

Planning permission is required for the enlargement, improvement or other alteration of any of the above dwellinghouses that would alter the front appearance of the dwellinghouse.

Part 2

Ashchurch Park Villas Nos. 1-32 (consec)
Ashchurch Grove Nos. 15-16 (consec),
25-27 (consec)
Goldhawk Road Nos. 289-297 (odd)
Ravenscourt Park Nos. 20-23 (consec)
Ravenscourt Road Nos. 41-103 (odd)

Planning permission is required for the erection, construction or maintenance, improvement or other alterations of gates, fences, walls or other means of enclosure on the boundary of the front cartilage of any of the above dwellinghouses.

Part 3

Dalling Road Nos. 7-19 (odd)

Planning permission is required for the painting of exterior walls where these are of unpainted brickwork.

Part 4

Dalling Road Nos. 7-19 (odd)

Planning permission is required for alterations to roof coverings.

No.3 Ravenscourt and Starch Green

Part 1

All dwellinghouses in the conservation area in original designated area.

Planning permission is required for alterations to roofs, gables and dormers (including roof coverings) at the front of properties and roof coverings at the rear to any of the above dwellinghouses and for the painting of external walls where these are of unpainted brickwork of any of the above dwellinghouses.

Part 2

Ravenscourt Road Nos. 15-19 (odd), 41-103 (odd)

Planning permission is required for extension to the rear of the properties, including the rear roofs to any of the above dwellinghouses.

No. 4 Wellington Terrace

Nos. 2-34 (even) Wellington Terrace, Wingate Road

Planning permission is required for the enlargement, improvement or other alteration of the dwellinghouse insofar as such development would alter the external frontal appearance of the dwellinghouse and for the erection or construction of porches outside the external front doors of the dwellinghouses.

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.

11 NOTES

1 At the beginning of the 19th century, the fertile countryside round Hammersmith and Ravenscourt was in demand as brickfields supplying clay for building products and as market gardens and nurseries, often established with advantage on worked brickfields: Faulkner in his 'History of Hammersmith' describes the area as 'the great fruit and kitchen garden north of the Thames'.

2 This area provided the location for the most distant of the leper hospitals set up in and around London at the end of the mediaeval period.

3 This moated site was the favourite house of Alice Perrers, the companion of Edward III's declining years and after many different owners it was eventually sold and converted into a public library.

4 Properties on Ravenscourt Park (road) had increased from three in 1871 to seven in 1894/96. To the south of these houses, at the junction with Ravenscourt Gardens (formerly Park Villas), a new Ravenscourt House had been built. Development along the eastern edge of the Park was also complete, with no green space remaining between properties. The expansion of London which created a sixfold increase in housing completions in Kensington between 1859 and 1868 was brought to Hammersmith, as elsewhere, by the railways.

5 By 1872 Ravenscourt Park was still in private hands and while the path layout is clearly defined upon the plans of this time, there is no representation of a lake. The properties that form the eastern boundary to the park were partially present at this date with a green expanse forming the remainder of the boundary on Shaftesbury Road (later to be renamed Ravenscourt Road). This greenery is continued throughout the area and is particularly prominent on the western edge of Ravenscourt Park where there was a number of apparently substantial properties on New Road (later to be renamed Goldhawk Road). Partial development had occurred along the southern side of New Road, Stamford Brook Corner and also sporadically to the north of New Road.

6 This was operated by the Metropolitan District Railway (now the District Line) from 1877 and the lines doubled to four in 1911.

7 A school was intended for the site off Rylett Crescent now occupied by the houses on the south side of Wendell Park, but residents objected to a scheme which would bring children from less advantaged neighbourhoods into their streets and the school was eventually built on the north side of Cobbold Road and opened in 1901.

8 To the west of this road lies a bowling green and significant amounts of open space. The area was virtually developed to its full extent at this date apart from a space west of Fortesque Road north to the church which was developed later. Stamford

Brook Road now runs west from its junction with Goldhawk Road, and St Mary's Church has been built to serve the latest housing developments to the north.

9 By 1915 new roads had been added to the area include Palgrave, Hartswood, Emlyn and Wendell Roads. A large number of allotments exist within this area.

10 The 1915 O.S. map shows a greater intensification of the landuse within the area especially to the east of Shaftesbury Road and the north of Goldhawk Road. A tram-way is shown running along Paddenswick Road. In the west of the area, further development occurred with Fortesque Road being renamed Rylett Crescent and an allotment replacing the bowling green. St Saviours Church was incorporated within a park and a primary school was built on the other side of Cobbold Road.

