

## 9 LISTED BUILDINGS IN THE CONSERVATION AREA

Buildings and Structures	Grade
<b>St. Peter's Square:</b>	
Nos. 1-6 (consecutive)	II
Nos. 7-15 (consecutive)	II
Nos. 16-18A (consecutive)	II
Nos. 19A and 19B	II
Nos. 22-29 (consecutive) and 29A	II
Nos. 30-35 (consecutive)	II
Nos. 36, 36A, 36B, 37, 37A, 37B and 38	II
Nos. 39 (Albion House)	II
Nos. 44 (Radcliffe Lodge)	II
Nos. 45, 46 and 46A	II
Statue in centre of gardens	II
<b>St. Peter's Villas:</b>	
Nos. 1 and 2	II
Nos. 3-6 (consecutive)	II
<b>Black Lion Lane:</b>	
Church of St. Peter	II*
Nos. 26 and 28	II
Nos. 30 and 32	II
No. 34	II
Nos. 36-46 (even)	II
Nos. 43-53 (odd)	II
(including gardens and area railings)	
Nos. 48-58 (even)	II
Nos. 60-70 (even)	II
Nos. 79-87 (odd)	II
(including garden railings to nos. 85 and 87)	

## 10 BUILDINGS OF MERIT IN THE CONSERVATION AREA

<b>Black Lion Lane:</b>
No. 55
No. 57 (Cross keys PH)
Nos. 59-67 (odd)
Nos. 89-91 (Le St. Pierre Bar/Restaurant)
Nos. 93-101
No. 103
<b>St. Peter's Grove:</b>
Nos. 3-33 (odd)
Nos. 35-45 (odd)
Nos. 26-30 (even)
St. Peter's Primary School
<b>St. Peter's Road:</b>
St. Peter's Primary School
Nos. 7 and 9
Nos. 11-17 (odd)
Nos. 19-23 (odd)
<b>Standish Road:</b>
Nos. 21-31 (odd)
<b>Theresa Road:</b>
Nos. 1-31 (odd)
<b>King Street:</b>
Nos. 345 and 347
Nos. 353 and 355
Nos. 369 - 393 (odd)
<b>British Grove:</b>
Nos. 49A-D
No. 60
Nos. 68-71 (consecutive)
The boundary wall fronting 49-62 (incl.)

## 11 ARTICLE 4 DIRECTIONS IN THE CONSERVATION AREA

---

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 St. Peter’s Square Conservation Area.

The Article 4 directions and properties affected are listed below.

### **No. 1 direction—St. Peter’s Grove and Standish Road**

Standish Road No. 2-36 (even).  
St. Peter’s Grove No. 3-33 (odd)

Planning permission is required for the erection of any structure at ground or first floor level at the rear of the main building wall to any of the above dwellinghouses.

### **No. 2 direction—St. Peter’s Square**

Berstede Road 1a and 1-16 (consecutive).  
North Eyot Gardens 52-60 (even) and 53-59 (odd)  
North Verbena Gardens 27-33 (odd)  
Standish Road 2-36 (even)  
St. Peter’s Square 20 and 21.

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

This direction predates 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

---

- 1 These were routes linking a main road out west along King Street with river transport and the 17th and 18th century houses on the riverside. This pattern can be seen to have evolved throughout the 19th century, as revealed in Salter’s map of 1830, in Robert’s map of 1853 and the first edition (1871) of the Ordnance Survey map, as numerous schemes of residential development took place.
- 2 St. Peter’s Square with St. Peter’s Church nearby is the locality in Hammersmith which is “most consistently attractive as a piece of planning” (Cherry and Pevsner, 1991:219).
- 3 Cherry and Pevsner, 1991:219
- 4 “St Peter’s Square and British Grove”, W H Van Sickle, December 1993
- 5 Originally consisting of 42 houses there are now five groups on the east side, six on the west and only one of the two original groups survive intact on the south side. No. 19 on the south side is the surviving house from the original trio, two of which were demolished to make way for the end house of the late Victorian development of Eyot Gardens, which enters the south west corner of the Square.

