

Old Chiswick Protection Society

Spring 2022 Newsletter

Old Chiswick Protection Society exists to preserve and enhance the amenities of this riverside conservation area.



*On Boat Race day, the beautiful Royal Rowbarge Gloriana graced Chiswick Reach.
Photograph: Alan Munro*

Message from the Chair

Old Chiswick seems to attract very interesting people; sadly, it is often only when they are gone that the full extent of their lives is revealed. In this Newsletter we pay tribute to two long-standing residents who were well-known figures in the area, James Stitt (OCPS Treasurer) and Patricia Lousada.

Many residents have been living in the neighbourhood since the 1960s and it's no surprise that they have stayed. As far back as William Hogarth's day, the charm of this peaceful village nestled alongside the picturesque Thames was an enticement to sightseers and to those wishing to sojourn longer. Today the appeal is as strong as ever, despite Chiswick having been absorbed into the expanse of Greater London.

For centuries, this stretch of the Thames has tempted countless artists to depict Old Chiswick in paintings, drawings and etchings. Some of these are illustrated in an article below. Many came for inspiration and then remained to live and work. Luckily, they still do!

It is no coincidence that Old Chiswick and the surrounding area has retained its distinctive character; in large part this is thanks to a profound sense of responsibility to the community that has developed over decades.

Those of us who live here don't take our good fortune for granted. Indeed, it is no doubt in recognition of this blessing that many residents are motivated to get involved in various forms of community engagement. The range and extent are quite extraordinary. A few examples include bundling withies on the Eyot to help protect against erosion, planting trees in the Old Cemetery, litter picking on the

Hogarth Roundabout, engaging with Hounslow Council on matters including road safety and planning, engaging with TfL on beautifying the Hogarth Triangle, and much, much more.

Would you like to get involved? Remember to renew your OCPS subscription, and email us for information about other ways you can contribute.

James Stitt 1940 – 2022

James Stitt, who died in early March, came to live in Eyot Green with his partner Neville back in 1972. He soon became a familiar and active figure in the Old Chiswick community. Brought up in Belfast and with a degree from Trinity College Dublin, he took himself to London where, having qualified as a chartered accountant, he followed a career in the worlds of financial investment and insurance, with breaks for worldwide travels and to enjoy a cherished second home in Venice.



James gave generous time throughout his life to a variety of charities, including the Old Chiswick Protection Society. He was a longstanding member of the Executive Committee and served for two invaluable spells as Treasurer, where his accounting skills and careful supervision of expenditure could always be relied upon to restore order to the Society's finances.

Many of us will remember the pleasure that James took in the wider life of the community, including pollarding and bundling of osiers on the Eyot on wintry days. He will be greatly missed by his many Chiswick friends.

President's Message

OCPS exists to protect the special character and appearance of Old Chiswick as embodied in its fabric. But, Old Chiswick is more than its buildings and spaces: its people are important too. Old Chiswick is a remarkable place. It is not surprising, therefore, that some remarkable people have chosen to live here. Patricia Lousada was one such. She lived on Chiswick Mall for six decades. Her story is as much part of the history of this area as its buildings.

Pat was an elegant, unassuming and constant presence on the Mall, effortlessly pedalling her way to an active and busy life on her beloved 1960s bicycle.

She was born in Manhattan in the 1930s to an Irish father and Italian opera-singer mother. She joined the New York Ballet and danced for Balanchine in some of his most famous collaborations with Igor Stravinsky. Stravinsky was said to have adored her and sat through many of her rehearsals. With Tanaquil Le Clercq, Pat became one of the most famous and daring ballerinas of her time.

A chance photograph of her emerging from the sea by Paul Himmel in 1950 became one of the most famous black-and-white portraits of all time. It hangs in the MoMA New York. It became known as 'The Boticelli Girl' and it is easy to see why.



She moved to Paris in the 1950s, where she mixed with Cartier-Bresson and Dorothy Norman. She represented the renowned photographer Gordon Parks.



