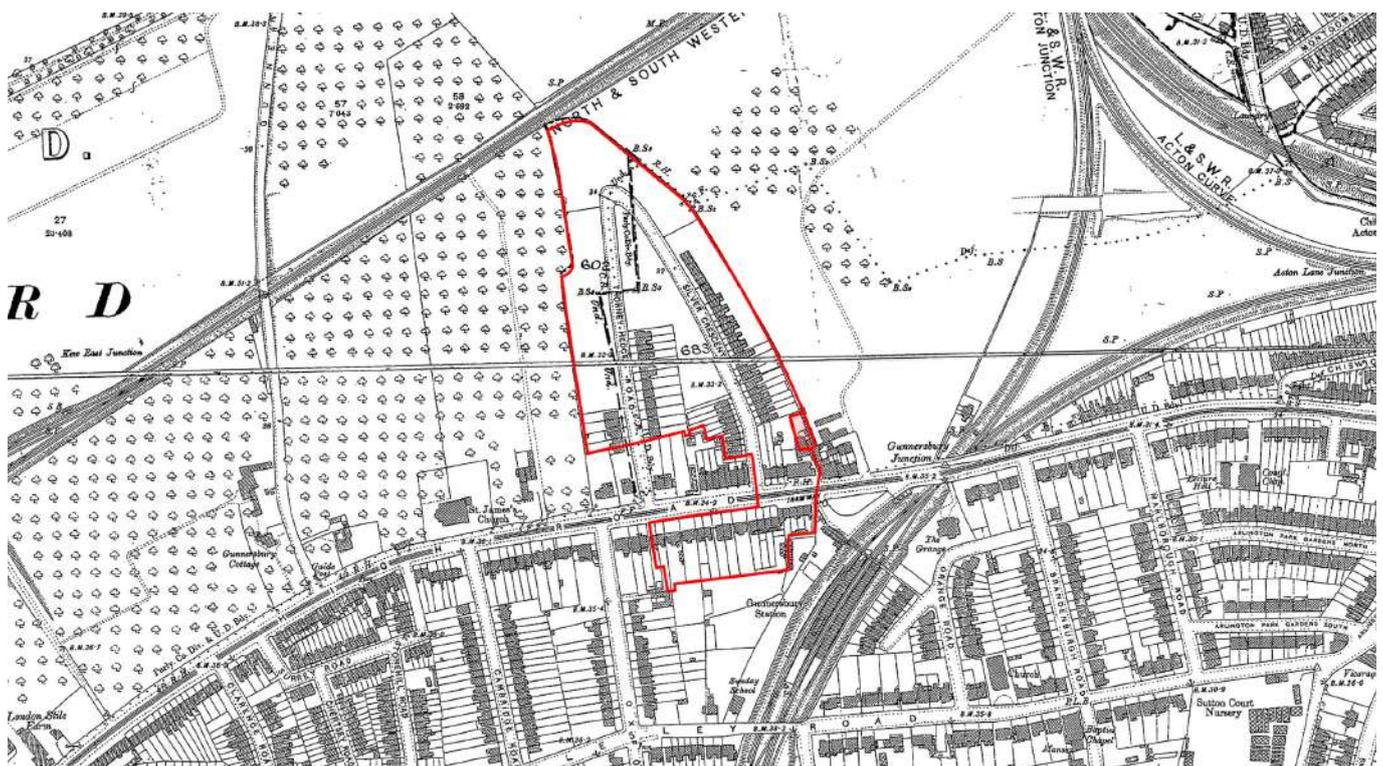
3.1 Historic maps

3.1.1 The following maps show how the Thorney Hedge area and its surrounds retained their rural character until the late nineteenth century. By the 1910s the area had become almost entirely developed. By the 1930s it had stabilised, though the infilling of some quite large open spaces in the surrounding area continued. The conservation area boundary has been superimposed onto the maps to show the area that is being discussed.

