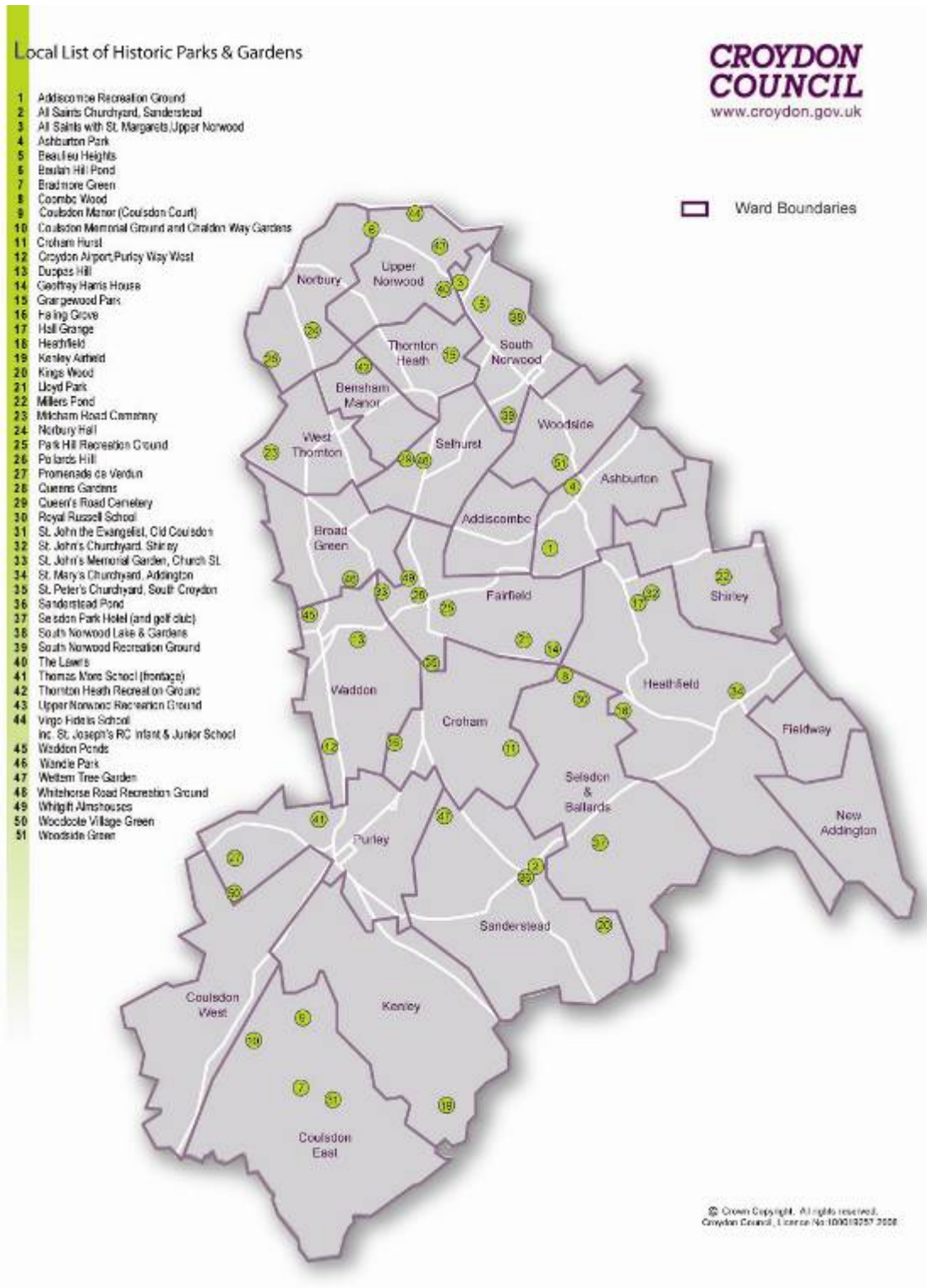


**LOCAL LIST OF HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS  
APPENDIX A:  
DECEMBER 2008**

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LOCATION OF THE SITES AND WARDS



## ADDISCOMBE RECREATION GROUND (ASHBURTON WARD)

Entrances from Northampton Road, Fryston Avenue and Bingham Road Road, Addiscombe, CR0

### Local Authority Designations

Local Open Land

Reason for inclusion on the List: sufficient layout and features evident to reflect design and important in local context as one of Croydon's early recreation grounds.

