

## 9 LISTED BUILDINGS IN THE CONSERVATION AREA

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### Fulham High Street:

No. 87, Fulham House Grade II

### Putney Bridge:

Putney Bridge Grade II

## 10 BUILDINGS OF MERIT IN THE CONSERVATION AREA

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### Fulham High Street:

No. 89, Eight Bells P.H.

## 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.

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

Please note that these planning controls would be 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 The first attempt to connect Fulham with Putney by the construction of a bridge over the Thames was in 1671, which was rejected by Parliament. The old Fulham Bridge was constructed in 1727-29 by Thomas Phillips, the King's carpenter, to the selected designs of Sir Jacob Ackworth. It was a picturesque old bridge and a favourite subject with artists. It extended 786 feet in length. Its width between the parapets was 23 feet divided by a carriageway of 19 feet and a footway of 4 feet. At the sides of the bridge were curious angular recesses to enable passengers to take refuge from passing vehicles. The bridge had 26 openings or locks, the centre one of which was the largest measuring 30 feet and was known as Walpole's Lock. At the Fulham end there was a large Toll House known as the Bridge House, which spanned the roadway. It included the residence of the manager, the office and toll house (Tucker, 1983 :707).

2 The new bridge spans the river Thames in five segmental arches. The centre arch has a span of 144 feet with a rise of 19 feet 3 inches and a heading of 20 feet above the highwater mark. The arches on either side have spans of 129 feet and the two shore arches have spans of 112 feet. There are three-branched cast iron lamp standards at the centre of each arch. The width between the parapets was 44 feet, it was divided into a carriageway of 25 feet and two footpaths each 9 feet 6 inches wide. In 1933 the bridge was widened on its east side. The entire bridge was constructed in granite. The quantity of stone used was approximately 300,000 cubic feet, a portion of which was obtained from Cornwall and Aberdeen.

3 The total length of this approach is 210 yards. The subway beneath the approach road extends along the alignment of an ancient pathway. In 1718 this way was referred to as "a footway leading from Fulham Ferry to the Bishop of London's Pallace" (Ferret, III, 1900 : 213). It used to be known occasionally as Church Lane or Church Place, because it skirted the south side of

the parish church. In 1900 it was known as John's Place. The High Street (formerly Bridge Street) continues down to the inlet of the river, the site of the Toll House of the old Fulham Bridge.

funded by the housebuilder of Carrara Wharf, Shell, Better Britain, the Nature Conservancy Council and the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.

4 This settlement included the "Swan" Inn facing the river, which was built or rebuilt in 1698. This alehouse derived much of its trade from people using the adjacent ferry and later the old Fulham Bridge, just as did the "Bell" nearby. By the mid 18th century, the alehouse had an adjoining brewhouse for making beer and close by was a fire bargehouse which was probably used as a warehouse. By the early 19th century a malt house was erected at the rear of the alehouse and in 1812 it was producing 5,000 quarts of malt per annum. In 1900 it was known as the "Swan Maltings" and belonged to the Royal Brewery, Chelsea. The old "Swan" was a picturesque looking inn with pleasant tea gardens extending down to the river. A paved area in front of the building used to be often used as the parade ground of the Fulham light infantry volunteers. In 1871 it was destroyed by fire. Swan Wharf Chambers subsequently occupied the site of the old "Swan" Inn.

5 Refer to the Ordnance Survey First edition map, surveyed in 1865.

6 Refer to the Ordnance Survey Third edition map, revised 1913.

7 Boats used to land south of the present day Putney Bridge and the vicinity of this landing place would have been a good location for an alehouse. The earliest record of an alehouse was in 1629 when John Fludd held the lease of the "Bell" where the "Eight Bells" stands today. It is quite likely that this pub occupies the site of one of the oldest alehouses in the village of Fulham.

