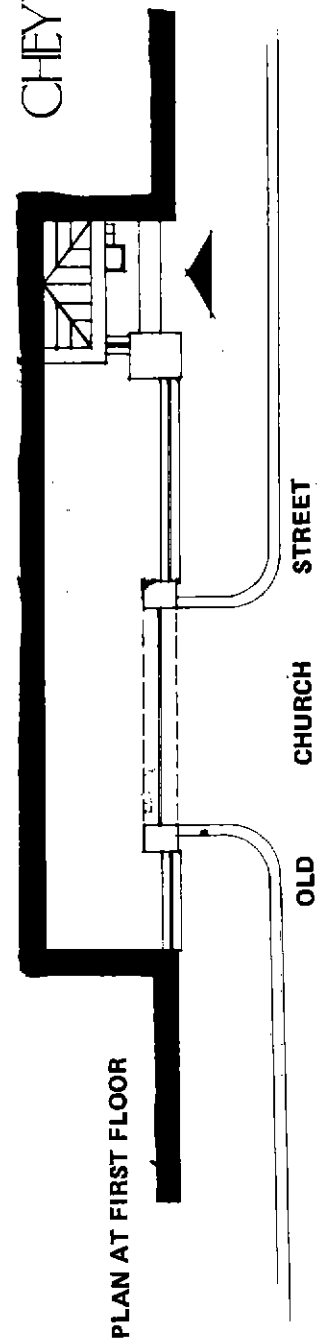


ELEVATION PROPOSED

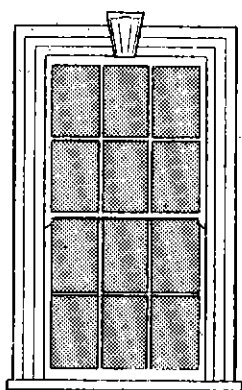
The type of building which might help enhance the current unsightly gap at 12-14 Old Church Street.

CHEYNE CONSERVATION AREA

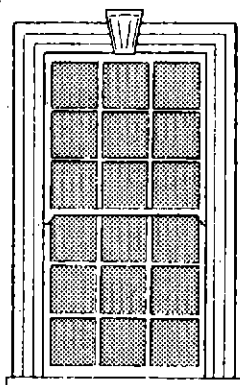
scale 1:50



PLAN AT FIRST FLOOR



The original



A loss of vertical proportion

WINDOWS

A window's proportions within the elevation are spoilt by the removal of glazing bars. Each half of the sash window is usually wider than it is high, but its division into six or more panes emphasises the window's vertical proportion. The sketch shows how different pane patterns alter the proportions of the same window. It is not so easy to show on a sketch although it is often of critical importance on a building, how differing sections of glazing bars alter the feel of sash windows. Reproducing the correct section for some of the Georgian buildings may require correct sections for some of the Georgian buildings may require the use of hardwood, as today's softwood sections are often much too substantial.

Generally glazing bars should be painted white, or in a light colour to match other painted detail on the house, since that emphasises their proportions in a pleasing way. Painting them black makes them very much less visible, but can be attractive in a well-weathered brick wall. Taste does vary on this however, and everything depends on surrounding colour schemes.

PAINT AND BRICKWORK

The painting of stucco, like the repair or replacement of its details, is generally intended to emphasise the uniformity of terraces and groups, rather than the individuality of houses within them.

Brickwork has the advantage that its visual appeal generally increases with age. Of all the Royal Borough's conservation areas Cheyne includes among the best examples of this process. Painting brickwork is usually regrettable because it destroys this inherent characteristic and, quite clearly, such groups as the Georgian houses in Upper Cheyne Row would be terribly damaged by the painting of any part of their brickwork.

Proper maintenance does require periodic repointing and the older the brickwork the more important it is to consider carefully the specification for the work. The wrong

approach can do physical harm, apart from the problem of overall colour change which the wrong shade of mortar can curiously cause.

Most residents will know about the remnants of historically important Tudor walls belonging to the gardens of the great sixteenth century houses. Although these now form back garden walls and so are not seen by many people, their venerable age demands special care in their maintenance and restraint from adding to or lowering them.

Sometimes stuccoed groups are designed in a way that could be enhanced by either uniform painting or an agreed scheme designed to emphasise particular aspects of the design. The adoption of such schemes by affected residents is encouraged and — where relevant — Article 4 Directions to remove individual freedom of choice can be sought.

Pastel or brighter colours are normally ill-advised but 'sandy' or other light stone shades can look very well, perhaps with the details picked out in white. Where facades are principally of brick, it is of course only the stucco trim which should be painted and the avoidance of strong colour is particularly important.

On Georgian terraces the simple rendered window reveals create a very strong impact seen in perspective and should always be painted a very light colour or white. This was always done historically, to improve both weatherproofing and the quality of internal daylight.

Whatever extent of painting is involved the use of individual colour schemes emphasises the vertical divisions in the terrace. This often has a detrimental effect since the terraces have strong horizontal elements with secondary vertical detailing — painting continuous cornices and parapets uniformly becomes of prime importance in such circumstances. Even when this is done, variations of tone are almost inevitable due to such factors as differing dates of redecoration.

The priorities of painting are:

- (i) that the colour scheme should at least be chosen to be compatible with neighbouring properties;
- (ii) preferably that enhancement of the area is sought by working towards a group colour scheme, and
- (iii) ideally aiming for simultaneous redecoration of uniform terraces (communal schemes may also save money).

Where uniform treatment exists, some residents admire the application of house numbers in the same typeface and position on each property.



Bramerton Street: an original elevation and view showing how it might look after restoration



BRAMERTON STREET

CORNICES AND STUCCO

A major townscape feature of the early Victorian architecture in the area is the decorative stucco. Many cornices are missing and architraves damaged and the powers of the Council do not extend to enforcing their reinstatement but much can be done by extolling the virtues of restoration and making grants available to specific schemes when monies are available.



The Council will continue to assist in the preservation or restoration of architectural detail in partnership with private owners.

(para.4.3.26: Chapter 4)

Moulds used for the glass reinforced plastic cornice and other mouldings at Royal Crescent and other grant aided restoration projects are being retained in the Council's name and are available for future use. Grants may well be available to assist with mould costs in any future group applications. *

As part of any general schemes to restore the uniformity of terraces the restoration of the continuous cornice should be a priority. Features of this kind are especially noticeable where a view of the terrace from some distance is possible. *

The main value of stucco is largely its continuity (or repetition in the case of window architraves). The integrity of the profile consequently takes second place to the importance of continuing the line of the cornice. The order of priority is detailed below. Within the area the restoration of stucco in the Victorian terraces in Bramerton Street and Glebe Place is a priority¹. *

Prompt attention to stucco repairs will save expensive reinstatements that would be necessary if the stucco were left to decay. The deterioration of stucco is a continuous process and regular maintenance is required to keep it in good order. The cost of repairs can be kept down by timing restoration works to fit in with the

regular painting programme and reduce scaffolding costs. Stucco restoration is seldom inexpensive but the use of glass fibre as a substitute has proved reasonably successful. This method is not cheap either but it is lighter and therefore imposes less of a strain on the structure of the building: its use is acceptable.

An order of priority for stucco repair is detailed below and suggests the minimum standards which would be acceptable in the various terraces.

(i) Where money is short in minor terraces, a basic rendered cornice retaining the horizontal line of the original avoids an unsightly gap without unacceptable loss of authenticity.

(ii) An alternative, which is an improvement on the above, is the use of replica glass fibre cornice sections which impose less weight and strain on old parapet walls.

Where stucco cornices are repairable, it is essential that the upper surface is well water-proofed, especially where water-retaining gloss paint is used on the lower surfaces.

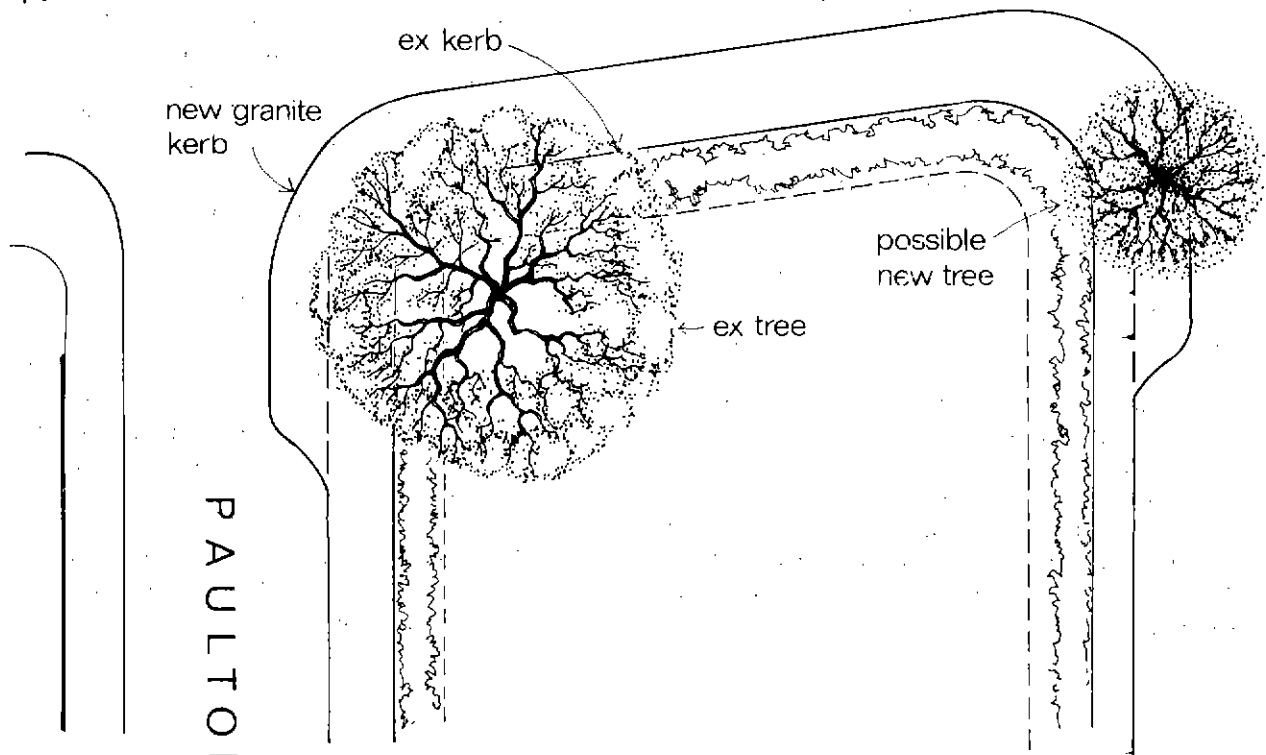
(iii) Full detailing, including dentils ('teeth'), is again a great improvement on the basic cornice but its reinstatement may only be justified on listed terraces and major building groups. Single dentils may be obtained and plugged and screwed to the wall as a separate operation apart from repairing or replacing the main cornice. *

The terraces of quality and lesser terraces should at least meet the minimum level: all listed terraces should attain the level of a complete moulded section. Grants may again become available for the reinstatement of full cornices and dentils when times are less stringent¹. *

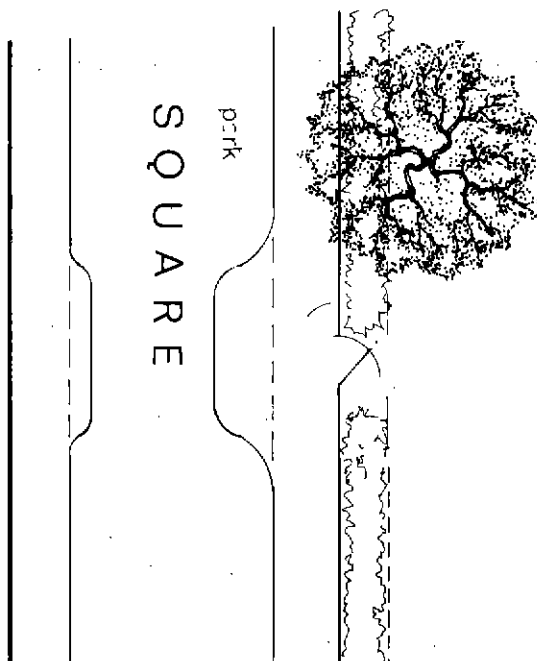
A list of stucco repairers and glass fibre moulding manufacturers is available from the Planning Information Offices along with details of some available moulds.

1. 4.3.21.

KING'S ROAD



PAULTONS SQUARE



Paultons Square

Sites of possible pavement narrowing near entrances to the central garden Paultons Square.

A similar reduction in width might be possible at the north end of Glebe Place

PLUMBING, WIRES, AERIALS AND BURGLAR ALARMS

Extract ducts, plumbing and wires appear all too often on the face of old buildings as manifestations of internal modernisation. These afflictions are particularly endemic to properties divided into flats. Plumbing should ideally remain internal and where it is necessary to take it on the outside of the building it should not appear on the front elevation and should be properly routed with the minimum of external junctions.

Unsightly wires can be solely attributed to poor workmanship on installation. In the majority of occasions wires can be kept internal — including wires connecting to roof aerials and telephones. They should preferably never appear on the front elevation and should be properly routed across architectural features such as cornices and down rainwater pipes or the edges of windows and should preferably never cross the cornice line. Wires should never be allowed to hang loosely or loop across the elevation. They are rarely obtrusive if they are properly fixed. The colour of the cable should be as close as possible to that of the front of the

building. All junctions should be internal. Unlike many improvements in this chapter, tidying up wires is both cheap and quick. *

Aerials should be fixed to the rear of the roof and below the parapet lines on low pitched roofs, not affixed to chimney stacks where they are most obtrusive. They should be of the minimum necessary size and their wires should be fixed in accordance with the guidelines above. *

Many residents consider burglar alarms one of the most intrusive of modern features. The brightly coloured boxes are usually displayed prominently; however, in a conservation area they should be discreet. Placing the same boxes behind the balustrades of balconies, above cornices or on the side of houses and painting them to match the elevation does much to camouflage and nullify their intrusiveness. Even with these corrective measures, the alarm boxes will be obvious enough to those with an interest in them.

The planning authority will seek to avoid external pipes and wires on principal elevations resulting from any modern developments. *

SOURCES OF GRANT AID FOR BUILDINGS OF ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST

Funds for grant aid from any source are in short supply at the moment, and this situation is likely to continue for the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, the following is a list of sources where grant aid may theoretically be found.

The Royal Borough may make available funds for restoration work under the Local Authorities (Historic Buildings) Act, 1962. The normal upper limits of grants of 50% and on average round 25%. These are normally administered via individual applications from anywhere in the borough, or as grants in approved areas for re-instatement of architectural embellishments.

The above Act also enables the borough to make loans. At present, loans made by this Council are subject to interest at the current Council mortgage rate.

Further information can be obtained from:

*The Borough Planning Officer,
The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea,
The Town Hall,
Hornton Street,
London, W.8.*

The Greater London Council may also award grants under similar criteria although in practice these are normally limited to buildings of exceptional architectural and historic interest.

Further information can be obtained from:

*The Greater London Council,
Department of Architecture and Civic Design,
County Hall,
London, SE1 7EB*

The Scheme for grants previously administered by the Civic Trust for upgrading buildings and their settings in conservation areas has been absorbed into a new system of grants given by the Department of the Environment under Section 10 of the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1972 (as Amended). Maximum grant from all sources is 50%.

Further information can be obtained from:

*Department of the Environment (UCHB),
25 Savile Row,
London, W1X 2BT*

Appendices

FAMOUS RESIDENTS

Buildings in Cheyne Conservation Area where the GLC has erected commemorative Blue Plaques.

George Elliot (Mary Anne Cross)	—	Author	—	4 Cheyne Walk
Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskell	—	Author	—	93 Cheyne Walk
James Abbot McNeil Whistler	—	Painter, etcher	—	96 Cheyne Walk
Sir Marc Isambard Brunel	—	Engineer	—	98 Cheyne Walk
Isambard Kingdom Brunel	—	Engineer	—	98 Cheyne Walk
Hilaire Beloc	—	Poet, Essayist	—	104 Cheyne Walk
Walter Greaves	—	Painter	—	104 Cheyne Walk
Philip Wilson Steer	—	Painter	—	109 Cheyne Walk
Tobias Smollett	—	Author	—	16 Lawrence Street
George Gissing	—	Author	—	33 Oakley Gardens
Captain Robert Falcon Scott	—	Antarctic Explorer	—	56 Oakley Street
Charles Kingsley	—	Author	—	56 Old Church Street
James Henry Leigh Hunt	—	Essayist and Poet	—	22 Upper Cheyne Row

Other famous residents of Cheyne and alternative dwellings of residents without plaques (which are placed on the house with the longest or most historical association).

Dame Sybil Thorndike	—	Actress	—	74 Oakley Street (also at 6 Carlyle Square and 98 Swan Court)
Dean Jonathan Swift	—	Author	—	7 Danvers Street (now demolished)
Sir Thomas More	—	Lord High Chancellor of England	—	Beaufort House (now site of Beaufort Street)
John Martin	—	Painter	—	Lindsey House, 96 Cheyne Walk
James Abbot McNeil Whistler	—	Painter	—	96 Cheyne Walk 101 Cheyne Walk 21 Cheyne Walk (also at White House, Tite Street 1878 and 13 Tite Street 1881)
Dr. Thomas Augustine Arne	—	Composer (of Rule Britannia)	—	215 King's Road
Ellen Terry	—	Actress	—	215 King's Road
Sir Alexander Fleming	—	Discoverer of Penicillin	—	20 Danvers Street
Dr. Richard Mead	—	Physician to George II	—	22 Cheyne Row
Charles Rennie Mackintosh	—	Architect	—	43a Glebe Place
Thomas Carlyle	—	Author, Historian	—	24 Cheyne Row

Summaries

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS MADE IN THIS REPORT

Proposals are listed according to the chapters in which they appear. The agency or person responsible for carrying out the proposal is listed in the column 'Agency Responsible' and where grants may become available the letters RBK+C appear in brackets – (RBK+C). The letters DC in brackets – (DC) means that the proposal will be adopted as development control advice.

PROPOSALS	Page	Agency Responsible
TOWNSCAPE CHAPTER		
Paultons Square: preserve two panelled studded doors	29	OWNER
Paultons Square: no changes to elevations to be allowed	29	RBK+C (DC)
Paultons Square: no roof extensions to be allowed	29	RBK+C (DC)
Danvers Street: 37-49 Reinstate cornice	30	OWNER (RBK+C)
Danvers Street: Number 53 reinstate door	30	OWNER
Danvers Street: 37-57 no departures from original designs to be allowed	30	RBK+C (DC)
Danvers Street: 17-33 reinstate cornice	30	OWNER (RBK+C)
Danvers Street: resist pavement paving	30	—
Danvers Street: Garage — definition of parking area	30	OWNER
Danvers Street: Garage — visual improvements	30	OWNER
Paultons Street: restoration of details	30	OWNER
Paultons Street: garage: visual improvements	31	OWNER
Old Church Street: 40-42 sensitive infill possible	31	OWNER
Old Church Street: Garage: removal of advertising sign	31	OWNER
Old Church Street: Rectory: no alterations that would destroy its historical character or views from the street or of the trees to be allowed		RBK+C (DC)
Old Church Street: 12-14: sensitive infill possible	33	OWNER
Old Church Street/King's Road junction: redevelopment possible	35	OWNER (DC)
Lawrence Street: Peabody Estate: visual improvements/planting	36	OWNER
Cheyne Row: 16-34 character must be preserved	37	RBK+C (DC) OWNER
Upper Cheyne Row: 11-19 well preserved terrace should remain so	38	OWNER/RBK+C (DC)
Cheyne Row/Upper Cheyne Row/Glebe Place: street furniture rationalisation	39	RBK+C
Glebe Place: 1-25 restoration of stucco	39	OWNER/(RBK+C)
Glebe Place: restoration of front garden railings	39	OWNER/(RBK+C)
Glebe Place: 39-40 visual improvements	43	OWNER
Bramerton Street: reinstate cornices and balustrades	43	OWNER/(RBK+C)
Bramerton Street: resist parking in front gardens	43	RBK+C (DC)
Bramerton Street: restore front walls and railings	43	OWNER/(RBK+C)
Oakley Street: 1-11: restoration of cornice dentils	43	OWNER
Oakley Street: 14-25: preserve in good and original state	44	OWNER/RBK+C (DC)
Oakley Street: 41-57: encourage uniformity of roof extensions	44	RBK+C (DC)
Oakley Street (57)/Cheyne Walk (30): panelled wall joining these should be maintained	44	OWNER/RBK+C (DC)
Margaretta Terrace: the atmosphere and detail should be preserved	45	RBK+C (DC)
Phene Arms, Margaretta Terrace: wall and railing restoration	45	OWNER
STREETSCENE CHAPTER		
General: new planting to ensure continuation of street trees	47	RBK+C
General: quote District Plan 4.14.4. Tree Planting	47	RBK+C
Dovehouse Green: replace plane trees	48	RBK+C
General: relocation of road signs to prevent visual clutter	48	RBK+C

PROPOSALS	Page	Agency Responsible
Apollo Place: street sign relocation	48	RBK+C
Glebe Place: street sign relocation	48	RBK+C
Glebe Place/Cheyne Row: signs fixed to building	48	OWNER/RBK+C
Lordship Place: preserve nameplates to south side	48	RBK+C
General: siting of lamps, signs and other street furniture	49	RBK+C
General: alternative fixing of signs other than on free standing poles	49	RBK+C
Lawrence Street: north end: avoid replacing attractive bollards	49	RBK+C
Glebe Place: remove pedestrian barriers	49	RBK+C
Old Church Street Garage: removal of wall mounted advertisement	49	OWNER/RBK+C (DC)
General: excessive advertising and particularly internally illuminated signs to be resisted	49	RBK+C (DC)
General: all shops: imaginative signs welcomed	49	OWNER/RBK+C (DC)
General: the protection, repair and reinstatement of front walls to be encouraged	50	(RBK+C)
General: Quotation District Plan 4.7.5(f) front boundaries	50	RBK+C
General: front walls: high priority for restoration grants	50	(RBK+C)
General: discourage front garden parking and the removal of front garden walls	50	RBK+C (DC)
General: quotation District Plan 4.3.21 Paving	51	RBK+C
King's Road: footway surface improvements	53	RBK+C
Justice Walk: footway surface improvements	53	RBK+C
Glebe Place: footway surface improvements	53	RBK+C
Upper Cheyne Row: preservation of York Stone paving	53	RBK+C
Lawrence Street: preservation of York Stone paving	53	RBK+C
Margaretta Terrace: preservation of York Stone paving	53	RBK+C
Glebe Place: preservation of York Stone paving	53	RBK+C
Lawrence Street: Cross Keys paving (diagram)	52	OWNER/RBK+C
Old Church Street: retain setts on crossovers	53	RBK+C
General: retain setts on crossovers and passageways	53	RBK+C
Old Church Street: 55-63: extend textures under building out to kerb	53	RBK+C
Lawrence Street: Cross Keys: granite kerbs or heavy duty paving	53	OWNER/RBK+C
General: quotation from District Plan – paving	51	RBK+C
General: house numbers should be displayed and be of a uniform pattern in uniform terraces where grant schemes are in operation	54	RBK+C

ENHANCEMENT CHAPTER

General: grant priority to be given to features of greatest impact	55	(RBK+C)
General: quotation from District Plan 4.9.4. Rooflines	57	RBK+C (DC)
General: roof extensions: design guidelines	57	OWNER/RBK+C (DC)
Cheyne Row and General: old extra storeys will not be taken as precedents for modern roof extensions	57	RBK+C (DC)
General: roof extensions to seek or retain uniformity within groups of buildings	58	OWNER/RBK+C (DC)
Paultons Square: continued prevention of roof extensions	57	RBK+C (DC)
Margaretta Terrace: continued prevention of roof extensions	57	RBK+C (DC)
Danvers Street: continued prevention of roof extensions	57	RBK+C (DC)
Oakley Gardens: continued prevention of roof extensions	57	RBK+C (DC)
General: roof extensions map reference in text	58	RBK+C (DC)
General: quotation from District Plan 4.9.5. Roof extensions	58	OWNER/RBK+C
General: roof extensions map and captions	59	RBK+C (DC)
General: works at roof level on slate roofs to use natural slate, especially on prominent elevations	58	OWNER/RBK+C (DC)
Old Church Street and Lawrence Street and others: where slates replaced pantiles, owners will be encouraged to revert to pantiles	58	OWNER/RBK+C
General: roof extensions to be refused where first in terrace	58	RBK+C (DC)
General: quotation from District Plan 17.9.7. parapet and balustrades	58	RBK+C (DC)
General: quotation from District Plan 17.4.2. daylighting standards	58	RBK+C (DC)
General: new extensions: planning guidelines	60	RBK+C (DC)
General: new extensions: retention of garden space to take priority over reducing height of extensions	60	RBK+C (DC)