11 There are still a number of allotments to the west of Emlyn Road. The level of development at the southern end of Goldhawk Road has changed very little, with a number of substantial properties backing onto the Royal Masonic Hospital. Shaftesbury Road has been renamed Ravenscourt Road.

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.

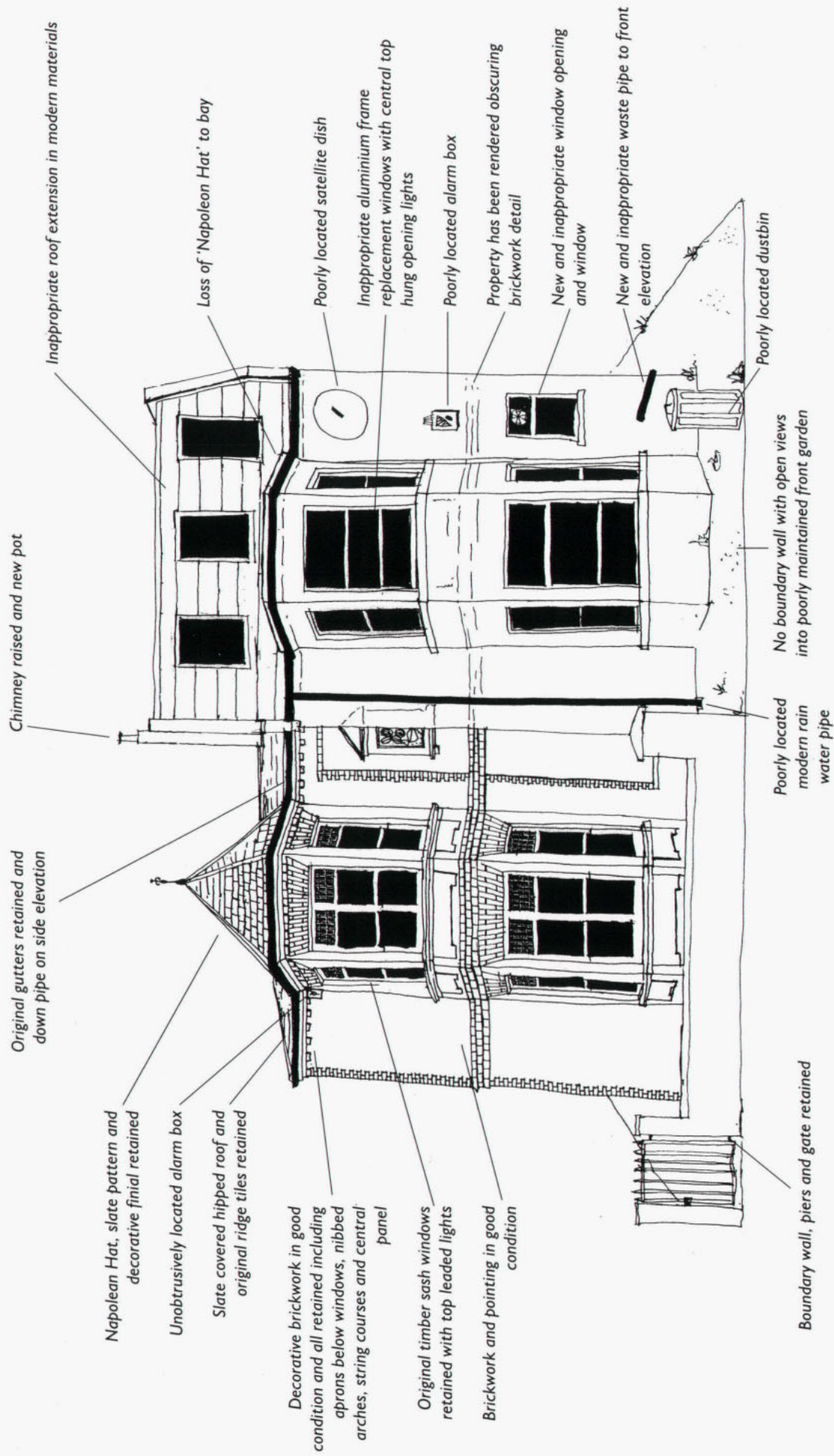
String course A decorative or slightly projecting horizontal band of brickwork or stone in the external face of a wall.

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

Design and Conservation
Development Services Division
Environment Department
London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham
Town Hall, King Street, LONDON W6 9JU
December 1999



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE