

THE

North Chingford

HERITAGE

TRAIL

20 22

DISCOVER

THE TOP 20 HERITAGE LANDMARKS OF
NORTH CHINGFORD IN ALL THEIR GLORY



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HM Government



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Waltham Forest

A SHORT HISTORY OF NORTH CHINGFORD

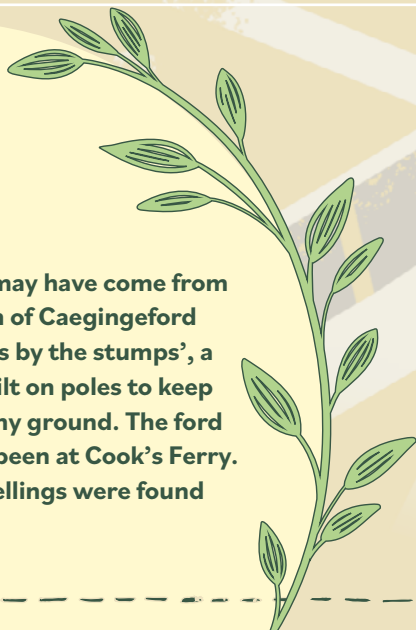
" Welcome Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, to the North Chingford Heritage Trail!

My name is Queen Elizabeth I and today I'll be taking you on a journey to discover the Old Chingford. Follow the trail to explore the historic town centre, discover some of our oldest buildings, and find out about the people who have lived here throughout the centuries. "



DID YOU KNOW ?

The name 'Chingford' may have come from the original Saxon form of Caegingeford 'the ford of the dwellers by the stumps', a reference to houses built on poles to keep them clear of the marshy ground. The ford over the Lea may have been at Cook's Ferry. The remains of pile dwellings were found near here.



On the edge of beautiful Epping Forest, North Chingford is the perfect blend of old and new.

The town is in the London Borough of Waltham Forest, within the ceremonial county of Greater London and the ancient county of Essex. Adjoining the edge of Epping Forest, with Waltham Abbey to the north, Woodford Green and Buckhurst Hill to the east, Walthamstow to the south, and the River Lea to the west, the town is situated 8.6 miles (13.8 km) from central London

Today the west of Chingford is dominated by a series of reservoirs which provides much of London's water supply. Chingford seems to have been settled in late Saxon times, although it was not until the Domesday survey of 1086 that we have real evidence of its existence. There were perhaps some 200 people mostly serving the two manors, St Paul's and Robert Gurnon and they subsisted by a simple form of agriculture.

The community continued under the manorial system until its final demise in the nineteenth century, being little more than three hamlets until after the railway came in 1873. This brought many visitors from the East End of London in order to enjoy the delights of Epping Forest on our northern borders,

DID YOU KNOW ?

Footballer David Beckham grew up in Chingford! He attended Chase Lane Primary School then Chingford County High School and played football for Ridgeway Rovers, a local club made famous for being the first to train not one, but two England Captains including Harry Kane. There must be something in the water in Chingford to produce such incredible football talents...



followed by those moving to the town where commuting to the city became easy.

From that time on the pace of change in Chingford accelerated; the lands and the farms of the old manors were sold off for housing and shops leaving only a few green spaces, Larkwood and Ridgeway Park being about the largest. Fortunately, Epping Forest has proved an effective barrier to further expansion towards the north.

Share photos of your Chingford adventures with us:

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Instagram: @chingfordhistorical

#NorthChingfordHeritageTrail
#NorthChingford #NCHeritageTrail

THE North Chingford HERITAGE 20 TRAIL 22

On the trail, imagine you are stepping out into a bustling town centre of the 1800s. This historic town has been around for almost 1,000 years and covers the whole area you can see on this map, and beyond! Times may have changed since the 1800s, but many of the Victorian and Edwardian buildings still stand.

Explore North Chingford to see the remains of historic town buildings, and discover what life was like for locals all those years ago.

1 Epping Forest

2 Butlers Retreat and drinking fountain

3 Queen Elizabeth Hunting Lodge

4 Royal Forest Hotel

5 Coronet Café

6 Chingford Station

7 Congregational Church/ Spicer Hall

8 The Parade

9 Methodist Church

10 Library & Assembly Hall

11 Carbis Cottage

12 Mornington Hall

13 Police Station

14 War Memorial

15 Kings Head

16 Sunnyside Lodge

17 SS Peter & Paul Church

18 Bull and Crown

19 Our Lady of Grace & St Teresa Church

20 Old Fire Station



GUIDE FOR FAMILY WALKERS

This route around North Chingford is a gentle stroll through the town centre and out to the edge of Epping Forest, taking in the sights and sounds of the village and the forest along the way.

As you follow the map and explore North Chingford's history, please ensure you stick to the pavements to ensure your safety.

Watch out for traffic when walking down the lanes or crossing roads

Approximate distance of trail is 1.4 miles (2.25 km).

Wheelchair access via public footway.

Please do not enter any private properties featured in this guide without the express permission of the owner or custodian.

Public toilets are available at some of the landmarks.

1 EPPING FOREST



Epping Forest is a 6,000 acre area of ancient woodland, and other established habitats, between Epping in Essex to the north, and Forest Gate in Greater London to the south, straddling the border between London and Essex.

As one of the earliest publicly accessible landscapes in England, Epping Forest predates the UK's National Parks by nearly 80 years. Entrusted to the City of London as Conservators by the Epping Forest Act of 1878, to maintain its natural aspect, the Forest was

dedicated by Queen Victoria 'for the enjoyment of my people forever'.