Pat came to the Mall in 1961 on her marriage to Sir Anthony Lousada. She did not slow down. She continued to represent some of the world's best photographers, ran a clothing business from the basement and wrote cookery books for Sainsbury's and other publishers. She served on the Board of the Royal Ballet and was a very frequent transatlantic passenger. At 80 she took up the piano and became highly proficient. She never lost her elegance or her poise.

She died of natural causes while riding her bicycle in January 2019. She was in her 90th year.

She graced this place we love.

Membership

Thank you to everyone who has supported us via their subscriptions for the second disrupted year. The total amount banked fell slightly, but it is encouraging that more and more people are now paying by standing order, which guarantees the Society its funding.

May we remind everyone that it is once again time to pay the annual subscription, which continues to be £15 per person. This can be paid by cheque to OCPS, delivered to Norfolk House, Chiswick Mall; by signing a standing order form delivered to Norfolk House; or be it can be paid directly to HSBC, A/c 80632090, Code 40-02-12. We would urge you to complete the membership form, otherwise we will not know to whom to credit your payment.

The Committee work tirelessly on all local matters, from planning to management of the Eyot; joining the Society is the way to support them.

Planning: Griffin Brewery

All will be aware that Griffin Brewery was sold by the family to Asahi Group Holdings, a Japanese global beer, spirits, soft drinks and food business. The family retained ownership of several buildings surrounding the brewery and is gradually disposing of them. The first is Vine Works, adjacent to Lamb Brewery, which has planning permission to be converted into a Vegan Plant Food Innovation Centre. The old brewery offices on Chiswick Lane South are likely to be put on the market in the near future and converted to residential use.

Recently Asahi applied for planning permission to install gates, a barrier and a gate house to close off their yard opposite Netheravon Road South. They cite health and safety as being their primary consideration. The design takes its inspiration from the brewery gates off Mawson Lane, with the decorative metal fans that have 'Fuller Smith & Turner' and 'Griffin Brewery' on them.

There are a number of controversial aspects to the proposal. The yard has always been an important visually open area that is an integral part of the Conservation Area. The gates would severely compromise the close historic relationship between the brewery and the rest of the Conservation Area. Very importantly, the gates would have a detrimental impact on a number of Grade II and Grade II* listed buildings which face onto Chiswick Mall and back onto the brewery yard; the residents of these houses would be deprived of a legally binding right of access through the yard and onto Chiswick Lane South. This is an important amenity but a vital right of access when the Mall is flooded and the houses are inaccessible except from the rear.

A meeting has been held between OCPS and representatives of the brewery. It was clear that they had not been made aware of, or considered, aspects of our objections: legal, historic and statutory.

The meeting was conciliatory, and we are hopeful that the application will be withdrawn. In the meantime, the matter has been circulated through our Old Chiswick community WhatsApp link and very strong objections to the proposal have been made by OCPS and by many residents across the Conservation Area as well as those directly affected by this proposal.

The Church Street Sink Hole

Thanks to Church Street neighbours and Fr Simon who discovered and raised the alarm concerning a sink hole which appeared kerbside near St Denys Cottage in February, shortly after the electric cable had been laid. Quite a saga and hopefully now satisfactorily concluded, although we are always ready for the unexpected in the streets of Old Chiswick.

Old Chiswick Burial Ground Arboretum

Hounslow Council has now taken over the arboretum project, following its success in gaining a Green Flag award for the cemetery. A budget is now available for some improvements and the Council has plans to visit the site shortly to get a better grasp of the potential for the area, at which point it will incorporate its findings into a project brief and start broader consultation.

The cemeteries team is currently looking at digitally mapping the site so it can gain an accurate picture of what's below the ground, and then cross-referencing this with existing plans to see what options there are for planting. It will coordinate with OCPS to update us prior to meetings so we can discuss proposals.

