

Le Lay

Heritage Statement

Marble Hill Play Centres

Richmond Rd, TW1 2NL

December 2020



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Introduction

This Heritage Statement has been prepared by Le Lay Architects and is submitted to support the application for the renewal of the Marble Hill Park Playcentre buildings and landscape.

The site of Marble Hill House and Park is owned by English Heritage and comprises apart from the main house and the park, various other buildings and facilities, including a stable block, ice house, a lodge and a grotto (For a full list refer to Image 01 in Appendix).

The existing Playcentre building is located on the north-east side of Marble Hill Park. The building is not listed and is in a poor state. The proposal aims to deliver a building and play areas more suitable for their purpose and that will support and meet the needs of the community in terms of inclusive early childhood education.

The statement has been prepared based on information included in English Heritage's Conservation Statement, dated August 2015, on the Marble Hill House & Park Conservation Management Plan prepared by Built Heritage Consultancy and dated January 2017 and on Marble Hill, Twickenham, Greater London: Landscape Investigation 2017 report by English Heritage.

Site description

Location

Richmond Rd
Twickenham
TW1 2NL

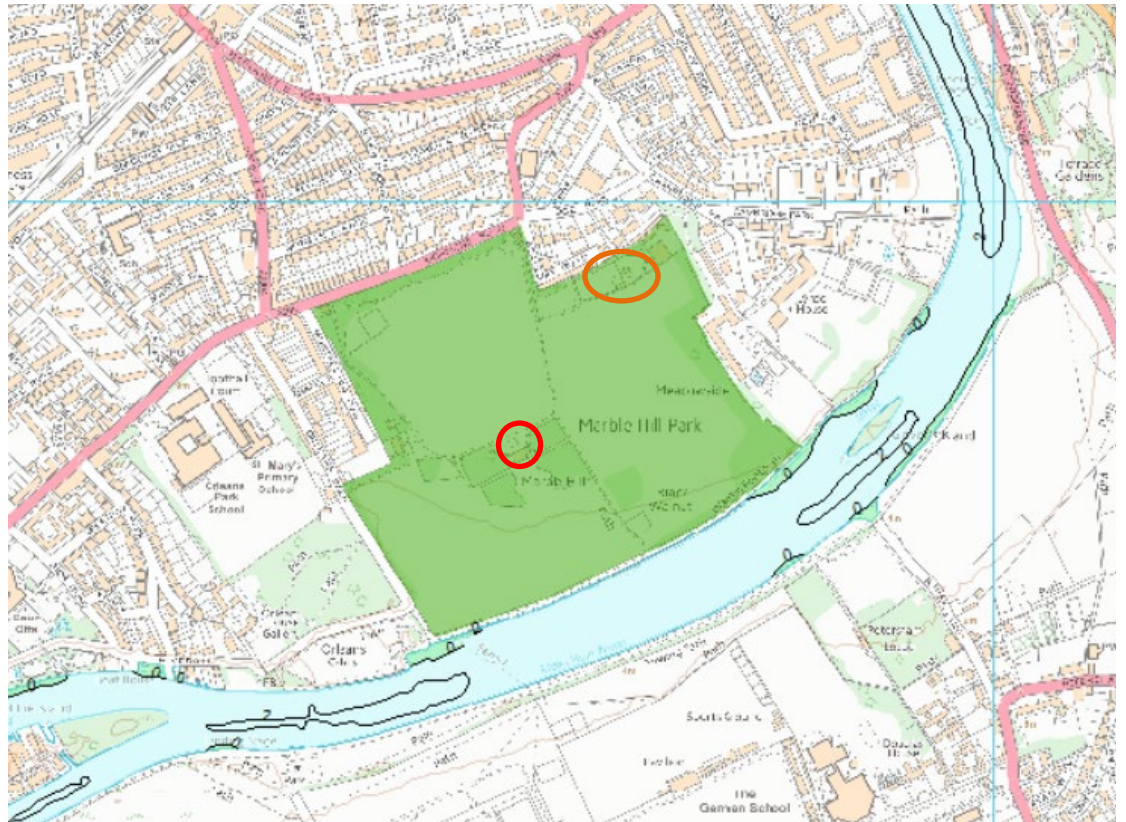


Fig.1 Marble Hill Park is marked by a solid green hatch. The approximate location of the play centers is marked by an orange ellipse (Image from Historic England website, 2020). Marble Hill House is marked in red

The playcentres are part of the Marble Hill House and Park site. Located just east of Twickenham station, and on the bank of the river Thames and lies within the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames. The park comprises approximately 66 acres of land around Marble Hill House and several other outbuildings.

Statutory designations

Marble Hill Park is a Grade II* park, while Marble Hill House is Grade I listed. In addition to these, there are several other Grade II listed structures within the boundaries of the park: The Ice House, Stable Block and the White Lodge. Full listing details of the park, main house and the outbuildings can be found in Appendix.

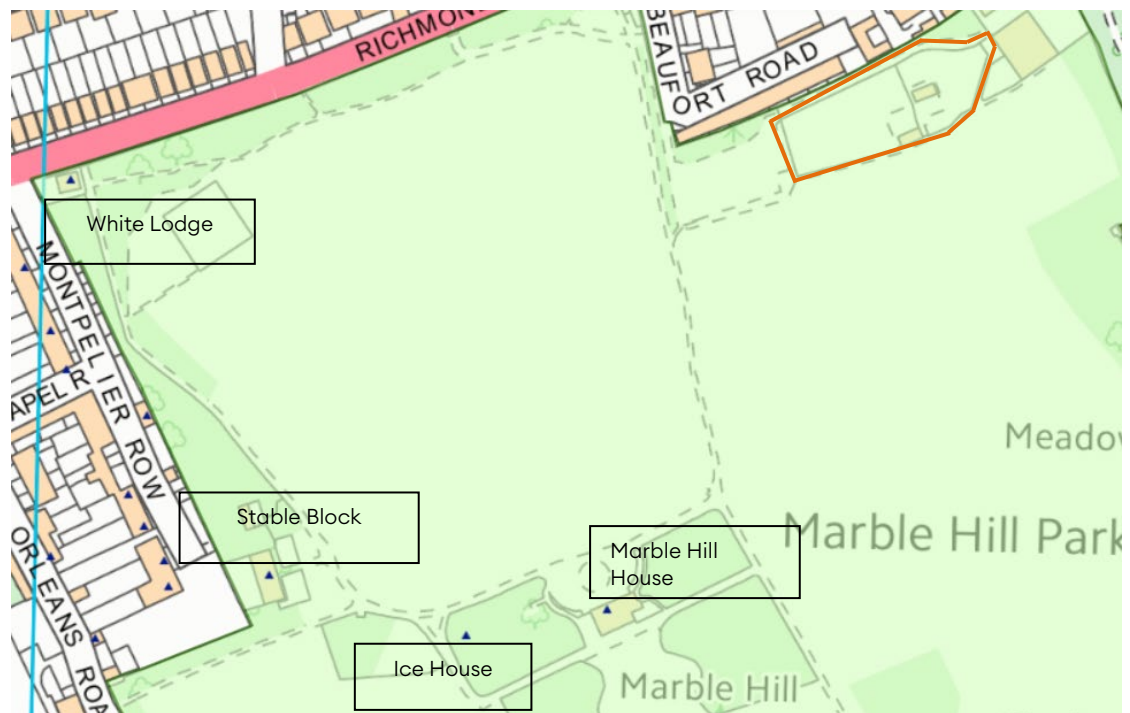


Fig.2 Listed buildings within Marble Hill Park boundary (Historic England, 2020). The area dedicated to the play centers is marked in orange.

Brief history of the site

Marble Hill House and its gardens were built in the 1720s on former agricultural land that was divided in several different parcels, with different tenures at the time.

The estate was built for Henrietta Howard, an important figure in the court during the 18th century, mainly due to her connection with George II, but also due to her friendships to various influential cultural and intellectual figures, like John Gay and Alexander Pope, the latter also known for being involved in the design of the gardens.

Marble Hill house was built in the Palladian style. Although it is not entirely sure who designed the house, it is known that the builder-architect Roger Morris, who had previously worked for the royal family, was the builder of the house.

By 1724, when the building of the house started, only 25 ½ acres of land were bought by Henrietta, and the estate did not have direct access to the river, but by 1757, all 66 acres that now form Marble Hill park were purchased, making Henrietta the owner of quite a sizeable estate and one that became a centre in the cultural and intellectual life at the time.



Fig.3 'Marble Hall' as viewed from the Thames, by J.P. Neale, 1815

It is known that the gardens around the house were designed and developed at the same time with the house, but the initial design is not completely known. There is a drawing attributed to Alexander Pope showing an initial design for the garden, although the final layout was probably a combination of this and ideas of Charles Bridgeman (gardener for the royal family and friend of Henrietta). A survey plan dated 1749 however gives a very detailed image of the gardens at the time and the way the land was used. The land now occupied by the car park and children play centre was then used as a fruit and kitchen garden.

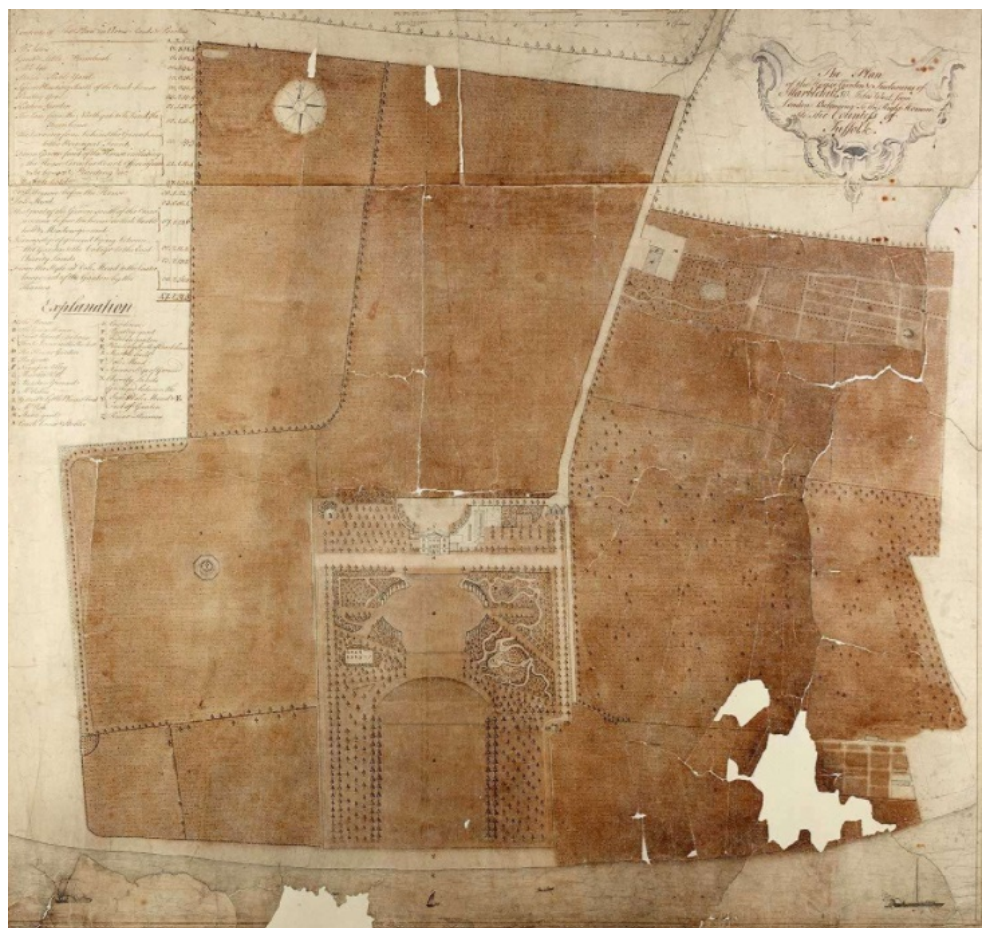


Fig.4 Survey of the estate, 1749, Historic England



Fig.5 Close up of north easter corner, 1749, Historic England

Henrietta lived in Marble Hill house until her death, in 1767. After this, the estate passed to Henrietta's great niece, and then on to various other people. A later owner, The 2nd Earl of Buckingham, changed the gardens, mainly by screening the estate from the road on the west and north sides through the planting of shrubs and a new plantation on the east of the pleasure grounds (See figure 6).

Later inhabitants of the estate included the Peel family, who lived there until 1887, after which the site remained empty for some years. During this time a new access route was created, along with a new lodge and new stable block, which are the ones surviving now.

Various historic plans show that the fruit and kitchen garden located in the north eastern corner was still in place and being used throughout the 19th century (figure 08 shows a plan dated 1898) It was described in the 1890 Farebrother, Ellis Clark & Co Sale Catalogue as 'The Extensive Kitchen Garden, well stocked and partly walled in, contains Range of Cucumber Pits, Green-house, Tomato-house, Vinery, Potting shed and Tool-house' (Marble Hill & Park Conservation Management Plan 2017). The kitchen garden had been abandoned by 1902.

The intention to redevelop the site at the end of the 19th century was stopped by an Act of Parliament and the gardens were opened as a park in 1903. New park facilities were built during the 1920s and 1930s, but the area in the north east side of the park now occupied by the play centers was developed during the 1950s and 1970s. . English Heritage took ownership of the site in 1986.



Fig.6 Map of Twickenham by C.A. Sauthier, 1786



Fig.7 Plan of the estate from Richmond and Twickenham times, 1898. Image from Marble Hill House & Park Conservation Management Plan 2017.

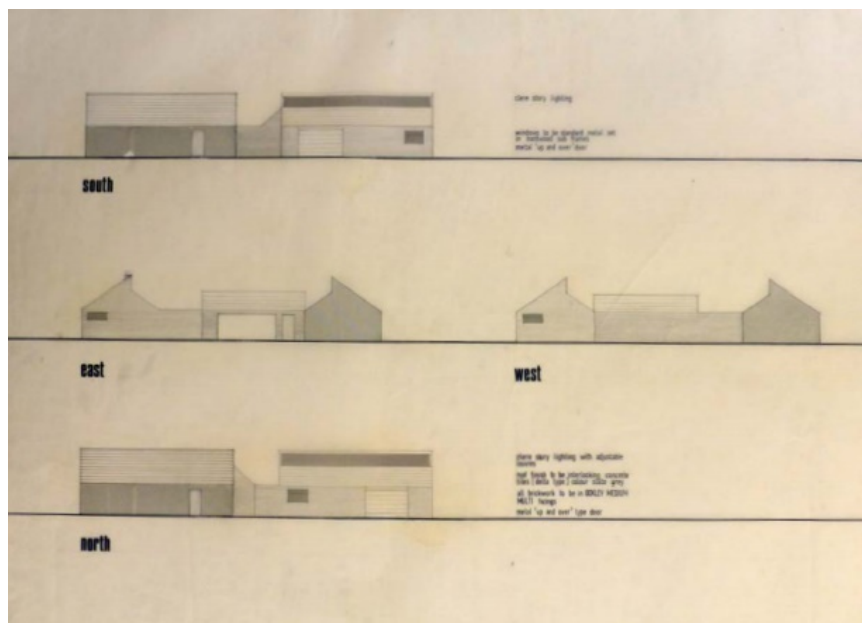


Fig.8 Design of the Play Centre buildings, originally called the One O'Clock Club, 1972-1973. Image from Marble Hill House & Park Conservation Management Plan 2017

Assessment of Significance

The assessment of the significance focuses on the park and the play centre buildings, and uses the principles outlined in English Heritage's Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment document (April 2008), which sees significance as a sum of the heritage values attached to a place. These values can be divided in four different categories:

1. Evidential value: the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
2. Historical value: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative.
3. Aesthetic value: the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
4. Communal value: the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

Evidential value

Historic England divides the site into seven distinct character areas- see figure 9 – and they are closely linked to the historical development of the site. The park still retains original design items, some above ground, some archaeological, particularly in the pleasure grounds. These refer to the Ice House or grotto, but also to evidence of the original design features, like paths, historic trees or evidence for the Ninepin Alley as shown on the 1749 plan.

Original features however, have been lost in the car park, playground

and works area, which were largely redeveloped during the 1970s. This was the area of the kitchen gardens and a study of historical plans shows that there is potential for buried archaeology and further research into the area.



Fig.9 Park character areas, from Marble Hill, Twickenham, Greater London: Landscape Investigation 2017 report by English Heritage

Historical value

The site has very high historical value due to its association with Henrietta Howard and various other prominent intellectual and cultural personalities of the Georgian era like Alexander Pope, John Gay or Jonathan Swift. Marble Hill house and its gardens were designed in the fashion of the time, inspired by the ideas of Antonio Palladio and Greek and Roman classicism. The way in which the house was used and decorated (often using exotic fabrics or objects) is also a reflection of the lifestyle of the Georgian high-class society.

Marble Hill house is not the only new building erected during the 18th century along the western bank of river Thames. Many of the most fashionable people of the time chose to build a new house far away from London, in the quiet rural area around Richmond, and this further elevates the historical value of the estate as it is representative for the way of living of wealthy people during the 18th century .

Aesthetic value

The pleasure grounds were designed at the same time as the house by Charles Bridgeman, one of the most renowned landscape designers at that time, with assistance from Alexander Pope and possibly Henrietta herself. Both the gardens and the house were of high quality and a lot of care was put into their design.

Later alterations and additions to the site, particularly before 1900 have been to a good standard and have not changed the initial design intention greatly. However the recent sport facilities and buildings were not designed at the same high standard and the whole site has been negatively impacted by these later additions, especially by the car park and buildings around it that replaced the original kitchen garden.

Communal value

Since the beginning, the estate has had high communal value, as it quickly became one of the places of gathering of prominent political, cultural and intellectual personalities. This character of the site was somehow lost after Henrietta Howard's death and even if it was hosting other prominent historical figures, the estate was never again rose to its initial importance.

The park was open to the public in 1903 and has always had a very high value to the nearby community. At present the park is being used regularly for leisure or for sport, as well as its playground and centres. Regular events and concerts are happen in the park all year round, which makes the site one of the focal points of the area.

The site is also designated as a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation. It is a significant destination for people interested in Palladian architecture in England.

Development Proposal

The existing play centre buildings (Figure10) have not been designed to fit their current use and are in poor condition. The Marble Hill House and Park Conservation Management Plan 2017 notes “visual intrusion of the car park and playgrounds” (page 110). Both of these provide an opportunity for a replacement building that fits better with the needs of the community while lowering the impact it has on the park and on the setting of the various listed buildings within its boundary.



Fig.10 Existing Play Centre and playground. Image from Marble Hill House & Park Conservation Management Plan 2017

The new Play Centre aims to deliver a building that not only provides a safe and appropriate space as a nursery and playground, including for children with special needs, but also responds better to its surrounding through its shape and design and uses elements of green and sustainable architecture, which will enhance the park and its wild life.

A full description of the design ethos of the new building, the way it functions and the way it responds to the needs of the community can be found in the Design and Access Statement by Martin Habell prepared as part of the full planning application submission.

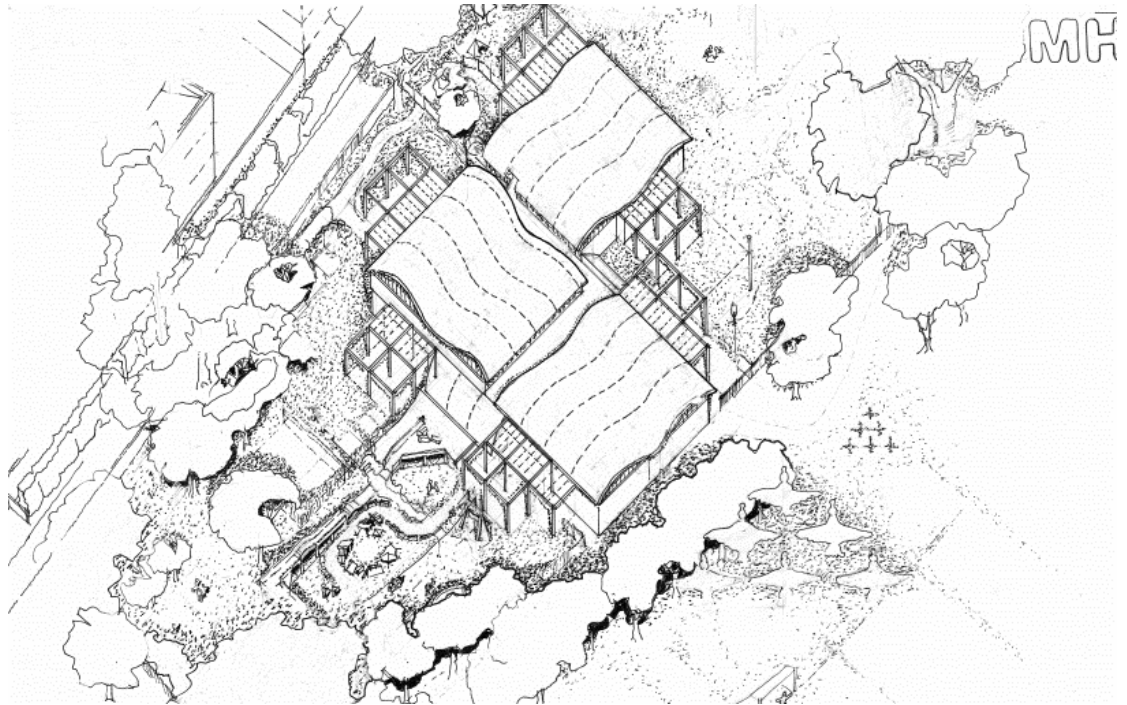


Fig.11 Proposed new playcentre building by Martin Habel

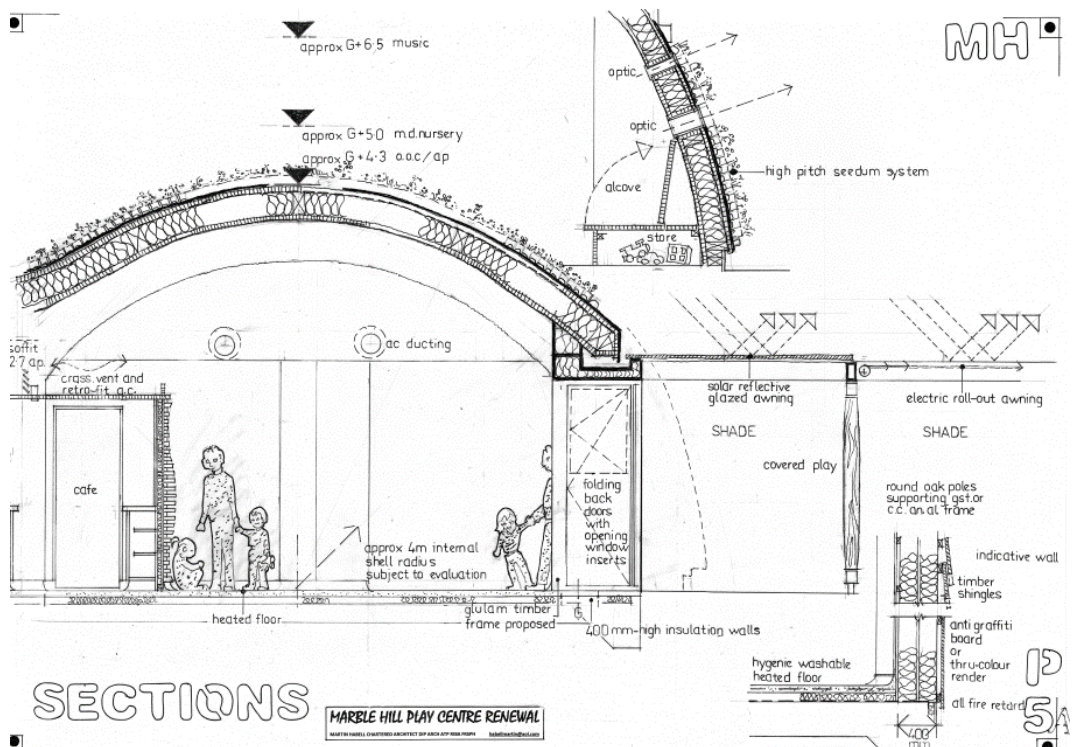


Fig.12 Technical consideration of the new playcentre building by Martin Habel

Impact assessment

The biggest consideration of the design has been, apart from providing a suitable space for all activities in the centre, to lower the impact of the new building has on the surrounding landscape. A few elements contribute to this:

- The outline of the new building is no larger than that of the existing ones plus the hardstanding.
- Existing planting along the north and east edges will be thickened up.
- The new building will have a green roof.
- The colours for the external finishes will be more muted than existing and will use locally sourced timber.
- The height of the new building is no greater than the existing.
- The shape of the roof is inspired in the shape of trees and has been designed to blend into the surrounding environment.

All these elements will deliver a building that is less intrusive than the existing. The thickening of trees will help screen the building further as it will not be visible when standing next to the main house, also helping it to blend better into its setting.

As the footprint of the new building is no larger than the existing building and hardstanding, it reduces the impact of any buried archaeology that might be found in this area of the park.

The valuable elements identified in the Statement of Significance will not be harmed by this change. No historic features of the landscape will be removed, and the visual impact is minimal, with some positive change.

The new building is better designed than the existing and offers better space for its users. The visual impact is considered to be less than the

existing building makes. The overall impact of the project on the park is considered to be beneficial. The benefits the new play centre will bring to the local community will raise the communal value of this area of the park.

Conclusion

The existing play centre buildings are located on the north eastern corner of Marble Hill Park, a grade II* listed park built as part of the estate of Marble Hill House, a grade I listed house. This part of the park was initially occupied by the kitchen gardens of the Marble Hill estate, but after the estate and gardens were transformed into a public park in 1903, several new buildings and annexes have been built. The buildings used now as a play centre were constructed during 1950s and are in a very poor state and do not answer the needs of their users, hence the need for a replacement.

The new community hub building will lessen the negative impact the existing building had on the original landscape when it was built in the 1970s. While any building erected on the site of the former kitchen garden will have some visual impact on the surrounding park, it is considered that all the available steps to minimize this impact of the proposed building on Marble Hill House and the park have been taken. The new project will be an enhancement to the present building and former garden site.

Appendix

Orientation plan



Orientation Plan by Built Heritage Consultancy, Marble Hill House and Park Conservation Management Plan 2017, page 2

Listing descriptions

Marble Hill Park and Gardens

Grade: II*

List Entry Number: 1000400

Date first listed: 01-Oct-1987

County: Greater London Authority

District: Richmond upon Thames (London Borough)

National Grid Reference: TQ 17353 73651

Details

Remains of C18 garden and park created for Henrietta Howard, Countess of Suffolk by, amongst others, Alexander Pope and Charles Bridgeman.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The land which made up the Marble Hill estate was gradually acquired over a period of forty-seven years between 1724 and 1771. Building work on the house began in June 1724 and in September of the same year Charles Bridgeman (d 1738) visited the site with Alexander Pope (1688-1744) and the owner, Henrietta Howard (c 1688-1767, becoming Countess of Suffolk in 1731). A few days after the visit, Bridgeman wrote to Pope saying that he had 'begun on the plann [sic]' (quoted in Potter 1995). The architect Roger Morris supervised work on the house and Pope was involved with ordering works in the grounds including planting trees on neighbouring land. In October 1724 Lord Bathurst sent lime trees to Twickenham, possibly for Marble Hill. Henrietta Howard took up full-time residence at Marble Hill when she retired from court in 1735 and lived there until her death in 1767.

Although Marble Hill is shown on of John Rocque's 1746 Survey of London and his Survey of Middlesex in 1754, the first plan with clear details of the landscape was drawn up in around 1749 (Hotham papers).

After Lady Suffolk died Marble Hill passed to her nephew, the second Earl of Buckingham, who immediately took up residence. When he died in 1793 Marble Hill was inherited by Henrietta Hotham, Lady Suffolk's great niece, who did not live there but let it to, amongst others, Mrs Fitzherbert.

Henrietta Hotham died in 1816 and the fifth Earl of Buckingham inherited the estate. He first let it out and then, in 1824, sold the estate to Timothy Brent who in turn sold Marble Hill house and most of the land to Jonathan Peel, the younger brother of Sir Robert Peel. By 1876 Jonathan Peel had reunited the estate and when he died in 1879 his widow continued to live at Marble Hill until her death in 1887.

Marble Hill was unoccupied from 1887 until 1898 when it was purchased by the Cunard family who planned to develop most of it as housing but their plans were thwarted. An article in Country Life, dated 1900, described the gardens and groves as overgrown and neglected. In 1902, the Marble Hill estate was purchased by LCC, Richmond Corporation, Surrey County Council, and Twickenham District Council and in the following year the park was opened to the public. In 1965 ownership passed to the Greater London Council, and since 1986 the house and park have been in the care of English Heritage.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Marble Hill is situated on the north bank of the River Thames c 1km upstream from Richmond Bridge and on the opposite bank to Ham House (qv). The park is separated by iron railings from Warren Path, an asphalted footpath which runs alongside the river to Richmond. Richmond Road and the backs of houses in Cambridge Park provide the boundary to the north

and east, Montpelier Road and Orleans Road the boundary to the west. Richmond town is c 2km to the north-east and Twickenham c 1km to the south-west. The c 27ha site slopes gently from north-north-west to south-south-east, towards the Thames.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main entrance to Marble Hill is in Richmond Road, through a gate c 100m to the west of the C20 Beaufort Lodge entrance. Now guarding a pedestrian gateway in the north-east corner of the site, Beaufort Lodge stands on the site of the original C18 entrance which led past the old stables and the kitchen garden to the mansion. When a new entrance, the White Lodge (in the north-west corner of the site), and new stables were built c 1827, the old entrance was adapted to give access to Little Marble Hill which was separated from the main estate c 1825. The asphalt drive from the current (1998) main entrance allows vehicular access to the site and runs north-east, parallel with Richmond Road, for 100m, with the wide level expanse of the North Lawn to the south. At Beaufort Lodge the drive turns south and after 100m divides, the east branch leading to the car park. The main drive continues 200m south along slightly raised ground, probably the line of the original C18 entrance, between the lawns to the north and east of the mansion.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Marble Hill house (listed grade I) lies roughly mid-way between the Thames and Richmond Road and overlooks the pleasure grounds and the River Thames to the south, and to the north the turning circle, the main drive, and the North Lawn. The house was begun in June 1724 when the Earl of Ilay instructed Roger Morris to build the 'naked carcass' (quoted in Banks 1985). In June 1729 Morris received what appears to be his final payment from the Hon Mrs Howard, for finishing all work done at her house in Marble Hill. The resultant three-storey, stucco-faced Palladian mansion is rectangular in plan, the main elevations facing north and south having five bays with the centre three

bays projecting and pedimented. There are low wing walls on either side of the west front.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The pleasure grounds form the core of the Marble Hill estate and include part of the original land purchased for the Countess of Suffolk. Flanking the mansion and extending c 50m to the south are four areas of shrubberies enclosed within wooden palisade fencing; these are left (1998) unmanaged to allow for the development of wildlife habitats. On the north-west edge of the shrubberies, within the wooden fencing, is the C18 brick-built icehouse (listed grade II).

To the south of the shrubberies the South Lawn slopes gently down to boundary railings which separate the garden from the riverside. Three shallow terraces run east/west across the Lawn. A gate in the boundary railings, c 300m to the west of the eastern boundary, leads onto an asphalt path running north, the route of the original eastern boundary of the pleasure grounds. The path is lined with an assortment of trees including a black walnut reputed to have been planted in the C18 and one mature chestnut. Some 100m south of the mansion and c 20m west of the eastern pleasure-ground boundary a flight of steps leads west, down to the remains of the grotto. The brick-built grotto, now (1998) enclosed within evergreen and deciduous shrubs, was one of two made by the Countess of Suffolk, and was shown in the survey made in around 1749 survey (Hotham papers). The second had gone by 1816 and its site is not known. In 1739 the Countess was working on her grotto and wrote to Lord Pembroke, 'I am at this time over head and ears in shells' (quoted in Banks 1985), work continuing until two years or so before her death in 1767. The surviving grotto, which by 1816 was already 'forsaken and dilapidated' (Brewer 1816), was excavated in 1983 and afterwards consolidated.

The western boundary of the South Lawn is marked by an avenue of immature trees which runs north from the boundary railings to the shrubberies and the C19 entrance drive and the North Lawn. A C20 Chinese-style shelter is situated at its junction with a tarmacked path which runs along the south side of the mansion and divides the shrubbery.

Rocque (1746) and Sauthier (1786-7) show the east and west boundaries of the South Lawn as double avenues of chestnut trees extending from below the mansion to the riverbank, with the second Earl of Buckingham's summerhouse shown near to the river to the south-west. Three east/west terraces, attributed to Bridgeman, c 1724 (Banks 1985), are shown on a view of Marble Hill from the river (Heckell, 1748). The three terraces, which level the slope of the lawn, rise like wide steps from the river to the house. The terraces, the avenues of trees, and the wilderness are also shown on a plan made in around 1749 plan (Hotham papers). By the early C19 the pleasure grounds had become less formal. In an engraving in Brewer's *The Beauties of England and Wales*, published in 1816 the terracing has lost its definition and the avenues of trees their formal lines. By 1850 the pleasure grounds were known as the 'Quarters' and were the work of Jonathan Peel who planted them up as a backdrop to his rectangular formal flower garden set to the south of the mansion below the 'Quarters' (Banks 1985). The 1st edition OS map of 1865 shows the wooded areas around the mansion bounded by, to the north, the entrance forecourt and to the south by a wide strip of lawn. The area was further divided with an east/west path which crossed immediately to the south of the mansion. The 1890 Sale catalogue refers to the 'Broad gravelled walks skirted by luxuriant shrubberies and flower beds', while to the south front was, 'a fine expanse of lawn with Italian Garden' (Peel's formal garden). The divisions of the Quarters remain (1998) the same with asphalt replacing the gravel paths. The site of the Italian Garden has been grassed over.

PARK The land to the east, west, and north of the pleasure grounds is laid to grass. The East Meadow, grassland bordered to the north by the car park and the children's play area, is now (1998) bare except for a few trees near to the river boundary and football posts in the centre. In the far south-east corner a small gateway leads to Warren Path which is separated from the park by iron railings. A difference in levels part-way across the East Meadow probably represents an old track or path which ran east from part-way along an avenue which branched off the east drive and led to Little Marble Hill (OS 1865). The grounds of Little Marble Hill became part of the Marble Hill estate c 1751, were separated from it in 1824, and were finally reunited with the main estate c 1876, two years after Little Marble Hill house had been demolished. In 1890 (Sale catalogue), the area adjacent to the eastern boundary wall was described as an enclosure of shrubbery and ornamental grounds.

The meadowland to the west of the pleasure grounds is also used for sports pitches. Trees surround the meadow on all four sides. To the north the West Meadow is divided from the North Lawn by the west drive from White Lodge to the mansion. A play area enclosed with wooden fencing has been created in the north-east corner.