Epping Forest itself is home to 55,000 ancient trees, more than any other single site in the country. They are centuries old and some of Epping Forest's beeches may have been growing there since Anglo-Saxon times representing some of the oldest living plants in Europe, irreplaceable and rare.

This forest contains areas of woodland, grassland, heath, streams, bogs and ponds, and its elevation

and thin gravelly soil (the result of glaciation) historically made it less suitable for agriculture. The original forest was a royal hunting ground that was gradually enclosed; only through opposition by holders of common rights was it in part saved by an act of Parliament in 1878. The remaining 9 square miles (23 square km) passed to the care of the Corporation of the City of London.



DID YOU KNOW ?

The area that became Epping Forest has been continuously wooded since Neolithic times. There are two Iron Age hill forts within the forest - Loughton Camp and Ambresbury Banks. The latter, according to legend, is the site of the last stand by Boudica against the Romans in the year 61AD. Both forts can be clearly found in the woodland today.

BUTLERS RETREAT & DRINKING FOUNTAIN



Butler's Retreat is a Grade II listed building at Rangers Road and dates back to the 19th century.

Originally built as a barn soon after 1859, it was used to store the harvest of corn that was grown on Chingford plains around that time.

The serving of refreshments was first started by Mrs Harriet Watkins, whose son was a Forest Keeper and lived in the Queen Elizabeth's Hunting Lodge. Mrs Watkins used the Lodge and its garden for the provision of teas until 1897, when she took over the adjacent barn for the provision of teas. The barn had earlier been used as a shelter for school parties in adverse weather conditions.

Butlers Retreat takes its name from John Butler who took over the lease of the barn on 1st January 1891 having previously operated a kiosk in the forest. John's wife Mrs Hannah Butler took over the business in 1903. In 1907, the retreat was almost destroyed by fire but was faithfully repaired. The Butler family continued to run the retreat until 1971 when the license was given up.

Retreats originally served non-alcoholic refreshments as part of the Temperance movement. After closing in 2009, the building was refurbished by the City of London Corporation and re-opened as a cafe in 2012. Today Butlers Retreat is one of the few remaining Victorian retreats within the forest.

With the arrival of railway stations close to the forest such as Chingford (1873) and Loughton (1856), the working class people of East London began to use the forest for recreation on Sundays and public holidays, in ever-increasing numbers. The forest was accessible as a day trip to many people living on the Eastern side of London. Tradesmen also used their horse carts to bring day trippers out to the forest from the East End on Sundays, often decorating the carts for the trip.

Throughout the summer months, many thousands of visitors would make the trip to the forest each day, and it became known as the "Cockney Paradise".

Drinking water fountain adjacent to Butlers Retreat, Rangers Road, Chingford. A polished red granite water fountain erected in 1899 on Epping Forest land for the use of visitors to the forest as "The gift of Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence Bart MP." Restored in 2011 for the City of London from Heritage Lottery funding.



DID YOU KNOW ?

The temperance movement was a social movement that campaigned against the recreational use and sale of alcohol, and promoted total abstinence (teetotalism) in the 19th century.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HUNTING LODGE



Queen Elizabeth's Hunting Lodge in the historic woodland of Epping Forest is a hidden Tudor gem.

Originally built for Henry VIII in 1543, this hunting lodge used to be known as the 'Great Standing' where it was constructed as an open-sided viewing platform from which guests could view the hunt and shoot deer from the upper floors.

The former lodge, now a three-storey building, has been extensively restored and is now a museum, which has been managed by the City of London Corporation since 1960. Grade II listed.

Although the lodge was in fact built in the reign of Henry VIII, it will always be associated with Elizabeth I. As can be seen by the picture the spaces between the studs on the upper floors were left open at breast height for the convenience of viewers.

Elizabeth certainly used it as did James I but gradually it ceased to be used for its original purpose and in the eighteenth century the upper viewing spaces were filled in.

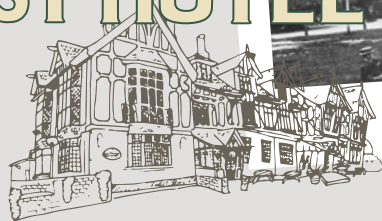
Today the hunting lodge is open as a museum. On the ground floor, visitors will find a display of Tudor food and kitchenware, and the upper floors contain displays on Tudor carpentry joints and costumes. Not to mention the stunning view over Chingford Plain and Epping Forest! A view that many Tudor courtiers would have enjoyed all those centuries ago. The hunting lodge is also home to many Tudor events throughout the year including historical re-enactments and musical events.



DID YOU KNOW ?

Henry VIII died in 1547 and it is with his daughter, Queen Elizabeth, that the Hunting Lodge is forever associated. Elizabeth was a frequent visitor to the Royal Forest of Waltham and legend has it that on hearing of the defeat of the Armada she rode up the staircase of the lodge on her horse!

4 ROYAL FOREST HOTEL



The former hotel in East London renamed after Queen Victoria's visit.

In 1878 the City Lands Committee issued a Notice they were prepared to grant a Building Lease for 80 years on land adjoining the Hunting Lodge and Mr & Mrs Frederick Gordon took the lease and the Forest Hotel was built. In 1880 it was opened and in 1882 when Queen Victoria visited Chingford the name was changed to 'The Royal Forest Hotel'. The event was marked with a firework display by pyrotechnics Mr Brock.

