

**6.63** Consent should not usually be granted to install internally illuminated projecting box signs. Traditional hanging signs are preferred, located in such a position as to avoid damage to original features.

**6.64** Security grilles where absolutely necessary should be open mesh and ideally located internally. Solid shutters should be resisted except where the window display remains visible and the door only is shuttered or the shopfront is an open type e.g. greengrocers.

**6.65** Where canopies are required they should be straight canvas canopies capable of full retraction.

**6.66** Architectural details should not be obscured or removed and care should be taken to ensure that the size, shape and position of canopies are appropriate to the building.

## **7 OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS**

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The Unitary Development Plan; London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, adopted December 1994.

Department of the Environment/Department of Heritage; Planning and the historic environment PPG 15, September 1994.

Conservation Area Practice, English Heritage guidance on the management of conservation areas; English Heritage, June 1993.

## **8 LISTED BUILDINGS IN THE CONSERVATION AREA**

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There are no listed buildings in the conservation area at present.

## **9 BUILDINGS OF MERIT IN THE CONSERVATION AREA**

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### **Uxbridge Road:**

Nos. 290-298(even)

Nos. 302-310(even)

## **10 ARTICLE 4 DIRECTIONS IN THE CONSERVATION AREA**

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Planning permission is needed for most forms of development, including many building alterations. But in order to prevent unnecessary interference in more straightforward work the "Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995" grants a general planning permission for some types of development, including some alterations to dwellinghouses. Because even these more simple developments can harm the character and appearance of a conservation area, Local Planning Authorities can remove these permitted development rights. This is done by the council making a Direction under Article 4 of the General Permitted Development Order.

**There are no Article 4 directions in the conservation area at present.**

Please note that these planning controls are in addition to those which apply everywhere. If you need advice as to what development does or does not need planning permission you should contact the Environment Department reception at the address on page 1.

**Architrave** A strip or moulding used to cover the joint between a frame and a wall, as round a door or window frame; the lowest of the three sections of an entablature in classical architecture.

**Baluster** A pillar or column supporting a handrail or coping, a series forming a balustrade.

**Barge board** A board fixed to the projecting end of a roof over a gable, usually in pairs, one to each slope.

**Bays** Compartments into which the nave or roof of a building is divided. The term is also used for projecting windows.

**Bow window** Similar to a bay window but curved in plan.

**Bracket** A projecting support. In brickwork or masonry it could be called a Corbel.

**Building line** The main mass of a building as defined by its facades.

**Canopy** A roof-like projection over a door or window; a hood.

**Capital** The head or crowning feature of a column.

**Cill/Sill** A slab of stone or wood at the base of a window or door opening giving protection to the wall beneath.

**Colonnade** A series of columns.

**Console** An ornamental bracket.

**Corbel** A projection from a wall, often in brick, iron, wood or stone, which provides support for a beam or roof truss. Sometimes decorated.

**Curtilage** The total land area attached to a dwelling house.

**Dentils** A row of small rectangular blocks forming part of the bed mould of a cornice

**Dormer** A window in a sloping roof, usually that of a sleeping-apartment, hence the name.

**Eaves** The lower part of a roof projecting beyond the face of the wall.

**Entablature** The upper part of an Order of architecture, comprising architrave, frieze and cornice, supported by a colonnade.

**Facade** The face or elevation of a building.

**Fascia** The wide board over a shop front.

**Finial** The upper portion of a pinnacle, bench end or other architectural feature.

**Gable** The triangular portion of a wall, between the enclosing lines of a sloping roof. In Classic architecture it is called a pediment.

**Glazing bar** A thin rebated wood bar which divides a large window into smaller lights.

**Hipped Gable** A roof which is hipped at the upper part of its end but has a part gable below the hip.

**Hipped Roof** A roof which is sloped at its ends as well as on the sides.

**Ionic** The Ionic order is lighter, more elegant, than the Doric, with slim columns, generally fluted. It is principally distinguished by the volutes of its capitals.

**Light** One window as bounded by the mullions and transoms and sometimes itself divided into several panes.

**Lintel** The beam spanning the opening of a window or doorway. It may be wood, concrete, stone or steel.

**Mansard roof** A roof with steep lower slope and flatter upper portion, named after Mansart. Also known as 'gambrel' roof.

**Order** An Order in architecture comprises a column, with base (usually), shaft, and capital, the whole supporting an entablature. The Greeks recognised three Orders: Doric, Ionic and Corinthian. The Romans added the Tuscan and the Composite (later known as Roman), while using the Greek Orders in modified form.

**Pantile** A shaped clay tile with a double curve across its width from concave on one side to convex on the other so that it overlaps the tile adjoining it on the side.

**Parapet** The portion of wall above the roof gutter, sometimes battlemented; also applied to the same feature, rising breast high, in balconies, platforms and bridges.

**Party wall** A wall separating two adjoining buildings and common to them.

**Pediment** In Classic architecture, a triangular piece of wall above the entablature, enclosed by raking cornices. In Renaissance architecture used for any roof end, whether triangular, broken or semicircular. In Gothic such features are known as gables.



**Pilaster** A rectangular feature in the shape of a pillar, but projecting only about one-sixth of its breadth from a wall, and the same design as the Order with which it is used.