**UNAVAILABLE**



1865 Source: Ordnance Survey County Series

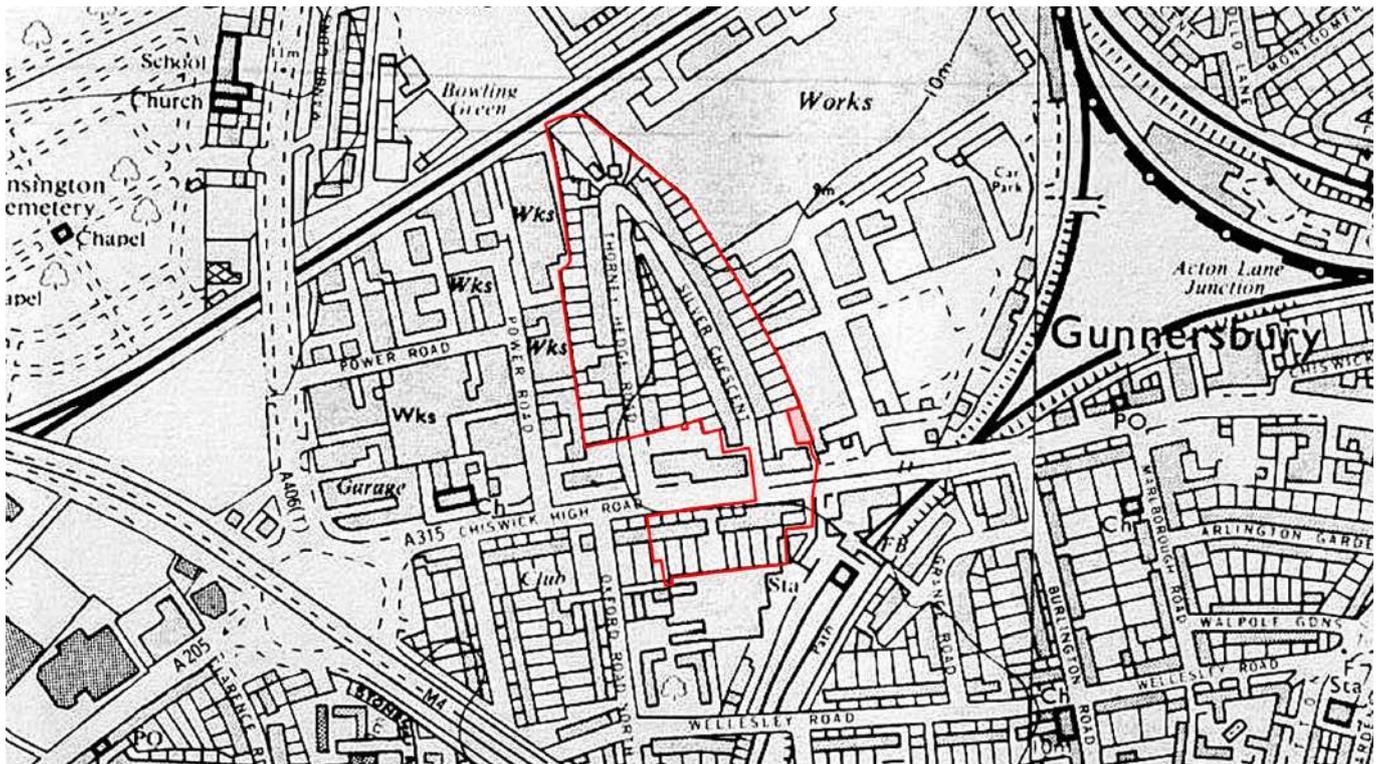


1894 Source: Ordnance Survey County Series





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 Chiswick area

3.2.1.1 Chiswick as a whole has experienced occupation since prehistoric times, resulting in the designation of Archaeological Priority Areas, but its place-name, meaning cheese farm, is Anglo-Saxon. Two roads, one Roman and one older, now essentially Chiswick High Road and Wellesley Road, crossed the north of the parish, converging across a wide stretch of common land, and later became the major road from London to the West. The Thames provided easy transport for rural industries like malting and brewing and supported watermen, boat-builders and fishing families.

3.2.1.2 Villages grew up by the river at Old Chiswick and Strand on the Green. Ribbon development along the main road saw the growth of a third village at Turnham Green. This became the administrative centre with the town hall in the nineteenth century, and is now the main shopping area. Between the villages lay a number of mansions with pleasure gardens and parks.

3.2.1.3 The main road became increasingly important in the eighteenth century as a major coaching route, becoming Chiswick High Road. Nearing the River Thames it gave access to a ferry and from 1759 a bridge over the Thames to Kew. Existing roads had a fringe of Georgian, early and mid-Victorian buildings, although many High Road properties were cleared for late nineteenth century widening for trams. Remaining mid Victorian villas edged the west end of the High Road near a toll gate which the (former) Gunnersbury station took over. Chiswick became a desirable place to live, with many individual fine houses and large gardens.

3.2.1.4 To the west, industrial and transport developments escalated after 1820. The water works, with its landmark standpipe tower, was constructed in the late 1830s at Kew Bridge, to supply London's growing suburbs.

3.2.1.5 By 1850, the London and South Western Railway's Hounslow Loop Line brought stations at Chiswick and Kew Bridge, which immediately encouraged housing development.



*The John Bull public house (c1900)*



*The Gunnersbury public house (2018)*



*Silver Crescent (c1920)*



*Silver Crescent (2018)*

3.2.1.6 Nearer the High Road, fields and gardens were rapidly developed into layouts in an explosion fuelled by the new railway line in 1850. To the north Bedford Park, a speculative venture, was built between 1875 and 1886, and as the first garden suburb its design was influential. Elsewhere, infill grid layouts were built up in variations of Victorian terraced and semi-detached housing of different size and spacing to suit a variety of needs and incomes. The population of Chiswick grew almost tenfold during the nineteenth century, reaching 29,809 in 1901.

3.2.1.7 The Great West Road, later designated the A4, opened in 1925 as a bypass for Brentford. It attracted, for their time, high technology industries in factory buildings with important Art Deco facades facing the road. Nick-named the Golden Mile, it was extended across Chiswick in the mid 1950s, crossing Chiswick High Road at Chiswick roundabout. The widened A4 road and roundabouts, particularly after the 1960s flyover added M4 traffic, physically and perceptually severed Chiswick into north and south.

3.2.1.8 More recent development has been infill between railway lines; replacement of former buildings and land used for commercial and municipal activities with office buildings in the built up areas and housing on the edges of open land; and continuing subdivision of larger house plots. Chiswick remains an area of high appeal and is therefore under constant pressure for renewal and intensification. It is also adjacent to Brentford, an area of urban renewal and with high land values, meaning Chiswick's historic views often come under threat from an uncharacteristic scale of neighbouring development.

### 3.2.2 The Thorney Hedge Road and Silver Crescent area

3.2.2.1 Much of the background history of the locality is set out in the statement for Wellesley Road conservation area, which was designated at the same time.

3.2.2.2 Much of the history of this area is based on ancient streets and footpaths surrounding what were originally market gardens and farms. The east-west highways on both sides of Turnham Green were ancient routes. In 1717 the High Road on the north side, known as Brentford Road, became a toll road and a tollgate was situated at the site of what became Gunnersbury station, until 1872 when tolls were abolished.

3.2.2.3 The roads built by Tomlinson and Askew formed one of the first new middle class housing estates in Chiswick, and as with many suburbs of the period it developed around a railway station. Brentford Road Station was built 1869 by London & South Western Railway Company to connect Richmond with the City. The area had been developed from 1864 but development was more rapid from 1872. In 1871 the station was renamed Gunnersbury.



44 Silver Crescent  
(c1930 and 2018)

3.2.2.4 'Gunnersbury-The Suburb' was an early attempt by the developers to re-brand Brentford Road and lend to it the 'cachet' of being connected more with Gunnersbury House and its Park to the north. (David Stabb). The area drew prestige from the proximity to Gunnersbury Park and the name was used freely, for example Gunnersbury School of Music, and Gunnersbury School for girls. Although as early as the 1840s the cottages on Surrey Crescent called themselves Gunnersbury. Gunnersbury was certainly the name used by Oxford and Cambridge Roads, Grosvenor Road, Thorney Hedge Road, and Silver Crescent. There was also a Gunnersbury Place fronting Chiswick High Road. (Stile Hall Gardens, by other builders, was called Kew Bridge Estate.) It is thought that the name 'Gunnersbury' was coined by the Tomlinsons, who had an estate office at Gunnersbury station at the time that the Thorney Hedge estate was under construction. The name could also have been used by Askew, as his neighbour, Mr East, built Gunnersbury Mews, the lane immediately adjacent to the conservation area's southeastern boundary, in the early stages of the estate's development.

3.2.2.5 The development of Gunnersbury. (This is distinct from the area now known as Gunnersbury Park, and Gunnersbury Triangle, to the north west. Note that a small hamlet named Gunnersbury existed opposite the Mansions entrance to Gunnersbury Park.) As early as the 1840s the cottages on Surrey Crescent were identified as in Gunnersbury. The area had been developed from 1864 but development was more rapid from 1872. The area drew prestige from its proximity to Gunnersbury Park and the name was used freely, for example Gunnersbury School of Music, and Gunnersbury School for girls. Brentford Road Station was built 1869 by London & South Western Railway Co. to connect Richmond with the City, but in 1871 the station was renamed Gunnersbury. Gunnersbury was certainly the name used by Oxford and Cambridge Roads, Grosvenor Road, Thorney Hedge Road, and Silver Crescent. There was also a Gunnersbury Place fronting Chiswick High Road. It is thought that this may have been a name coined by the Tomlinsons, who had an estate office at Gunnersbury Station at the time that the Thorney Hedge estate was under construction. The name Gunnersbury could also have been used by Askew as his neighbour, Mr East, built Gunnersbury Mews in the early stages of estate development. It is still the name used to describe the area around the station, but more often refers to the estate to the area north east of Gunnersbury Park.

3.2.2.6 The John Bull was one of three pubs in the Gunnersbury area; 174 houses had been built by 1914, and the area was gaining a social identity. There was also St. James Church and Gunnersbury Baptist Church. The name is still used to describe the area around the station, although this name now more refers to the estate to the area north east of Gunnersbury Park.

3.2.2.7 Thorney Hedge Road and Silver Crescent were among those developed by Tomlinson. They were developed about 25 years after the main estate, so leading to a different building style, a more recent architecture, from the main estate. The streets form a discrete entity.

3.2.2.8 The station, with its set-back forecourt and attractive original building, was demolished in 1965 and replaced by a new station, the access hidden under Radial House (the BSI building) above it, by Raymond Spratley and Partners. At over 60m high this building is anomalous to the area, although improved by having been re-clad about 35 years later.



*Gunnersbury Station entrance (1928)*



*Gunnersbury Station entrance (2018)*

## 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 a small primarily residential area off the north side of Chiswick High Road opposite Gunnersbury station, consisting mostly of late nineteenth and early twentieth century two to three storey semi-detached and terraced houses. The conservation area's surroundings comprise:

4.1.2 To the south, the 19 storey Chiswick or BSI Tower with Gunnersbury Station beneath, and a primarily residential area flanking Wellesley Road from Turnham Green Common to Kew Bridge Station, of similar character and background to the conservation area in question.

4.1.3 To the immediate east, Chiswick Business Park, an extensive 2000s office development of 12 mid to high rise buildings enclosing permissive public space. It features high quality architecture and hard and soft landscaping with a lake. Open areas are accessible to and popular with the local public