The hotel catered for the hordes of visitors to the Forest by train from the newly opened Chingford Station.

The building was designed by Edmond Egan, the Loughton architect who was also responsible for some of the very decorative houses in The Drive and Crescent Road, Chingford. The hotel's busiest period was around 1910. However, a serious fire in 1912 resulted in the hotel being re-built minus its top storey.

DID YOU KNOW ?

For many years the front of the Hotel was the terminus for many local buses. In 1967 the terminus was moved to the former coaling yard next to the station following electrification of the line.



The wide staircase is decorated with a fine stained-glass window representing Queen Elizabeth and her Court at the famous Epping Hunt.

The View

Why not pop next door to the former Coach House, now the Epping Forest Visitor Centre (The View). In the gift shop, you can browse maps and leaflets on the forest and look around the latest exhibitions exploring the wildlife and history of Epping Forest.

VISITORS TO LONDON SHOULD NOTE
EPPING FOREST,
LONDON'S GREAT HEALTH RESORT.
ONLY HALF-AN-HOUR FROM THE CITY.

ROYAL FOREST HOTEL,
CHINGFORD.

Is charmingly situated in the Forest, close to QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HENNING LODGE, THE CONNAUGHT WATERS, and THE GREEN RIDGE. It is the key to all the principal places of interest in the Forest, including the BRITISH AND ROMAN ENCAMPMENTS OF BOADICEA AND SUTONTOR. There are many delightful and interesting drives in the neighbourhood.

The Hotel contains about 60 Rooms available for guests.

RESIDENTS will find the GREATEST COMFORT at a very MODERATE TARIFF (post free on application) in the luxuriously furnished apartments.

A few gentlemen received on PERMANENT BOARDING TERMS.

The Cuisine of the Hotel, and Wines are particularly good.

SMALL OR LARGE DINNERS of the most *recherché* character can be served on short notice. The Hotel has achieved a reputation for its *WEDDING BREAKFASTS*, for which it possesses unusual facilities.

THE NEW QUEEN'S PAVILION, with the CORPORATION, RANGERS, and BEDFORD HALLS, offers unrivalled accommodation for DINNERS and FESTIVALS, BALLS, etc.

NINE TENNIS LAWNS, BOWLING GREEN, etc. **SPLENDID HARD TENNIS COURT.**

The whole under the immediate personal direction of the Proprietors.

Full Particulars on Application.

A Four-Horse Coach runs Daily during Summer for Drives through Forest. Particulars on application to the Hotel.

The Hotel is the Headquarters of the **ROYAL EPPING FOREST GOLF CLUB**, and the Links adjoin.

5 CORONET CAFE



The Coronet Café (Formally known as Bolte's Café) was one of over 11 tea gardens that sprung up in North Chingford in the 1890s to cater for trippers.

There were also many more pubs and cafes. The Coronet stood at No.1 Forest Avenue but was later converted into a private dwelling.

The Coronet was a popular venue for holding meetings on the first floor. In 1917 and before the building of their Church on the green, a group of Catholics would meet at the café on Sunday mornings to celebrate mass for 5 shillings a week. In 1923, the Chingford Golf Club held its first meeting at the Café.

With the arrival of railway stations close to the forest such as Chingford (1873) and Loughton (1856), the working class people of East London began to use the forest for recreation on Sundays and public holidays, in ever-increasing numbers. Others arrived by horsebus which could drive directly to popular spots like High Beach. On Whit Monday 1880, a parliamentary committee estimated that up to 400,000 people had visited Epping Forest on that day.

The place of material interest in North Chingford is the—

CORONET CAFÉ

where high-class Refreshments are served at very moderate prices.

Accommodation for Parties, Receptions, Socials, Whist Drives, etc.—with a good aspect facing the Golf Course and Forest.

1 FOREST AVENUE
(CORNER OF BERESFORD ROAD)

2 Minutes from Station. Bus Services 602, 381E & 145 pass the door.

DID YOU KNOW ?

The first tea shop in London was opened in 1706 by Thomas Tinning.



CHINGFORD STATION



The extension of the railway from inner London to Chingford in the 1870s was a major milestone in the growth of the area.

The Great Eastern Railway (GER) opened Chingford Station in 1878. It was the last forest village to be opened up to the railway from Walthamstow. The line started out as a single track to Bull Lane (Kings Road), where the first small wooden station was erected. The track was later doubled and extended to the present location, some 600 yards (550m) towards the forest. The first station remained in operation as a goods depot until 1953.

The new much more grandiose station on the very edge of town, overlooking the forest had a large ticket hall, buffet room, waiting rooms, porter's room and station-master's office. Situated in a place far less useful to the local population was an attempt to trap tourist traffic to the forest, and to stimulate suburban growth in the fields surrounding it. This new station was built as a through station,

with its platforms and tracks leading out onto an embankment ready to leap across the newly named Station Road and enter the forest. It was planned for a line to extend to High Beach, to serve Epping Forest, however the Epping Forest act of 1878 scuppered those plans.

The coming of the railway gave its residents a direct link to the City of London which also in the late 1800s, saw the start of other modes of transport services arrive to the area. This resulted in many new homes being built which has shaped Chingford as we know it today.

Chingford station's operation was taken over by the London Underground on 31st May 2015. The station building is relatively unchanged since its 1878 construction, and still carries the grandeur that accompanied the railway schemes of the late 19th century.

DID YOU KNOW ?