PROPOSALS

	Page	Agency Responsible
General: quotation from District Plan 7.3.8. rear extensions in garden space	60	RBK+C (DC)
General: materials in new building works	60	OWNER/RBK+C (DC)
Paultons Square: accurate restoration of doors important	60	OWNER
Glebe Place: West House: preserve door	60	OWNER/RBK+C (DC)
Glebe Place: 48: preserve door	60	OWNER/RBK+C (DC)
Margaretta Terrace: encourage suitable doors	60	OWNER
Margaretta Terrace: restoration/reinstatement of original sash windows	60	OWNER
Danvers Street: restoration of stucco details	60	OWNER
Danvers Street: reinstatement of suitable doors	60	OWNER
General: quotation from District Plan 4.3.26: council assistance in stucco restoration	64	OWNER/(RBK+C)
General: priority for grants for mould costs in group schemes	64	(RBK+C)
General: restoration of cornices priority in general restoration schemes on uniform terraces	64	OWNER/(RBK+C)
Bramerton Street: priority for stucco restoration (shared) + diagram	64	(RBK+C)
Glebe Place: priority for stucco restoration (shared)	64	(RBK+C)
General: priorities for stucco repair	64	OWNER/(RBK+C)
General: grants for cornices and dentils	64	(RBK+C)
General: avoid external pipes and wires	66	OWNER/RBK+C (DC)
General: avoid external junction boxes	66	OWNER/RBK+C (DC)
Oakley Street: special attention to tidying wires	66	OWNER
Paultons Square: diagram summarising non-original details	56	OWNERS
Paultons Square: narrowing of roadway to allow pedestrian access to gardens and allow planting at junction with King's Road	65	RBK+C
Glebe Place: narrowing of roadway to allow planting and allow easier pedestrian crossing	65	RBK+C

DIAGRAMS PROPOSING ENHANCEMENTS

Old Church Street: 40-42: sensitive infill possible	61	OWNER
Old Church Street: 12-14: sensitive infill possible	62	OWNER
Justice Walk: photomontage showing use of York Stone paving	51	RBK+C
Lawrence Street: Cross Keys: paving of footways	52	RBK+C/OWNER
Bramerton Street: restoration of stucco diagram	64	OWNER/(RBK+C)
Paultons Square: elevations summarising non-original details	56	OWNERS
Paultons Square: narrowing of roadway to allow pedestrian access to gardens and allow planting at junction with King's Road	65	RBK+C
Danvers Street Garage: suggestions	50	OWNER

Street Names and Their Derivation

This section has been extracted from the Borough Librarian and Arts Officer's publication, Kensington and Chelsea Street Names (second revised edition, 1977). The dates given against most names indicate the first use of the present name rather than the date of the street itself, as many streets have been renamed over the years.

Apollo Place (c.1829): formerly Davis Street (before 1786) S.W.10.

Apollo Place first shown on plan of 'Mr. Riley's freehold' dated 1829. Probably from an early tavern sign in Riley Street.

Chelsea Manor Street (1938): formerly Manor Street and Upper Manor Street (c.1824) S.W.3. Close to the site of the manor house.

Cheyne Row (c.1815): formerly Great Cheyne Row (1708) S.W.3. Built upon the gardens of 'The Feathers' public house the name commemorated the Lord of the Manor, Viscount Cheyne.

Danvers Street (1696) S.W.3: named after Sir John Danvers whose house stood on the sites of Paultons Square and Danvers Street.

Glebe Place (c.1870): formerly Cook's Ground, S.W.3. Built on part of the glebe lands belonging to Chelsea rectory.

King's Road, S.W.3., S.W.10: The section from Sloane Square to Old Church Street was Charles II's private road on the way to Hampton Court Palace. It remained a private road until 1830.

Lawrence Street, S.W.3: named after an old-established Chelsea family, whose monuments can be seen in the Lawrence Chapel at the Old Church. Thomas Lawrence bought the old manor house in the 1580's. The site is presumed to have been at the north end of Lawrence Street.

Margaretta Terrace (c.1852) S.W.3: Margaretta Forsyth was the wife of Dr. Phene, the builder of the terrace.

Oakley Street (c.1830) S.W.3: William Cadogan was created Baron Cadogan of Oakley in 1718. Said to have been the first street in London to be planted with trees.

Paultons Square (1866) S.W.3: On the Sloane Estate. After the death of Sir Hans Sloane part of the estate passed to his eldest daughter, the wife of George Stanley of Paultons, Hampshire.

Petyt Place (1895) S.W.3: named after William Petyt (1636-1707), a famous law-writer and antiquarian who built the Petyt School in 1706. It stood close to Chelsea Old Church.

Redanchor Close, S.W.10: named after the Red Anchor mark used on Chelsea China.