### Description

Addiscombe Recreation Ground is a small recreation ground dating from 1911 largely laid to grass and completely surrounded by houses. The land was acquired in 1905 by Croydon Board of Health under the 1875 Public Health Act and was previously farmland, like much of Croydon, until development for housing changed the landscape dramatically from the early twentieth century. The site is shown on Thomas Bainbridge's Map of Croydon of 1800 as two fields belonging to A Adair Esq. It was at one time part of the Ashburton Estate, the country home of the Barings, who were heirs of the Barony of Ashburton. The estate mansion had been situated at the corner of Addiscombe Road and Northampton Road, and the estate farmhouse was also on Addiscombe Road with a farmtrack alongside it known as Love Lane. The recreation ground now contains a children's play area, sports pitches and tennis courts. The paths remain in the same original layout.

View of the playground



# Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

View towards Northampton Road



Map of 1910



Current map





ALL SAINTS CHURCHYARD, SANDERSTEAD (SANDERSTEAD WARD)

Onslow Gardens/Addington Road, Sanderstead CR2

Local Authority Designations

Archaeological Priority Zone

Listed building, Grade 1- Church

Local Open Land- the graveyard across the road

Reason for inclusion on the List: churchyard setting to a historic building and association with notable individuals- Sir Francis Bond Head.

Description

A reference to a church at Sanderstead appears in Duke Elfred's will of 871. In c.964, Athelfleda, mother of Edmund King and Martyr and wife of King Edgar, gave Sanderstead and its church to the Abbott and Convent of Hyde in Winchester, and 'Sonderstede' parish and its church are mentioned in the Domesday Book, held by the Abbey of St Peter at Westminster. The name may arise from 'sandy place'.

The church is situated on the top of the hill, nearly 182.8 metres,(600 ft), above sea level, and the current building is flint and stone, partly in the Perpendicular style. The earliest parts to remain are the eastern arch on the north side of the nave and the piscina, dating from c.1230, but the church was largely built in around 1250, with a tower added in c.1310, the lower stage of which was built inside the church walls and the western arch built up to carry the weight with buttresses added outside.

The church was damaged by incendiary bombs in 1941, damaging the roof and nave. The lych-gate is original but was moved to its current site in the 1920s/30s, and has since been restored. In the churchyard is the grave of Sir Francis Bond Head (d.1875), once Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and author of 'Rides across the Pampas'. See church website for history and old images: [www.sanderstead-parish.org.uk](http://www.sanderstead-parish.org.uk). The graveyard is across the road.

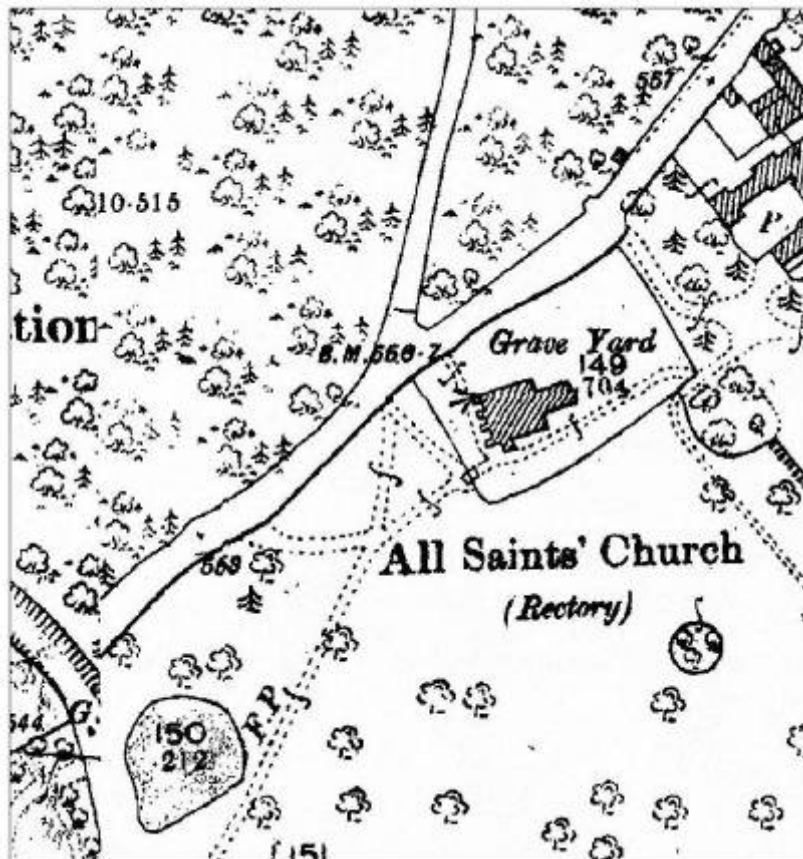
The Lych-gate



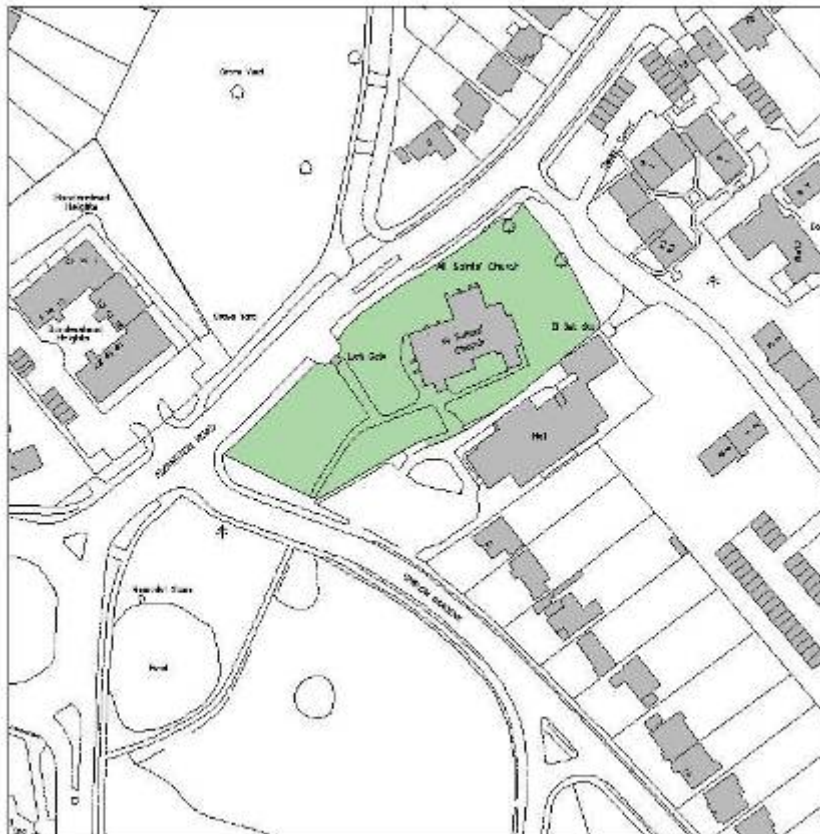
View north of the church and grounds



Map of 1890



Current map



ALL SAINTS WITH ST. MARGARET CHURCHYARD, UPPER NORWOOD  
(SOUTH NORWOOD WARD)

Church Road/Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, SE19 3LS

Local Authority Designations

Listed building, Grade 2 -Church, Memorial to Vice-Admiral Robert Fitzroy

Conservation Area- Church Road Upper Norwood

Local Open Land

Reason for inclusion on List: churchyard setting to a historic building and with association with notable individual-Vice Admiral Robert FitzRoy.

Description

A Commissioners' church by James Savage built in 1827-9 as a Chapel of Ease to Croydon Parish Church of St John the Baptist; the tower and spire were added in 1841 and the chancel by Edwin Nash in 1861, the west baptistery in 1952-4. The west tower has pinnacles and a recessed spire and flying buttresses.

There are fine cast iron gates and gate piers to Church Road. The church was erected when Upper Norwood was becoming fashionable and large houses/villas were being built; the area further developed in the latter part of the nineteenth century when the railway arrived. The church was badly damaged in World War II bombing and restored in 1954. In 2003 the parish of St Margaret Upper Norwood became part of All Saints, when St Margaret's became redundant.

In the churchyard is a memorial to Robert FitzRoy (1805-1865), who entered the Royal Navy at the age of thirteen and later was notable as Captain of HMS Beagle in 1831-36, for which journey he invited Charles Darwin to accompany the voyage. FitzRoy was awarded a gold medal on his return by the Royal Geographical Society; he later renounced Darwin's theory of 'The Origin of Species'. He was Governor of New Zealand in the 1840s, and a noted meteorologist who developed advanced charts and instruments for accurately predicting the weather, publishing 'The Weather Book' in 1863. A Vice Admiral at his retirement, he committed suicide in 1865. The artist Camille Pissarro painted All Saints in 1871.

The large churchyard is shaded by numerous trees, including yew, conifers and rhododendrons with a holly hedge forming part of the boundary along Beulah Hill. There are a number of monuments and headstones in the grass, and some paths through the churchyard that are bitumen macadam. An area in front of the church is now used for car parking.



Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

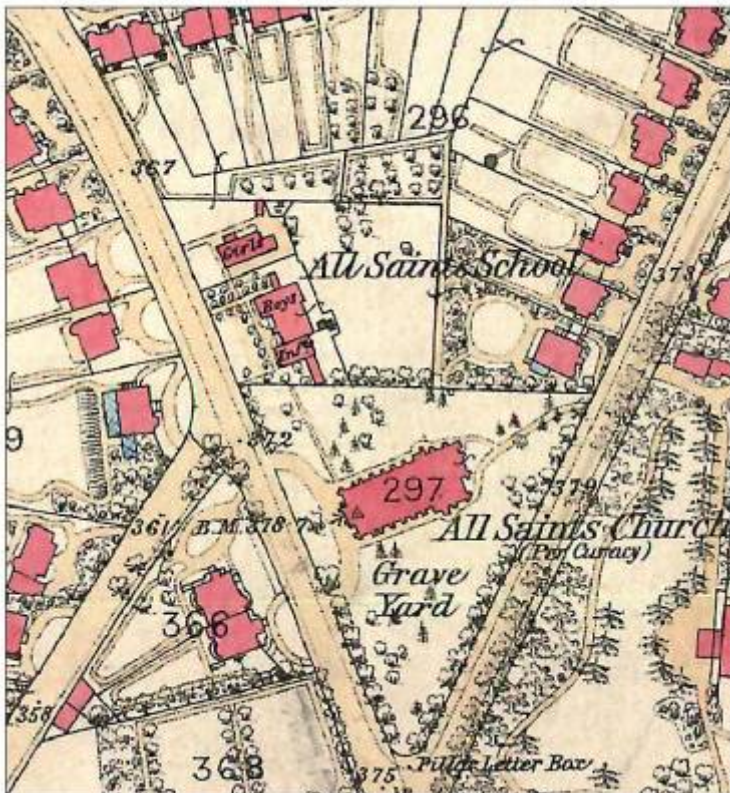
Memorial to Robert Fitzroy



The gate to Church Road



Map of 1868



Current Map





ASHBURTON PARK (ASHBURTON WARD)

Lower Addiscombe Road and Spring Lane, Addiscombe, CR0

Local Authority Designations

Local Open Land,

Green Corridor

Local List- Ashburton Park former chapel building

Reasons for inclusion on the List: the setting to a historic building with a significant proportion of layout evident from 1820-1939.

Description

Ashburton Park is a municipal park created on the site of an eighteenth century park; the original mansion was built in 1788 and underwent several name changes over the years. From 1855 the estate was known as Byculla Park after a Bombay suburb and then between 1869-1878 the house was called Stroud Green House after nearby Stroud Green Common, a twelve acre stretch of land on the other side of Lower Addiscombe Road. At one time the owner was Henry Dorling, a horse racing celebrity; King James I is said to have established public horse racing in Croydon early in his reign and there was a race-course nearby on the area now covered by Ashburton Playing Fields and Stroud Green housing estate. In 1878 it was purchased by Revd Father Tooth, founder of the 'Community of the Paraclete', who erected the chapel buildings and opened Woodside Convent Orphanage in 1882 for sons of gentlemen under the care of six sisters of his Community. Croydon Corporation purchased the site in 1924 and the old house was largely demolished in 1927. The site was first used as a putting green but this was abandoned after a decline in use. The park was used for the annual Croydon Summer Show which, at its peak, ran over two days with events up until midnight, animal shows as well as flower, fruit and vegetable shows, illuminations and dancing. The park today is enclosed within late twentieth century iron railings with wrought iron gates at the east corner of the park and essentially remains the same as its 1924 layout. The remains of the chapel building was a public library for many years, but is currently vacant, and is adjacent to a mid nineteenth century lodge, formerly of Stroud Green House.

View of the Chapel buildings

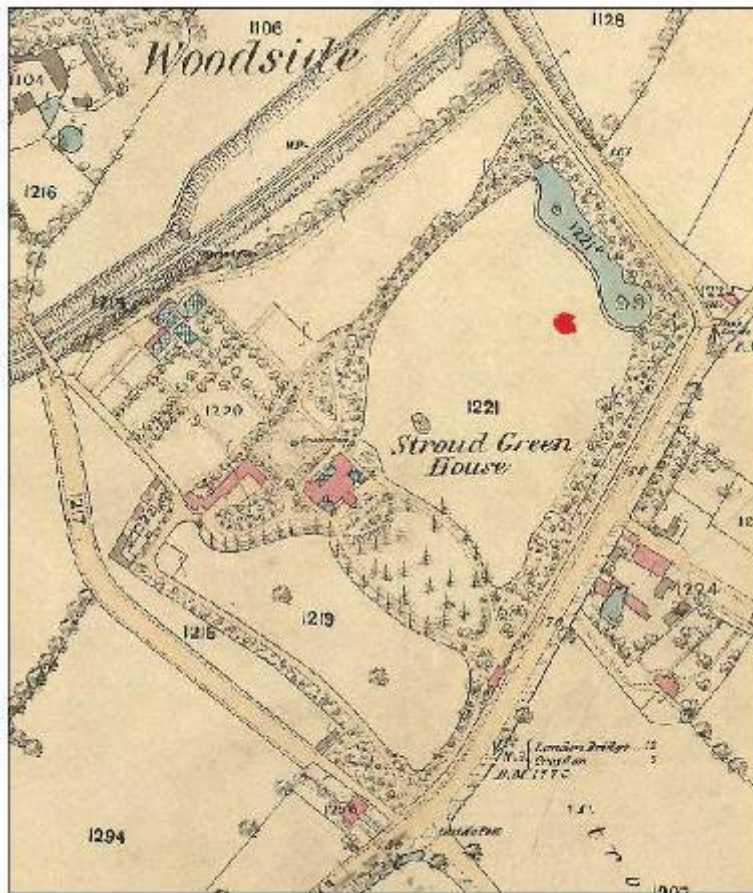


View to Lower Addiscombe Road



Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Map of 1868



Current Map



BEAULIEU HEIGHTS (SOUTH NORWOOD WARD)

South Norwood Hill and Auckland Road, Church Road, South Norwood SE25

Local Authority Designations

Local Open Land

Site of Nature Conservation Importance- Borough Importance II

Conservation Area- Church Road, Upper Norwood

Reason for inclusion on the List: sufficient layout evident to indicate the original design.

Description

Beaulieu Heights is set on a slope that runs from Church Road to Auckland Rise. The woodland was part of the Great North Wood but more recently the grounds of two large houses, Hazelwood and Beaulieu Lodge. Thomas Bainbridge's map of Croydon in 1800 shows the area as belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the 1870 map shows the woodland which is of very similar extent to today's area. The same map shows Beaulieu Mansion and gardens still in private use. The mansion served as a hotel for many years before being made into an old people's home. Croydon council purchased Hazelwood and Beaulieu Lodge from the Church Commissioners in 1938 and the park was formed from the gardens of these two large houses, but was not open until after World War II. A fire in 1976 destroyed much of the oak woodland, although recolonisation by plants and animals has recommenced. A traditional old walled garden was once situated here, outside the area of the current park.

View from the drive off South Norwood Hill



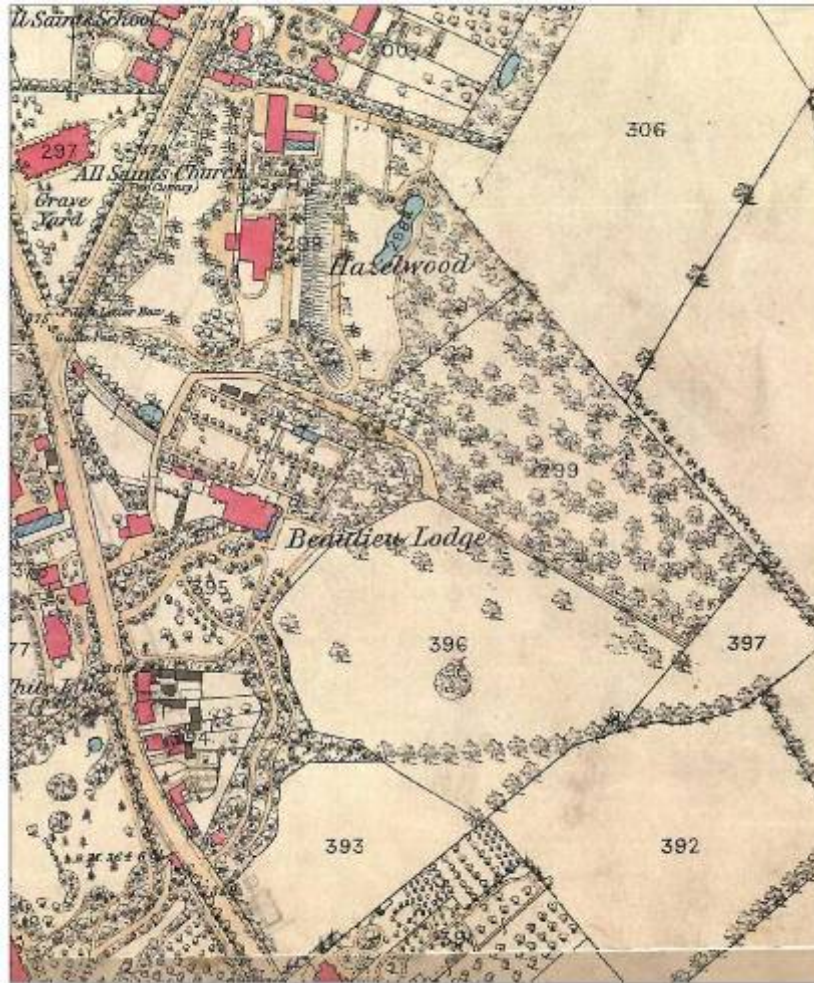
View of path once part of Beaulieu Mansion/Hotel





Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Map of 1868



Current Map



BEAULAH HILL POND (UPPER NORWOOD WARD)

Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, SE19

Local Authority Designations

Local Open Land

Site of Nature Conservation Importance- Borough Importance I

Reason for inclusion on the List: significant proportion of the layout and features of the historic designed landscape evident from pre 1820.

Description

Beulah Hill Pond is on a sloping site with mature trees including holly and Cypress, laurel and other shrubs, and some rockery planting, with reed beds. The name may come from Bewlys Farm and Bewly Wood, transforming into Beulah in the nineteenth century. The pond was formally a watering place for horses and cattle and locally has been known as the Big Pond and Crown Pond. The pond came under the auspices of Croydon council Parks Department in 1954.

In the mid nineteenth century a public house called The Conquering Hero (shown on the map dated 1868) was built next to the pond at a time when the area was still largely undeveloped, apparently so-called in defiance of the high-class residents of Beulah Hill who were horrified that a public house was to be built here. To the north stood a large house called Grecian Villa, whose name is echoed by the nearby Grecian Crescent.

In 1868 there was correspondence in the Croydon Chronicle about draining the pond and the convent nearby were worried about dirty water seeping onto the convent lands. Horses pulling horse-drawn trams up Knights Hill watered here. A railing across the middle prevented animals straying into the deeper water.

In the early 1960s it was a favourite place for skating in the winter, with barrows alongside selling baked potatoes and roast chestnuts, and ironmongers offering to put skates on for a few coppers. In 1962 the perimeter fencing was replaced by six foot iron railings to prevent risk of accidents, particularly by children gaining access, and seating was supplied along the roadway in front, at a cost of £1506. It remains railed, with gates to the south. Volunteers undertake maintenance and conservation of Beulah Hill Pond, which has importance as a site for wildlife conservation with 3-spined sticklebacks, frogs, smooth newts, water fleas and diverse aquatic invertebrate fauna found here.

Beulah Hill Pond

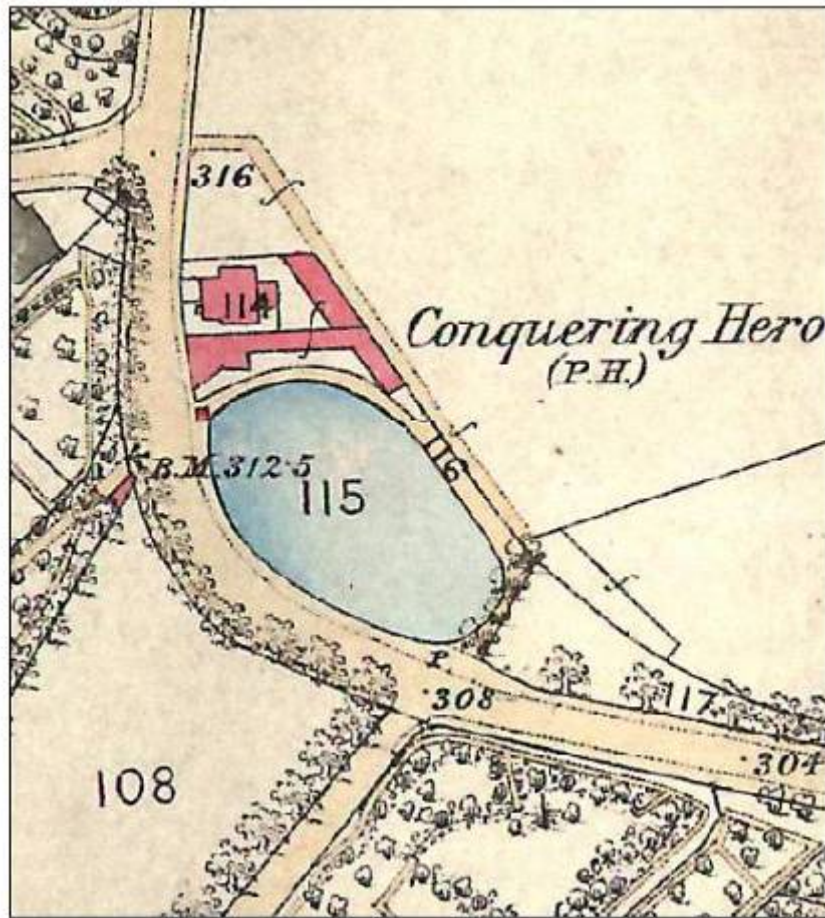


Boundary to Beulah Hill





Map of 1868



Current Map





BRADMORE GREEN (COULSDON EAST WARD)  
Coulston Road/Marlpit Lane, Old Coulsdon CR5

Local Authority Designations

Local Open Land

Conservation Area- Bradmore Green

Site of Nature Conservaton Importance-Borough Importance I (pond)

Reasons for inclusion on the List: significant proportion of the layout and features of the historic designed landscape evident. Association with a local notable family, Byron, major landowners in Coulsdon.

Description

From Saxon times until the beginning of the twentieth century the village of Coulsdon was in the centre of the District of Coulsdon, previously called Cuthraedesdune (Cuthred's Down). In 675 Frithwald, the Saxon petty king of Surrey, gave the land of Cuthraedesdune to Chertsey Abbey. In the Domesday Book, 'Colesdone' is described with its parish church of St John the Evangelist (see entry on St John the Evangelist Churchyard.)

The Green was part of the lands of the Manor of Coulsdon acquired by the Abbey who held it until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1537. The manorial rights first passed to King Henry VIII and then to various famous families until 1783 when it was owned by the Byrons, who held it for three generations until 1921. In 1912 the Victoria County History of Surrey wrote 'The village of Coulsdon consists of little more than a group of old cottages, the National School, and farm buildings clustered around a green'. In 1921 the land with all the manorial rights passed to the Purley and Coulsdon Urban District Council. It was from this period that the nature of the area changed dramatically, with the arrival of the the railway at the bottom of Marlpit Lane accelerating the rapid development of Coulsdon.

The Village green and pond have been retained up to the present day and Bradmore Green was designated a Conservation Area in 1968.