St Nicholas Church Improvement



The scaffolding is off and we can now see the results of several months' cleaning and reparation. The South Porch, which was partly funded by OCPS, is in the final stages of completion.



Cleaning up after the building works!

Parks and Open Spaces

As you are aware, Old Chiswick is very fortunate in having the green spaces of Chiswick Eyot, Chiswick Old Cemetery and Homefields Recreation Ground South, as well as the so-named 'blue space' of the river.

Hounslow Council is about to publish its updated Green and Blue infrastructure strategy for the Borough, which will be available on its website.

There has been some recent investment by them in the Parks and Open Spaces Department, including the establishment of a small team of Park Rangers who have been prioritising places that need help with graffiti, criminal damage, persistent rough sleeping, fly-tipping/littering and general anti-social behaviour.

Nature Notes

April twilight, and Jemima, the mallard duck who appears each spring, accompanied by a handsome drake, flies in from the river. I am summoned noisily to the garden door to scatter a ration of seed, which is gratefully consumed by the visitors. We settle down close together for an hour or so of polite conversation, interspersed with the occasional nap and a waddle off to the garden pond for a refreshing plunge. As darkness gathers, the first of the Old Chiswick bats flits by, presumably from St. Nicholas' nearby belfry. 'Bedtime,' says Jemima to her faithful swain, and away they go over the wall. She'll be back tomorrow. Slimbridge, eat your heart out.



Chiswick Eyot

OCPS organised and funded the pollarding of the Eyot last November and then asked for your help with bundling. Many thanks to all of you who worked so hard on a number of days to bundle and store all the withies, and to use all the material to repair and extend the defences around and on top of the Eyot. We now have no more home-grown material, so we are reliant on Thames21 to bring material from other sites they help maintain and to organise more work days. Keep an eye out for dates on our posters and our website.



Storm Eunice did a small amount of damage on the Eyot. A few of the medium-sized trees on the south bank were wholly or partly blown over, but the bigger trees at either end escaped unharmed.



Remnants of Rare Seventeenth Century Garden Walls Found in Old Chiswick

History

Garden walls surviving from the 1600s are becoming increasingly rare. Last year, it became apparent that there were more remnants of such boundary walls scattered in our Conservation Area than the two parts along Netheravon Road South listed by Historic England. OCPS therefore contracted Peregrine Bryant, Conservation Architects, to search out (with the consent of householders) garden walls potentially pre-dating 1700 across as much of Old Chiswick as possible. Once they had been identified by their specialist, James Hall, he was asked to provide a brief analysis of their condition and possible remedial action, and to offer guidance on the care and conservation of historic brick garden walls in general.

What he has found has helped flesh out the minimal descriptions we have of Old Chiswick before 1700. As James Hall writes (words in italics are our additions), we already know that:

“... the settlement of Old Chiswick developed immediately to the east of St. Nicholas' Church (mentioned in 1181) and away from the river. There, Church Street ran northward from the ferry, with a continuation across the open field which lay between the village and the high road to London and Brentford. ... to the east of Church Street, overlooking the river, stood a stone building of c.1100; the oldest known part of the prebendal manor house (later College House *and now the terrace of four Victorian villas*) ... During the late-sixteenth and early-seventeenth centuries, the grandest residents lived on the outskirts of the village: the Russells at Corney House to the west and the Wardours (and their successors) within a forerunner to Chiswick House to the north. What was to become Chiswick Mall contained the vicarage at the bottom of Church Street (constructed 1589-90), the old prebendal manor house (enlarged c.1570 for Westminster School) and a substantial Tudor forerunner of Walpole House. These probably stood amongst other imposing houses, afterwards rebuilt. Bowack (1705) noted some 'very ancient' dwellings by the river and also provided further description of the place.”

We also have John Rocque's map of 1761, which James used to establish the likely locations of walls, boundaries and buildings, acknowledging that features shown may have been standing for a long time prior, or may have been completely rebuilt since Rocque's initial survey.



