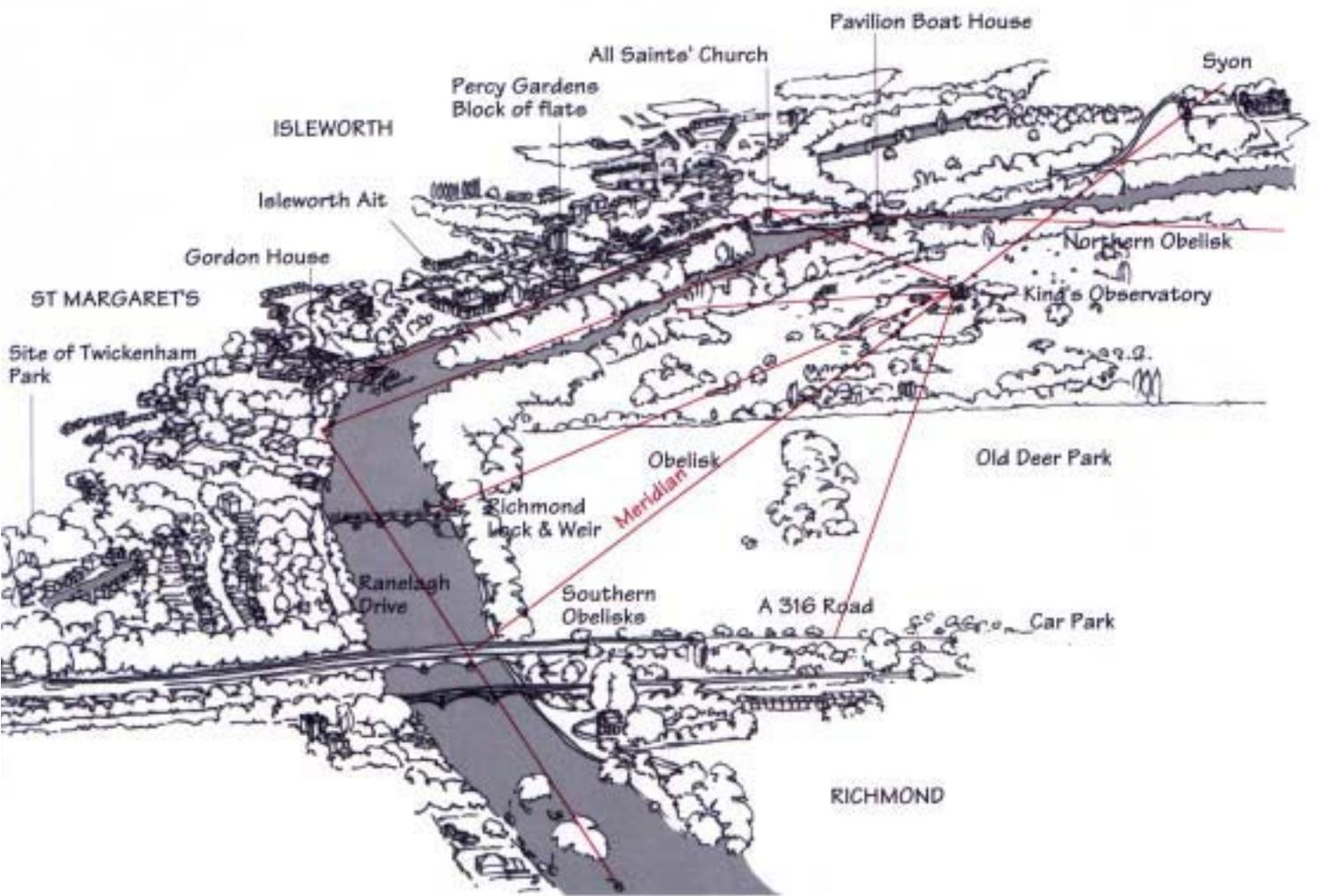


LANDSCAPE CHARACTER REACH

10. Isleworth



— Vista lines



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Isleworth, Syon, the Old Deer Park and Kew ideally need to be seen as a whole; a remarkable 18th century parkland landscape with villas, palaces and riverside villages. It is only relatively recent management practices which have blurred the historical landscape continuum between the two banks and across the royal land from Richmond to Kew. The King's Observatory, which used to act as the focal pivot in the centre of the parkland landscape, has been gradually hidden behind a pen of scrub and planting. The original meridian has been completely obscured, although the 1778 obelisks still survive.

The **Old Deer Park** has evolved into separate compartments under tenancies from the Crown Estate. The southern third is leased for recreation and athletics grounds, divided between sports pitches, car parking, a swimming pool and a playground. The area beside the river is leased to the London Borough of Richmond. A group of beech trees and a playground sit in the middle of a broad expanse of close-mown grass, fringed by riverside trees. Four stone obelisks are set across the space, aligned with the King's Observatory. Scrub growth and conifer planting along the northern edge of the leasehold division is steadily blocking the view to the Observatory, isolating the obelisks, truncating the space and creating a harsh line across the landscape. English Heritage has amended the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens to include the Old Deer Park in the Royal Botanic Garden Grade I entry, recognising the integrity of the whole landscape.

The southern edge of the Old Deer Park has been sliced by the busy **A316 road**, built in 1933 with Twickenham Bridge, to create a new route out of London. The road, parallel to the railway, severed the connection between Richmond Green and the Park. A pedestrian bridge over the railway leads off from the northern corner of the Green, but the footbridge over the road is located down the other end of a car park. Beyond the car park, the space between the road and Richmond, is an important area of trees and long grass, viewed from the road, the river and the railway. The ageing ornamental cherries on the northern side of the A316 have been supplemented with more substantial trees, planted by the Friends of the Old Deer Park and the London Borough of Richmond. A second pedestrian link to the Park runs down a rural track and under an arch to the south of the road.

Coming into London, spectacular views open from the railway and **Twickenham Bridge** up and down the river, south to Richmond Hill and north to the Old Deer Park. The King's Observatory can still just be glimpsed from the bridge in winter, though each year the view reduces. The Observatory is now surrounded by the Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Course. Twickenham Bridge needs cleaning and the railway bridge re-painting.

The gravel **towpath** from Richmond to Kew has a remote, rural character which is rare within a city. The informal gravel path makes an appropriate contrast with the paved surfaces of the urban waterfront of Richmond upstream of the railway bridge. Occasional benches have been vandalised and need to be repaired for those wanting to rest or linger on the long walk to Kew. On the remotest stretch opposite Isleworth Ait, dense woodland and the quiet river give the impression of being miles from anywhere. In fact sycamore scrub growth on both sides of the path has encroached to such an extent that in many places, one can see neither the river nor the Old Deer Park and the view is restricted to a narrow tunnel of trees and the bordering stagnant flooded ditch. The northern-most King's Observatory obelisk has become completely overgrown by sycamore seedlings. Glimpses to the river and the Observatory would make the walk more interesting, bring light back into the stagnant channel and restore some of the historic visual connections across the landscape.



The meridian obelisks across the Old Deer Park



Formal recreation facilities in the Old Deer Park



A narrowing winter glimpse of the King's Observatory from Richmond Lock

Richmond Lock and the Weir footbridge, restored for the 1994 centenary by the PLA in their original colours, provide an elegant link between the Old Deer Park and St Margaret's. The details of the footbridge are carried across into the railway bridge and the railings along Ranelagh Drive promenade, creating an interesting contrast with the rural towpath on the Surrey side. The railings continue along the riverside walk as far as Railshead, broken only by a short stretch of aluminium barrier next to the Eel Pie Studios. The narrow riverside park is well-used by students from the adjacent West London Institute of Higher Education, incorporating Gordon House. The views of the river, lock and Richmond Hill from the walk and park are gradually being obscured by ash and sycamore scrub growing out of the bank. A fine old cedar in the grounds of the former St Margaret's House acts as a focal landmark looking south along the reach from Isleworth.

Behind the riverside path, Twickenham Park has been replaced over the past century by the residential development of **St Margaret's** - an unusual collection of suburban houses of every style from high Victorian to Bauhaus. The remains of the monastery canal, converted into Lucy Bedford's lake, still remains at the centre of the Victorian housing layout.

At **Railshead**, boatyards and small factories re-introduce the working character of the river and continue as far as Isleworth, interrupted only by the private gardens of Nazareth House. These gardens block a significant stretch of riverside access which would connect St Margaret's to Isleworth and could eventually help to link a walk from Kew Bridge to Twickenham on the Middlesex bank.

The **River Crane** joins the Thames at Railshead and extensive works are being undertaken by the NRA to shore up the banks and enhance public access. The **Duke of Northumberland River** enters the Thames a little further downstream in Isleworth through impressive stone arches. A public path connects up to Silverhall Neighbourhood Park. The tree-lined walk and indeed the whole Isleworth skyline is interrupted by the Percy Gardens block of flats which stand out above the cluster of Isleworth roof tops.

Isleworth retains a distinct historic waterfront, enclosed down a side-channel of working boats and barges in a similar way to Twickenham. The tower of All Saints' Church groups picturesquely with the Syon Pavilion Boat House, the waterfront row of 18th-century houses and the London Apprentice pub. The stone embankment and old ferry slipway are popular with fishermen, boaters and drinkers alike. If the ferry were re-instated, it would provide a popular connection across to the Surrey bank and Kew Gardens.

Isleworth Ait, densely wooded with willows and poplars, creates a valuable heronry and screens the old industrial Isleworth waterfront from the Old Deer Park. The waterfront has now largely been redeveloped for offices, pubs and flats. The hard edge, scale and some of the dock machinery have been retained though the uses have changed. Continuous public access, popular pubs, traffic and parking restrictions and well-maintained spaces have turned the waterfront into a low-key tourist attraction.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The **Old Deer Park** contains much of England's royal history and contributes significantly to the landscape along this stretch of the river. Edward III first converted the Shene manor house into a palace in the 14th century and there was open warren for the chase all the way between Shene and Kew. Henry V, in the words of Thomas Fuller, then '*cut two great callops into crown lands*' for building two religious houses (the Brigittine Sion convent opposite Shene Palace and a Charterhouse at Shene, to expiate his father's part in the murder of Richard II: an act Shakespeare made him ask his Redemmer to take into account as he went into battle at Agincourt:

*'and I have built
Two chantries, where sad and solemn priests
Still sing for Richard's soul'*

There was a tradition that the royal Founder's wishes had been that '*immediately upon the cessation of the service at one convent it should commence at the other and so should continue until the end of time*'.



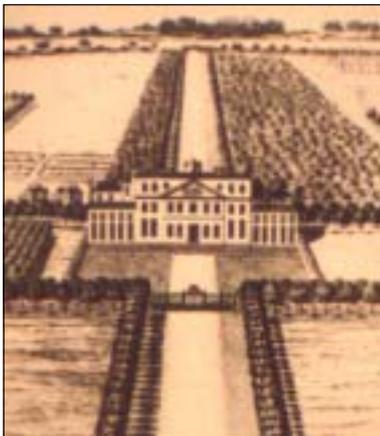
Richmond Lock with Gordon House beyond, on the Middlesex bank



The Isleworth waterfront, re-instated with public access, pubs and offices focusing on the church, slipway and Pavilion Boathouse



Moses Glover's map of 1635 showing the Charterhouse and Syon linked across the river



Richmond Lodge in 1725 and its avenue-lined vista across the river to Syon Park



Lancelot Brown's 1760s plan for the 'Alterations proposed in Richmond Gardens'

Henry VI made a small 'New Park of Shene' between the Palace and the **Charterhouse**. The Charterhouse, a model of which by John Cloake can be seen in the Richmond Museum, was the largest in the realm and its building had been supervised by the royal Comptroller as part of the 'kynges grete work' at the Palace of Shene. Its size can be seen on Glover's map of 1635, when it was still in royal use as stables after its final Dissolution in 1559. The Syon monastery on the Isleworth side had moved down stream in 1431 and the land was used by Henry VII for yet another royal deer park. Monastic lands were included in the land granted by Queen Elizabeth to Francis Bacon's family, who built a house there. The two sides of the river were brought back into relationship when Prince Henry was allowed to set up court at Richmond Palace and Lucy, Countess of Bedford, a favourite of the royal family, rebuilt the Bacon house in 1609. The Countess laid out a Renaissance garden at Twickenham Park, complementing the de Caus work for the Prince. Glover's map shows clearly that she had made good use of the old monastery canal in the garden design of her Twickenham Park.

The Prince's father, James I, did not forgo the sport Richmond had to offer and greatly enlarged the park on the Surrey side to over 370 acres by the addition of land once owned by the monastery and built a lodge in the middle of this 'New Park of Richmond'. It was after Charles I made the great new Richmond Park in 1637 that this park, which had provided sport for kings from mediaeval times, was called the Old Deer Park. King James's hunting lodge at the north-east end of what is now called the Old Deer Park was taken over by the Duke of Ormonde and made into a 'perfect *Trianon*' with a terrace garden. In 1718 Ormonde Lodge was leased to the Prince of Wales, who had quarrelled with his father George I, and renamed **Richmond Lodge**. It was here that his wife Caroline began her innovative landscape gardening, while still keeping some of the park as wild ground with broom and furze shelter for hares and pheasants for her husband's shooting and the southern part stocked with deer.

Following King George III's intention to build a new palace in the Old Deer Park, the houses in West Sheen (including that of the statesman-gardener, Sir William Temple), which had been built within the 'ample enclosure' of the Charterhouse, were removed. The palace was abandoned but the **King's Observatory** was built by Sir William Chambers close to the site of the cleared monastery in time for the observation of the Transit of Venus in June

1769. The Observatory as seen from the river is as fine as any of the Thames-side villas. The King's time for the Houses of Parliament and Horse Guards' Parade in London was originally set from the Observatory until Greenwich took over at the end of the 18th century.

The King continued to use Richmond Lodge until 1772, when his mother died and he moved to the White House at Kew and had the Lodge demolished. Lancelot Brown had been commissioned to design a landscape as the setting for the intended new palace. His plans are undated but improvements in progress were noted in 1765. The Old Deer Park, as seen in the more open part of Brown's plan, was later given over to George III's 'rural amusements' as a farmer. Part of the brick ha-ha, built in 1767 to keep in the king's new Merino sheep, can be seen along the Kew road.

Isleworth, once connected to the Old Deer Park by ferry, is first mentioned as a permanent settlement in an Anglo-Saxon charter in AD 695 as *Gislheresuuyrth*. It is then reported in the Domesday Book as having two mills, taking advantage of the River Crane. Mediaeval lords of Isleworth owned weirs on the Thames and the Isleworth weir had stakes at its upper end giving it the name of 'Railshead'. The Duke of Northumberland's River, as it was later called, was constructed in the 1540s to increase water power for the mills, when the manor was still in royal hands.

Before 1217 a large area of the present Borough of Hounslow was covered by forest, 'the Warren of Staines' which when cut down created the large barren tract of **Hounslow Heath**, which dominates the 1635 Moses Glover map. Wharves are mentioned in the middle ages to transport the products of Isleworth's water-powered industries, which progressed later from flour mills to breweries, calico and powder mills, whose dangerous cargo was taken to Woolwich. There was some agriculture in the district but by 1818 most of the open fields were enclosed and market gardening displaced arable farming.

Isleworth housed some fashionable courtiers and men of letters in the 18th and early 19th centuries, but in 1860 Kelly's directory noted that Isleworth had declined when the court left Kew and could never compete, in terms of fashion, with Richmond.

JMW Turner lived for a time at the Ferry House, where he compiled his Isleworth sketchbooks with numerous river studies of the working landscape of ferries, mills, osier beds, fishermen, backwaters and wagons.

A new link united the two sides of the river 100 years ago when the footbridge weir was built at Richmond Lock, between St Margarets and the Old Deer Park. St Margarets House had been built on the river bank in the grounds of Twickenham Park at the Railshead end and in 1852 an estate, planned by the Conservative Land Society (a sort of political building society), was laid out in the rest of the grounds and extended into Twickenham. Gordon House, with its fine 1758 wing by Robert Adam, has now been taken over by the West London Institute of Higher Education.

St Margarets, which achieved its own railway station in 1876, predated Bedford Park as a garden suburb and had the great advantage of being a riverside site with its central curving roads backing on to a communal garden. The canal within these pleasure grounds brings the history of this area together as it is the one Lucy Bedford featured at Twickenham Park, still surviving from the days of Henry V's first Syon monastery.



St Margaret's Estate in 1852, planned as a garden suburb



The last stand of St Margaret's House in 1929, marooned in gravel workings



Lawson cypresses in the Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Course compete with Chambers' Pagoda as vertical landmarks

NATURE CONSERVATION

Twickenham Road Meadow is flooded from time to time but a lack of management and past 'improvement' has led this fragment of old water meadow to lose much of its diversity. The north-western part of the site consists of the steep road bank with a slightly better range of wild flowers on the bank, including spotted medick which is uncommon in London. Reinstatement of this small relic of flood meadow with a hay cut would gradually improve the floristic interest.

The **Old Deer Park** golf course has several mature trees, both scattered and in small copses. These include several magnificent old oak pollards, which pre-date the golf course. The golf course is managed with nature conservation in mind, though more recent plantings of conifers and exotics detract from the effect. Several areas of thick cover, consisting of elder and willow scrub and stands of tall herbaceous vegetation, have been left between fairways to allow partridges and pheasants to nest in seclusion. The roughs on the golf course are remnants of the original acidic grassland, containing typical plants such as heath and lady's bedstraw, and also wood groundsel which is rare in London. Grasshoppers and butterflies abound, the latter including meadow brown, small heath, and small, large and Essex skippers.

The **water-filled ditch**, which lies between the Old Deer Park and the Thames towpath, is kept flooded by spring tides spilling over the towpath from the River Thames. Along much of its length the ditch is heavily shaded by trees, and supports little aquatic vegetation. However, in the few places where sufficient light reaches the water, star-wort and Canadian pondweed grow on the water, while dense stands of great hairy willow-herb, yellow flag and many other water margin plants cover the banks. Coots, mallards and moorhens all find nesting cover in these areas, and kingfishers can often be seen. The willow-dominated woodland has been designated a nature reserve, and golfers are discouraged from entering. While a good variety of birds nest in the woodland at present, including tawny owls, the woodland and the ditch would greatly benefit from extensive management to create sunny glades; both the aquatic life of the flooded ditch and the woodland flora would flourish.

In the northern corner of the **Old Deer Park Recreation Ground**, an extensive area beside the flooded ditch has been left wild. The southern end of this rough area consists of tall herbaceous vegetation dominated by creeping thistle. The thistles attract large numbers of butterflies. Further north the ground is clearly damper, and a diverse wetland vegetation has developed, extending beyond the fence in to the golf course. There is a wonderful array of colourful wetland plants, including the small-flowered yellow rocket - a nationally scarce member of the cabbage family. The London Borough of Richmond plans to maintain the diversity of this wetland vegetation by cutting the open areas on a 3 yearly rotation and coppicing most of the willows.

The **River Thames** is fully tidal below Richmond Lock, and expanses of mud and gravel are exposed at low tide. Well-established intertidal vegetation makes its first appearance in this reach. The river bank beside the Old Deer Park supports a rank, tall herbaceous community of docks, policeman's helmet, reed-grass and hogweed, which grow on the deposited mud and in the cracks of the sloping cobbled wall. The tree growth on the banks needs to be cut on rotation to ensure that there is always some tree growth but that no trees become over heavy and a danger to the stability of the river bank.

Opposite the Old Deer Park, **Isleworth Ait** is a large wooded island. The woodland is dominated by very tall sycamore and crack willow. The understorey of the woodland is mostly elder, but includes holly and hawthorn. Ivy dominates the ground beneath the areas of horse chestnut, and, elsewhere, nettle and policeman's helmet form extensive and impenetrable cover. The side of the island facing Richmond has vertical steel-piled banks. The bank facing Hounslow is natural, though much of it is taken up by a boat yard and moored boats. At the northern end of the island, on the Hounslow side, an area of gently shelving mud supports a small area of willow carr, dominated by common osier, which once provided the raw materials for the local basket-making industry. At low tide, mud and gravel banks are exposed

on the Hounslow side of the island and at either end. As well as birds, the mud and shingle is also notable for its mollusc fauna, particularly the rare two-lipped door snail which enjoys life under debris which has collected here, and the equally rare German hairy snail. Many birds roost and nest on the island; bats can often be seen feeding around the island, and roost by day in boxes provided for them.

The **Duke of Northumberland's River** enters the Thames opposite the northern end of Isleworth Ait, and the River Crane opposite its southern end. The Duke of Northumberland's River is a particularly rich habitat immediately upstream of the high weir at its entrance to the Thames in Isleworth. In its western section, the river follows the northern edge of a small park, Silverhall Park. It then passes through housing and a belt of sycamore woodland, also containing some fine beech trees, to the weir. Although the river is narrow, with restricted adjacent habitat, the riparian flora of its banks, particularly the northern bank towards the weir, is exceptionally rich.

The **River Crane** is tidal for approximately 800 metres, between the bridge at Northcote Road and its confluence with the Thames. The wildlife importance of the tidal section is derived not from its adjacent habitat (there is little of this since much of it is narrowly confined between the back gardens of houses) but from the channel and the fact that it is tidal. Several species of fish enter and leave the channel with each tide and some fish may use the channel for spawning. The richness of the bankside vegetation varies throughout the length of the tidal section, depending on the type of bank; the upper and middle reaches are best. On the muddy banks, aquatic plants include celery-leaved crowfoot, water pepper and gipsy-wort. Although slightly less natural than the upper tidal reaches, the middle tidal stretch is attractive, with its weeping and crack willow overhanging the banks, and many small boats moored at the ends of gardens. From Talbot Road downstream to the Thames, the lower channel has steep sides and in many areas is heavily shaded by horse chestnuts and sycamores. The river would benefit from removal of some of the trees which shade the banks and water, and from sympathetic wildlife gardening by the residents who own the adjacent gardens. The bank sides should be adapted where necessary to support more vegetation.

PUBLIC ACCESS AND RECREATION

There is continuous public access along the Surrey bank and across the southern part of the Old Deer Park. The Richmond Weir footbridge links to Ranelagh Drive and the Isleworth promenade on the Middlesex bank, though access to Isleworth is blocked by Nazareth House gardens and the Railshead boatyards. Walks link up the Crane and Duke of Northumberland Rivers to small local parks. The Thames Path follows the Surrey river bank. On the Middlesex side it has to divert away from the river at Isleworth and Syon Park.

The Isleworth ferry no longer runs, but would create a popular link to Kew Gardens if it were re-instated. The public slipway is well-used by fishermen and the public launching their boats.

The Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Course is run by a private club.

Boatyards:	Railshead Boatyards Thistleworth Marine		
Water recreation:	Third Osterley Sea Scout Group		
Land recreation:	Fishing from Isleworth waterfront		LBH
	Old Deer Park sports pitches, playground and pool		LBRuT tenancy
	Old Deer Park Athletics Ground		Private tenancies
	Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Club		Private tenancy
	Thames Path		
Refreshment:	The London Apprentice Town Wharf		
Landmarks:	All Saints' Church, Isleworth	Grade II	Church Comm.
	Gordon House	Grade II	W London Instit of Higher Ed.
	Isleworth historic waterfront	Grade II	Private
	King's Observatory	Grade I	Crown Estate
	Nazareth House	Grade II	Private
	Old Deer Park meridian obelisks	Grade II	Crown Estate
	Richmond Lock and Weir Footbridge	Grade II	PLA
	Richmond Railway Bridge		
	Syon Park	Grade I	Private
	Syon Pavilion Boat House	Grade I	Private
	Twickenham Bridge		LBRuT

LOCAL INTEREST GROUPS:

Amenity and Local History:

Borough of Twickenham Local History Soc.
Friends of the Old Deer Park
Hounslow and District History Society
Isleworth Society
Richmond Astronomical Society
Richmond Local History Society
River Thames Society (Upper Tidal)
St Margaret's Estate Residents' Association

Nature Conservation:

London Wildlife Trust
Richmond and Twickenham Friends of the Earth

PRINCIPAL LAND USES

The Surrey bank is covered by the recreation uses tenanted the Old Deer Park. The King's Observatory is leased as offices.

The Middlesex side is divided between housing, education facilities and the offices and pubs of Isleworth waterfront.

Isleworth Ait is a wooded nature reserve.

The following proposals have been identified as part of the survey and analysis of the Thames Landscape Strategy. The policy proposals amplify the issues raised in Chapter 2 to be included in Supplementary Planning Guidance. The project and management proposals are recommended for incorporation into national agency and local government work programmes, co-ordinated by a Project Officer and Officers' Steering Committee (see Chapter 5). All proposals would require full consultation before implementation:

Policy Proposals

	<i>Policy</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Pol 10.1	Restore the open character of the historic parkland landscape, linking Isleworth, Syon, the Old Deer Park and Kew.	LBRuT: RIV 1 LBH: ENV 4.7, 6.1
Pol 10.2	Protect the visual links between: King's Observatory and the southern part of the Old Deer Park King's Observatory and the meridian obelisks King's Observatory and Isleworth King's Observatory and Syon Park King's Observatory and Twickenham Bridge Twickenham Bridge and Richmond Hill	LBRuT: RIV 1, ENV 2 13.32 (II) LBH: ENV 1.6a
Pol 10.3	Retain the domestic scale of buildings on the Middlesex bank, with particular concern for the Isleworth skyline. As redevelopment opportunities arise, high buildings should be replaced with lower structures which complement the surrounding town and landscape.	LBH: ENV 1.6a, 1.6, 6.1
Pol 10.4	Conserve and enhance the nature conservation interest of the river and its corridor, with particular attention to the flooded ditch and Isleworth Ait..	LBRuT: RIV 12 LBH: ENV 6.7

Project Proposals

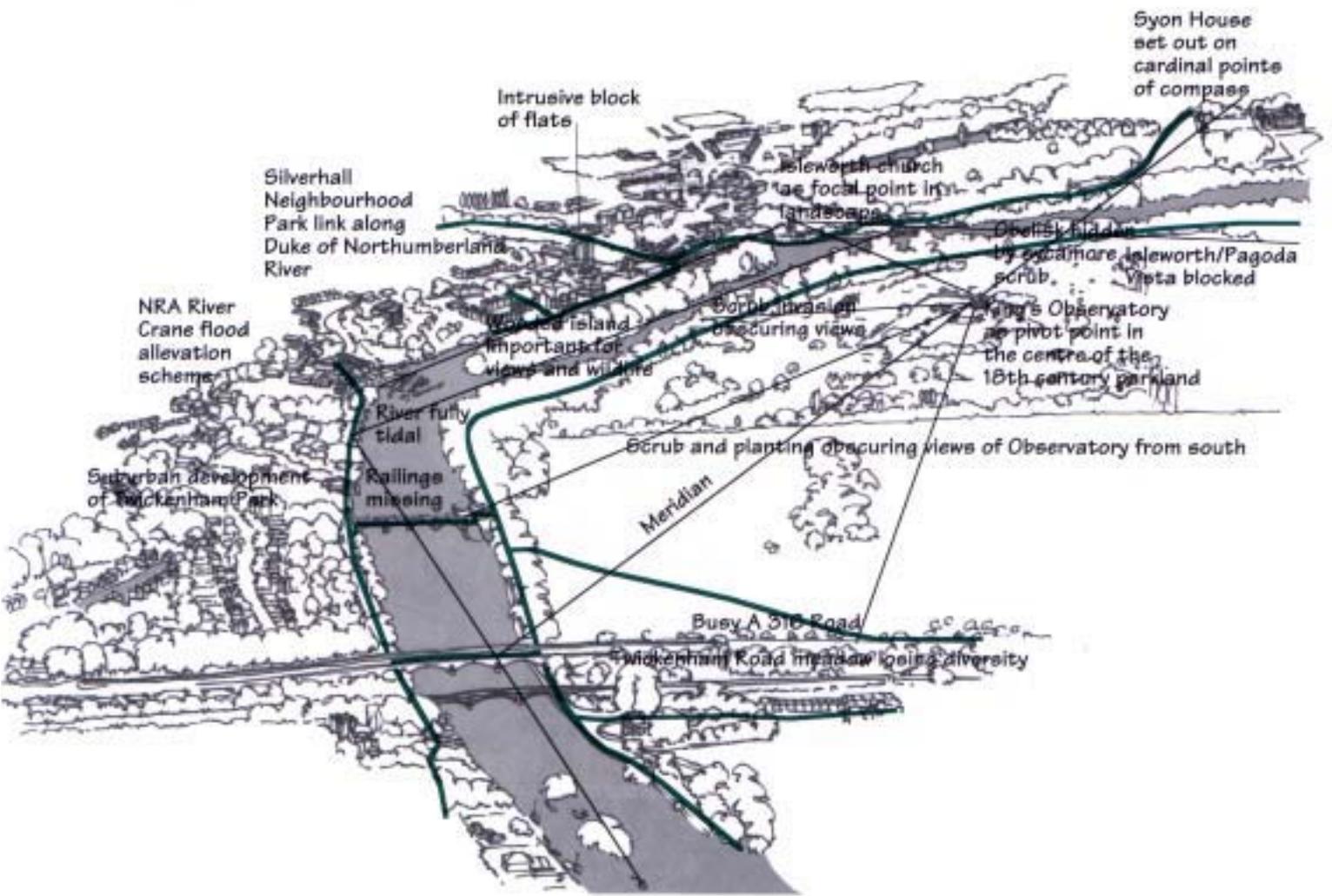
	<i>Project</i>	<i>Initiative</i>
Proj 10.1	Re-open the views between the King's Observatory, the Old Deer Park, Twickenham Bridge, Isleworth and Syon.	Crown Estate Royal Mid-Surrey
Proj 10.2	Resurface the towpath between the railway bridge and Richmond Lock with fine grade hoggin.	LBRuT: RIV 3
Proj 10.3	Clean Twickenham Bridge and repaint Richmond Railway Bridge.	LBRuT British Rail
Proj 10.4	Plant further large-scale trees along the edge of the A316 road through the Old Deer Park to match the mature trees along the river edge and reduce the impact of traffic on the park.	LBRuT: ENV 8, 12 Cons area study No 57 Friends of O.D.Park
Proj 10.5	Re-instate the Lancelot Brown tree groups in the Old Deer Park, where not in conflict with playing fields, and around the Pools Complex and car parks and relocate the playground closer to the swimming baths.	LBRuT
Proj 10.6	Re-open the original meridian vista through the King's Observatory between the riverside obelisks to the north and south.	LBRuT: ENV 2, RIV 1 Crown Estate Royal Mid-Surrey
Proj 10.7	Open sunny glades in the scrub clogging the flooded ditch and coppice tree growth in panels along the edge of the towpath.	LBRuT: ENV 8, 12 Crown Estate Royal Mid-Surrey
Proj 10.8	Gradually replace exotic and conifer planting on the Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Course with oaks and native plantings following Brown's original designs. Plantings must work with the layout of the course and the long cross vistas. Consider less intrusive fencing around the Observatory.	LBRuT: ENV 8, 12 Crown Estate Royal Mid-Surrey
Proj 10.9	Re-instate the short stretch of riverside cast-iron railings missing opposite the Eel Pie Studios at the end of Ranelagh Drive.	LBRuT: ENV 34
Proj 10.10	Remove the ash and sycamore scrub obscuring the views from the Gordon House riverside park.	LBRuT: ENV 2, RIV 1
Proj 10.11	Negotiate a public path along the river edge of Nazareth House gardens and beyond to link Isleworth with St Margaret's along the water.	LBRuT: RIV 3 Private landowners
Proj 10.12	Enhance the connecting walks up the Duke of Northumberland and Crane Rivers. Remove some of the trees overhanging the lower reaches of the tidal Crane; encourage adjacent garden owners to create a wild meadow strip close to the river's edge; encourage bankside vegetation by modifying the steep walls of the lower stretch.	LBRuT: RIV 3, 12 LBH, NRA WLWaterwyWalks Private landowners

Management Proposals

	<i>Management</i>	<i>Initiative</i>
Mng 10.1	Continue maintaining Richmond Lock, the Weir footbridge and the Ranelagh Drive railings in the original 1894 paint colours.	LBRuT: ENV 34 PLA
Mng 10.2	Limit the areas of close-mown grass in recreation areas, to reduce maintenance costs and increase nature conservation interest.	LBRuT: ENV 18 Royal Mid-Surrey
Mng 10.3	Control scrub growth between the Old Deer Park footpath and the river.	LBRuT: ENV 18, RIV 3, 12 Royal Mid-Surrey
Mng 10.4	Maintain the willow carr on Isleworth Ait and allow the woodland to regenerate naturally.	LBH: ENV 1.9, 6.1, 6.7 LWT, TWU
Mng 10.5	Maintain the wetland vegetation on the northern edge of the Old Deer Park recreation ground by cutting every 2-3 years and coppicing the willows.	LBRuT: RIV 12 Royal Mid-Surrey

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER REACH

10. Isleworth



— Vista lines
 — Public paths



ANALYSIS