ARTICLE 4 DIRECTION

Street	Properties	Classes	Approved
Paultons Street	1; 2; 3;	1 (1)	01.11.57

The Paultons Street direction, the only one in the conservation area, arose out of an appeal decision in 1957, wherein the Inspector stated that 'he is satisfied that when Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Paultons Street were rebuilt in 1953, the buildings were extended in the maximum possible extent, having regard to the need to observe reasonable standards of daylighting, and it is expedient that any further extension of any of those buildings should not be carried out (without specific permission).' These considerations still apply, and no alteration would seem necessary.

TREES

Protection of Trees — Procedural Note

Tree Preservation Orders

If a tree is the subject of a Tree Preservation Order it is an offence to damage or destroy it wilfully, or to fell, top, lop or uproot it, without the consent of the Local Planning Authority (i.e. this Borough Council). The related legislation is contained in the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Section 59-62, 102, 103, 174 and 175), the Town and Country Amenities Act, 1974, and the Regulations made under these Acts.

Trees in Conservation Areas

Under the Town and Country Amenities Act, 1974, if you wish to fell, lop, top or uproot trees in a Conservation Area, other than those already covered by a Tree Preservation Order, you must give the Local Planning Authority six weeks' notice. It is an offence to carry out the work within that period without the consent of the Authority. The Regulations made under this Act give the exemptions from this requirement, which include trees of less than 3" in diameter at chest height.

Penalties for Unauthorised Works/Damage

If in contravention of an Order, a tree is cut down, uprooted or wilfully destroyed or is wilfully damaged or topped, or lopped in a manner likely to destroy it, the person responsible may be fined up to £1,000 — or twice the sum which appears to the Court to be the value of the tree, whichever is the greater — on summary conviction, or an unlimited fine on indictment. For other contraventions, there is a fine of up to £200 and there is also a penalty of up to £5.00 per day for continuing offences. If a tree is removed or destroyed, the owner of the land will also be required to plant another tree in its place, unless the Local Authority agree otherwise. Similar penalties exist in respect of unauthorised works or damage to trees in Conservation Areas.

Procedure

In both cases you should write to:

The Borough Planning Officer,
The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea,
Department 705, The Town Hall,
Hornton Street,
London, W8 7NX.



Giving the following information:—

- (1) Details of the tree sufficient to enable its identification, including species and position on site (specify front or back garden).
- (2) Details of the proposed works.
- (3) The reason for the works.

Emergency Work

If you wish to carry out, as a matter of urgency, work to a tree which you believe to be dead, dying or dangerous you should contact the Section noted below for advice on procedure.

Obstruction to Public Highway (Highways Act 1969 (Section 134))

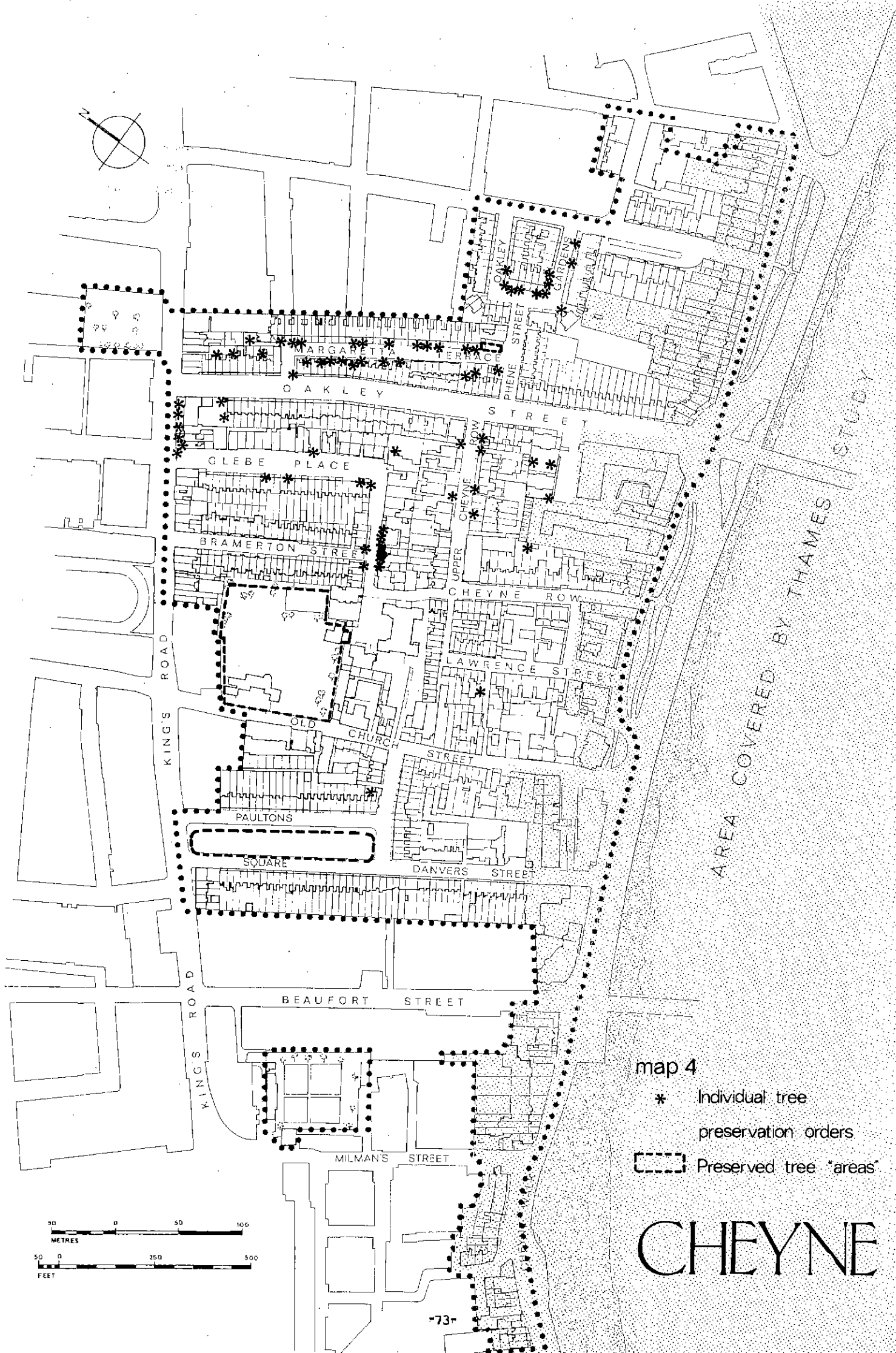
Many trees, and shrubs, growing in private gardens constitute a hazard to users of the public highway. Low growing twigs and branches encroaching upon the highway from private gardens should be cut back to boundary walls and overhanging branches should be pruned or removed to create a clearance of 2.5m from pavement level. This work is particularly important to avoid danger to the blind and infirm. Where branches obscure street lamps, traffic lights or road signs they should be pruned or removed to ensure that they are clearly visible especially by drivers.