But we now have more evidence of what was actually here in Old Chiswick before 1700 from the remnants of boundary walls potentially of late 17th century fabrication (or earlier) that James has identified. "The most significant of these remnants are:

- St John's House and Morton House, Netheravon Road South
- Wall to the east of Orchard House, Netheravon Road South
- Griffin Brewery south boundary walls adjacent to the Old Stables, and a possible vestige of the same wall to the east of Thames View House
- Flank wall to the south of Chiswick Square
- Walls incorporated into the rear of the houses on Page's Yard
- Sections of wall at the east end of Powell's Walk, and the south boundary of the garden of Holly House

In addition, detailed analysis has found further evidence of sequences of development, for example to the north boundary wall of the Griffin Brewery site, to the rear of the 18th century cottages of Page's Yard and to the passage to the rear of the gardens of Latimer House and Holly House."



Boundary wall along Netheravon Road South at Morton House

Also in the report are descriptions and images of all the areas of boundary walls (many noted on the map below) which James thought worth examining and which he was able to access in the time

available. He points out: "... more vestiges of walls potentially pre-dating 1700 may survive in areas/gardens which were not accessed."

It should be noted that the positions of walls described by the name of an adjacent house/area should in no way be taken as confirmation of current ownership.

Identification of early brickwork

"The period around 1700 is often suggested as the point of transition in brick walling construction techniques from English bond to Flemish bond. The use of English bond may have continued well beyond this period in the construction of garden and boundary walls, however, despite the more general adoption for the walls of buildings, and indeed there are many examples of Flemish bond in use in England in the preceding century, so this can by no means be used as a conclusive proof of date around that transitional period."

In his report, James goes on to discuss other intriguing points about the complex task of dating brickwork.

Care of garden brickwork

"Considerable damage can be caused to the soft bricks of older walls by the use of inappropriate materials ... (*such as*) the use of cement mortars for repointing. ... (*but*) attempting to remove well-adhered cement pointing can (*itself*) cause considerable damage to the bricks. ... Selecting a builder with experience in dealing with the soft bricks and crumbling mortar of historic old walls is essential – the contractor should have experience of working with lime mortars and know how to adapt these to suit the condition of the bricks.

Preventive maintenance is the priority to prevent further deterioration of existing historic walls, especially where bricks may be degraded, pointing missing, and cracks or fissures may admit the damaging effects of water (particularly where it may freeze) and invasive plants may become established.

(*Where replacement bricks are needed*), it is extremely unlikely that a brick match may be obtained from brick reclamation businesses. Such trade should be discouraged, and one approach to conservation philosophy prefers that repairs be recognizable for what they are. It is therefore usually most appropriate to use new bricks whose material composition and method of fabrication are as close to the existing bricks as may reasonably be obtained." (*Likewise, repair mortars*).

Listed in the report are very helpful sources of advice and repair materials.

Two versions of the report have been produced. One version includes photographs of walls taken from inside private properties. For security reasons, this will only be available to the relevant householders. To obtain their bespoke digital copy, we request that householders supply an email address to cronyn@me.com. A single printed copy for study purposes will be lodged in the Chiswick Local Studies Library along with the rest of the OCPS archive. The other electronic version, available to all, can be accessed from the OCPS website and also from this live link:

<https://www.oldchiswickprotectionsociety.co.uk/news-initiatives/our-green-spaces-19dzk>

We do hope readers will find it both interesting and helpful in preserving remnants of Old Chiswick.

Neighbourhood Watch Update

Chiswick Homefields Ward, of which Old Chiswick is a part, is experiencing an increase in burglaries and attempted burglaries, as well as door-to-door sellers and begging.

Keep yourselves and your neighbours safe by being cautious before opening your door, and ensuring all accessible entry points are properly secured.

Perpetrators can return later at night to those who have given money before, catching people off-guard when they are feeling vulnerable.

