

**6.50** The few remaining cast iron street name plates should if possible be retained.

### **Opportunity Sites**

**6.51** Opportunity sites are sites where visual improvements are desirable and could be achieved through redevelopment or refurbishment.

**6.52** There are limited vacant and opportunity sites in the conservation area, since a large part of the area is taken up by the established residential area of sub-area A and the archaeological site of Fulham Palace.

**6.53** An opportunity site exists at 86-88 Fulham High Street (Site Proposal 34 in the UDP) which includes the former TA centre (BOM).

**6.54** Redevelopment should be judged against criteria suitable for a conservation area, in which new buildings should contribute positively to the visual quality of the area, respecting the dominant pattern of development in terms of plan form and townscape, and river views.

### **Advertisement hoardings**

**6.55** The proliferation of advertisement hoardings in the conservation area should be discouraged. Permission should not be granted for new hoardings.

### **Shopfronts**

**6.56** The removal or alteration of historically and architecturally interesting shopfronts should be resisted and their restoration encouraged.

**6.57** Where an original shopfront has already been partially removed, any surviving original ornaments and architectural features should be retained. Any new shopfronts should be carefully designed to incorporate the remaining traditional features.

**6.58** Shopfronts spanning more than one property should avoid disrupting the vertical emphasis and should reflect the break between properties with pilasters.

**6.59** Traditional materials should normally be used such as painted timber (not tropical hardwoods), iron and render. Coated aluminium or steel will be acceptable if the design of the shopfront is in keeping with the character of the building and enhances the conservation area.

### **Shop signs**

**6.60** Internally illuminated box fascias should not usually be permitted where they are not sympathetic to the conservation area. Individually illuminated letters or neon words are preferred. Any type of internally illuminated signs should be carefully integrated into the shopfront as a whole.

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

**6.62** 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

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

**6.64** 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.

New Riverside Walk Brief, consultation document; 1991, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.

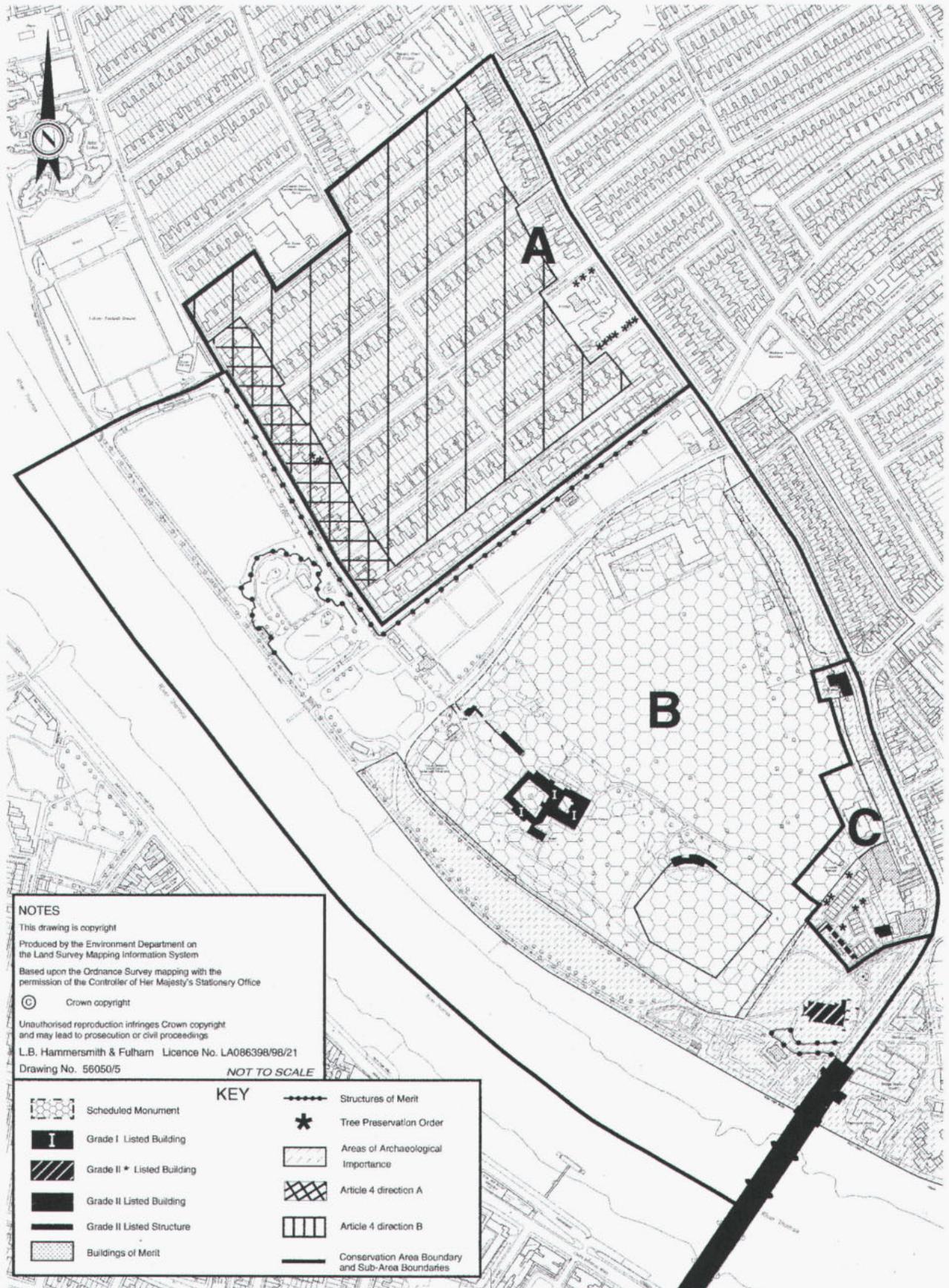
Thames Strategy, a study of the Thames; The  
Government Office for London, April 1995.

