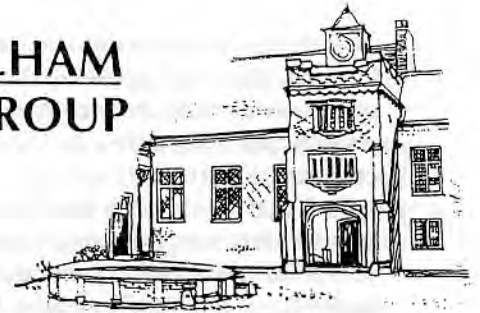




# HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM HISTORIC BUILDINGS GROUP

## Newsletter



No. 7 Spring 2002

WELCOME to the new newsletter of the Hammersmith and Fulham Historic Buildings Group.

This edition opens with news on specific items mentioned in the last chairman's report, and continues with longer articles on such matters as tampering with listed buildings, the Grand Union canal and the new planning strategy for the Kew-Chelsea stretch of the Thames.

There are also features on history and archaeology and a guest article by Chris Sumner, English Heritage's Parks and Gardens Inspector for the London Region.

We hope you enjoy reading the articles and look forward to seeing you at the next AGM.

If you have any suggestions for future articles, please send them to the chairman (details on back page).

### Chairman's update

#### • UDP

The Inspector has delivered his report and recommendations to the Council. The Council is currently considering it, and in the next few months will be preparing a response together with any proposed modifications. There will then be a period of public consultation on the modifications.

▶▶ Copies of the Inspector's report can be consulted at local libraries, Council information centres, Hammersmith Town Hall and on the web ([www.lbhf.gov.uk](http://www.lbhf.gov.uk)). The report can also be purchased from the Policy Group in the Environment Department at Hammersmith Town Hall (price £50 including post and packing).

#### • Planning Green Paper

The DLTR has published a green paper: *Planning: Delivering a Fundamental Change*. Whilst we welcome some proposals – for example a tougher line on enforcement and a clearer guide on what should be in a planning application – we are concerned that so-called streamlining is for the benefit of business, not the community as a whole. The proposals for removing major infrastructure projects – for example, new airports and roads – from the current planning procedures and deciding them at Government level is extremely worrying.

The proposal for a third party right of appeal is rejected.

#### • London Plan

The Draft London Plan is due to be published in late May after the Borough elections. Despite requests from members of the advisory groups (the GLA Thames and London Waterways Members Steering Group and the Stakeholders Forum), the GLA lawyers have refused to allow a sight of the drafting prior to the public consultation. It is hard to see how these groups can steer when they are not able to see what they are steering! We continue to press for proper recognition in the London Plan of the importance of the historic environment and local character.

#### • Street Furniture and Highway Design

The Borough has now published its *Highway Materials and Street Furniture Guide*. We were disappointed that few of our suggestions were incorporated. We shall continue to press for them at the first revision.

#### • Fulham Football Club (Craven Cottage)

A group of local residents who are pursuing a judicial review relating to the refusal of the Minister to call in the planning application for Fulham Football Club are awaiting leave to appeal against the high court's refusal to grant their application. (We have an article on the history of the original Craven Cottage later in this newsletter.)

### Tampering with listed buildings

For some time the Group has been concerned about unauthorised work on listed buildings. The interiors of listed buildings are of course covered by the listed building legislation as well as the exteriors.

Buildings are listed in the first place because of their 'special architectural and historic interest'. Listed building consent is required from the Council 'for any works for the demolition of a listed building and any works for its alteration or extension which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest'. There is no specific de minimis provision.

Before any alterations involving the removal or replacement of parts of the listed building are

undertaken, advice should be sought from the Council. Alas, this does not always happen! Many people seem to be unaware that to make unauthorised alterations to a listed building is a criminal offence.

A feature that has been in existence for, say, two centuries can disappear in a few minutes, sometimes irreparably damaging the character and appearance of an old building. Examples of this are happening all the time. An extreme case some years ago concerned the Old Ship pub on the Hammersmith riverside. Unauthorised alterations to the main part of the pub so altered its historic value that the building was de-listed. Only the old porch at the back retained its statutory listing (see illustration below).



*The Ship, Upper Mall, from Faulkner's History of Hammersmith (1839)*

Unauthorised work on the exterior of listed buildings is usually noticed fairly quickly. Some years ago an original door was saved when a new owner – it often is new owners who damage listed buildings – put it on a skip. So many passers-by phoned the Council that the door was rescued and re-erected! The Group has had success with the reinstatement of sash windows in a late 18th-century terrace of shops where plastic casements appeared overnight. In this particular case the Group's photographic record was crucial in proving what was there before.

A bigger problem is alterations to the *interior* of listed buildings. The first that anyone may know about the removal of historic details is, again, the contents of a skip, but it may be too late at that stage to save the splintered panelling or broken fireplace.

Sometimes an owner who wants to renovate or adapt his building may be ignorant of the regulations. But often owners are simply unaware of

the value of period features: the alcove cupboard, the piece of tongued and grooved panelling alongside the stairs, the shutter boxes, the original narrow window bars in the sash window. There is almost always a way to achieve alterations and repairs whilst retaining the original details, and this is often the cheapest solution.

We are suggesting to the Council that property searches involving a listed building should include a note that advice should be sought from the Council before any alterations are undertaken. It would also be helpful if estate agents could point this out to the their clients.

The Group always urges the Council to take enforcement action in cases of unauthorised alterations and we press for reinstatement to the original design. We hope members will not hesitate to ring the Council's conservation team (see number at the end of this newsletter) if they think unauthorised work is taking place on a listed building. Photographs of what is happening are a good idea, particularly if dated.

Recently the Group gave evidence at a planning appeal against enforcement at 137 Talgarth Road, one of the listed St Paul's Studios near Baron's Court tube station. Here a number of important original features had been removed or altered without listed building consent. We were delighted that the appeals were refused and we urge the Council to ensure that the original features are reinstated.

Our policy is to encourage the Council to continue to take a robust attitude towards enforcement in such cases. We note with interest that the green paper on reform of the planning law recommends a tougher attitude to enforcement.

#### **Bradmore House: panelling restored to rightful home**

The panelling is at last back in Bradmore House in the Broadway Centre. It has been restored and installed in the first floor room that equates to the second or 'small' panelled room of the original house. Completion was celebrated with a reception in January 2002 hosted by Disney (who currently occupy the first floor) and attended by many of those involved in bringing about the repatriation. The panelling itself is up and the cornice is repositioned wherever feasible.

Readers may remember that the Group learned in late 1995 that the Geffrye Museum, which owned the panels but no longer wanted them, was proposing to dispose of them on the museum market. The Group stepped in, held a meeting with the museum and the Council, and encouraged all parties to facilitate the return of the panelling to its rightful home. The Council took an active roll in the negotiations that led to the eventual recovery

and restoration of the panelling in what is now Disney's board room. Group member Nigel Hensman deserves special thanks for his key role in the recovery of the panelling. The Group has published an illustrated booklet about Bradmore House (see back page for details).



*The Old Ship, Upper Mall*

### **The Thames – Kew to Chelsea: new planning strategy nears completion**

Recent years have seen dramatic changes to the river, some good, some not so good. Industrial use has declined, but as riverside sites have become vacant there has been some garish and inappropriate development.

The Kew to Chelsea stretch of the Thames is unique: it is the transition between the Arcadia of Kew and above, and the Metropolis of Lambeth, Westminster and below. It has deep historic roots relating not only to buildings and landscape, but to the people of London and local communities, their origins and development.

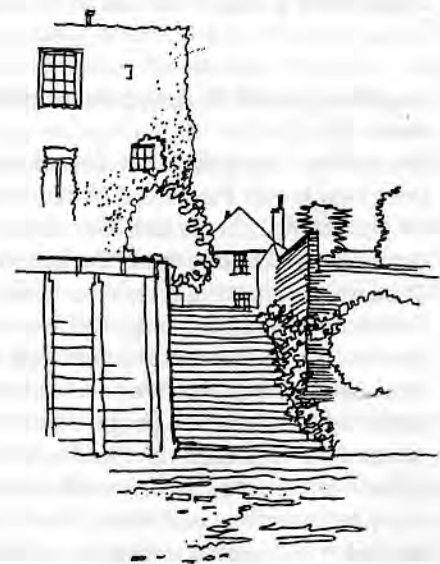
While accepting the need for change in this area, the Group has been concerned that the special character of the river should be conserved and enhanced. The Group therefore helped set up the West London River Group (WLRG), bringing together riparian amenity societies and other residents' groups to promote the enhancement of the Kew to Chelsea stretch of the Thames. In association with English Heritage, the WLRG held a seminar at Fulham Palace in May 1999 to focus on the issues. The meeting, chaired by Nick Raynsford, then Minister for London, and addressed by John Gummer, who was Secretary of State for Environment when the 1996 Strategic Planning Guidance for the Thames was prepared, agreed to set up a steering committee to prepare and implement a Thames Strategy for Kew to Chelsea.

Together with the WLRG and other members of the Steering Committee, the Group believes there is currently a lack of comprehensive planning guidance that recognises the distinct characteristics of individual stretches of the river, the conflicting pressures for change, and the potential to enhance the value of the river for the residents of London. The idea of the strategy is to fill this planning vacuum and provide a basis for managing long-term change that will enhance the Thames and its hinterland.

WS Atkins Planning Consultants researched and prepared the Strategy. The final version has now been passed to the boroughs and other Steering Committee member groups for their formal adoption. It is hoped that the Strategy will be launched in the early summer.

The Strategy is a wide-ranging survey of this stretch of the river, covering its archaeology and history, its views and landmarks, its biodiversity and its use for sport, recreation, transport and tourism. It contains detailed appraisals of the river's Character Reaches and is profusely illustrated with pictures, photographs, sketches and maps. Anyone interested in this area's historic built environment will find it essential reading.

Looking ahead, the majority of the boroughs affected are expected to adopt the Strategy as Supplementary Planning Guidance. Hopefully the Mayor will endorse it as a 'building block' of the London Plan, the Spatial Development Strategy which he is required to prepare and implement, and which is due to be published in late May. Following on from that the WLRG will look for ways to develop the many policies and projects which the Strategy has identified.



*Bell Steps, otherwise known as Black Lion Stairs*

### **The Grand Union Canal: a new conservation area?**

The Paddington branch of the Grand Union Canal is the borough's other waterway. Unlike the Thames and the now almost completely hidden Counter's Creek and Stamford Brook, it runs through the borough rather than forming one of its boundaries. It was built in 1801 and extends from Bulls Bridge on the Grand Union main line at Hayes to Paddington Basin. It was later joined by the Regent's Canal at Little Venice, linking it with the Thames at Limehouse.

The Bulls Bridge-Paddington Basin section is the longest lock-free stretch of canal in the country. A unique feature in our borough is the the double stoplock. Stoplocks, designed to close a canal in the event of a breach, usually face down hill. On the Grand Union one stoplock closes towards Paddington and the other the opposite way towards Hayes. They were constructed just before the last war to prevent flooding after bomb damage.

Other remnants of the past can be seen on the canal: remains of wharves, old walls and bridges and the reused industrial buildings around Mitre Road. The canal is crossed many times by railways on a variety of iron bridges. The stretch of the canal in the borough runs from Kensal Green beside All Souls and St Mary's cemeteries, through the light industrial area south of Park Royal to a wild space between rail bridges near Old Oak Road. Along the way there are two nature reserves and a pocket park recently developed by the council. At times you could be in the country; a moment later you find yourself close to a major rail depot. The canal is the largest and, probably, the oldest industrial monument in the borough. It is also a living open space, valuable for nature conservation, leisure, sport and pleasure cruising. And some working boats still use it too. The Group has proposed that it be designated a linear conservation area.

### **The Plough and Harrow pub: original façade retained**

There has almost certainly been a pub on the site of the Plough and Harrow, 120-124 King Street, Hammersmith, since the 15th century. It is documented back to the 17th century and there used to be a sign boasting it was founded in 1419. Whatever its precise origins it was once so well known that the street immediately opposite leading down to the river and Hammersmith Creek used to be called Plough and Harrow Lane until renamed in the early 19th century. The pub was rebuilt in flamboyant Edwardian style in 1904.

As members will know, the Chairman gave evidence to the public inquiry in 1999 arguing for the retention of the Edwardian façade in the development scheme. The façade was demolished

and stored in bits (the cupola on top of the stacked portacabins was a memorable detail during the rebuilding!). The façade has now been re-erected further to the east and one metre higher to allow for the requirements of the hotel. The old Maplin's building has been replaced by a modern extension (seen on the right in the illustration.)