The station once contained living accommodation in the upper part of the building for the first station-master, Mr A.B.Staggs, who was also the station master for the goods depot at Bull Lane (Kings Road).

DID YOU KNOW ?

The Chingford Station mosaic roundel, located just outside the station entrance, is made from hundreds of hand-placed glazed mosaic tiles! This incredible piece was created by artist Maud Milton, with the help of multiple local households and care homes who chose the words and symbols that represent Chingford hidden in-between the tiles.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH / SPICER HALL



Following the opening of Chingford station in 1878, the area slowly developed from a quiet country village into an urban district.

Mr Walter Beeching and Mr John William Clark, at one time members of Abney Park Congregational Church in Stoke Newington, moved to Chingford and formed the idea of setting up a new Congregational Church there. This brand new Congregational church in Chingford was founded in 1888, initially meeting at a café in Station Road called the Victoria Coffee Palace.

With the generous financial assistance of Mr James Spicer, a member of the Congregational Church in Woodford Green, a plot of land was soon bought by the church in 1889. Shortly afterwards, Spicer died, but his family agreed to fulfil his wishes in respect of the church at Chingford and land was purchased on the Chingford Rise Building Estate at the corner of Buxton Road and The Drive.

Sufficient land was made available for the building of the James Spicer Memorial Hall in 1890 and a temporary corrugated iron building, or "tin tabernacle" was erected on the site so that the work of the growing church could go ahead until the hall was completed.

This was the Church's meeting place for the next twenty years until the present Congregational Church building was opened on 19th May 1910 after the purchase of more land paid for by the generosity of the Spicer family. Today it is known as the United Reformed Church.

DID YOU KNOW ?

Spicer Hall is a grade II listed building?

A grade II listed building is defined as building or structure that is "of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve it". Grade II is a classification that can be applied to a wide variety of buildings and other structures, in a range of ages, styles and locations.

Spicer Hall remained in use by the Church and local community until 2004 when it was sold and converted for residential purposes. The sale proceeds being used towards the modernisation and integration of the remaining Church buildings which exist today.



THE PARADE

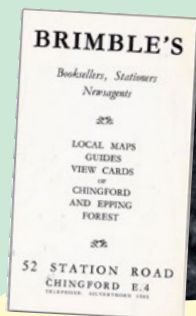


The parade on Station Road has been North Chingford's main shopping centre for almost 150 years.

Still often referred to as "The Village" by some locals, many shops have come and gone over the years, but some are still affectionately remembered to this day including Brimble's book shop and Uglo's department store. Shoppers never had to leave the village, as everything could be purchased from the vast variety of shops.

From army soldier to photographer and author – the tale of the famous Mr Brimble!

Mr James Arthur Brimble owned a newsagents shop in the 1930's at 52 Station Road. This popular local shop sold a variety of books, stationery, papers and maps and was the only store like this on the high street.



DID YOU KNOW ?

James Arthur Brimble used to develop his photographs in his bathtub at home.

At the age of 17, James Arthur Brimble, was called up for his country for the First World War and joined the Machine Gun Corps. However, during his recovery in hospital from an ankle injury in June 1917, he missed a major campaign in which most of his Corps were killed in action.

After the war, James took an active interest in photography and joined the Royal Photographic Society. This launched him into success with his photos published in various magazines including Country Life, The Austin and Essex Countryside.

With James's love for Epping Forest, in 1950, Country Life commissioned James to produce a book on the forest called "London's Epping Forest" to include newly commissioned maps and photographs. The book was so successful that it was reprinted in colour and the maps lifted into a separate pocket map. Another three revised versions of the book were published by James himself, with the latest published in 1968.

James Arthur Brimble uncovered the secrets & beauty of the Forest to the public like no one before, and should be considered as the unsung hero of Epping Forest.

Although the forest was opened to the public back in 1878 by Queen Victoria as the "People's Forest", Brimble suggests in his book that "the Londoners whose forest it is, and even those who live around its borders, know little of its charms and secrets".



Frank Uglo and his wife Louisa (Lulu) decided to open a drapery business, but where?

They were aware that a lot of moneyed people worked in the city, so they looked for the shortest railway line from the square mile to green space, and yes it was the Chingford line.

They took a train to Chingford, admired the forest, the leafy avenues of fine houses, walked along Station Road and soon decided this was the place for them.

They opened their first shop at 37 (now re-numbered 77) Station Road in 1910 and moved into the flat above. Although the business was doing very well, Frank joined the army in the Great War where he fought in the trenches while his wife Lulu kept the business running.

In 1946 Uglo's bought 54 Station Road, next door to Brimbles. There were now no less than 5 Uglo's shops. Frank's son, Dennis once described this as having a small department store with a road running down the middle.



The shops sold everything from ladies & gents fashions, to shoes, carpets, household linen and soft furnishings.

After some consolidation in the 1970s the business was focused at 26/30 Station Road (The Parade) from where Frank's great-grandson, Peter Uglo, completely refurbished the store to include a new carpet and cookware department to the delight of their customers.

Brimble's & Uglo's were just one of a number of good traditional traders that could satisfy shoppers needs, without having to leave the village, as everything could be purchased from the parade.

DID YOU KNOW ?

Most of the shops on Station Road in the early 1900s belonged to the Chingford Tradesmen's Association (formed 1904) whose aim was to 'meet the requirements of their customers by obtaining as early as possible, any item not in stock. In so doing, hope to merit and receive the continued and increased support of the inhabitants of Chingford'.



METHODIST CHURCH



From 1790, there were a few Methodists in North Chingford, but it was not until 1904 that a new chapel in Station Road was enrolled.

A large house in Station Road owned by James Richards with land at the rear attracted the attention of a group of active Methodists when it was offered for sale in 1898. Supported by Rev. George Denton and the trustees of the Clapton Circuit, the house was bought by Walter Row & Josiah Gunton on their behalf. Gunton was well known in Chingford for being the owner of Sunnyside, a large house just off Kings Head Hill. The lodge can still be seen today on the corner of Woodberry Way.

Gunton was a partner in the firm Gordon & Gunton, architects, and well placed to draw up the plans for

the temporary building which arose on the site of James Richards house in 1905.

It was proposed to build temporary accommodation leaving space for a permanent church. The plans were approved by the Council in 1905 and construction commenced by Mr MacManus.

The new Church, made of iron, was opened on 20 September 1905 and became known as the Wesley Hall. The First Minister was Rev.W. Kingscote Greenland. The temporary building lasted 64 years and became an integral part of the subsequent development.

A Sunday School was started with Mr E.W.George as Superintendent and in 1911 a local Sunday school Council was formed with the Minister as Chairman.

In 1917 the Church was declared free from debt and in 1925 appeals were made to form the basis of a new church building fund and architects George Baines and Son were commissioned to prepare plans. Foundation Stones were laid on 19 February 1927 and the opening took place on 29 September 1927.

Later buildings included the Epworth Room, opened by Rev. Donald Soper in 1948, and ten years later the Wesley hall was enlarged to form the New Hall. In 1970 the old Wesley Hall was demolished and a new hall built with adjoining buildings.



DID YOU KNOW ?

The Wesley Hall was named after Rev. John Wesley, a leader of a revival movement known as Methodism. He is estimated to have travelled 250,000 miles in 50 years to preach the gospel. He started his work in London in 1739 in an old cannon factory, but he built a new London chapel in 1778, adding a house on the site for his visiting preachers and another for himself. 'City Road' became his winter base. He died there in March 1791 and was buried behind the chapel.

1 LIBRARY & ASSEMBLY HALL



North Chingford Library and the Assembly Hall now stand on the site of Green Farm which in 1851 covered over 220 acres and stretched from Station Road to Pole Hill.

At that time It was occupied by Mr Burrell and by 1851, its size had increased to 220 acres having acquired the adjacent Jeffersons Farm. Only Chingford Hall farm was larger.

In 1929 Rev. W.E.Moll sold Pole Hill Field, formerly part of Green Farm to T.E.Lawrence. In 1947 approval was given for the acquisition of a piece of Green Farm Land to erect a hut to serve as a temporary library for North Chingford.

In 1948, the Council discussed the need for a suitable Assembly Hall for dinner dances, concerts etc. The Green Farm site was earmarked for a combined Assembly Hall and Library.

The last occupants were members of the Hart family. The farmhouse was demolished in 1957, and the foundation stone for the new Library & Assembly Hall was laid in 1959. The inscription reads: 'This stone was laid during the 21st Anniversary Year of Chingford's Charter of Incorporation by the Mayor-Councillor G.H.Smith J.P. on 19th September 1959.'

The Hall was opened in September, 1960 by Sir John Ruggles-Brise. Architects, Messrs Tooley and Foster Builders, Gray Conoley & Co. Ltd. The area around Chingford Green was designated a Conservation Area by Waltham Forest Council in June 1990.

The Millennium Heritage Mosaic, installed in 2000 and made from ceramic and glass, can be seen on the wall of the town hall depicting scenes and famous characters from Chingford's history.



HERITAGE HUNT



Take a closer look at The Millennium Heritage Mosaic, on the wall of the Chingford Assembly Hall. Can you identify who the 4 familiar faces are? Take a closer look at the panel on the right which explains who they are and what their connection is to the area.

11 CARBIS COTTAGE



Weather-boarded cottages were at one time a common sight in the Chingford area.

Carbis Cottage is now one of the last surviving weather-boarded cottages in Chingford. Weather-boarding dates from the Regency period (late 18th century/early 19th century) and the idea probably came from the new land of America where large mansions were being built entirely of wood and then covered over with white painted boarding to make them look like stone, the most prestigious building material.

According to the study by Christine Moss the building has oak beams that date back to the reign of Elizabeth I and low ceilings. In recent times it has been restored.



DID YOU KNOW ?

Carbis Cottage was once the home of oil and watercolour painter Thomas Kennedy (1900 - 1982), who made a successful living by his brush from the age of 16. Kennedy was originally born in Leyton in 1900 but moved to Chingford later in his life. HM Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, bought Kennedy's work, which is in many private collections in Britain and abroad. His famous art piece 'On the River Roding' is on display and available to view at the Epping Forest District Museum.

12 MORNINGTON HALL



Mornington School, later known as Mornington Hall, has been a community space since 1923.

Mornington School, later known as Mornington Hall was erected at the end of Green Walk in 1924 but it seems the School if not the Hall was in existence earlier. In 1921, pupils performed a clever and pretty dance in character costume in the Church Hall in the Ridgeway and the United Services Club. In 1923 there was a floral display at the Jubilee Retreat and pupils from the School entertained with dancing.

In the 1930s there was the following advertisement: 'Mornington School for boys and girls; The Green, Chingford. Children taken from the age of 3, (two hours daily, if desired). Thorough groundwork and preparation for Public and Secondary Schools. Kindergarten under a trained Mistress with Higher N.F.U. Certificate. Usual games and swimming. Excursions taken to places of interest. Fees moderate and inclusive. Prospectus on application to Misses Hunt.'

Shortly before World War II, the Council took over the Hall as Headquarters of the Wardens' Service; later it was used as a British Restaurant. After that, it could be hired from the Council for many purposes.

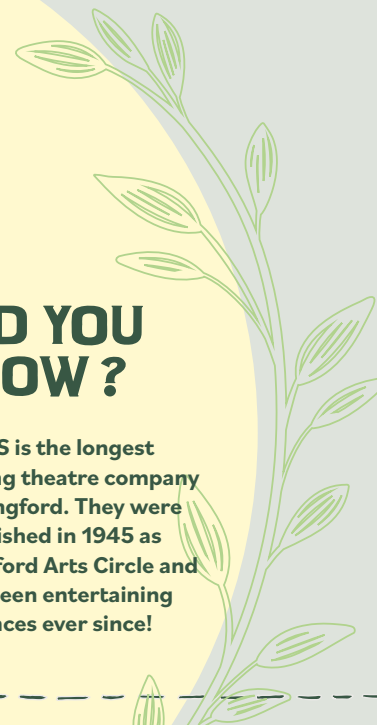
In July 1994 the Conservation Areas Advisory Committee recorded that the Hall had been extensively refurbished in as sympathetic manner as possible.

In 2002 CADOS (Chingford Amateur Dramatic Society) took over the lease of the building and made many improvements since.

Today, the hall offers residents access to theatre and the arts. CADOS appreciate the support from local people to keep this space open and available for the community.

DID YOU KNOW ?

CADOS is the longest running theatre company in Chingford. They were established in 1945 as Chingford Arts Circle and have been entertaining audiences ever since!



13 POLICE STATION



The Old Victorian Police Station was built in 1887 and replaced the old village lockup.

The metropolitan police was formed in 1829 and although Chingford was in its jurisdiction, the scattered village fell under the control of Waltham Abbey Police Force and did not warrant its own police station at that time. In the 1870's there were concerns about the increase in lawlessness in Chingford, in particular, rowdy behaviour by some of the many visitors to the forest. In 1887 land was found to build the station next to the Kings Head.

A police telephone box was installed at Winchester Road, Highams Park in 1902. This was an isolated precursor to the police telephone boxes that followed some 30 years later.

Police horses were withdrawn from Chingford prior to the Great War in response to a massive increase in mobility and police responsibility brought about by the safety bicycle and the telegraph by the turn of the century. This process was hastened by the widespread adoption of the telephone shortly afterwards.

The Station was extended in 1971-72, but with ever increasing rises in the population a new plan was evolved for policing the area. It was decided that the existing station should be demolished towards the end of February 1975, and a new station erected upon the same site.

The old station, by then 87 years old, was demolished. In its place, a single storey temporary building was erected in the area previously the station yard. A tyre company to the rear and a house to the East side were demolished, enabling the new building to be constructed.

The new Station you see today was officially opened on Friday 23rd September 1977 by Lord Harris of Greenwich, Minister of State at the Home Office

The men policing the area were dressed in a uniform consisting of blue jacket and trousers. The coat was high necked, swallow tailed and of heavy material. In summer the trousers worn were white. A reinforced top hat was worn to reduce any sense of militarism. The constables were equipped with a bamboo truncheon, kept in the tail of the coat, a cutlass and a rattle. They also had the option of firearms.



14 WAR MEMORIAL



The Chingford War Memorial was commissioned by public subscription to commemorate the 242 local men that fell in the First World War.

It was designed by WA Lewis and unveiled in a ceremony on 24th September 1921 by Lord Lambourne, and dedicated by the Bishop of Chelmsford.

The memorial takes the form of a Celtic cross on a tapered shaft mounted on a plinth with a two-stepped base. Grade II listed. Further names were added after the Second World War.

No area of our heritage is more poignant than war memorials. They are found everywhere and link the tragic impact of world wars with local communities across the land. Every community sent people off to fight and work; virtually all suffered losses, and the absence of the British Empire's 1.1 million dead created a powerful need for monuments. No greater wave of public remembrance has ever happened in history.

War memorials take a wide variety of forms. Most consist of an inscribed freestanding or wall-mounted commemorative structure made of stone, metal

or wood. But wartime casualties have also been commemorated in many other ways such as by books, windows, lychgates, gardens and complete buildings such as community halls, hospitals, chapels and bridges. Also, many types of church fittings such as altars, screens, clocks, lecterns, pulpits, reredoses, organs etc. may also be war memorials.



1 KINGS HEAD



The Kings Head Pub appears on maps as early as 1782!

Being close to 'The Green', this local pub had strong connections with Chingford's administration and law for generations.

The Kings Head, which gave its name to the long steep hill out of Low Street (now Sewardstone Road), had become the venue for manor courts and Vestry meetings and possibly a meeting place for law and order for many generations. It's thought that the village stocks were near the King's Head and the lock-up was erected opposite in 1815. Chingford's constables were seconded in from

Waltham Abbey and had stabling at the Kings Head, so it was fitting to erect the police station next door to the pub in 1887.

In 1895, Philemon Lodge was one of the first Councillors of the new Chingford Urban District Council and served on the Assessment Committee. At one time he was at the Prince Albert PH in South Chingford.

The Welsh composer, Ivor Novello, who wrote 'Keep the home fires burning' was stationed at Chingford Aerodrome during the First World War and reputedly played the piano at the King's Head for the benefit of the airmen.

DID YOU KNOW ?

Near to the King's Head was the village pond. For centuries the pond provided a watering-place for animals after the long pull up King's Head Hill.



1 SUNNYSIDE LODGE



Home of the FA cup founder - the world's oldest football tournament

Did you know the man described as the 'Forgotten Father of English Sport' lived for a time in Chingford?

On the corner of Woodbury Way and Kings Head Hill, this house was originally the gatekeeper's lodge of a large 19th century house called "Sunnyside". Charles William Alcock lived with his parents and siblings at Sunnyside, now long gone apart from its former gatehouse at 73, Woodberry Way. His father was a successful shipowner, later ship broker and in the mid-1850s moved the family south from Sunderland to Chingford.

Charles Junior wasn't academically gifted, but he was very good at football. In 1859, Charles and his elder brother John established Forest Football Club. Four of the team members were old Harrovians but there was a strong connection with Forest School Walthamstow and their first ground was nearby.

In 1863 Bell's Life noted that "the play of Mr C. Alcock of the Forest club elicited great applause". "... he was 'an excellent dribbler and goal getter, very hard to knock off the ball, and as hard a worker as he was enthusiastic'".

The Football Association (The FA) was formed in 1863 and within a few years Charles was on the committee. In 1870 he put forward the idea of a challenge cup - today known as the FA Cup - and in 1872 Forest, by then known as Wanderers, beat the Royal Engineers to become the first cup winners.

This wasn't Alcock's only achievement. He was heavily involved with cricket too and was a prolific sports journalist. He died in 1907 whilst living in Brighton and is buried in West Norwood whilst his parents were buried at Chingford Old Church.

HERITAGE HUNT



Can you spot the plaque erected by Waltham Forest Heritage for this locally listed building? This former Gatekeeper's Lodge to "Sunnyside", a substantial mid 19th-century house consisting of 10 bedrooms, over the site of which Woodberry Way and Sunnyside Drive were laid out in the 1920s and 1930s.

One Small Idea 1871-1882



1872

16 March at Oval Attendance 2,000
The Wanderers 1 (Betts)
Royal Engineers 0
The Wanderers: Alcock, Betts, Benson, Bowen, Crake, Hooman, Lubbock, Thompson, Vidal, Welch, Wollaston. (In alphabetical order)
Royal Engineers: Marindin, Herriman, Addison, Crosswell, Mitchell, Kenny-Tallyour, Rich, Goodwyn, Muirhead, Cocker, Bogle.
Referee: A. Stair

Left The first FA Challenge Cup, designed and made in silver by Muron, Hall and Company at a cost of £20. The 'title tin idol', eighteen inches high, capacity one quart, served for twenty-four years - and was then stolen.



17 SS PETER & PAUL CHURCH



SS Peter & Paul Church has been a landmark on Chingford Green since its construction in 1844. With its dominant spire and striking yellow brick & black flint, the church was designed in a Gothic style by the architect, Lewis Vulliamy.

In 1840 the old parish church (All Saints) was in such a bad state of repair that the then Rector and Lord of the manor, the Rev'd Robert Boothby Heathcote, decided to abandon it and build a new church on Chingford Green. Designed by Lewis Vulliamy, it was built at the rector's own expense and was dedicated by the Bishop of London on 18th July 1844.

Chingford was changing; the 'pleasing rural village' was becoming a major London suburb - a process accelerated by the coming of the railway in 1873. By the turn of the century, it had already become apparent that a bigger church was required, and Sir Arthur Blomfield drew up plans for an extended chancel and nave aisles, which were completed in 1903 and dedicated by the Bishop of St. Alban's on 13th June.

The St. Elizabeth Chapel was built and completed in 1937, along with its east window by Christopher Webb, depicting the Virgin Mary, St. Elizabeth, and St. John the Baptist. It is more commonly known as the Lady Chapel.

The Church now contains a 12th-century font, 17th century iron-bound chest, 18th-century pulpit, a paten of 1698 and a flagon of 1705 which were transferred from the Old Church. In 1930 a collection of bells, plate and sepulchral monuments which had also been transferred were returned to the Old Church and a beautiful and recently restored 1907 Hill, Norman & Beard organ.

The Hall and Church are full of activity during the week with Youth Clubs, music rehearsals, scouts, rainbows, theatre groups, exercise classes, and more.



DID YOU KNOW ?

The oldest item in the church is a 12th century stone font used for baptisms.

18 BULL & CROWN



Referred to by locals as the 'Town Hall', The Bull & Crown became the hub of Chingford Green back in the 19th century.

Built in the 18th century, the pub was the meeting place and hub of the village and is often referred to as the Old Town Hall. The pub gave its name to the lane in which it stood, Bull lane. It changed its name to Kings Road in 1901 in honour of King Edward VII who was crowned that year.

Adjoining the old Bull & Crown was the village shop of George Bartrip, first parish clerk who served Chingford for over 40 years. He had Carrier carts that departed to London and surrounding villages twice weekly. The earliest postal deliveries were made here.

Known as 'Bartrips' the shop had an adjoining room where villagers paid rates, income tax, published banns and made funeral arrangements. The shop sold grocery and hardware and was a confectionary and drapers.

In 1898 it was decided to rebuild the pub, but the locals insisted that the old Bull should not be demolished until the new building was completed behind it.

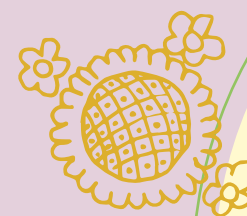
The new building was built in a French chateau-style, very flamboyant for the time. It had guest accommodation and a ballroom.

The style was there to attract the growing number of visitors who came by train to visit the forest, the only problem was that the building was too far from the station at the other end of Station road.



DID YOU KNOW ?

In the 1800s the green opposite was once a large expanse of parish ground, grazed by sheep and owned by the manor.



1 OUR LADY OF GRACE & ST TERESA



A late church in the Arts & Crafts tradition, built in 1931 with additions of 1939 and 1955-56.

In 1914 the Roman Catholic Church was re-established in Chingford after 400 years, but it was not until 1926 that a building fund was started for a permanent Church and it took four years to acquire enough money to start building. The site was the former butcher's shop of Mr Bartrip senior. The original flagstones in the Presbytery were from the floor of the shop. A large smooth stone just inside the gates was a step in the shop.

In 1930 when the foundations were being dug the old railway bridge over King's Road was being demolished and Fr Howell was able to obtain 12 lorry loads of old bricks for the cost of cartage only and these went into the foundations.

The foundation stone for the present church was laid by Bishop Doubleday on 4 October 1930. The nave and a temporary sanctuary were opened by the Bishop on 7 June 1931. The parish church was largely completed by 1931, made possible by the immense generosity of some in the parish, and built in the 'Arts and Crafts' tradition made famous by William Morris.

DID YOU KNOW ?

A campaign by the church for a school to be built next door was realised when the then, board of education sanctioned the build and St Marys school was opened on 24th June 1934.

On 12 March 1939 the site of the permanent Church was blessed and the building of the Sanctuary and Transepts began the next day. On 3rd December 1939, the permanent Church opened in the presence of the Mayor and Councillors.

The cost of the church was £5500 most of which came from generous congregation donors, including Edward Eyre. The builder and architect for church and presbytery was George W. Martyn of Chingford. Martyn designed and built the church at cost of labour and materials, i.e. without profit, as an offering of thanks for his reception as a Catholic. The tower was then added in 1955-56.

The two sconces to the front entrance represent Alpha and Omega (beginning and end). The Cross Keys and Tiara of Papal Arms are in Weldon stone. The statue of Our Lady below the apex of the front facade is in Ketton stone.

The timber of the South Porch is English oak carved by Don Porter; the inscription commemorates the work of the builder. The base of the Cross above the porch door rests on a piece of stone from the old Abbey of Glastonbury. Gutters and rainwater pipes are of cast lead. Various fittings were made by Kentish craftsmen. The Rose Window above the High Altar survived bombing during World War II.



2 OLD FIRE STATION



Formed in 1899, the Chingford Fire Brigade had its first home on the corner of Bull Lane (now Kings Road) at the junction of Pretoria Road and paid for by the Chingford Urban District Council.

The building was erected at the same time as the Bull & Crown by agreement of Taylor Walker. The firemen were volunteers and most of them were local shopkeepers or employed nearby and could easily be summoned. They were paid five shillings a year.

The early equipment they had was basic, including 1500 feet of canvas hose, six canvas buckets, four lengths of ladder and a horse-drawn hose cart.

As soon as the alarm was given that there was a fire, boys were sent out to summons the force and round up the horses. The horse cart was made ready and as soon as the horses were harnessed, the brigade set off as fast as possible to the scene.

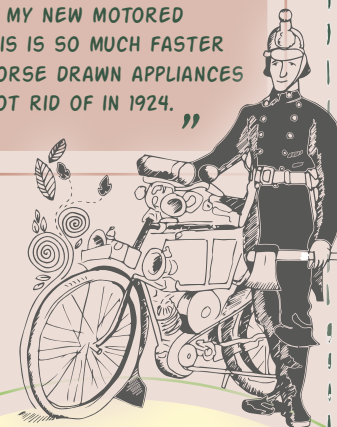
In 1901 the General Post Office managed to install alarms into the homes of every fireman and it could be operated by the police. The Chingford Fire Brigade was well known for its dedication and loyal service with many of the same families being involved over several generations.

By 1924, the brigade were looking for a motorised vehicle. To keep costs down, they purchased a motor chassis and the body re-constituted by the firemen themselves from the horse-drawn appliance which was now redundant.

In 1929, a new fire station was built next to the Town Hall on the Ridgeway and a permanent fire brigade was instituted. The present station in the Ridgeway dates from 1957.

" Hello, I'm Edward Herring, one of the many Fire Fighters here in Chingford!

DO YOU LIKE MY NEW MOTORED BICYCLE? THIS IS SO MUCH FASTER THAN OUR HORSE DRAWN APPLIANCES WHICH WE GOT RID OF IN 1924. "



DID YOU KNOW ?

The first fire station on Kings Road was built at a cost of £300 (£41,000 in today's money).

... ..

THE

North Chingford

HERITAGE

20 TRAIL 22

... ..

The North Chingford Heritage Trail is brought to you by London Borough of Waltham Forest, in partnership with the Chingford Historical Society and Welcome Back funding.



J. B. ROSS
ART

With special thanks to North Chingford artist Jules Ross for hand-drawing all of the illustrations for this special edition booklet.

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Kids! Don't forget to pick up your activity sheets to complete as you go along the trail, or download the sheets **by scanning the QR code** or visiting: www.chingfordhistory.org.uk/school-activity-packs



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