

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.

## 11 NOTES

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**1** Beaufort House School was built in 1904 on the edge of the estate. Although designed and erected by the London County Council, it was built to serve the new ‘Estate’, hence its name. A rear entrance to the school was incorporated into the middle of the north side of Sedlescombe Road. The school has been demolished as part of a recent planning approval for a housing scheme on the site.

**2** The first houses were built on fields adjoining Beaufort House, North End Road, the headquarters of the 2nd (south) Middlesex Volunteer Rifles Corps, forerunners of today’s Territorial Army. These fields had been used as brickfields and orchards. The subsoil here is brickearth that had been extracted for making orange-red bricks. It should be noted that extensive brickearth extraction destroys the archaeological record.

This area of Fulham had been generally known, since medieval times, as ‘Marchcroft’. It extended

east to Chelsea Creek and was very prone to flooding due to its low-lying position.

**3** St Oswald’s Church, now demolished, had been built in 1898. It replaced a temporary church, built 1888, that stood at the north-west corner of Ongar Road, then known as St Oswald’s Road.

**4** A post-box was erected at the corner with Racton Road (now removed) and an ‘estate office’, where rents were paid, was on the corner of Micklethwaite Road and Farm Lane. All the street names are taken from English place-names, except Anselm, that had already been commenced by an earlier developer. The reasons for this choice of names is yet unknown but probably lay with the Gunter Family.

**5** They were a military family and also well known confectioners, e.g. Payne and Gunter had been established in 1786 and William Gunter was described as, ‘Confectioner to H.M. Queen Victoria’.

**6** Beaufort House stood in extensive grounds that stretched from North End Road to Ongar Road. The freeholder was Colonel Robert Gunter and undoubtedly took its name because the Gunter’s held land in the area of ‘Beaufort House’, Chelsea.

Beaufort House, North End Road, had been used as a mental asylum since at least the 1740’s and in the 1850’s was run by Dr Charles Wing. Being Vacant at the time, the military connection is probably the reason why in 1859, on the establishment of the South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, the property was taken on lease by their founder and Commandant, Viscount Ranelagh, who had been born at Ranelagh House, Fulham. A surviving roll of the first volunteer members has a Captain Gunter listed who gave a donation towards their establishment.

The site of the house itself and the drill hall were built over with shops, either side of where

Sedlescombe Road runs into North End Road. These were also designed by Walter Cave.

7 An initial study of one of the streets on the 'Estate', Tamworth Street, has been extremely enlightening. The first part erected about 1900, was the west side between Halford and Anselm Roads. This was known as 1-5 Beaufort Terrace. The remainder of the west side was called Tamworth Street and numbered even. The east side was developed from 1902 entirely by George Nixey of 24 New Kings Road, Fulham. His family owned the property until the 1970's. All the properties were rented whereas the houses on the west side appear to have been individually owned.

These houses were in fact built as three individual flats with their own front entrance doors, e.g., 5, 5a, 5b. They, with the houses on the north side of Anselm Road, where the only development on the 'Estate' with basements. The eight properties in the middle were built as houses with an additional basement entrance. Rate books show that they were rated as a single dwelling. On the 10th December, 1906, Beaufort Terrace was incorporated into Tamworth Street and the whole of the street was renumbered. The west side became odd and the east side became even.

*(Historic information for this profile was provided by Mr Keith Whitehouse.)*

**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.



Sedlescombe Road circa 1905  
*Hammersmith and Fulham Archives and Local History Centre*







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