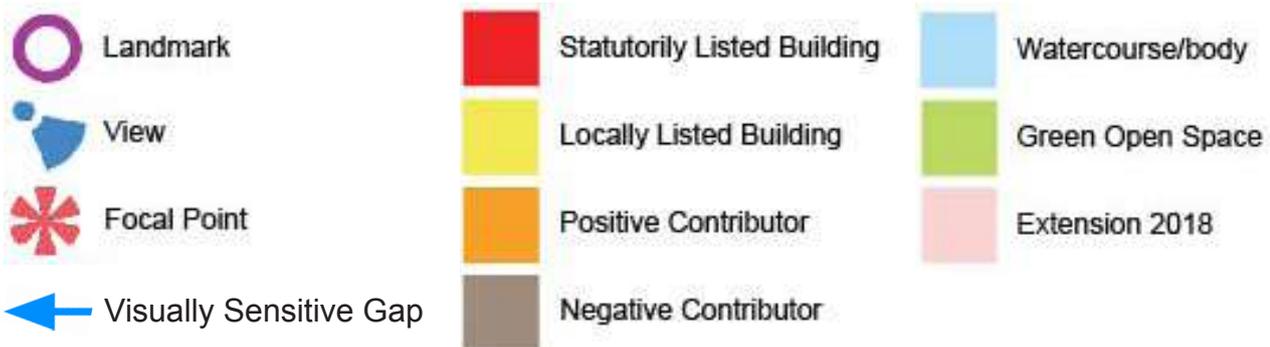
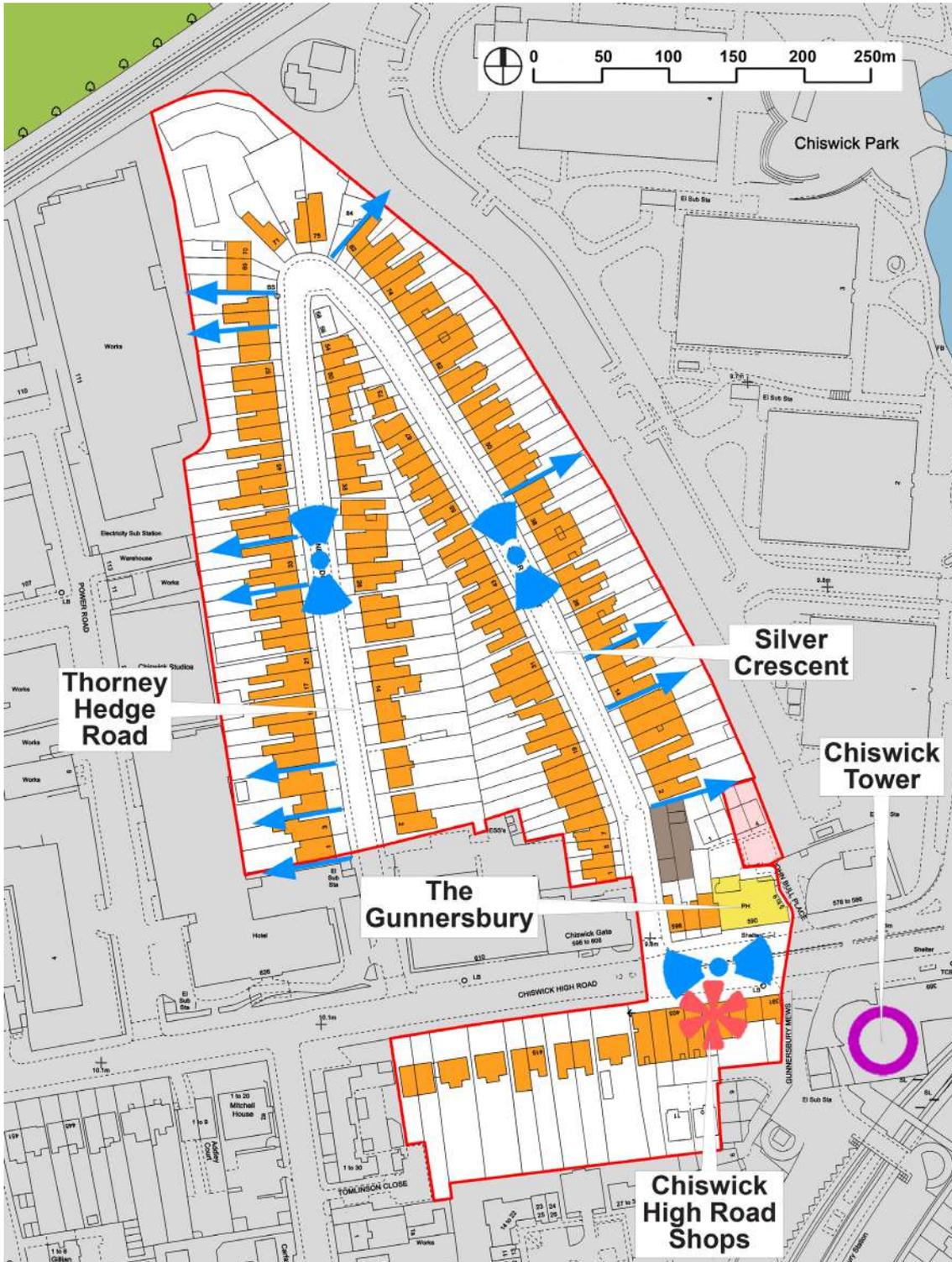
4.1.4 To the east, the commercial stretch of Chiswick High Road, the open space of Turnham Green Common and the residential area of Turnham Green.

4.1.5 To the northwest, Gunnersbury Park.

4.1.6 To the immediate west, large footprint commercial uses with some interesting 1930s Art Deco factories, behind a late twentieth century strip of four to nine storey offices and a hotel on Chiswick High Road. Beyond Chiswick Roundabout is the Great West Road and the development sites of East Brentford.