All such work should be carried out at the earliest opportunity to avoid any inconvenience, annoyance or danger to users of the public highway and may be executed without the prior consent of the Council. However where further work is required beyond the minimum necessary to clear the obstruction you are advised to contact the Council offices to establish whether the trees are subject to a Tree Preservation Order or other restriction when it will be necessary to obtain consent from the Council.

Telephone Enquiries

If you wish to find out whether your tree is protected or is in a Conservation Area, or you have any other enquiries concerning the procedural aspects of work to trees, you should contact the Arboricultural Section on 01-937 5464, Ext.432.





LISTED BUILDINGS

			213-217	II*
			229: 231: 291-301 odd	
			381 (former Moravian Chapel and Minister's House). Enclosing walls to Moravian Burial Ground	II
Cheyne Row	23-33 odd	II		
	10-14 (Cheyne Cottage) even	II		
	16-34 even	II*		
Cheyne Walk	2: 3: 7: 8: 9: 10: 11: 17-30		Lawrence Street	12a-16 consec.
	consec: 38: 39: 46-48			23 (The Duke's House)
	consec: 50: 62: 91-95			24 (Monmouth House)
	consec: 107-110 consec:			
	113: 118: 119	II	Margaretta Terrace	1-38 consec.
	4: 5: 6: 15: 16: 96-101			
	consec.	II*	Oakley Street	1-11 consec.
	Railings and gate piers to			14-25 consec.
	2: 3: 19-25	II		26-27
	Railings and gate piers to			28-35 consec.
	4: 5: 6: 15: 16	II*		101-108 consec.
	Boundary wall at Shrewsbury House	II	Old Church Street	34: 36: 38
				56 (the former Rectory)
				53
Chelsea Embankment	Chelsea Old Church:	A		Chelsea Old Church
	Sir Hans Sloane Monument	II		
Danvers Street	Crosby Hall	II*	Paultons Square	1-56 consec.
	24-36 even: 37-49 odd:			Rear garden wall of houses on west side
	55: 57	II		
Glebe Place	35 (West House)	II*	Upper Cheyne Row	1 (The Cottage)
	36: 37: 38	II		11-19 odd
				Church of Our Most Holy
Justice Walk	2	II		Redeemer and St. Thomas
				More
King's Road	211 (Argyle House):			16-30 even

(This schedule includes buildings about to be listed)

PROPERTIES IN THE CONSERVATION AREA

Apollo Place	5-9 consec.	Lordship Place	All
Blantyre Street	1a	Margaretta Terrace	All
Bramerton Street	All	Moravian Burial Ground	All
Chelsea Manor Street	74-82 even	Moravian Close	All
Cheyne Gardens	All	Munroe Terrace	All
Cheyne Mews	All	Oakley Gardens	All
Cheyne Row	All	Oakley Street	All
Cheyne Walk	All	Old Church Street	2-56 even: 1-63 odd and Chelsea Old Church
Danvers Street	All	Paultons Square	All
Glebe Place	All	Paultons Street	All
Justice Walk	All	Petyt Place	All
King's Road	195-257 odd: 293-301 odd: 381 and 383 and Dovehouse Green	Redanchor Close	All
		Roper's Gardens	All
Lavender Close	All	Rosetti Gardens Mansions	21-40 consec.
Lawrence Street	All	St. Loo Court	All
		Upper Cheyne Row	All