If you have not already done so, please consider registering for OWLs, the local policing updates on crimes and crime prevention advice, by emailing pennybarltrop@aol.com or sallyelizabeth.bell@met.police.uk of our local police team.

Hogarth Triangle

The daffodils on the Hogarth Triangle made a good showing again this year. Amongst them, TfL have planted perennial shrubs *Hypericum* 'Hidcote' and *Hebe* 'Mrs Winder'. We are told that the planting is now completed and the shrubs will grow to fill the gaps between them.

With regard to the pernicious orache weed, our contact at TfL says that their contractors are very busy planting trees, inspecting shrub beds that may require renewal, and all things associated with green estate, so she doubts they will give priority to removing the orache weed. However, she will continue to chase them.

Artists' Views of the Thames at Chiswick

The appeal of Old Chiswick is attested to by its flood of visitors on a fine day. They are drawn here by the lovely houses and charming gardens, but the main attraction is the River Thames, punctuated by water fowl and pleasure boats, and with its ever-changing aspect and its mighty tides. Thus has it been for hundreds of years.

As long ago as the 17th century, artists were setting up their easels around the charming little hamlet of Chiswick to make attractive drawings, etchings and oil paintings that would appeal to gentlemen of fine taste and generous wallets. Naturally the appeal was primarily, and still is, the picturesque views of this corner of the Thames that has miraculously managed to preserve its unique and historic character. On a summer's day, when the opposite riverbank presents a leafy shield to the houses and playing fields beyond, the impression is of a timeless country scene. That is, until a plane appears overhead on its approach to Heathrow... Despite this, the captivating atmosphere of this stretch of the river has persisted and it continues to draw artists to take inspiration for their creative output.

Jacob Knyff's *Corney House in Chiswick from the River* (1675-80) is the first example of a large-scale oil painting that captures the busy nature of the river. The ship on the right bears the arms of the City Corporation and is firing a salute. Barges with freight move up and down the river while boats ferry passengers across to the other side. Knyff gives prominence to the home of the 1st Earl of Bedford, Old Corney House, as seen before its destruction and the building of New Corney House. The painting features what is thought to be the oldest surviving view of a London garden.



Corney House in Chiswick from the River by Jacob Knyff, 1675-80

When Walter Harrison's *History of London* of 1775 was published a century later, the engraving illustrating Chiswick showed a largely unchanged scene. St Nicholas Church, the Old Vicarage and the causeway at the end of Church Street* are as recognisable today as they were then. The causeway, where a ferry operated until 1934, when the bridges removed the need for this service, features in many paintings. From the 17th century there were ferries conveying passengers and cargo back and forth across the Thames from the end of Church Street in Old Chiswick and from the Bell Steps (named after the family that ran the ferry, but commonly referred to as the Black Lion Steps because of their proximity to the Black Lion pub).



View of Chiswick from the River, from Walter Harrison's History of London, 1775

Thirty-two years later an almost identical view is presented in an engraving by Robert Blemell, after a drawing by his father Jacob Schnebbelie. It manifests the unchanging nature of Chiswick, with its long-standing reputation as a healthy retreat, far from the congested and unsanitary conditions of London. Recurrent in artists' renditions of Chiswick are the tower and spire of St Nicholas Church, breaching the trees and the rooftops of the surrounding buildings. It is a pleasing image in this timeless landscape with its scattering of boats, such as those pulled up on the riverbank near the cluster of habitations housing fishermen and watermen in an area known then as Sluts Hole. In the shadow of the parish church, named after the patron saint of sailors, boats would be launched from the causeway in search of freshwater fish such as perch and barbell, and migratory fish such as salmon and smelt, as well as eels and crayfish. This stretch of the tidal Thames was abundant with fish and had until then provided a reliable income for families living in Chiswick.



St Nicholas Church Chiswick by Robert Blemmell after Jacob Schnebbelie, 1807

In 1814 John Varley presents a bucolic view with soft light and billowing clouds from a position upriver. Picturesque locals in the foreground hint at an idealised, simpler way of life that was being extinguished by sweeping social and economic changes wrought by the Industrial Revolution. By the time Varley was painting this picture, fishing on this stretch of the river had begun to die out. Indeed, an 1829 list of those receiving parish relief at Chiswick included 23 fishermen and their families. The introduction of water closets discharging directly into the Thames, combined with industrial and slaughterhouse waste, contributed to a steep decline in the health of the river, which was a main source of drinking water. In 1832 London suffered the first of four cholera epidemics that were eventually attributed to contaminated water.



Figures on the bank of the River Thames near Chiswick, London by John Varley, circa 1814

Contrast Varley's dreamy vision with Samuel Bough's bustling 1865 view of Chiswick, with fleets of boats plying the river or pulled up on the shore. Teams of workmen busy themselves on the causeway, from where a smoky haze rises to mingle with a smouldering sky, augmented by a pillar of sooty smoke from a steam ship downstream. The foreground of the painting portrays a mucky shore, rotting wood and floating detritus. After centuries of rustic calm, the Industrial Revolution had definitively arrived in Chiswick.

At the time Varley painted this scene, London was infamously filthy. The Thames was thick with human sewage; indeed the 'Great Stink' of 1858, which resulted in the construction of Bazalgette's sewage works, had occurred less than ten years earlier.

Charles Dickens said: *"I can certify that the offensive smells, even in that short whiff, have been of a most head-and-stomach-distending nature."*



The Thames at Chiswick by Samuel Bough, 1865

Nearly 70 years later and the Thames was as toxic as it had ever been, but no hint of this is present in Eric Ravilious's wintry landscape of warm browns, mellow green and soft yellows. The gentle activity in the scene indicates the transformations taking place on Chiswick Mall. Horse and carriage have been replaced by automobiles, a motorboat floats gently on the tide, while a lone workman has been labouring on building up the embankment in one of the gardens.

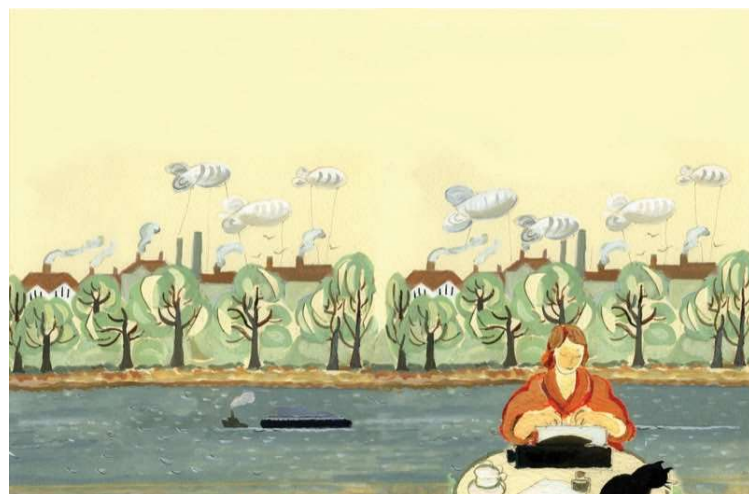
The picture's viewpoint, looking out towards the west end of the Eyot, appears to be from the first or second floor window of one of the later Victorian mansions that run between Long Meadow and Chiswick Lane South. The brick pillars of an entrance gate fill the lower right-hand side of the picture.



River Thames, Chiswick Eyot by Eric Ravilious, 1933

Anthea Craigmyle was a long-time resident of Old Chiswick and a painter. Here, she shows her mother, Molly Rich, sitting at a table with her back to the Thames, engrossed in typing one of her numerous letters to a young Austrian refugee named Otto, who had been living with the family until he was deported to a detention camp in Australia. Behind her float the tethered balloons that were used to deter low-flying enemy aircraft during the Blitz. Molly was the wife of the Vicar of St Nicholas and was deeply embedded in the community. During the Second World War, Chiswick and the surrounding area was regularly targeted, and bombs damaged many homes and buildings.