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

4.2 The character of the conservation area



Thorney Hedge Conservation Area

4.2.1 David Stabb has described the link between the length of Chiswick High Road and the Thorney Hedge/Silver Crescent loop. *“369-375, 391-425 and 445-451, Chiswick High Road combine to register a firm reminder of the scale and character of a principal and historic route into the capital and individually comprise of a series of high quality cohesive nineteenth century frontage developments. The conjunction of a surviving section of these south frontages with an intact north side frontage between Nos 590 (The former Sir John Bull/The Gunnersbury public house] and 596 serves as a long established and well cherished local scene. It is at this point that the Thorney Hedge Conservation Area crosses the High Road. The situation is not unique yet despite traffic flows it is still possible to relate to the human scale of shops and houses and their doors, windows, gardens and detailing within this group. These properties provide a still recognisable pattern of development along Chiswick High Road from which developed the speculative ‘mini-suburb’ of Thorney Road and Silver Crescent. The scale of these buildings on the south side of Chiswick High Road is of considerable significance in maintaining the character of the residential enclave to the north. The views out from both Thorney Hedge Road and Silver Crescent are terminated by the buildings lying on the south side of Chiswick High Road. Silver Crescent is closed visually by the centrally placed 3-storey terrace at 401/407 Chiswick High Road.”*

4.2.2 Thorney Hedge Road, Silver Crescent and the High Road frontages combine to form an identifiable local centre. Chiswick High Road existed between 1717 and 1872 as a turnpike and the origins of the commercial activity would have taken root at this point of conjunction with the railway, around 1870 on a major route into and out of the capital. The Sir John Bull Public House (now The Gunnersbury) is a landmark and was always intended to be so. Many travellers would have taken the opportunity of refreshment at this point. The adjacent short terrace, 592-596 Chiswick High Road north side, is of contemporary origin. A toll existed at London Style Farm until its abolition in 1872.

4.2.3 The early buildings comprise an interesting mixture and transition between purely domestic and commercial properties. The area provides visual images, and familiar cues of transition in use, as well as continuity of style, scale and pattern of development. David Stabb: *“These properties, on account of their modest scale and domestic architectural form, tell of the period when the High Road had a more human scale and where one might easily imagine dogs and children venturing forth to mix with the general pell-mell associated with this halting point where rail and coach travellers interchanged their modes of transport into and out from Kensington and Central London.”*

4.2.4 The Thorney Hedge and Silver Crescent development has the qualities of the nearby estates, within a more compact area. The tree-lined crescent is set back from the Victorian section of the High Road that serves it; and is an unexpected retreat from the more recent development on the north side of Chiswick High Road. The estate has not been augmented to any great degree and the completeness and decorative quality of the Victorian buildings is considered an important quality to preserve.

4.2.5 David Stabb: *“What Thorney Hedge Road, Silver Crescent and the High Road share is a common characteristic - that now of an isolated identifiable suburban residential development forming a ‘local centre’ firmly fixed to a principal (and historic) route into central London. Thorney Hedge Road and Silver Crescent take their existence from Chiswick High Road, are served from it, take their scale from it and furthermore historically have had need of it from the services and shops with which it provides them. The significance of these two roads together is that they combine into a single small enclave where can be observed much architectural fantasy aimed at catching the buyer’s imagination at the close of the 19th century.”*

### **Chiswick High Road**

4.2.6 The High Road buildings are mostly of brick with stucco dressings. These buildings comprise terraces and shops at 391-397, 401-407 and a distinguished group of detached and paired villas at 409-425. The remainder provides a pattern-book of red-brick small-scale Victorian dwellings, which are of an overall similarity but of great variety in detail.

4.2.7 Chiswick High Road north side. The Sir John Bull public house, now the Gunnersbury, is the oldest remaining building in the conservation area and is on the local list. Originally a simple and symmetrical form in classical style, it was extended at the eastern end, the end nearest the first station, with a more elaborate focus, and at the western end for a billiard hall, possibly truncating or causing a redesign of 592-596. This remains as a short terrace forming an intact group, the buildings assuming a

greater importance through the device of raised ground floors that are reached by a short flight of seven steps. The basic structure remains in its original form, as amended for the construction of Silver Crescent and the billiard hall extension of the public house.

4.2.8 391-409 Chiswick High Road south side. The eastern end of the buildings comprises two terraces of 3 storey brick properties of c1875. The ground floors of 391-397 contain shops. This east group of shops adjacent to the station contain some delightful carved pilaster capitals of Corinthian pattern. The former front gardens to 401- 407 contain single storey shop extensions. 399 filled a gap between the two. There is a family of features shared by these two groups, together with the group of remaining villas further west. A single unifying feature is the bracketed eaves cornice. All of the windows carry moulded plaster surrounds. The flat window heads are radiused and at first floor level is featured a bracketed cornice moulding. Roof pitches are shallow and unaltered. The buildings together illustrate a transition between purely domestic and small-scale commercial uses in otherwise similar properties. Stepping in height and building line the adapted forms of the same basic buildings provide a seamless transition between the domestic and commercial.

4.2.9 Thorney Hedge Road and Silver Crescent enter and exit Chiswick High Road at this point. The quality of what was constructed in Thorney Hedge Road and in Silver Crescent took its lead from the scale and the quality of what had earlier been constructed on Chiswick High Road. The imitation of the villa form at the tip of Silver Crescent and the commitment to give each property its individual character throughout both streets unite the disparate elements of the Thorney Hedge Conservation area behind a common theme.



415-425 Chiswick High Road.



The former John Bull, now The Gunnersury, public house, Chiswick High Road.



391-407 Chiswick High Road.



592-596 Chiswick High Road.



419 Chiswick High Road.

## Silver Crescent

4.2.10 Silver Crescent appears as the most cohesive sub-group of buildings within the Thorney Hedge Conservation Area and dates from the last decade of the nineteenth century. The buildings here are predominantly two storey dwellings, with decorative barge boarded dormer windows, recessed porches framed by pilasters, canted bay windows with segmental arched head, brick and painted stone voussoirs and decorative capitals. The crank in the road leading in to Silver Crescent from Chiswick High Road from the end of the garden to 596 throws these buildings into partial elevation and provides an encouraging and welcoming entry point with a serial view of the Crescent.