Strategic Planning Guidance for the River Thames;  
The Government Office for London, February  
1997.

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

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

# 8 PLAN OF CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY AND THE SUB - AREAS



## 9 LISTED BUILDINGS IN THE CONSERVATION AREA

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Buildings and Structures Grade

### Fulham Palace:

Fulham Palace (East and West Courts)	I
Chapel	II
Walls and entrance of the old garden	II
Garages south-east of the lodge, with the screen wall	II
Lodge on north-east side of entrance drive to Fulham Palace, includes gate piers and bridge parapet	II
Moat bridge and attached gate piers at entrance to Fulham Palace	II

### Fulham High Street:

No 4 Kings Head P.H.	II
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### Putney Bridge Approach:

All Saints' Church	II*
Western half of the roadway and underpass	II
Putney Bridge	II
Tomb of Francis Child, close to south wall of south chapel and churchyard	II
Tomb of Thomas Sherlock, close to east wall to north of tomb of Henry Compton	II
Tomb close to centre of chanel east wall, about two yards south of Thomas Sherlock's tomb	II
Tomb about three yards east of east end and north-east of tomb of Thomas Sherlock	II
Tomb of Bishop Robert Lowth, east of vestry.	II

### Church Gate:

Nos 5 and 6	II
Nos 1-12 (consecutive) Powell's Almshouses	II*
War Memorial in vicarage garden.	II

## 10 BUILDINGS OF MERIT IN THE CONSERVATION AREA

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### Bishops Park:

Pryor's Bank  
 Tea Rooms  
 Tennis Pavilion  
 Terracotta and brick boundary walls and steps to the playground.

### Bishops Park Road and Stevenage Road:

Railings and gates to Bishops Park

### Doneraile Street:

No 81 St Ethelreda's Vicarage

### Fulham High Street:

No 90, Billiard Hall (now a P.H.)  
 No 86, The Pavilion Buildings of the TA Centre

### Fulham Palace Road:

Garden centre lodge buildings

### Putney Bridge Approach:

Entrance gates and railings to Bishop's Park.

## 11 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.

In this way 'Article 4 directions' bring within planning control development which would otherwise not need planning permission. The council has made Article 4 directions taking away permitted development rights for certain forms of development in the Bishops Park Conservation Area.

The Article 4 directions and properties affected are listed below.

### **A Bishops Park No 1 direction**

2 - 56 (even) Stevenage Road

Planning permission is required for all alterations to roofs and to gables and to dormers at the front of the above dwellinghouses.

### **B Finlay, Ellerby, Cloncurry and Doneraile Street**

1 - 79 (odd) and 2 - 72 (even) Cloncurry Street

1 - 69 (odd) and 2 - 76 (even) Doneraile Street.

1 - 77 (odd) and 2 - 78 (even) Ellerby Street

1 - 87 (odd) and 2 - 72 (even) Finlay Street

Planning permission is required for the enlargement, improvement or other alterations to the roofs and gables at the front of the above dwellinghouses.

These directions predate changes in the legislation which now requires planning permission for any alterations or additions to the roof shape of a dwellinghouse.

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.

## 12 NOTES

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1 According to documentary evidence, the principal Medieval settlement at Fulham was concentrated on the eastern side of Fulham High Street in the Fulham Park Gardens Conservation Area. However, this settlement included the parish church (All Saints for the whole of the Borough) and the Bishop's Manor House at Fulham Palace, which are situated within the Bishops Park Conservation Area. The Bishops of London held the Manor from 704, when the Bishop of the East Saxons bought the estate of Fulhanham from the Bishop of Hereford. The Medieval palace was demolished in 1506.

By 1086, the time of the Domesday Book, Fulham appears to have been fairly prosperous with ample ploughland, meadows, woodland and a small weir, or fish trap. By then, areas of land were allocated to Normans and some burgesses of London, the latter of whom were possibly the predecessors of the affluent Londoners who held large estates in Fulham during the Medieval period.

There is no evidence from the Domesday Survey that in the 11th century Fulham village possessed a church. However, the first known rector was appointed in 1242 when a church must have existed. This Medieval church at All Saints was demolished in 1880 except for its 15th century tower.