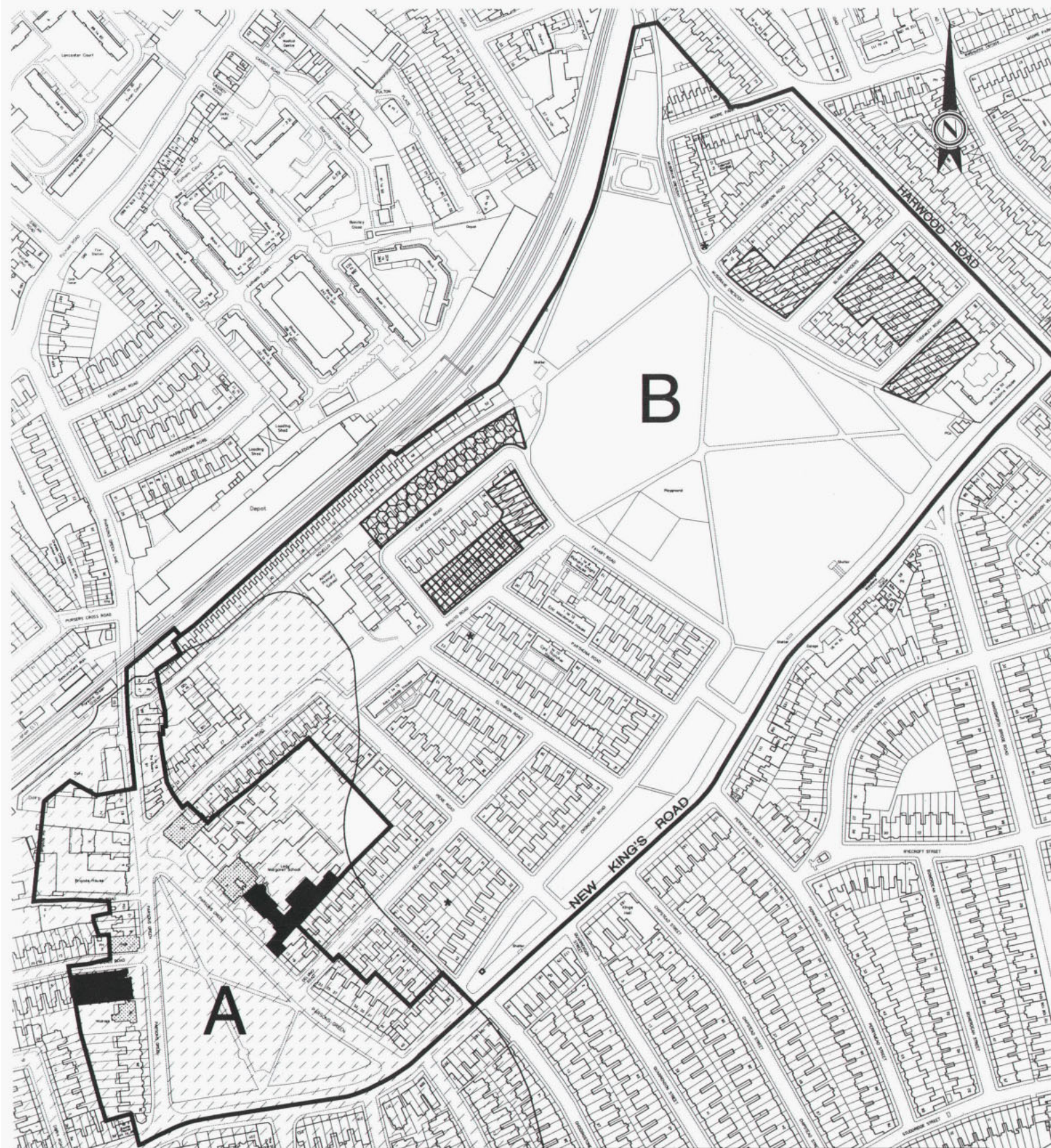











# 8 PLAN OF CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY AND SUB-AREAS



## KEY

-  Grade II Listed Building
-  Grade II Listed Structure
-  Building of Merit
-  Area of Archaeological Importance

-  Article 4 direction A
-  Article 4 direction B
-  Article 4 direction C
-  Tree Preservation Order
-  Conservation Area Boundary and Sub-Area Boundaries

## NOTES

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NOT TO SCALE



## 9 LISTED BUILDINGS IN THE CONSERVATION AREA

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Buildings and Structures	Grade
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### Parsons Green:

St Dionis Church	II
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No. 11	II
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Nos. 13 & 15	II
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### Crondace Road:

K2 Telephone Kiosk	II
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## 10 BUILDINGS OF MERIT IN THE CONSERVATION AREA

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### Parsons Green:

St. Dionis Church Hall

St Dionis Vicarage

The White Horse Public House

No. 9 Henniker House

## 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.**

The Article 4 directions and properties affected are listed below.

### A Parsons Green Direction No. 1

No. 1-8 & 9-18 (consecutive) Blake Gardens  
No. 1-23(odd) and 2-14 (even) Tyrawley Gardens  
No. 13a and 14-20 (consecutive) Musgrave Crescent  
No. 20-27 (consecutive) Favart Road

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

(This direction predates changes in the legislation which now requires planning permission for any alteration or additions to the roof shape of a dwellinghouse in a conservation area).

### B Campana Road Direction No.1

No. 19-65 (odd) Campana Road

Planning permission is required for the erection, construction, reconstruction, maintenance, improvement or other alteration whatsoever of gates, fences, walls or other means of enclosure at the rear boundary of properties, and/or the formation, laying out or construction of means of access over the rear boundary of the above properties.

### C Basuto Road Direction No. 1

No. 31-57 (odd) Basuto Road

Planning permission is required for the enlargement, improvement or other alterations to the roofs (including materials and coverings) and gables at the front of the above properties.

(This direction predates changes in the legislation which now requires planning permission for any alteration or additions to the roof shape of a dwellinghouse in a conservation area).

## 12 NOTES

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1 Although Parsons Green is identified in the records as being within the Manor of Fulham, there is some doubt as to whether it was not part of the Manor of Rosamunds. The archive records do suggest however that there was once a house facing the green known as Rosamunds, adjoining the Rectory House.

2 Eel Brook Common was formerly known as 'Hell Brook Common', the origin of which is unknown, although stated under this name in a list of orders held for the Manor of Fulham in 1603.

3 This rectory is noted to have been the residence of Adoniram Byfield. Bowack, writing in 1705, states that an old stone building adjoined the rectory, which he believes was designed for religious use, probably as a chapel for the rectors and their domestics. This stone building was demolished in 1742, and the parsonage or rectory, after being divided into two, has also since been demolished. On this side, adjoining Rectory Road, is the church of St. Dionis.

4 Brightwells was the property of John Tarnworth, and then belonged to Sir Thomas Knolles and Sir Thomas Smith and later conveyed by marriage to Hon. Thomas Carey, who rebuilt the mansion and renamed it as Villa Carey. In 1660 the estate was in the possession of John, Lord Mordaunt, a younger son of the first Earl of Peterborough, and was later occupied by his son Charles, the celebrated Earl of Peterborough, who succeeded his uncle in the title. In 1794 Peterborough House was purchased by John Meyrick, who demolished the old house and erected the last one on the same site.

5 Parsons Green, formerly known as The Green, was at the time of this survey split into two parts. The south-east corner of the green was formerly a grazing pond for local cattle, with the remainder being in use as public open space. Archive photographic records also shows that

there was once a substantial drinking fountain located within the green. Particular note should be made to the existence at this time of Crown Street, later renamed Novello Street, predating the Metropolitan District Railway which now forms the northern boundary to the Conservation Area.

## 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 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.

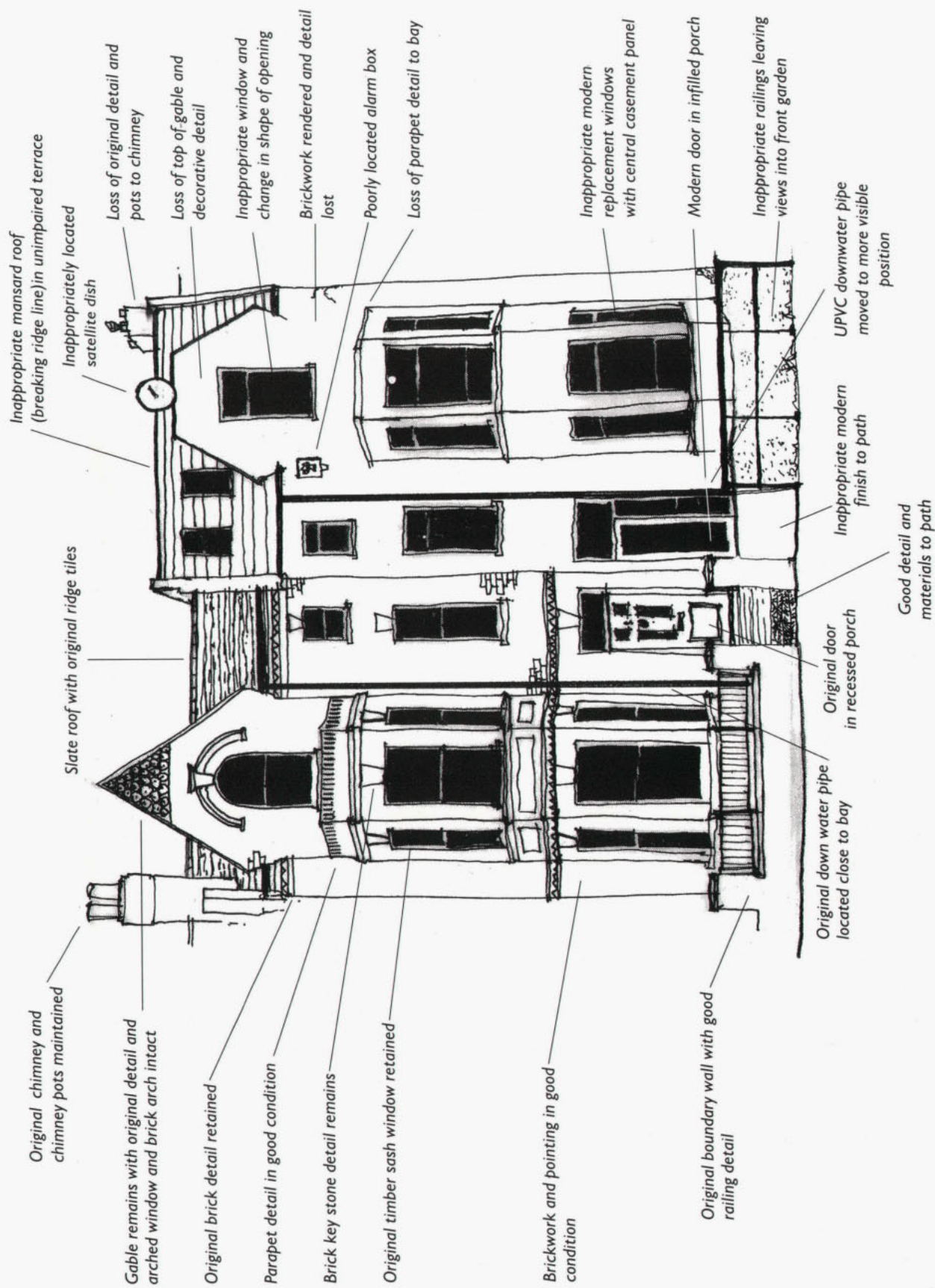
**String course** A decorative or slightly projecting horizontal band of brickwork or stone in the external face of a wall.

**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.



Sketch showing good practice and inappropriate alterations to a property within the Conservation Area





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