6 Some of the central colonnades have a tented canopy over. The houses to either side have two bays projecting beneath a pediment with the outermost bays recessed with ionic porches. Some houses on the east side have tented canopies over the porches.

7 The list descriptions do not record the greater detail surviving on the houses to the west side of the square, in particular the impressive sculpted eagles above each porch. Some of the linking screen walls also survive, topped by scrolls with the occasional urn, and piers surmounted by a pineapple. A complete assemblage of these elements can be seen between Nos. 23 and 24.

8 These communal gardens originally had an Engine house in the centre from which the houses in the Square were supplied with water of the greatest purity and softness', rising from the chalk through a well 310 feet in depth. These gardens were threatened by development in 1912, but were saved by being acquired by the Borough. They were then redesigned and opened to the public in 1915. It has a path around the perimeter separated by shrubberies from the enclosing decorative wrought iron railings. There are gates at the mid-point of each side. The central area is grassed and there are three large mature trees, one at each end and one at the centre of the grassed area. The layout is similar to that shown on the 1871 OS. plan but somewhat simplified, especially regarding the path layout, and the formality and some of the lush planting of the Victorian Period.

9 Its plan is a parallelogram with a tower and lobbies at the west end. The superstructure is of Suffolk yellow stock brick with Bath stone dressing; the tower is entirely in stone. The original burial ground is 139 feet x 174 feet in area.

10 Chisholm Court stands on the site of Victorian housing similar to that already described, whilst the semi-detached houses Nos 16- 32 are on the site formerly occupied by Beavor House (and its gardens).

## 13 BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

- Cherry, B., and Pevsner, N., 1991, *The Buildings of England. London 3: North West*.
- Drinkwater, W.J., Loobey, P.J., Whitehouse, R., 1993, *Fulham and Hammersmith. A Portrait in Old Picture Postcards*.
- Faulkner, T., 1839, *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Hammersmith*.
- Greater London Record Office Print Collection: *Hammersmith Folders F and G, Maps*.
- Hammersmith and Fulham Archiving and Local History Centre: *Folders of Photographs : St. Peter's Square (911.1) and (911.SA1), Maps*.
- Hasker, L., 1992, *Hammersmith and Fulham through 1500 Years*.
- Mills, P., and Whipp, D., 1980, *The Archaeology of Hammersmith and Fulham*.
- Whitting, P.D., 1965, *A History of Hammersmith*. National Monuments Record Library Red Box Ordnance Survey, London Sheets:
- XL. Surveyed 1865-1866. Published 1871. First edition Scale 1:2,500
- LI. Surveyed 1866-1867. Published 1871. First edition Scale 1:2,500
- LXXII. Revised 1983. Published 1836. Second edition Scale 1:2,500
- LXXXV. Revised and resurveyed 1891-1893. Published 1897. Second edition. Scale 1:2,500
- VIII.2 and IV.14. Revised 1912. Published 1915. Third edition. Scale . 1:2,500.
- Roberts, A.J., 1853, *Map of the Parish of Hammersmith in the County of Middlesex*.
- Rocque, J., 1741-1745, *Map of Hammersmith*.
- Salter, J., 1830, *Plan of the Hamlet of Hammersmith Taken from Actual Survey*.
- Van Sickle, H., 1988, 'St Peter's Area. Hammersmith. Notes on General and Street-by-Street Development'.
- Van Sickle, H., 1993, *St. Peter's Square and British Grove*.
- Velvick, S., and Willson, E.J., 1977, *Street Names of Fulham and Hammersmith*.

## 14 GLOSSARY

---

- 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.