**Porch** A roofed projecting structure to give protection against the weather to an entrance.

**Quoin** A term generally applied to the corner-stones at the angles of a building and hence to the angle itself.

**Ridge tile** A tile for covering the ridge of a roof: commonly of half-round or angular section.

**Rustication** A method of forming stonework with roughened surfaces and recessed joints, principally employed in Renaissance buildings.

**Sash** The sliding light of a sash window.

**Semi-basement** A storey set halfway below ground level below the ground floor storey of a property.

**Stock brick** The most commonly used in the district at any given time.

**Storey** The part of a building between each floor level and the floor above it.

**String course** A decorative or slightly projecting horizontal band of brickwork or stone in the external face of a wall.

**Stucco** A fine quality of plaster, much used in Roman and Renaissance architecture for ornamental modelled work in low relief. In England, it was extensively employed in the late 18th and early 19th century as an economical medium for the modelling of external features, in lieu of stone.

**Terracotta** Clay material moulded and burnt and used for features such as cornices, vases etc. Can be used with or without a glazed finish.

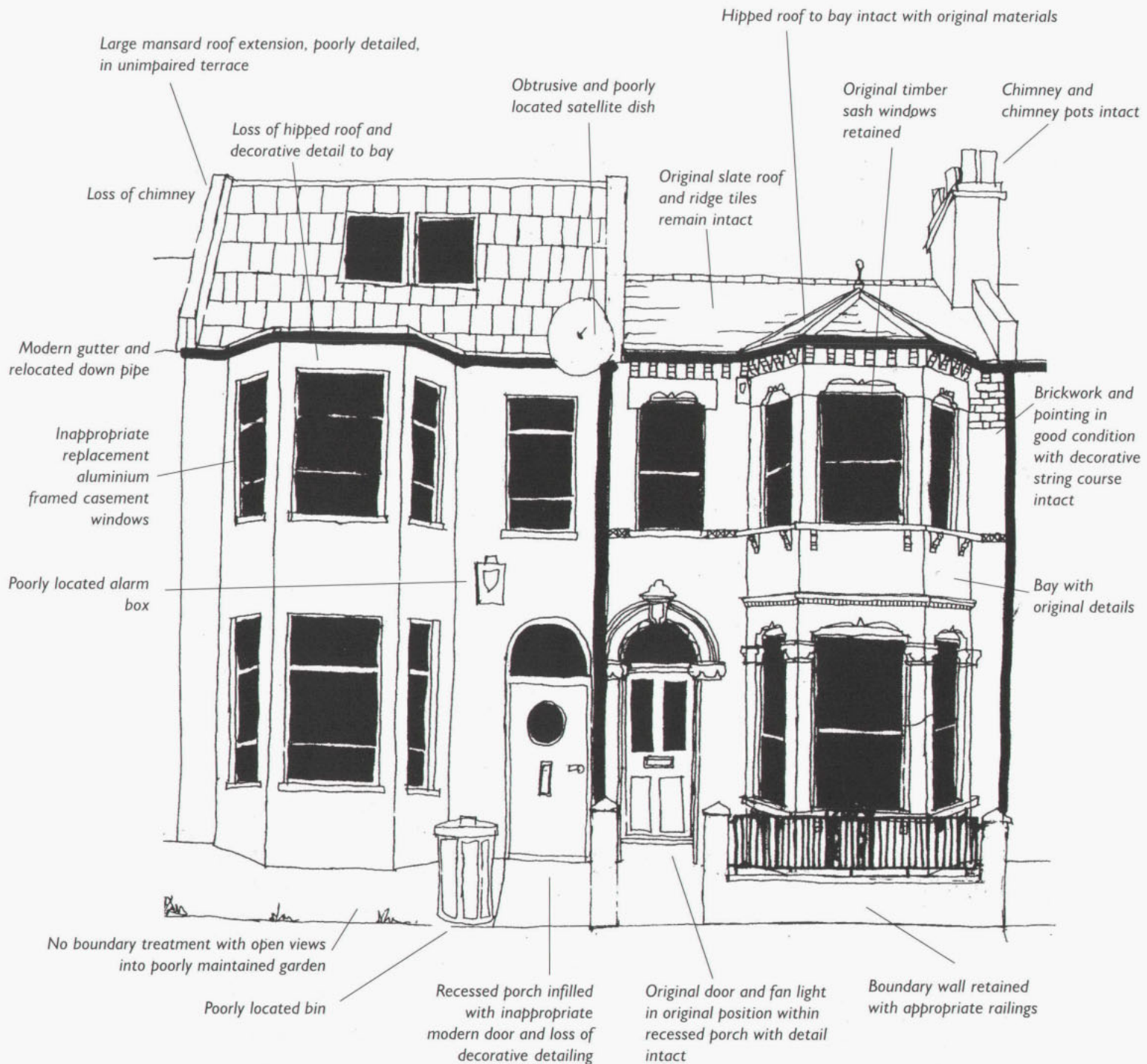
**Voussoirs** The wedge-shaped stones or bricks of an arch.

**Volute** The scroll or spiral occurring in Ionic, Corinthian and Composite capitals.



Arminger Road from Ethelden Road looking south circa 1909; Hammersmith and Fulham Archives and Local History Centre

## Sketch showing good practice and inappropriate alterations to a property within the conservation area







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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE