



Northamptonshire
County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological building assessment at
Salopian House, 689 London Road
Isleworth, Middlesex



Iain Soden

November 2008

Report 08/197

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QUALITY CONTROL

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Checked by	Joe Prentice		
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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Salopian House, Isleworth,	
Short description	Salopian House is a small, early nineteenth-century cottage, once one of a semi-detached pair reputedly built in 1807, which has been successively enlarged on mainly the ground floor but also the first floor in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Few original features survive and only a few from any date during the late nineteenth century. Numerous alterations inside have left clear evidence in the fabric, particularly related to the renewal of decorative schemes and the upgrading of the property.	
Project type	Historic Building assessment	
Site status	National Trust ownership	
Previous work	None	
Current Land use	Unoccupied property	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Early nineteenth-century dwelling house	
Significant finds	No	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Middlesex	
Site address	689 London Road, Isleworth, TW7 4ES	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	100 sq m	
OS Easting & Northing	TQ 147 762	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Gary Marshall, The National Trust	
Project Design originator		
Director/Supervisor		
Project Manager	Iain Soden	
Sponsor or funding body	The National Trust	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	October 2008	
End date	November 2008	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	n/a	
Paper	n/a	
Digital	Transfer to NT	Photographs; report pdf
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Unpublished client report (NA report)		
Title	An archaeological building assessment at Salopian House, 689 London Road, Isleworth, Middlesex	
Serial title & volume	08/197	
Author(s)	Iain Soden	
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING ASSESSMENT AT
SALOPIAN HOUSE, 689 LONDON ROAD,
ISLEWORTH,
MIDDLESEX**

Abstract

Salopian House is a small, early nineteenth-century cottage, once one of a semi-detached pair reputedly built in 1807, which has been successively enlarged on mainly the ground floor but also the first floor in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Few original features survive and only a few from any date during the late nineteenth century. Numerous alterations inside have left clear evidence in the fabric, particularly related to the renewal of decorative schemes and the upgrading of the property.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The National Trust is the owner of Salopian House, which stands on the south side of the London Road from Hounslow through Isleworth (NGR: TQ 147 762; Fig 1). The property is probably the survivor of a pair of semi-detached dwellings, the other of which is reputed to have been demolished due to Second World War bomb damage. That site is now occupied by a bed-shop.
- 1.2 The property is not a Listed building, but has come into the purview of the National Trust by virtue of its being left in the will of the last private owner-occupier. Since the conservation of the natural and built environments is the business of the new owners, the National Trust has commissioned an archaeological assessment of Salopian House before the property is upgraded. This was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology.
- 1.3 The building has stood unoccupied for a while but contained the furniture and trappings of previous tenancy at the time of recording. Full access was available on the ground and first floors and a brief view was possible down the cellar access. The roof space was not accessed. The garden was very overgrown, limiting access to the rear and side of the house and restricting views of the outside garden store.

2. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The general objectives of the assessment were:
 - To provide a summary written, photographic and simple drawn (plan) appraisal of the historic resource which constitutes the building
 - To provide information about the historic development of the building, in order to constitute a summary archive record of its fabric before conversion
 - To assess the relative significance and date of fixtures and fittings with a view to the future retention or discard of these features during the upgrading of the property

- 2.2 The current report includes a simple development plan of the building and an analysis of the function of (some of) the individual rooms and their working where such evidence exists. The level of recording deployed was limited by a required maximum attendance of one day.
- 2.3 This assessment of the building primarily took the form of a photographic record to set out the relationship of the building and its constituent parts and by the use of architects' plans, annotated on site. The buildings were assessed within the general precepts set out in the English Heritage procedural guidance (*Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice*, 2006), but to no particular defined level. In particular the records made as part of the work conformed to the following:

Written and Drawn Accounts comprised free-text notes made on site and annotation of existing surveyor's plans. These later formed the basis of the simplified interpretative plans reproduced in this report.

Photographic Record employing both general and specific photographs to show exteriors, interiors and specific items and fixtures/fittings, if significant.

3. BUILDING ASSESSMENT

A property walk-through from front to back and separately on each floor (Fig 2)

- 3.1 The front (north) elevation shows that this is a simple two storey dwelling, probably one of a pair of semi-detached houses, which has been extended to the eastern side on the ground floor (Cover plate and Fig 2). It has garden to the front, the east side and the rear. The property is built of yellow stock brick with red-brick side extensions. A rear extension, also of brick, has been fully rendered. The roof covering is of Welsh slate.
- 3.2 The front windows are sashes on both floors, but are horned and therefore post-c1850 (Plate 1). The front entrance door is dark-stained oak, the lower two thirds framed around tongue and groove, the uppermost third being moulded glass, surmounted by a transom-light to admit maximum natural lighting.
- 3.3 A small entrance lobby inside the front door opens via a dark-stained oak-frame around a tongue and groove door with a small view-light at face-level and is of a suite with the other interior door in the front room (Plate 2). All three doors (including the front one) are very well-made in a style redolent of the period 1880-1914, showing strong Arts and Crafts / derivative Edwardian influence (see Calloway 1994). All hang on substantial brass hinges with probably their original screws. Each of the three doors are exceptionally well-made for a small house like this. The lobby has brick side walls, plastered with horsehair plaster and later painted, but the whole has been channelled back to the brick to accept impromptu (rough-finish) softwood rails and muntins to which have been applied 'panels' of painted hardboard, the joins between them then being covered with a further (planed) softwood batten, dark-stained to match the doors. This forms a scheme which achieved a sort of cheap panelling and also dry-lined the walls to combat damp. Perversely (given its cheap construction) it is not stylistically out of keeping with the high-quality Arts and Crafts elements. The widespread use of hardboard in interiors is usually dated to the period c1930-1960. By contrast the lobby utilises 3-inch oak floorboards.
- 3.4 The front room (lounge) is entered from the lobby. It contains the same hardboard scheme for decorative dry-lining, under which can be seen the channelled patches of plaster surviving (Plate 3). The eastern side of the room has parquet-style wood-block flooring although its join with the floorboards elsewhere was not seen. The wood-block flooring

equates at least to an area which constitutes an eastern extension of the structure of the room. The northern window is a horned late Victorian (or later) sash, while the eastern window comprises three panels of leaded lights wired to iron glazing bars with a brass fastener on the opening central light (Plate 4). The window may be Edwardian but may have been reused in this location. The fireplace is of briquettes and is suggestive of a date in the period 1900-1920 (Plate 3). The modern light-switch in this room still sits on the wall adjacent to its original bakelite predecessor, a suggestion that the house was provided with electricity in the 1930s (Plate 5).

- 3.5 The back (dining) room, which has, like the front room, been extended eastwards, once exhibited detailing of a higher quality than the lounge, at a time when the back room was traditionally for the occupants to withdraw to (*c*1900-1950). Its fireplace is identical to that in the front room, as is the hardboard 'panelling' seen elsewhere, but its interior four-panelled door has raised, fielded panels with a curious facet carved into the corners of each raised panel, achieving a starburst shape overall, but to be viewed only from inside the room (Plate 6). This door is hung on its original rising butt hinges (stamped 'BALDWIN'), indicating that the room was intended to be carpeted in this scheme. Baldwin hinges are reckoned to be among the best of the twentieth century. This American company began trading in about 1950. To one side of the fireplace is a cupboard, the raised, fielded panelled doors of which are carved identically to the room door (Plate 7). They have, however, been re-hung within a simple frame suggesting the cupboard has been re-made. The door-design is stylistically difficult to date but may be adjudged from the presence of the Baldwin hinges on the main door to about 1950. To the east of the room lie two tall narrow windows which are modern, as is the glazed rear door into the garden.
- 3.6 The hall and stairs contain the only original features. The stair case is fringed by a well-made mahogany handrail on plain, square-section wooden balusters and a simply-turned newel post (Plate 8). The treads have moulded nosings. This is typical of the period *c*1810-1830 in houses of modest means (Calloway 1994, 192-3). The handrail sweeps up and around the stair in a manner typical of the day, executed with great care (Hall 2005, fig 4.66 for early nineteenth-century handrail profiles). Beneath the stair is a simple, light-weight planked door which hangs on a pair of strap-hinges and a (probably original) single H-hinge (Plate 9). Such hinges were used mainly on doors of lighter construction but were gradually replaced since they were of insufficient strength (see Hall 2005, fig 2.73 for a selection of the type). The straps are nineteenth century replacements, the single H-hinge being a happenstance survival. These were not individually photographed as all three are heavily over-painted. A timber stairway leads down to a stone-floored cellar (which was not fully accessed). The hall also contains a moulded applied picture rail and chair rail. These are likely to be of the 1920s or thereabouts, when moulded brass picture hooks for suspension were preferred to individual wall-fixing hooks.
- 3.7 The kitchen which is accessed from the rear of the hall is the lower half of a two-storey extension to the house. All of its contents are modern, but for a half-glazed cupboard, probably capable of being free-standing but fixed to the end (south) wall (Plate 10) at a location where there may once have been a fireplace. The top, glazed half of the cupboard was made as a china cabinet and has workmanship of late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century influence. The glazing bars are fat and chunky, reminiscent of Queen-Anne revival. It has a Victorian brass spring-catch inside but the handle to open the upper doors is bakelite of the 1930s. The unglazed cupboard below has modern handles. A side-mounted cupboard above and to the right has a mix of fittings which comprise a bakelite handle, brass hinges and a ball-catch. It may be of the 1930s. A similar side cupboard once lay in a similar location above and to the left, where now lies a central-heating boiler. The back door from the kitchen into the garden is a six-panelled (four glazed) former front door reused either from here or another property. It retains its former letter-box slot, filled in and a heavy iron ring door-knocker (Plate 11).

- 3.8 Adjacent to the rear of the kitchen lies an outside privy. This was nailed shut at the time of the visit so could not be accessed.
- 3.9 Behind the property is a detached garden store, which may have been built as a wash-house, for use before the house had a kitchen. It is also just possible that this was a tack-room for nearby stables, a possibility deduced from a mention in the *Hounslow, Feltham and Hanworth Times* (17/11/1989 p1; see 3.17 below and Appendix). However, this cannot be confirmed as such a tack-room would normally be lined out in tongue and groove panelling, not present here. No original fittings could be seen but its door is another panelled former front door from another property, characterised by a heavy iron door knob in the centre of the middle rail (Plate 12). Closer scrutiny of the wash-house was not possible due to the overgrown nature of the garden. It is built up against a high boundary wall which separates the plot from next door and is therefore probably a boundary set out early in the plot's history, if not original. To the front face of the garden store have been added two waist-high bins, one of which still houses a rusty lawn roller. These may have been built either as coal-bins or similar fuel storage. Both were clearly redundant and extremely overgrown, so the original purpose was unclear.
- 3.10 All of the pre-modern doors to the rear of the property are painted in the same Buckingham-type Green, a colour very popular in the period 1930-1950.
- 3.11 The stair landing at first floor is in all ways similar to the hall and stair, the hand rail and plain balusters being original (Plate 13). Off the landing lead the bedrooms and bathroom.
- 3.12 The front bedroom retains the same scheme of picture rail as the hall and has a skirting board of the period c1900-1930. The sash to the front elevation is horned and therefore no earlier than c1850. The fireplace was obscured, but to either side is a wardrobe and a cupboard (the top, glazed part a modern addition), both painted but which appear to be of similar workmanship to the door to the room (Plates 14 and 15). Both have been fully built in but are fitted over and around the existing skirting board. The door to the room is plain, of four panels with a matching door-case. It belongs to the late nineteenth century or the first part of the twentieth century. The right hand cupboard has two narrow shelves, but these replaced a single deep one. The wardrobe contains two coat-hooks of the period c1875-1900.
- 3.13 The back bedroom contains an almost identical suite of picture-rail, skirting, with wardrobe and cupboard flanking the fireplace (Plates 16 and 17). The same sequence of furniture being built in around the skirting was visible. Here the fireplace was also visible, still retaining a cast-iron grate (Plate 17). The window to the rear elevation is modern stained softwood and reuses a variety of earlier fittings, including a safety stay and monkey-tail fastener and stays, probably of the 1930s.
- 3.14 Above the kitchen and also accessed from the landing is the bathroom (Plate 18). While it contains the elements of a full bathroom suite, none of the components are pre-c1950. The airing cupboard seems to have been built in to also house an immersion heater, which it still contains. On the back of the bathroom door is a towel rail, which may date back to the 1930s.
- 3.15 Planning matters for this area are handled by Hounslow Borough Council. A scan of their archive, which began in 1948, shows that they hold no planning data for the property whatsoever. This means that there have either been no alterations to the property which might require planning consent carried out since that date, or that any alterations in this class were carried out without recourse to the proper planning channels, much less likely

since the property is prominently located on the main road and changes to the building mass would have been instantly noticeable.

- 3.16 Historic maps of the area are held by Hounslow Borough Council in the Local Studies section of the Hounslow Library Centre. Their collections have been checked but their published scales are too small to do any more than identify the plot. None show the property in sufficient detail to use as a guide to the development of the house until recent times when the house has already taken on its current plan. They have not been copied for this report, therefore.
- 3.17 Photocopies of newspaper articles held by Hounslow Library Centre attest the construction date of the house (1807) and relate that English Heritage have previously advised the house retained too little of its original character to warrant the grant of Listed status. The articles derive from the *Hounslow, Feltham and Hanworth Times* (17/11/1989 p1 and 9; 24/11/1989 p7; 8/12/1989 p7) and suggest that the plot was under threat of redevelopment at that time. Copies of these are bound in order of their publication at the end of this report (Appendix).

4. CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The house is the survivor of a pair of semi-detached dwellings of the early part of the nineteenth-century. Of this period only the stairs and the cellar door (and fittings) can be said to be original with confidence.
- 4.2 The house has been extended three times, the dates of each extension pre-dating 1948, when Hounslow Borough Council planning department began. After 1948 such extensions would have needed permission, for which no records exist.
- 4.3 The interiors show the following periods of decorative schemes or re-ordering:
- Front room, lobby downstairs c1900-1920, cheaply re-panelled c1950
 - Back room c1900-1920, cheaply re-panelled, new door c1950
 - Kitchen, 1930s to modern, re-using late nineteenth-century cupboard
 - Front bedroom late nineteenth century with 1920s re-fit
 - Back bedroom late nineteenth century with 1920s re-fit
 - Bathroom 1930s-1950s, with some later components

5. SCHEDULE OF POTENTIAL RETENTION AND REUSE

- 5.1 The following items are probably original to the building and it may be desirable to retain *in situ*, perhaps conserving further:
- Stair – handrail and balusters
 - Hall – cellar door and hinges
- 5.2 The following items probably date to the nineteenth century (Victorian) or slightly later, might be in their original locations and might be incorporated, unmoved, in any new re-ordering:
- Bedroom skirting boards
 - Bedroom fireplaces
 - Bedroom lower cupboards and wardrobes

5.3 The following items are probably of the late nineteenth or early twentieth century and relate to a distinctive Arts and Crafts-inspired / Edwardian re-ordering of the downstairs interior. As such they may be felt to reflect a period character of the building and may warrant retention:

- Entrance door with transom light, lobby door and hall door
- Downstairs fireplaces
- ?pre-hardboard panelling decorative scheme (if it survives)
- 3-inch width oak floor boards

5.4 Distinctive items reused which may have merits and warrant retention but are to be moved:

- Kitchen cupboard
- Exterior property doors to rear (kitchen and wash-house/garden store)
- Back room door and matching cupboard
- Bakelite light switches

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Northamptonshire Archaeology would like to thank Guy Bedminster, Hounslow Library Centre, for his help in searching the Hounslow Borough Council archive.

APPENDIX

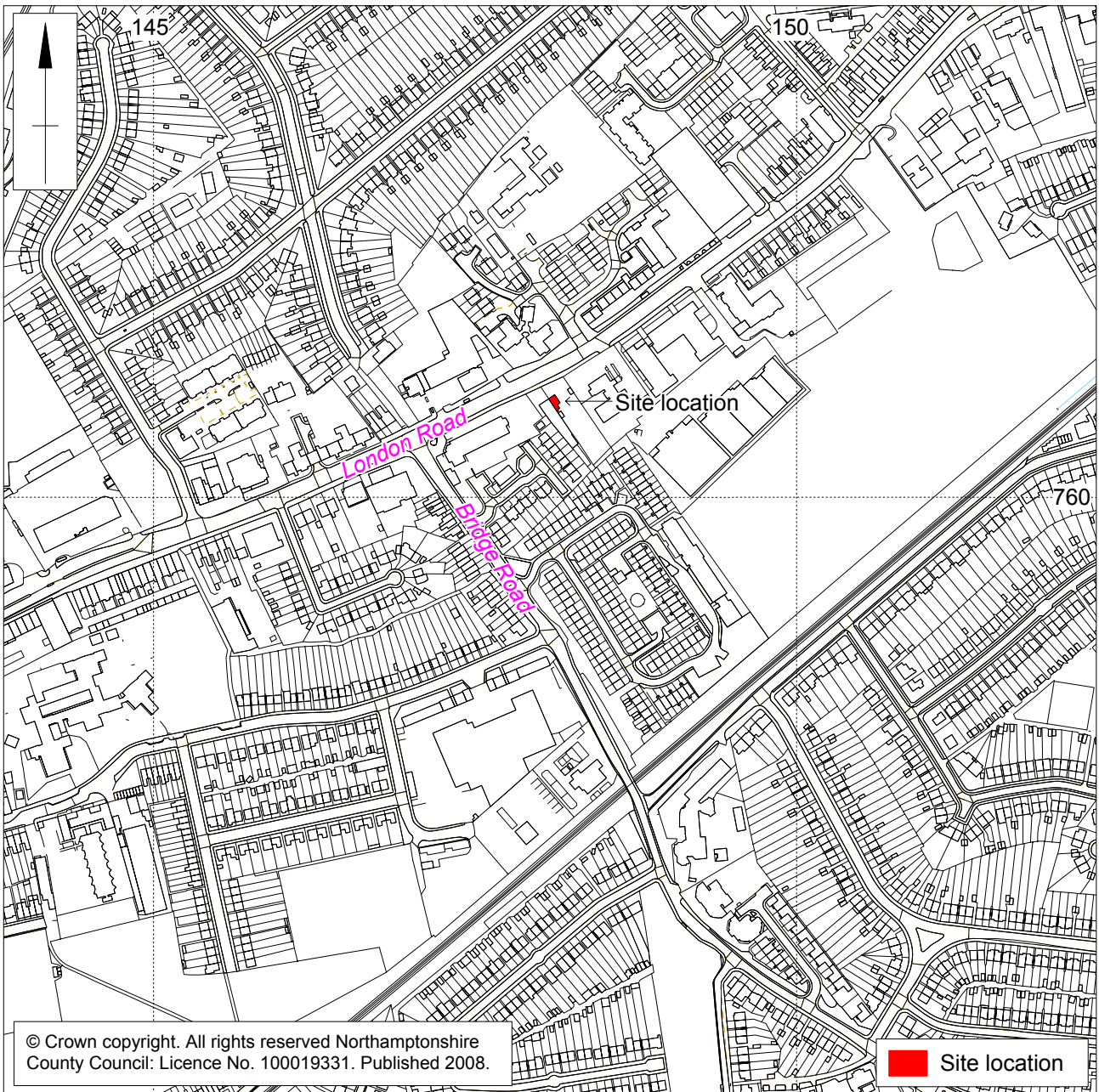
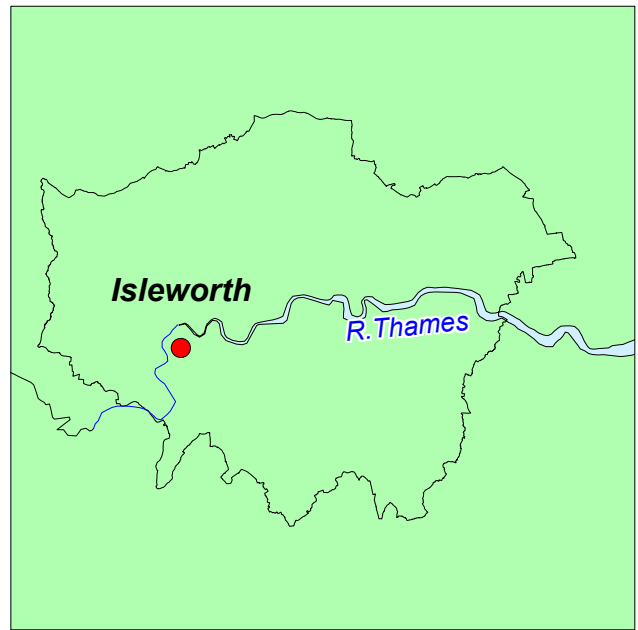
- A Hounslow Feltham and Hanworth Times article 17/11/1989, 1 and 9
- B Hounslow Feltham and Hanworth Times article 24/11/1989, 7
- C Hounslow Feltham and Hanworth Times article 8/12/1989, 7

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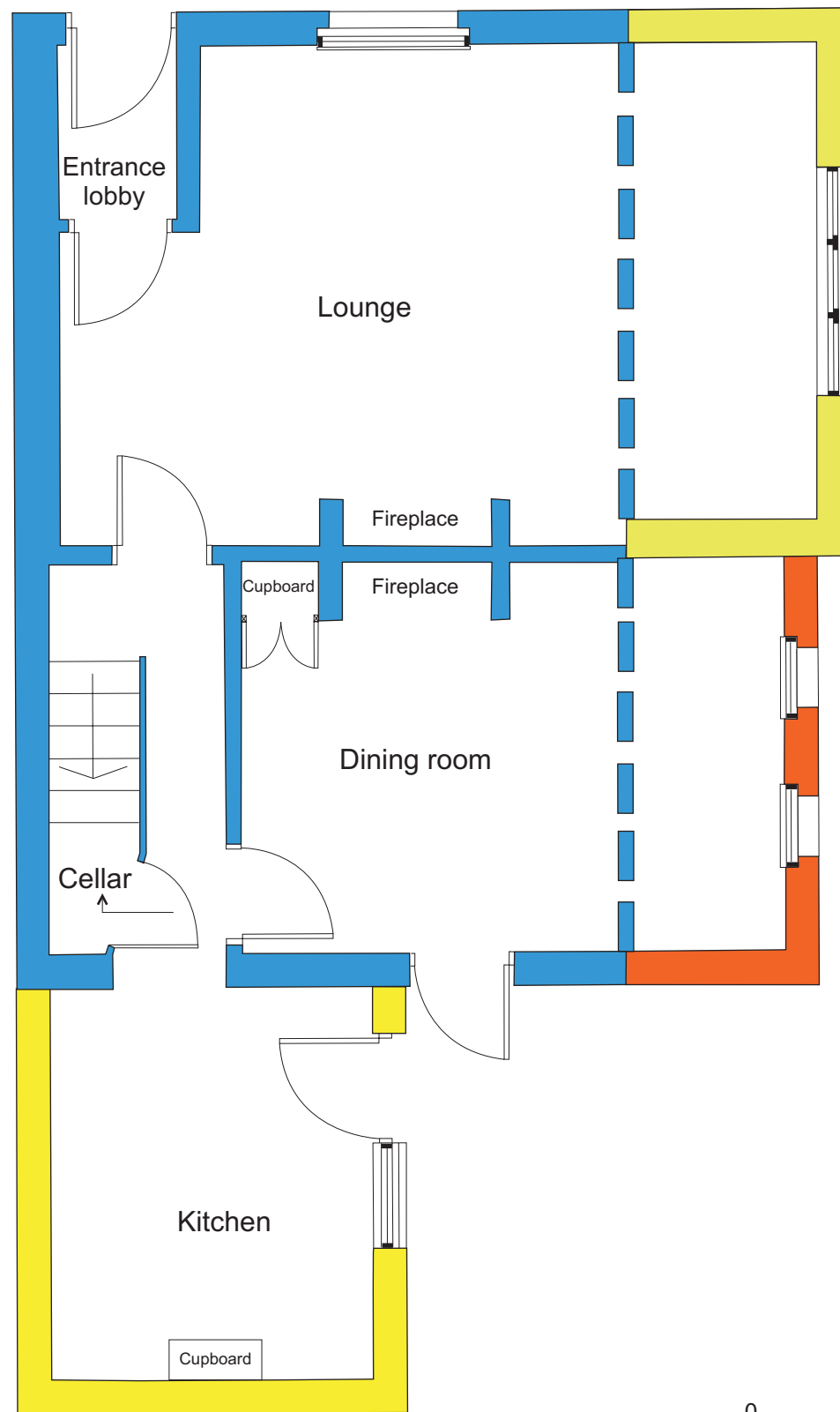


Scale 1:5000

Site location Fig 1

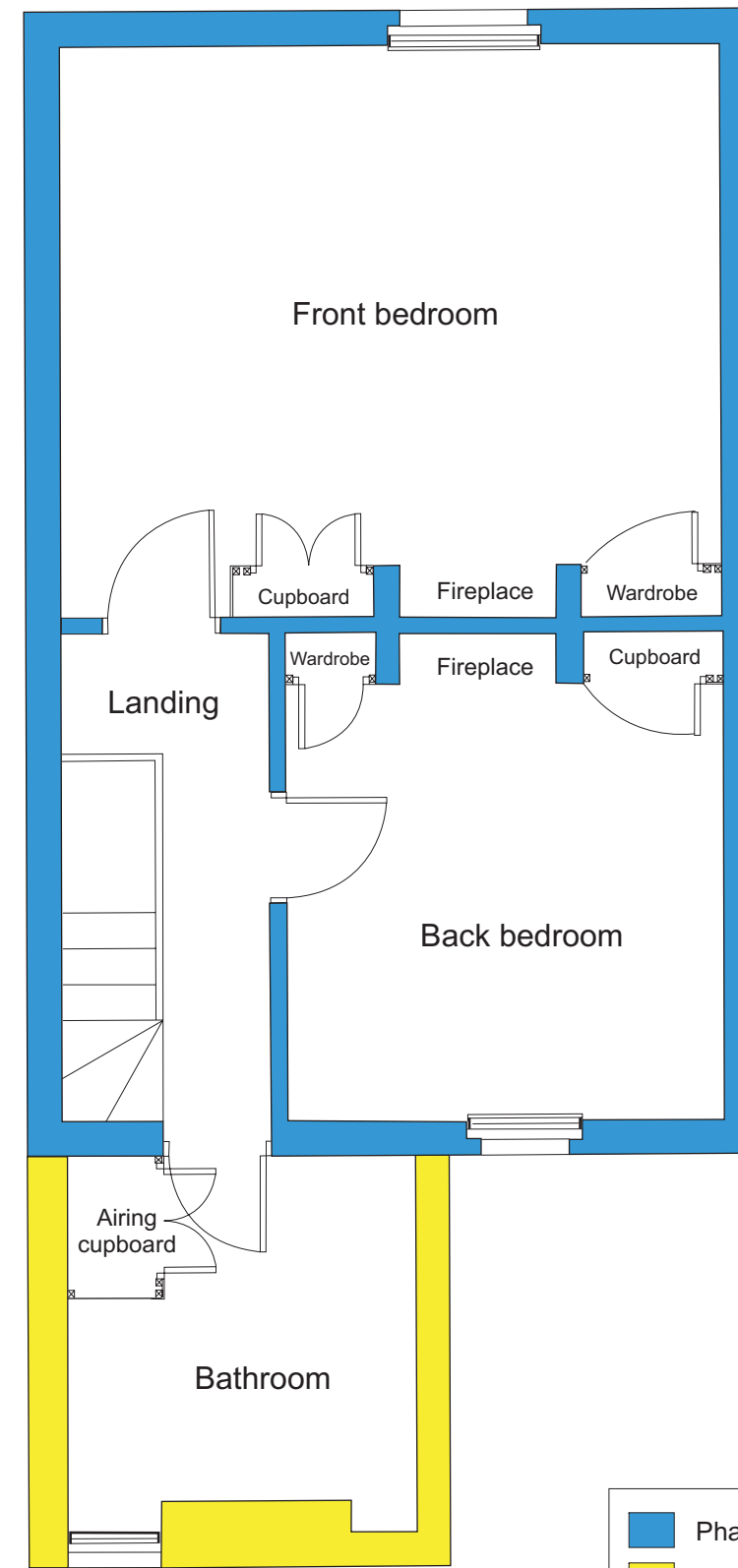


Ground Floor



0 2m

First Floor



- Phase 1
- Phase 2, kitchen extension
- Phase 3, lounge extension
- Phase 4, dining room, extension



Plate 1: Salopian House, front elevation



Plate 2: Inner door from lobby,
viewed from front room



Plate 3: Front room: former and latest decorative schemes; fireplace



Plate 4: Front room: east facing, leaded casement window



Plate 5: Front room: bakelite light switch and modern successor



Plate 6: Back room: door from hall



Plate 7: Back room: built-in cupboard



Plate 8: Hall and stairs (original element)



Plate 9: Cellar door (original element)



Plate 10: Kitchen: cupboard



Plate 11: Kitchen: back door from garden



Plate 12: Wash-house/garden store: entrance door

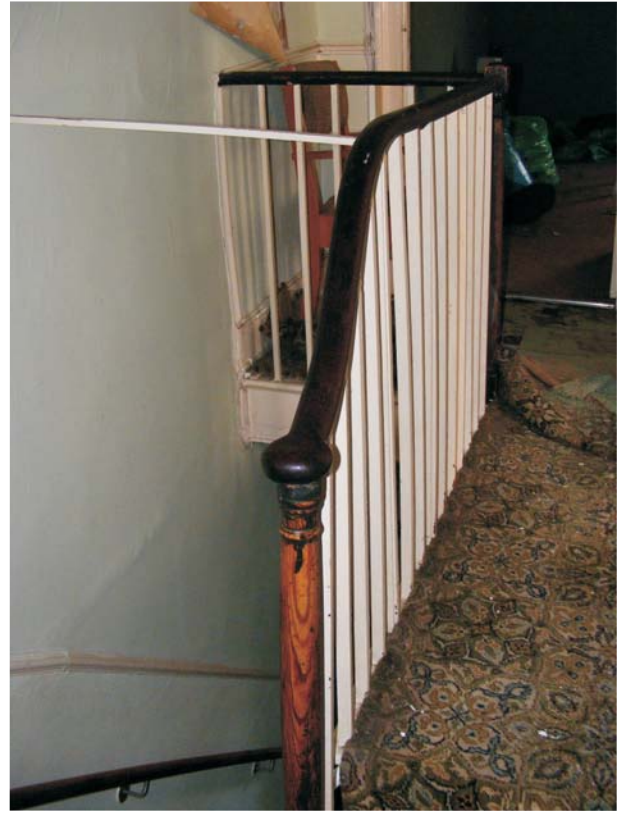


Plate 13: Landing (original element)



Plate 14: Front bedroom: fireplace and wardrobe



Plate 15: Front bedroom: cupboard



Plate 16: Back bedroom: wardrobe



Plate 18: Bathroom



Plate 17: Back bedroom: fireplace and cupboards

Historic landmark eyed by developers

THE future of one of Isleworth's oldest and most historic landmarks is once again in jeopardy.

Salopian House which dates back nearly 200 years and has many of its original features still intact, is threatened by developers.

Speyhawk, who have been attacked in the past for 'ruining' the heritage of Old Isleworth, admitted they have already approached the owner of the 1807 building with a view of buying her property.

But Miss Joan Temple who has lived in Salopian House, which lies on London Road, for all of her 72 years declared: "I am damned if they are going to knock this to bits."

Miss Temple complained to the *Times* that she has been hounded by developers for 20 years to relinquish the house her father bought in 1919.

And now sick and tired

of her 20 year battle to protect "part of Isleworth's heritage," Miss Temple has applied for Listed Building Status.

Miss Temple believes that the chances of the House's survival are "very slim indeed" after her death unless it becomes categorised as a listed building.

And the Department of the Environment are now considering Miss Temple's appeal following a report written on the house by English Heritage.

Miss Temple said: "Salopian House is one of the oldest houses on the London Road, now surrounded by modern office buildings and council homes.

"It has a very long and strong connection with the past of this area, both of which I think are well worth preserving.

"The garden is 290 feet long with its original wall and my father found the

remains of an old well together with a William and Mary halfpenny (1694).

"The bottom of the garden was bounded by a stream, which was the boundary ditch between Heston and Isleworth.

"The harness room for the stabling for 24 horses still stands and due to its links with the past I believe that all steps should be taken to protect the house's great historical value.

"I want to take all the precautions necessary," she said "so that Speyhawk do not sneak in with a planning application for the printing works when its lease runs out in two years."

Miss Temple remained adamant that she would not accept any sum of money to hand the house, next to Bridge Road, over to developers.

"Everyone says that it is
Continued on page 9.



Joan Temple stands outside the 1807 Salopian Cottage that she is striving to conserve as an important part of Isleworth's heritage.

HISTORIC LANDMARK UNDER THREAT

Continued from page 1.

like an oasis when they pay their first visit and for the sake of preserving it, I would never sell it at any price," she said.

She added: "Speyhawk have approached me to say that in two years time they are planning to build an office block when the printing works lease runs out.

"At the moment there is only a half-inch gap between the two properties and I am very anxious that if they lay down new foundations for the office block they take all precautions necessary to preserve my house."

Speyhawk denied that they had approached Miss Temple with plans to build an office block on the printing works site.

But Miss Temple said that it is the latest approach developers have made in the last 20 years to hand over the freehold for Salopian Cottage.

"I am surprised that no

one has ever sent me poison chocolates," she said.

One of Miss Temple's neighbours, Kat Burn told the *Times*: "Local people regard Salopian House as a landmark. I would not want to know that people are walking around with designs on my house. Salopian House must be preserved at all costs."

Speyhawk, who own the freehold on the printing works, have been fiercely accused in the past of destroying the heritage of Old Isleworth.

Isleworth councillor, Venessa Smith told the *Times*: "They (Speyhawk) will do anything in pursuit of money. Have they not done enough already to ruin Isleworth's heritage?" she asked.

But a spokesman for Speyhawk said that they have no plans at all for the printing works when their lease runs out in 20 months time.

"If we wanted to build an office block, we would

not have leased out the building," the spokesman said.

But the spokesman admitted that they had approached Miss Temple with a view of buying her property.

Miss Temple summed up in her appeal to English Heritage seeking Listed Building Status:

"In my lifetime I have seen too many old buildings pulled down in this area and some of them much finer than mine, that I can not bear that yet another could be doomed."

And she summed up: "I will now invite all councillors sitting on the Planning committee to my house for tea, so that they can view it for themselves."

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Public meeting

HOSPITAL watchdog body, the Hounslow and Spelthorne Community Council (HSC) are to hold a public meeting to discuss the seven options put forward by District Health bosses, earlier this month, which could drastically alter the Hounslow and Spelthorne acute hospital service provision.

The meeting is to be held at the Civic Centre in Hounslow on November 29th. Members of the HSC will examine all the alternatives as well as the District Health bosses views, on hospital provision.

The HSC say they would like to hear the public's views on hospital provision in the borough, preferably before the public meeting on November 29th.

Those wishing to speak on the subject should write to Anne Blanche, Secretary of HSC, at 53 Church Road, Ashford, TW15 2TY.

Community council voices concern for old cottage

ISLEWORTH Community Council has written to the Department of the Environment voicing its concern that Salopian House has been refused Listed Building status.

The council is asking the DoE to reconsider its decision, citing concerns for the conservation of the environment and the area's heritage, and the fact that the distribution of listed buildings in the borough has not been taken into account.

According to the council, the majority of the area's listed buildings are situated in the east of the borough particularly in Chiswick.

Therefore, the council is especially concerned that the few remaining buildings of historical interest in Isleworth should be preserved at all costs.

The controversy arose when developer's Speyhawk approached the owner and occupier of Salopian House, 72 year old Joan Temple, with a bid for the 200 year house.



Heritage threatened by development.

Miss Temple believes that Speyhawk plan to develop the site, to construct new office blocks; a claim the company deny, although they confirmed that they had made a bid for the house.

In their letter, the Community Council dispute the advice given to the DoE by English Heritage, which recommended that listed status be refused because of "extensive alterations" to the building "that has lost too much of its original character to merit listing."

Rejecting this assess-

ment, the council's appeal states that the staircase, the upstairs rooms, the harness-room, the roof-line and the chimney stack remain structurally unchanged, with the original ground floor structure easily traceable.

The council also believes that listed buildings can give local children the opportunity to study the area's history and encourage them to value their heritage.

Naming Salopian House as one of the few surviving links with Isleworth's past, the Community Council hopes to persuade the DoE to ignore the advice from English Heritage, and maintain and protect the history of Isleworth through statutory listing.

Anxious residents wishing to support the council's efforts to preserve Isleworth's historical identity should write to: Mr B Lopez, Listing Branch, DoE, Room 001, Lambeth Bridge House, London SE1 7SB.

No listed status for an old family house

A DESPERATE appeal to give listed building status to one of Isleworth's most historic landmarks has been turned down by the Department of the Environment.

Acting on advice from English Heritage, the DoE did not believe that Salopian House, which dates back nearly 200 years and lies on the London Road, carried sufficient "architectural or historic interest to qualify for inclusion in the statutory list."

The Isleworth Community Council are now going to ask English Heritage, the DoE's statutory advisers, and the DoE themselves to reconsider their decision.

A spokesman for the community council commented: "This building must be protected at all costs and the best way to do so would be to give it listed building status."

"We believe that the Department of the Environment have taken too much of a purist line in coming up with their decision."

The spokesman explained that it would be a great pity to lose another building of historical interest in Isleworth "when so few are left."

"We will do all we can to help Miss Temple (who has lived in Salopian House for all her 72 years) to save the house," the spokesman said.

And he added: "While there are 233 listed buildings in Chiswick, there are



Isleworth's Salopian House, which has not been granted Listed Building Status.

only 433 in the whole of the borough.

"85 per cent of the Listed Buildings in the borough lie to the East of Bush Corner.

"The DoE are protecting those historic buildings and more has to be done to protect those lying to the Western side of the borough before the majority of our heritage is lost there."

Joan Temple, who lives in Salopian House which dates back to 1807, spent hours retracing the history of the house before presenting English Heritage with her report.

She told the *Times*: "I am obviously very disappointed that my appeal for listed building status has been turned down."

"I am now hopeful that the Isleworth Community Council will have more luck than I had. They carry a lot more clout than I do."

In a letter to Miss Temple, a DoE inspector wrote: "The Inspector (from English Heritage)

commented that although Salopian House is a very attractive building... over the years it has undergone extensive alterations to the extent that it has lost too much of its original character to merit listing."

Miss Temple maintained this week that she is fearful that without Listing Building Status her house could fall foul of developers plans.

"Speyhawk have already told me that they are planning to build an office block where the printing works are, just inches from my house," she insisted.

"I am afraid that when they lay the foundations, they will not take all precautions necessary to preserve my house," she said.

"I would have a lot less worries if the house was listed," she added.

Banned

SEEN speeding in his car and too close to a car in front, a driver was stopped and found to have been drinking. As a result he appeared at Brentford court where he pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined £250 with £25 costs and banned from driving for 12 months.

He was William Richard Holmes aged 38; of Greenside Road, London W12, and he was stopped at Hogarth Roundabout on October 14th. He had nothing to say in court.