

# All Saints' Church

While the date of the first church is unknown, the present 14thC tower is part of the first known building dedicated to All Saints.

The living of Isleworth belonged to St. Valery in Normandy until 1391, when it transferred to William of Wykeham, who used it as part endowment of the newly built Winchester College.

After the founding of Syon Abbey, the church lay within its precincts, with the vicar receiving tithes from the Abbess in return for certain manor lands.



The Church in 1829

By 1703 the building was in a state of decay. Sir Christopher Wren was asked to report and design a new church. This proved too costly but re-building, to a modified design, commenced in 1705.

In 1866-7 the Farnell family financed the heightening of the roof and the addition of a chancel.

On the night of 27th May 1943 the church was gutted by fire; arson at the hands of two local schoolboys. Only the tower and outside walls survived. Rebuilding commenced in 1968 and was completed in 1970.

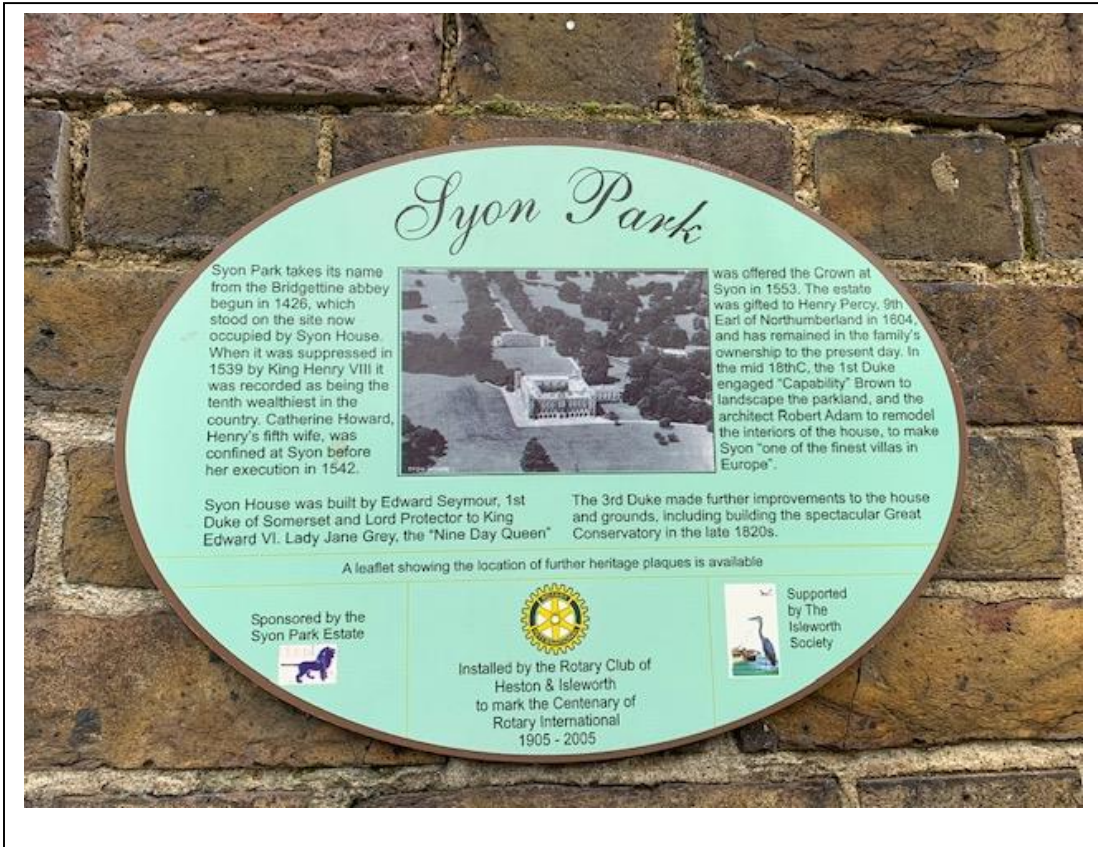
A leaflet showing the location of further heritage plaques is available



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# Syon Park

Syon Park takes its name from the Bridgettine abbey begun in 1426, which stood on the site now occupied by Syon House. When it was suppressed in 1539 by King Henry VIII it was recorded as being the tenth wealthiest in the country. Catherine Howard, Henry's fifth wife, was confined at Syon before her execution in 1542.

Syon House was built by Edward Seymour, 1st Duke of Somerset and Lord Protector to King Edward VI. Lady Jane Grey, the "Nine Day Queen"



was offered the Crown at Syon in 1553. The estate was gifted to Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland in 1604, and has remained in the family's ownership to the present day. In the mid 18thC, the 1st Duke engaged "Capability" Brown to landscape the parkland, and the architect Robert Adam to remodel the interiors of the house, to make Syon "one of the finest villas in Europe".

The 3rd Duke made further improvements to the house and grounds, including building the spectacular Great Conservatory in the late 1820s.

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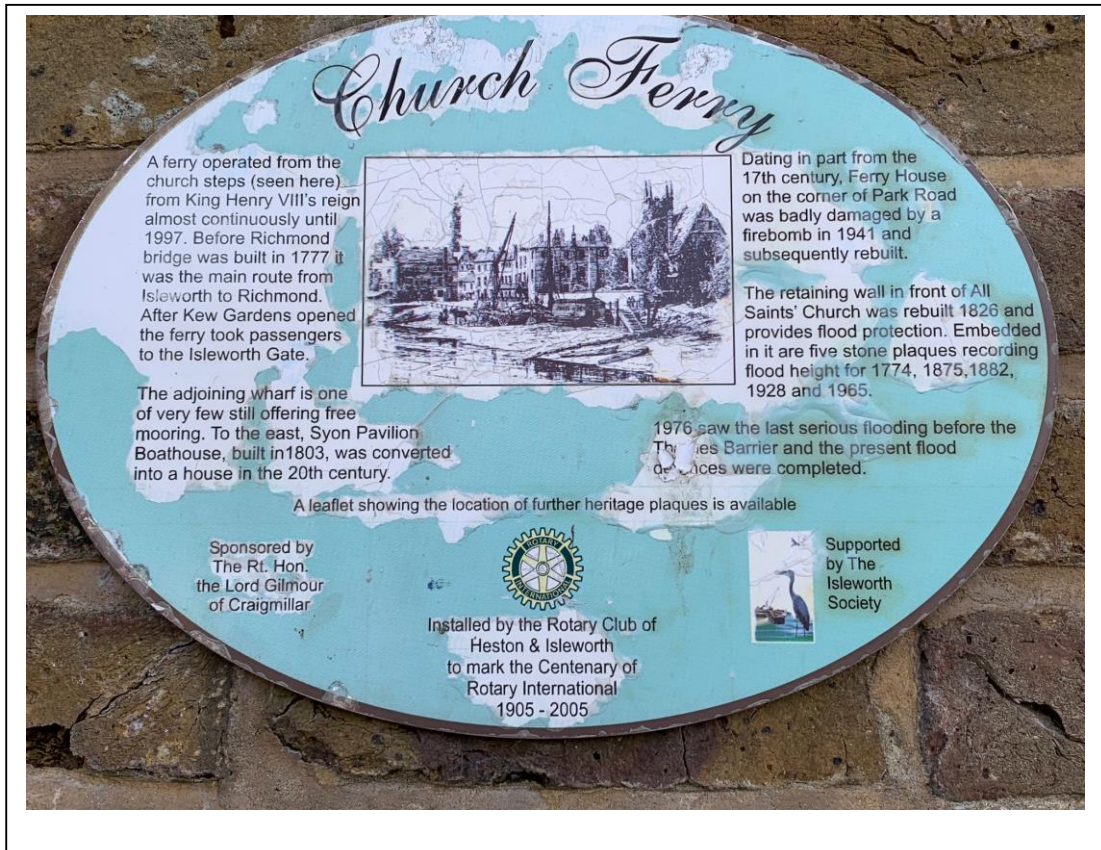
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# Lower Square

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Lower Square, previously known as The Square, was in existence by 1635.

In the 17th century it was the site of the Town House, given by Dame Elizabeth Hill to accommodate a charity boarding school for girls. 1715 saw it become a day school and boys were allowed to attend. What is now known as the Old Blue School was built in 1841 to replace the former building. At that time it was called Isleworth Parochial School. When first built, the school occupied only the upper portion, the ground




ISLEWORTH PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

floor being cloistered to create a covered playground and, later, a home for the manual fire engine.


John Day House is 18th century and named after the Day family who were surgeons and doctors, and lived there for over 100 years.

Northumberland House, once offices but now apartments, was built in 1834 as the Northumberland Arms Public House to replace the Phoenix Inn; its yard was the site of the annual village fairs. The Public House closed in 1983.

A leaflet showing the location of further heritage plaques is available



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# Lion Wharf

Formerly the site of Shrewsbury House or Place, designed by James Gibbs for the Earl of Shrewsbury in the early 18th century, it was demolished by 1810. A chapel here was used for Roman Catholic worship even when this was illegal. Re-built c1855, the chapel still existed c1958 when it was used as a store by Lion Wharf Limited which operated a coal wharf.

Lion Wharf overlooks Isleworth Ait, a ten acre island designated a nature conservation area.




To the right is Isleworth House, re-built c1833 for Sir William Cooper, Chaplain to King George III. From 1892, it was owned by the Poor Sisters of Nazareth, and known as Nazareth House.


Within the estate they established an orphanage which later became a residential home for the elderly.

Beyond Isleworth House stood the Isleworth Pottery, founded in 1757 by Joseph Shore, where combed earthenware, and later blue and white porcelain, was made until 1832. It then moved to Hanworth Road, Hounslow, closing in 1855.

A leaflet showing the location of further heritage plaques is available



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# Upper Square

Upper Square marks the junction of South and North Streets but is not a traditional square shape.

Like South Street it has existed since at least the 17th century. It centres around the Glossop Memorial, erected in 1870, and paid for by public subscription to commemorate the Revd Henry Glossop, Vicar of Isleworth from 1821 to 1854. The memorial was restored in 1990 with money raised by the late Kenneth Cooper.



The earliest recorded date for the Castle Inn is the 1750s. It was rebuilt in the 1920s. The corner building opposite it, re-built in 1903, was occupied by Barclays Bank until 1993.

1 Upper Square, an 18th century building, was during the 20th century the Rose Tea Rooms, the Ugly Duckling and Mann's Beijing Restaurant.

At the junction of North and Swan Streets, the Swan was first recorded as licensed premises in 1722. The present building dates from around 1930.

A leaflet showing the location of further heritage plaques is available

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# The Old Police Station, Worple Road

This building was erected in 1872-3 as the Isleworth Police Station. In 1874 James Ward and Albert Wykes worked there as Sergeants. By 1900 there was an Inspector, four Sergeants and 16 Constables.

Despite protestations from residents and local firms, the police station closed in June 1931 to be replaced by a call box on the Twickenham Road from where residents could contact Twickenham, Brentford or Hounslow Police Stations.



Worple Road appeared on the Moses Glover map of 1635 as a track called Ye Wörple and was called Worple Road by 1878. During the mid 1800s there were a number of orchards on both sides.

The grassed area opposite is a legacy of a 1000lb high explosive bomb which fell on 7th October 1940 destroying six homes and killing seven people.

Worple Stores stood on the corner of Magdala Road and Worple Road.

A leaflet showing the location of further heritage plaques is available

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South Street has existed since at least the 17th century. In the early 1900s it consisted of some 70 small shops, being narrow and winding. In 1957 the road was widened and Swann and Wisdom Courts were built.

Many of the earlier shops were family run. Taylor's hardware shop was established in 1885 and for over 100 years run by the Taylor family. At least two butchers had their own slaughter houses at the rear and a common sight was cows being driven down the road.



The George at the junction with the Twickenham Road is recorded as having a licence from 1731. On the Shrewsbury Walk site once stood the Royal Standard Public House. Nearby, the former King's Arms was in existence from the early 1800s and closed c2000.

Isleworth Public Hall took this name c1887 when extra rooms were added. The front part was built in 1863 as a Reading Room and Vestry Hall. The side extension, with its stained glass window, a gift of the Friends of Isleworth Public Hall, dates from the turn of the Millennium.

A leaflet showing the location of further heritage plaques, is available



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