8 The Swan Drawdock Nature Reserve is identified in the Unitary Development Plan, December 1994, Appendix 4.5 (Nature Conservation Areas) as part of the River Thames with its foreshore, drawdocks and inlets. It was

## 13 GLOSSARY

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**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 cornerstones 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.

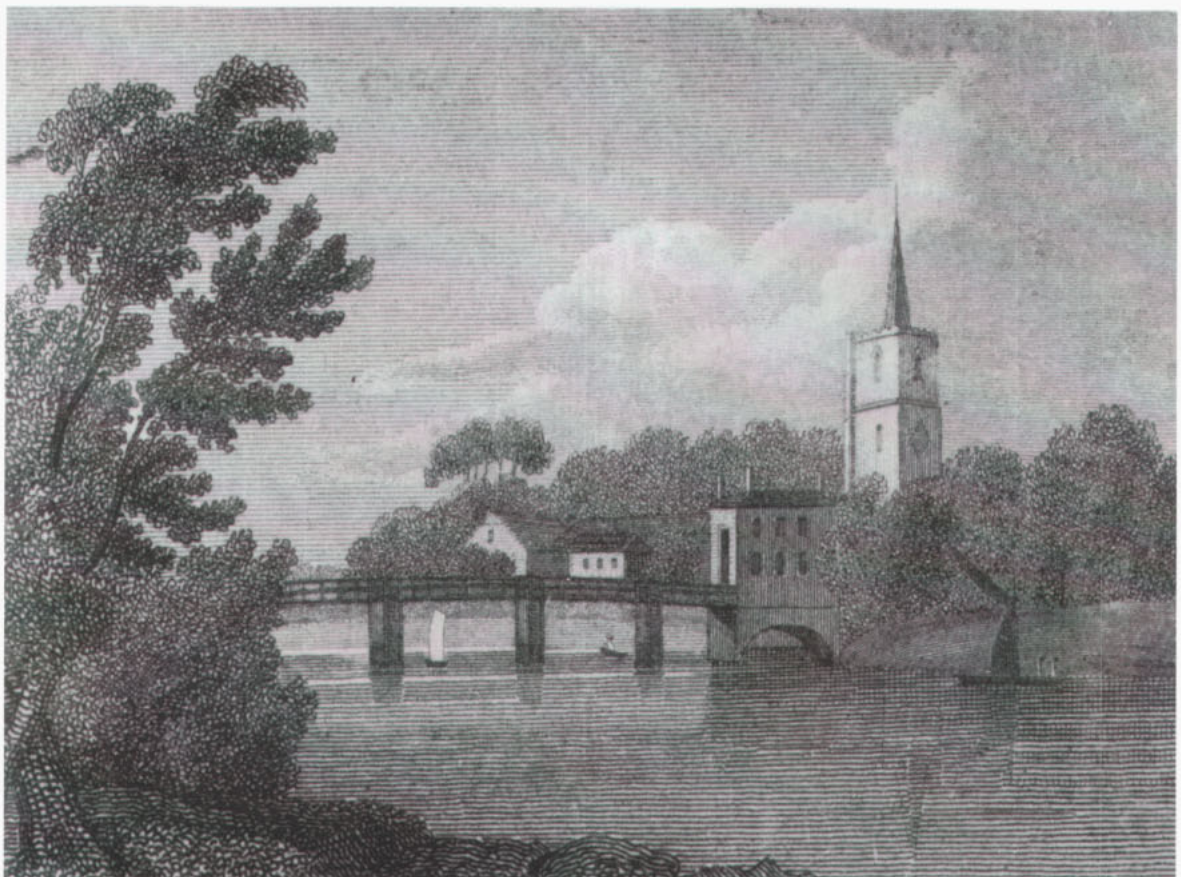
**String course** A decorative or slightly projecting horizontal band of brickwork or stone in the external face of a wall.

**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.



*Fulham Bridge, River view and All Saints Church, circa 1800; Hammersmith and Fulham Archives and Local History Centre.*