4.2.11 A striking feature of Silver Crescent is the zebra pattern to the window heads (at both ground and first floors) and the extensive use of heavily carved stone capitals. The contrast between these banded features against the plain dark red brickwork provides a distinctive and recognisable character. The decorative bargeboards and the deep facade modelling generated by the construction of two storey bays are notable contributors to the overall interest of these properties. Delightful panels featuring swags of flowers feature at first floor level on these bays. Less elaborate decoration and detail is provided to properties further into the Crescent until its eastern tip, where, at 62-80, the porches and first floor window heads are extended into three centred arches. Full height square bays feature corbelled gables that carry inset decorative cinquefoil panels and stone bands. Decorative capitals and carved impost blocks are re-introduced into the architectural ensemble. Stained glass is introduced. Similar treatment is seen again at 63 and 65 Thorney Hedge Road.



8-12 Silver Crescent.



34 & 36 Silver Crescent.



63 & 65 Silver Crescent.



66-82 Silver Crescent.



70 & 72 Silver Crescent.

## Thorney Hedge Road

4.2.12 Thorney Hedge Road has a more mixed selection of buildings around the central theme of two and three storey brick dwellings combining an even more diverse range of developer's enrichment, elaboration and style reference. Many of the houses were built at the end of the nineteenth century but there are some exceptions including the terrace of 67, 69 and 70 which was completed in 1926. 43 and 45 are possibly the most quirky with a bracketed and gabled tile hung second floor gable sitting over the canted bay. The semidetached pair of villas at 34 and 36 bearing the names Fairlight and Richmond evoke the aspiration of the development. Fully mature London plane trees are a key contributor to street quality.



71-75 Thorney Hedge Road.



67-70 Thorney Hedge Road.



43 & 45 Thorney Hedge Road.



Fairlight & Richmond Villas, 34 & 36 Thorney Hedge Road.



15 & 17 Thorney Hedge Road.



5 & 7 Thorney Hedge Road.

## 6 Recent/new developments and their impact

6.1 Recent and new developments within the conservation area consist of a small number of sensitively designed and often partly hidden infills, 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 most significant recent development has been the 2010s addition of two storeys of flats to the formerly single storey west wing of the Gunnersbury public house on Chiswick High Road. Built in yellow London stock brick with a box bay window and five sash windows with flat arches, it is unobtrusive in appearance but arguably a welcome addition to the streetscape and roofline.

6.3 A notable new development is Hopkins Close, at the northern tip of the conservation area where the two streets meet. The access way is exceptionally narrow and involved the chamfering of a corner of the 1920s terrace on Thorney Hedge, though leaving the hipped roof intact.

6.4 To the rear of the Gunnersbury public house, on the recently created John Bull Place, is a 2010s development of four two storey terraced houses of simple modern appearance. To the rear of the shops on the opposite side of Chiswick High Road, on Gunnersbury Mews, is another 2010s development of two detached houses with the unusual appearance of a semidetached pair split down the middle. Constructed in a modest pastiche of generic late nineteenth century London house architecture, they are compromised by an excessively high front wall and gate.

6.5 The following photos show a selection of recent and new developments within the conservation area.



*Flats development above the Gunnersbury public house, Chiswick High Road.*



*New development, Hopkins Close.*



*Access way to new development, Hopkins Close.*



*Houses on John Bull Place.*



*Houses on Gunnersbury Mews.*

7.1 There are views east and west along wide, tree-lined Chiswick High Road, which at this point is particularly straight. The buildings along the south side of the High Road are key features of these views. The view west in particular is at risk of being compromised by tall building developments to the west and is currently an open aspect.

7.2 The views along Thorney Hedge Road and Silver Crescent take the form of street-enclosed vistas, characterised by a combination of the avenue-effect of street trees, gentle curves in the building line and vista-terminating buildings within the conservation area.

7.3 The conservation area constitutes an intimate, human and small-scale enclave/oasis of attractive and intact Victorian suburban townscape that is connected to and also shielded by the more commercial area to the south and is influenced by views to the east and west along the High Road. There is a more open aspect to the west, both from Thorney Hedge and the Chiswick High Road, which is important as it frames the small-scale townscape from above and acts as a hinterland gap in the urban conurbation between the settlements of Chiswick and Brentford to the west of Chiswick Roundabout, with unobtrusive maximum nine storey office blocks followed by the low-rise Power Road industrial estate out of sight from many viewpoints. This low-rise big box urban area type, with building typically under 10m in height, represents a historical echo of the low-scale market garden area that once inhabited this locale. The larger buildings to the south of the motorway, or east of Gunnersbury Park are not visible from here and represent the next urban settlement, Brentford. The eastern aspect is filled by the appropriately scaled Chiswick Business Park, which acts as small-scale backdrop and contrasts the open western aspect, representing a move into an urban district centre. These aspects allow a sense of orientation and are place-making markers.

7.4 There are also views of open sky to the west of Thorney Hedge Road, which provide a balance to the attractive detailing of the built landscape and enhance the enclave/oasis view, especially surprising, but welcomed, given the proximity of the Chiswick High Road and Chiswick Roundabout and the North Circular. This is also a sensitive view. To the east of Silver Crescent is Chiswick Business Park, which fills gaps in the streetscape, but does not overly impinge on the open sky, or detract from the local townscape arising from the era-specific unified architectural estate and its varied detailing. Like the views on Chiswick High Road, these views are sensitive to intrusion from taller buildings in the area. These views and those along the High Road allow a full appreciation of the character arising from such rich architectural detailing.