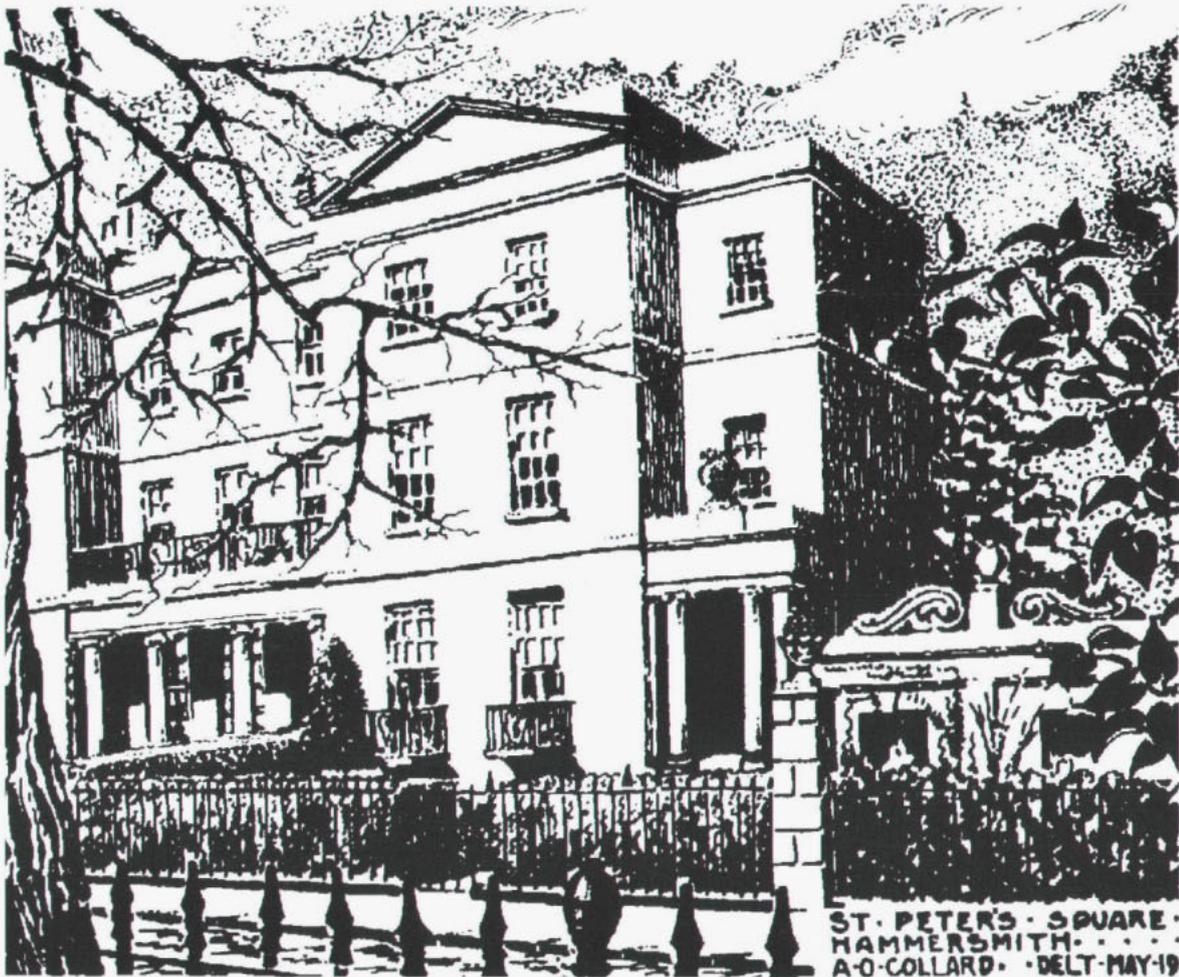
**String course** A decorative or slightly projecting horizontal band of brickwork or stone in the external face of a wall.

**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.

**Vousoirs** The wedge-shaped stones or bricks of an arch.

**Volute** The scroll or spiral occurring in Ionic, Corinthian and Composite capitals.



Taken from a woodcut held in the LBH&F History Collection