The plan of around 1749 (Hotham papers) shows the West Meadow divided into three fields, planting being restricted to the boundaries, but by 1865 (OS) the West Meadow appears as a single area.

The North Lawn is largely used for recreation: cricket nets and hard tennis courts to the north-west impinge on the view back to the house. A mainly pedestrian path, formerly the west drive, leads west from the mansion to the C19 stables (listed grade II) which house the tea room and other facilities. Alongside the stables, the path turns to the north and continues between the North Lawn to the east and a small mounded rockery before exiting the park at White Lodge gate. To the east of the White Lodge an asphalt path runs east, parallel with the northern

boundary, to the main entrance. Like the ground alongside the western boundary this area is slightly higher than the North Lawn and here the grassed area is planted with mature trees. More or less opposite the mansion is a group of evergreen oaks. A minor gate part-way along the boundary with Richmond Road gives a good view of the house, framed by shrubberies.

The western and northern boundaries of the North Lawn were laid out in the late C18 as a winding elbow of planting (Sauthier, 1786-7), but it is probable that Countess of Suffolk had already started planting up this area (The Sweet Walk) before this date (Banks 1985). According to papers in the Norfolk Record Office (Potter 1995), the second Earl of Buckingham entertained a special liking for this area which was later described by William Keene (1850) as containing 'evergreen oaks, elms, and other forest trees'. The 1st edition OS map (1865) shows a raised area, well wooded, with the drive from the White Lodge winding through to the stables. Today (1998), the shrubberies to the west of the path are enclosed within wooden fencing.

KITCHEN GARDEN The car park and the children's play area to the east are on the site of the C18 (Rocque, 1746) kitchen garden. This was still flourishing in 1890 when it was described in the Farebrother, Ellis Clark & Co Sale Catalogue as 'The Extensive Kitchen Garden, well stocked and partly walled in, contains Range of Cucumber Pits, Green-house, Tomato-house, Vinery, Potting shed and Tool-house'. The kitchen garden had been abandoned by 1902.

Marble Hill House

Grade: I

List Entry Number: 1285673

Date first listed: 02-Sep-1952

County: Greater London Authority

District: Richmond upon Thames (London Borough)

National Grid Reference: TQ 17296 73627

Details

1. 5028 MARBLE HILL PARK

Marble Hill House TQ 1773 21/16 2.9.52 I

2. Built 1724-29 to the designs of Lord Herbert and Roger Morris for Henrietta Howard, mistress of George II. An unusually instructive exemplar of the architectural ideas of the English Palladian School. The setting of the house was the work of the poet Alexander Pope and Charles Bridgeman, the royal landscape gardener. Rectangular on plan, with the main elevations facing north and south; stucco faced with stone dressings; 3 main storeys (the lowest treated as an architectural basement); modillion cornice with lead-covered blocking course pyramidal roof covered with blue- black pantiles and with a lead-covered ball finial at the apex. The north and south fronts of 5-bays with the centre 3 bays projecting and pedimented; projecting plain string course and sill band at principal floor level. On the north front, the projecting centre is enriched with a rusticated basement and a pilastered giant Ionic order with stepped architrave and pulvinated frieze; tetra- style; a cartouche in the tympanum of the pediment; the south front is more plainly treated with a rusticated arched door at the centre. Low wing

walls on either side of the north front. Fine interiors including the Great Room (a cube of 24 ft) and a mahogany staircase. The building had been altered externally and internally but was restored to its original design by the GLC in 1965-66. (See: M P G Draper and W A Eden: Marble Hill House and its Owners.)

Listing NGR: TQ1729673627

Stable Block to Marble Hill

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1357725

Date first listed: 25-Jun-1983

County: Greater London Authority

District: Richmond upon Thames (London Borough)

National Grid Reference: TQ 17120 73641

Details

1. 5028 MARBLE HILL PARK

Stable Block to Marble Hill TQ 1773 21/12

II

2. Early C19, 2-storey brick range with central carriageway arch, pediment, bell turret and cupola.

Listing NGR: TQ1712073641

Ice House to West of Marble Hill House

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1194472

Date first listed: 25-Jun-1983

County: Greater London Authority

District: Richmond upon Thames (London Borough)

National Grid Reference: TQ 17223 73612

Details

1. 5028 MARBLE HILL PARK

Icehouse to west of Marble Hill House TQ 1773 21/15

II

2. Probably C18. A single brick chamber of beehive shape, largely below ground, situated in the plantation west of Marble Hill House.

Listing NGR: TQ1722373612

White Lodge to Marble Hill Park

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1250209

Date first listed: 02-Sep-1952

County: Greater London Authority

District: Richmond upon Thames (London Borough)

National Grid Reference: TQ 17013 73843

Details

1. 5028 RICHMOND ROAD

White Lodge: to Marble Hill Park TQ 1773 21/4 2.9.52

II

2. Late C18 or early C19 single storey lodge with slate hipped roof to eaves. Stuccoed with corner pilasters. A central pedimented porch with Doric columns and one window to either side.

Listing NGR: TQ1701373843