*The Plough and Harrow, 120-124 King Street*

We are delighted that the new pub on the King Street frontage is to be called the Plough and Harrow. We are suggesting that there should be a history board on the front and perhaps some old photographs displayed inside.

The following article contains details of recent archaeological finds at the Plough and Harrow site.

### **Recent archaeological discoveries in the borough**

Two building sites recently excavated by the Museum of London in the borough have produced evidence of occupation in the Iron Age and Early Saxon period.

At the back of the former Plough and Harrow pub in King Street, Hammersmith, a section of a substantial Iron Age ditch, approximately 2.8 metres wide and 1.4 metres deep, has been found. Pottery from the ditch infill indicates that it dates from several hundred years BC, ie the Mid to Late Iron Age (the Iron Age dates from approximately 800BC-AD43). Another section of this ditch was found some time ago at Galena Road.

The purpose of the ditch is uncertain. It may have been part of a defensive enclosure but is thought more probably to have been a boundary. The ditch ran east-west parallel with King Street. King Street roughly follows the Roman road heading west out of London (the A4).

Remains of Iron Age occupation are not uncommon in the borough. As well as finds of

weapons in the Thames, evidence has been found by the Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group on the riverside at Fulham Palace and Crabtree, at Fulham Gasworks, and at Burlington Road and Woolneigh Street. Evidence for the Early and Late Iron Age has also been excavated at Lady Margaret School, Parsons Green.

Recent excavations have also been carried out at Hammersmith Embankment, Fulham, in the vicinity of Chancellor's Road. Archaeologists were seeking remains of Brandenburgh House, Sir Nicholas Crispe's 17th-century mansion later lived in by Queen Caroline and demolished in 1822. No traces of the house were found (it's thought that later industrial development destroyed any surviving foundations). However, the dig has revealed evidence of much earlier occupation of the site dating from the Early Saxon period. Remains of a sunken hut have been found, together with loom or fishing weights, pottery and a possible Saxon or medieval drying kiln.

The Hammersmith Embankment settlement was situated at the confluence of the Thames and the Parr or Chancellor's Ditch, historically the boundary between Fulham and Hammersmith. The site is about a mile north of Fulham Palace and it is thought the settlement was probably independent of any community based there.

In the 1980s other evidence of Early Saxon occupation was found nearby in Manbre Road, on the site of the former Lyons food factory. This site produced evidence of several sunken huts, plus pottery, loom weights, a bone comb and the skeleton of a horse. The site appears to date from the late 5th or 6th centuries.

Early Saxon sites are rare in the London area. Only a handful have been found, and none of these have produced many good datable objects. The discoveries in our area are therefore particularly significant.

### **Fulham Football Club: the original Craven Cottage**

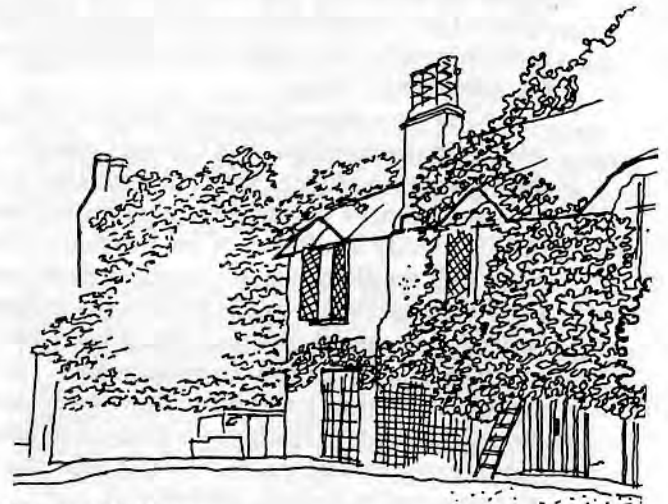
The football ground at Craven Cottage takes its name from an 18th-century cottage ornée that stood on the site from about 1780 until 1888. Named after Lady Craven who built it with money won on the lottery, the original Craven Cottage stood on the landward side of Crabtree Lane with five-acre grounds stretching down to the river.

Soon after completing the house Lady Craven separated from her husband and went to live abroad. However, she retained a fondness for the area for, as the Margravine of Anspach, she returned to Hammersmith in 1791 to live at Brandenburgh House, just a few hundred yards upstream of her old cottage.

From 1805 Craven Cottage was rented by Somerset landowner Walsh Porter, a man *The*

*Builder* magazine called later in the century the 'arbiter elegantiarum' of the day and the Prince Regent's guide in all matters of art and taste. Porter transformed the interior of Lady Craven's house with the help of a young but talented architect called Thomas Hopper. Over a period of four years the two men created a whole suite of amazing interiors, drawing heavily for design inspiration on new discoveries in the East.

The hall, copied from a plate in Denon's *Travels in Egypt*, was in the fashionable new Egyptian style. Its large double doors, fashioned from wrought-iron and plate glass, cost no less than 200 guineas. Eight immense Karnak-style columns,



*Craven Cottage*

covered in ancient Egyptian script, supported the ceiling, which was also decorated with hieroglyphics.

To the left of the hall was the Gothic chapel, 50 feet long and 20 feet wide, a copy of Henry VII's chapel in Westminster Abbey. The stained glass was rescued from churches in Italy and France ransacked during the recent continental wars. To the right of the hall was the saloon. This also appears to have been in the Egyptian style, with palm tree-like columns supporting the ceiling and, at one end, a huge Egyptian door leading into a semi-circular study-library.

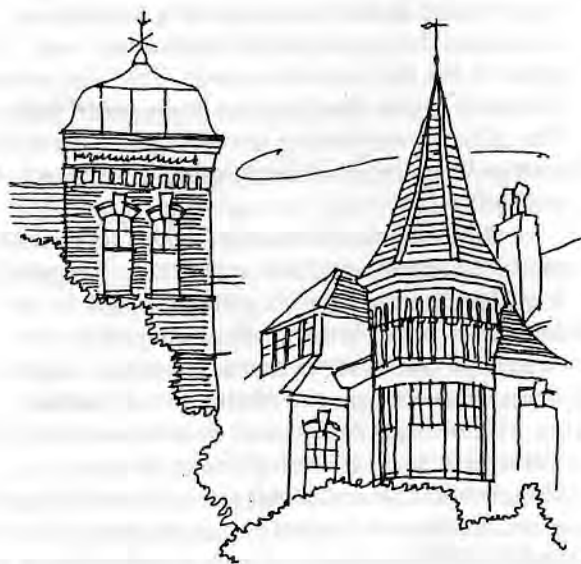
Other rooms included a Turkish room with crescent-shaped windows, and a room designed to look like the tent of a Persian chieftain. In the latter, strips of blue and white striped cloth separated by mirrors covered the walls. Light came from a crescent-shaped skylight in the roof.

The Prince Regent was so taken with his friend Porter's work at Craven Cottage that he commissioned the youthful and unknown Hopper to work for him on Carlton House, his new palace in Pall Mall. There Hopper designed the famous iron conservatory with stained glass in the roof. This and the Prince's patronage were enough to make

Hopper's reputation and he went on to become one of the most sought-after country house architects of the 19th century.

After the old roué Porter's death at Bath in 1809, Craven Cottage had at least eight tenants/owners. The only major changes made during their occupancy seem to have been the conversion of the Gothic chapel into a dining room, the building of a new chapel in the north-east corner of the grounds, and the addition of a rather incongruous-looking colonnade to the front of the house. These alterations were made by 1840 and were probably the work of high-society money-lender Charles King. A tenant of the cottage from 1834 to 1839, he evidently needed a grander dining room in which to entertain (and no doubt impress) his aristocratic clients.

King's successor, the politician and writer Edward Bulwer-Lytton, was Craven Cottage's most distinguished occupant. Resident from 1840 to 1846, he is said to have written several of his books in the little study at the end of the Egyptian saloon. From 1872 the old house – by now a curiosity and probably unsellable – seems to have stood empty, becoming progressively more dilapidated and overgrown with ivy and Virginia creeper. The end came in 1888 when it was burnt down early on the morning of 8 May. The blaze is thought to have been started by tramps. Eight years later the site was acquired by Fulham football club and subsequently developed as the Craven Cottage stadium. The old name was retained for the Edwardian pavilion, built in 1905. The Stevenage Road stand with turnstiles was built at the same time. Both pavilion and stand are listed buildings.



*The Tower and the Turret, Fulham Park Road*

## Historic parks, gardens and open spaces in Hammersmith and Fulham and their relationship to historic buildings

*This article by Chris Sumner, Parks and Gardens Inspector for English Heritage London Region, is based on his guest address to the Group at its AGM in October 2001*

The River Thames is the largest, oldest, and most historic open space of any in London. Touching the boundaries of 16 London boroughs, it is in fact the *raison d'être* for the capital. The most important settlements are on or close to the river, and the farther one gets away from the Thames, the more recent and less interesting the developments tend to be. Hammersmith and Fulham echoes this general rule in microcosm. The major historic site of the borough, Fulham Palace with All Saints Church, is on the Thames, and most of the other sites of interest – such as Sandford Manor, Cremorne Gardens, Hurlingham, Brandenburgh House, and Hammersmith Mall – are or were by the river. Bradmore House and Ravenscourt Park, too, are fairly close to the Thames.

18th-century maps show an unembanked riverside in Hammersmith and Fulham fringed with water meadows skirting market gardens, a pattern that did not greatly change until well into the second half of the 19th century. In the 1870s and 1880s streets of houses obliterated the former fields and market gardens between the old main roads. Booth's *Descriptive Map of London Poverty* (1889) shows that much of the new housing, particularly around the Imperial Gas Works next to Chelsea Creek, was of low, or the very lowest, class. Almost cheek-by-jowl with these 'undesirable' neighbours, however, historic mansions such as Peterborough House, Broom House, Hurlingham House, Mulgrave House, Ranelagh House and Fulham Palace, still existed, surrounded by their pleasure gardens.

In 1986, just before its enforced demise, the Greater London Council published a booklet on open spaces in London which gave a 'league table' of London boroughs ranked according to the percentage of public open space in each borough. By this time, of course, many historic open spaces had been lost. The average amount of open space across Greater London was about 11%, but the range was enormous – from Richmond upon Thames with 36%, through Westminster with 20% (mostly Royal Parks, as in Richmond), and Camden with 16.4%, down to a surprisingly low 3.4% for Kensington and Chelsea (compensated for by the large number of private garden squares). The percentage for the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham was 10.2%, slightly below the London average. The borough ranked fourteenth in the list of 32 boroughs.

Among the historic open spaces surviving in

Hammersmith and Fulham today are 10 commons and village greens registered under the 1965 Commons Registration Act. These include Wormwood Scrubs, Shepherd's Bush Green, Brook Green and, rather surprisingly, Westcroft Square. Westcroft Square is also protected by the London Squares Preservation Act, passed in 1931.

The London Squares Preservation Act also covers St Peter's Square. This historic square is further protected by its status as a conservation area and by its inclusion in the English Heritage *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest* (see note 1 below). The inclusion of a garden



Fulham Wharf, Townmead Road

or landscape in this register does not mean that the space is subject to any additional statutory planning control. But since the mid 1990s, local planning authorities have been required to consult the Garden History Society on planning applications affecting all grades of registered sites (ie I, II\* and II), and English Heritage on grade I and II\* sites. The register also includes Fulham Palace/Bishop's Park. These are the only entries from the borough of Hammersmith and Fulham in the London volume of the register, which contains about 120 sites in all.

While the English Heritage register is designed to include all the most important sites, it is acknowledged that more minor sites can also be significant, especially at a local level. The London Parks and Gardens Trust (see note 2 below) is compiling an inventory of public parks, gardens, and other open spaces, including garden squares, churchyards, cemeteries, and gardens associated with public institutions such as hospitals, schools, and almshouses. If the latter buildings are listed as being of special architectural or historic interest, any consideration of development in their grounds needs to take into account the desirability of preserving the setting of the listed building. Thus the presence of a listed building can help preserve an open space. The Trust's inventory currently

contains around 1700 entries, of which 78 (including the two sites already on English Heritage register) are in the borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. Sites include Fulham Cemetery, Furnivall Gardens, Hammersmith Park, Hurlingham Park, Hurlingham Club Grounds, Ravenscourt Park, and Shepherd's Bush Green.