7.5 The enclave character of the conservation area and the great contrast, in both form and use, with its surroundings, make the gaps between groups of houses particularly sensitive to external developments. Though the glimpses through these gaps do not constitute character-defining views, they are nonetheless of considerable visual importance to the integrity of the overall character of the area.

7.6 The only focal point of the conservation area is the short parade of shops on the south side of Chiswick High Road with The Gunnersbury public house opposite, which constitute a local centre.



*View west along Chiswick High Road.*



*View south along Silver Crescent, terminated by shopping parade on Chiswick High Road.*



*View north from the mid-point of Silver Crescent.*



*View south from the mid-point of Silver Crescent.*



*View north from the mid-point of Thorney Hedge.*



*View south from the mid-point of Thorney Hedge.*



*Shopping parade on Chiswick High Road with Chiswick Tower and Gunnersbury Station to the left.*



*The Gunnersbury public house with offices to the right, Chiswick High Road*

## 8 Open spaces and Trees

8.1 There is no designated local open space within the conservation area, though Chiswick Business Park with its permissive public space lies to the immediate east.

8.2 There is no public open space within the conservation area. This is an intensively urban area, with all open space within private gardens.

8.3 In common with the townscape of Chiswick as a whole, street trees are a major feature of the conservation area.

8.4 The following photos illustrate the very significant, positive, impact of trees on the character of the conservation area.



*Mature London plane trees, Chiswick High Road.*



*Pollarded trees, Silver Crescent.*

## 9 Condition of the conservation area, maintenance and alterations

9.1 Whilst the vast majority of the buildings themselves are in good to very good condition, as is common elsewhere a great many, especially the larger ones, suffer from poor boundary and front space treatments.

9.2 Some of the shops on Chiswick High Road have a rundown appearance, while others are better maintained.

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 adjacent 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 Thorney Hedge Conservation Area is notable for the high quality late Victorian architectural detailing which is essential to the identity of the Gunnersbury part of Chiswick. 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

- A largely compact miniature Victorian/Edwardian street estate and associated community facilities at the commercial/industrial end of Chiswick High Road.
- Overall similarity of red brick small-scale Victorian dwellings, but with great variety in architectural detail.
- Attractive tree-lined streets and rear gardens.
- Integrity of existing detail and scale of features on buildings should be retained.

### 11.2 Weaknesses

- Run down appearance of shops.
- Some inappropriate extensions to aid subdivision to increase number of dwellings.
- Some inappropriate roof extensions.
- Poorly placed TV aerials and satellite dishes.
- Some poor replacement windows and other architectural replacements.
- Painting of original exterior brickwork.

### 11.3 Opportunities

- Street tree planting.
- Infill proposals should relate to the grain and scale of the conservation area, using high quality design and materials.
- Retention or reinstatement of original detailing, using replacements of authentic and sympathetic design and materials.
- Replace modern style street lamp posts which are considered detractors, with heritage design and appearance lamps that respect historic character, which would improve the quality of the streetscape and views.
- 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 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.
- Potential to regenerate declining shopping parades through replacement of inappropriate shopfronts and shop signs with better designed and more appropriate examples using traditional materials in accordance with Shopfront Design Guidelines.
- Updating of the borough's Local List of Buildings and Structures of Townscape Merit, in order to ensure that designations are up to date.

#### 11.4 Threats

- The conservation area's enclave status also acts against it, as it is under pressure from surrounding commercial development, which acts as an oppressor, principally through height. The need for both to co-exist can cause tension.
- The area's buffer status between the shopping area of Chiswick High Road and the eastern end of the Great West Corridor put it under pressure.
- Loss of boundary walls, especially to crossovers.
- Infilling of gaps between buildings, particularly from side extensions.
- The proximity of Gunnersbury Station and large commercial buildings nearby have led to proposals for out-of-scale residential redevelopment and infill.
- Further painting of brickwork and inappropriate replacement windows and other features.
- Subdivision and use of buildings as flats, including rebuilds and extensions, resulting in loss of forecourt walls and greenery, and loss of trees, for further parking.
- Infills and extensions resulting in loss of integrity of layout, loss of character and loss of architectural quality.
- Loss of the spaces between buildings which are important to the original formal design.
- Loss of trees along boundaries and in rear gardens.
- Conflicts of walls and trees: even lesser specimens of tree cover contribute to the general greenery and should be retained if possible.
- Further loss of traditional, authentic, architectural features and materials, due to unsympathetic alterations, including replacement fenestration of inappropriate design (e.g. sashes to casements) and material (e.g. timber to uPVC).
- Inappropriate scale and character of roof, side and rear extensions, to maintain quality, skylines and sympathetic treatment.
- Inappropriate shop fronts, signage and illumination.
- Removal of original details
- Loss of chimney stacks and their pots, leading to an erosion of characterful roofscapes.
- Loss of group character through unsympathetic alterations, such as overpainting of features such as timber elements and fenestration.
- Loss of group character, such as the replacement of roof coverings that fail to respect established materials.