Molly Rich's collection of correspondence with Otto was published as *A Vicarage in the Blitz* and is still available to buy on various Internet sites.



Molly Typing by Anthea Craigmyle, 1940

In the late 1950s the Thames was declared biologically dead. This, however, did not deter artists from settling in the area. On the contrary, Julian Trevelyan lived and worked in Durham Wharf from the 1930s, and with his second wife, the painter Mary Fedden, from the 1950s. Durham Wharf was a centre of artistic activity and social gatherings. It directly overlooks the Thames and was ideally situated for their famous annual boat party.

Trevelyan's 1974 *Low Tide* looks out in a westerly direction over Chiswick Eyot, where to this day swans and seagulls occupy the same spot at low tide. Durham Wharf's signature turquoise-blue painted balustrade is just visible on the right-hand edge of the picture as the skyline sweeps across the top of the painting, with the recognisable silhouettes of Fuller's brewery and the ever-present tower of St Nicholas Church.



Low Tide by Julian Trevelyan, 1974

Mary Fedden's painting shows no evidence of industrialisation or marine activity; the action in this painting is all taking place in the foreground. Anyone who has passed the draw dock at the end of Chiswick Lane South will recognise the sight of hungry geese, ducks and swans gathering on the cobbles to gobble up stale breadcrumbs offered by a friendly passer-by.



Chiswick Mall by Mary Fedden

Another view of the draw dock, by artist William Bowyer, features the wooden railing along the edge of the road as seen in Fedden's work. However, the subject of his painting is the flotsam and jetsam deposited by the regular high tides, an all-too-familiar sight on the Mall. By the time Bowyer was observing detritus on the foreshore, the Thames was being cleaned up and would eventually be home to a profusion of fish species, eels and shellfish, as well as the regular itinerant seal.



Ebb Tide, the Thames at Chiswick, London by William Bowyer, 1984

The commonality of all these depictions of the river over the centuries is a celebration of the beauty that can be found here in abundance. Today this stretch of the Thames encompassing Old Chiswick and the surrounding area still draws artists here to live and work.

*As a Society (and working with the Thames Strategy Kew to Chelsea) we received an award from the National Heritage Lottery Fund in early 2006 which enabled us to commission a report from the Archaeology Department of the Museum of London on the condition of this historic causeway.

The Port of London Authority subsequently agreed to undertake and fund the restoration work of the causeway itself; this was completed late in 2007. They did a careful and sympathetic job, blending in new material with the old stones. The work most certainly preserves and enhances this Conservation Area, and is a fine example of 'living history'.

The London Borough of Hounslow control the part of the causeway above the high-water mark. After much consultation between the Society and the Highways Department, work commenced in early 2011 and this area was paved with flat cobbles.

Books on Old Chiswick

In 1982, for the Silver Jubilee, OCPS published Humphrey Arthure's *Life and Work in Old Chiswick*, an excellent history of the Conservation Area, now in its third edition. This and his history of the Thornycroft Works (*Thornycroft – Shipbuilding and Motor Works in Chiswick*) are available from Bookcase in Chiswick High Road and from Rosemarie Clifton, Brampton House, Church Street.

OCPS Officers

President Emeritus
President
Chair
Secretary

Sir Alan Munro, Eynham House, Chiswick Mall
Mr Russell Harris QC, Morton House, Chiswick Mall
Mrs Stephanie Camu, Cedar House, Chiswick Mall
Mrs Patricia Langley, Riverside House, Chiswick Mall

Website

<https://www.oldchiswickprotectionsociety.co.uk/>

Email

oldchiswick@googlemail.com

Instagram@oldchiswick

<https://www.instagram.com/oldchiswick/>

Facebook Old Chiswick Protection Society

<https://www.facebook.com/OldChiswick/>

Twitter @old_chiswick

https://mobile.twitter.com/old_chiswick