Almost a decade after the 1986 GLC survey, the 1994 Hammersmith and Fulham UDP included an Open Space Deficiency Map which indicated those areas within the borough that were more than 400 metres from Open Space. Areas deficient in Open Space included the riverside north-east of Wandsworth Bridge, land around Fulham Road, Talgarth Road, Hammersmith Grove, Uxbridge Road and Westway, and the top of the borough north of the main railway line. In the eight years since this map was drawn up, the council has made significant efforts to remedy the deficiencies, mainly by creating small parks and by opening up the riverside for public enjoyment. New open space is thus being added slowly to protected historic open spaces in the borough.

(1) *The Register of Parks and Gardens – An Introduction* is available free from English Heritage (Customer Services, PO Box 569, Swindon, SN2 2YR; 0870 333 1181; customers@english-heritage.org.uk). See also *Historic Parks and Gardens in the Planning System: A Handbook* by Christopher Dingwall and David Lambert (1997, The Landscape Design Trust).

(2) The London Parks and Gardens Trust is an independent charitable trust whose objective is to promote education about historic parks and gardens in London and to seek to conserve and enhance these gardens for the education and enjoyment of the public. The Trust publishes a regular newsletter, *London Landscapes*, an annual journal, *The London Gardener*, and organizes a programme of events including winter lectures, summer walks, study days, conferences, and the annual London Garden Squares Day (see 'Dates for your diary' below). Details of membership and of events are available from the London Parks and Gardens Trust, Duck Island Cottage, St James's Park, London, SW1A (020 7839 3969).

#### Note on illustrations

Bell Steps, otherwise known as Black Lion Stairs, at the east end of Hammersmith Terrace (page 3), the Tower and the Turret in Fulham Park Road (page 6) and Fulham Wharf in Townmead Road (this page, above left) are all recent additions to the local register of buildings of merit in the UDP. Fulham Wharf, opposite the junction with De Morgan Road, is the former Kops Brewery.

# INFORMATION PAGE

## Dates for your diary (2002)

- *9th June (Sunday)*: London Garden Squares Day, organized by London Parks and Gardens Trust. Ring 020 7839 3969 for details.
- *21-22 September*: London Open House. Pick up a booklet in your local library or visit [www.londonopenhouse.org](http://www.londonopenhouse.org)
- *October*: the next AGM (date and venue to be advised)

## Historic building alert

If you notice work on either the exterior or interior of a listed building which you suspect may be unauthorised, please ring the Council's Planning Enforcement Department (020 8753 1083) immediately.

## Publications for sale

- *Local List*: Historical and descriptive information on hundreds of buildings throughout the borough. Researched, written and published by the Group. £17.50 to members, £20 to non-members. (Published in A4 ring binder format, the *List* is a weighty tome so it would be appreciated if purchasers would call to pick up their copies personally.)
  - *Bradmore House*: The history of one of the most beautiful houses in the borough (see article on panelling above). Fully illustrated. £5.00 including post and packing.
- Both the above titles are available from Angela Dixon, 31 St Peter's Square W6 9NW. 020 8748 7416. [dixon.angela@talk21.com](mailto:dixon.angela@talk21.com)

## Finding out about local historic buildings

- Consult the Group's own *Local List*. You can see the *List* in local libraries or buy your own copy (details above).
- Visit the Hammersmith and Fulham Archives and Local History Centre, The Lilla Huset, 191 Talgarth Road, London W6 8BJ 020 8741 5159.
- Group member and Fulham Historical Society chairman Keith Whitehouse regularly leads walks in the borough on behalf of the Council. Contact him on 020 7385 3723 for the forthcoming programme.

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## Joining the Hammersmith and Fulham Historic Buildings Group

We are a collection of individuals who care about historic buildings and their settings, and about open spaces, and try to protect them for future generations. New members willing to help us in our work are always welcome. The annual membership fee is £5.00. To join, please clip the form below and send with your subscription. For an informal chat about the Group and its work, please call the chairman, Angela Dixon, on 020 8748 7416.

## HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM HISTORIC BUILDINGS GROUP

I should like to join the Group and enclose my annual subscription (minimum £5)..... £.....  
I should like to make a donation of..... £.....  
Please reserve me.....copies of *The Local List* (£17.50 members, £20 members; to collect)..... £.....  
Please send me.....copies of *Bradmore House* (£5.00 including post & packing)..... £.....  
**Total** £.....

Name:..... Tel No: .....  
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..... Postcode:.....

Please send to: The Treasurer, Jo Brock, Flat 12, 43 Peterborough Road, London SW6 3BT