#### 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.
- Commercial buildings such as shopping parades.

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

Statutorily listed buildings	Grade of listing
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None

Locally listed buildings

Chiswick High Road	The Gunnersbury (former Sir John Bull) public house
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Local open space

None

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](http://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](http://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

391 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	1-9 John Bull Place, Chiswick High Road W4 5GW
Flat, 391 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	
Subway, 393 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	2A-C Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Flats A-E, 393 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	Flats Ground and Second Floor, 4 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Day Fresh, 395 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	Flats First Floor Front, Middle and Rear, 4 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
397 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	Flats Ground and First Floor, 6 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
397A to C Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	8A-C Silver Crescent W4 5SE
399 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	10 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Ozzie's, 401 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	12 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Flats 1-3, 401 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	14A-C Silver Crescent W4 5SE
403 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	Flats Ground, First and Second Floor, 16 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Flats Ground, First and Second Floor, 403 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	18-26 (even) Silver Crescent W4 5SE
405 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	Flats Ground and First Floor, 28 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
405A-D Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	30-38 (even) Silver Crescent W4 5SE
407 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	40A and B Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Flats Basement, Ground, First and Second Floor, 407 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	42-48 (even) Silver Crescent W4 5SE
409 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	Flats Ground, First and Second Floor, 50 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Flats Basement, Ground, First and Second Floor, 411 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	52-70 (even) Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Flats Basement, Ground, First and Second Floor, 413 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	Flats Ground and First Floor, 62 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Flats Basement, Ground and First Floor, 415 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	64 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
417A Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	64A Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Flats Ground and First Floor, 417 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	Flats Ground and First Floor, 66 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Flats Basement Left and Right, 419 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	68 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Flats Ground Floor Left and Right, 419 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	68A Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Flats First Floor Left and Right, 419 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	Flats Ground and First Floor, 70 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Flats 1-5, 421 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	72 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
423 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	72A Silver Crescent W4 5SE
425 Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	Flats Ground and First Floor, 74 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
425A and B Chiswick High Road W4 4AR	76 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
The Gunnersbury, 590 Chiswick High Road W4 5RP	76A Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Flats 1-3, 592 Chiswick High Road W4 5RP	78 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Flats 1-3, 594 Chiswick High Road W4 5RP	78A Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Flats Ground and First Floor, 596 Chiswick High Road W4 5RP	80 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Mobile Home Rear of 596 Chiswick High Road W4 5RP	80A Silver Crescent W4 5SE
Store Rear of 596 Chiswick High Road W4 5RP	82 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
596A Chiswick High Road W4 5RP	84 Silver Crescent W4 5SE
	1-21 (odd) Silver Crescent W4 5SF
10 Gunnersbury Mews W4 4BB	Flats Ground and First Floor, 23 Silver Crescent W4 5SF
11 Gunnersbury Mews W4 4BB	25-33 (odd) Silver Crescent W4 5SF
	Flat 1, 35 Silver Crescent W4 5SF
	Flat 2, 35 Silver Crescent W4 5SF
1-6 Hopkins Close W4 5PR	37-65 (odd) Silver Crescent W4 5SF
	Flats 1-4, 67 Silver Crescent W4 5SF

69 Silver Crescent W4 5SF  
 69A Silver Crescent W4 5SF  
 71 Silver Crescent W4 5SF  
 73 Silver Crescent W4 5SF

Flats 1-4, 2 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SD  
 4 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SD  
 6 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SD  
 Flat 1-4, 8 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SD  
 10-16 (even) Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SD  
 Flats Ground and Second Floor, 18 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SD  
 Flats First Floor Front and Rear, 18 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SD  
 20 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SD  
 Flat Ground and First Floors, 22 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SD  
 Flat First and Second Floors, 22 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SD  
 24-36 (even) Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SD  
 38A Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SD  
 38B Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SD  
 40-58 (even) Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SD  
 Flat Basement and Ground Floor, 1 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 Flat First and Second Floor, 1 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 3A-D Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 Flats Basement, Ground, First and Second Floors, 5 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 Flats 1-3, 7 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 Flat A, 7 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 9 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 11 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 11A Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 11B Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 13A Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 15A-D Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 17 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 17A-C Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 Flat First Floor and Second Floor, 21 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 Flat Ground Floor, 21 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 Flats Ground, First and Second Floor, 23 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 Flats Ground and First Floor, 25 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 27-33 (odd) Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 Flat First Floor and Second Floor, 35 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 Flat Ground Floor, 35 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 Flats Ground and First Floor, 37 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 39A Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB

39B Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 41A-C Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 43-57 (odd) Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 Flat Ground Floor, 59 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 Flat First Floor and Second Floor, 59A Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 61 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 Flats Ground and First Floor, 63 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 65 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 65A Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 67 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 69 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 70 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 Flats Ground, First and Second Floor, 71 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 73 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB  
 Flats 1-4, 75 Thorney Hedge Road W4 5SB

## 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 2019, 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](http://www.hounslow.gov.uk)

London Borough of Hounslow – useful email addresses:

To make comments on planning applications: [planningcomments@hounslow.gov.uk](mailto:planningcomments@hounslow.gov.uk)

To report suspected breaches of planning controls: [planningenforcement@hounslow.gov.uk](mailto: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 tel. 0845 456 2796 or email:  
[Hounslow.info@carillionservices.co.uk](mailto: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 Urban Context and Character Studies (2014) for Chiswick and Brentford

London Borough of Hounslow: Shopfront Design Guidelines (2013)

London Borough of Hounslow: Residential Extension Guidelines (2017)

London Borough of Hounslow Great West Corridor Local Plan Review Draft (2017)

London Borough of Hounslow Brentford East Supplementary Planning Document Draft (2017)

Publications and sources of information on West Chiswick & Gunnersbury:

West Chiswick & Gunnersbury Society: <https://westchiswickgs.org/>

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

Chiswick Past; Clegg, Gillian (1995)

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](mailto: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](mailto: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: London 3: 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](http://www.hounslow.info/libraries/local-history-archives)

Hounslow and District History Society: [www.hounslowhistory.org.uk](http://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](mailto: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](mailto:coordinator@c20society.org.uk)  
Website: <https://c20society.org.uk/>

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