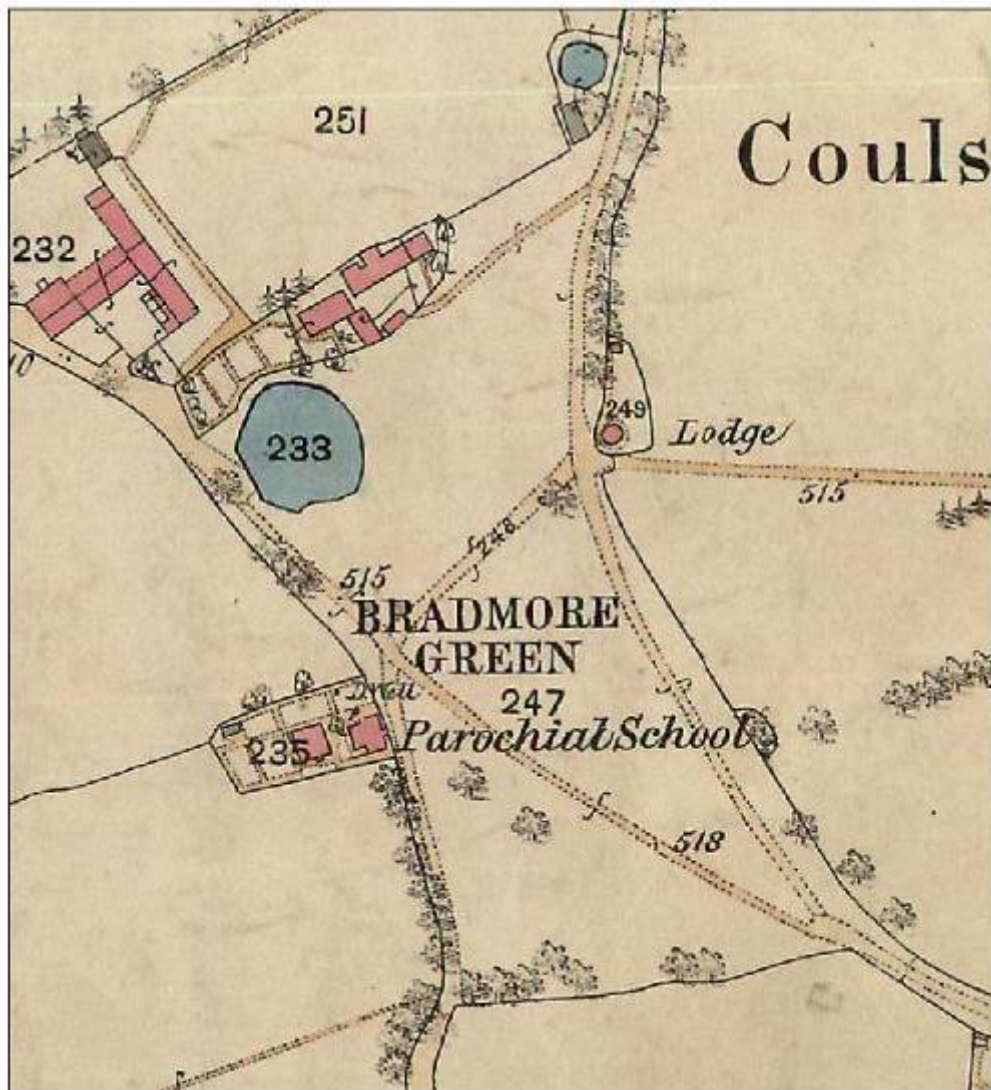
View of Bradmore Green from Marlpit Lane



The pond at Bradmore Green



Map of 1868



Current map



CHALDON WAY GARDENS (COULSDON EAST WARD)  
Marlpit Lane and Chaldon Way, Coulsdon CR5

Local Authority Designations

None

Reason for inclusion on the List: sufficient layout and features evident to reflect design from 1930's.

Description

Chaldon Way Gardens is a small ornamental garden. It is opposite Coulsdon Memorial Ground (see entry). The area of the Gardens were given to the Urban District Council by the developer, Fairdean Heights Limited, who built the surrounding houses during the 1930's. It was agreed that `The Company will allow the Council, at its own cost, to collect and use free of charge for the purpose of the original layout of the land as a public open garden, such earth,turf,sub-soil,flowers and shrubs as can be removed from the Company's Fairdean Heights Estate`. As a result of this agreement an ornamental garden was constructed with lawns, shrub beds and annual bedding displays. These are still in evidence today along with a a small shelter at one end of the garden, which was part of the original design.

The Shelter



The view from the shelter of the ornamental beds





Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Aerial photograph of 1946



Current map



COOMBE WOOD (SELSDON AND BALLARDS WARD)  
Coombe Lane/Conduit Lane, Shirley CR0

Local Authority Designations

Metropolitan Green Belt

Site of Nature Conservation Importance

Reason for inclusion on the List: significant proportion of the layout and features of the historic designed landscape survive from 1840's to 1930's and association with local history and notable family, the Lloyd family.

Description

The park was once the site of a late nineteenth century house with a contemporary garden and woodland, and was originally part of a large area of common land known as Coombe Field, which ran from Coombe Road to Park Hill.

Most of this part of the common was acquired in 1801 after enclosure by James Bourdieu Senior, who already owned the Coombe Estate, which comprised some two hundred and fifty one acres, and included Coombe Lodge, Coombe House, now Geoffrey Harris House, (see entry), and Coombe Farm.

Coombe is first recorded in 1221 when the land belonged to Richard of Coombe; in the fifteenth century it was called the Borough of Coombe and by Elizabeth I's reign it was known as Broad Coombe.

In the seventeenth century the estate was owned by Matthew and Daniel Harvey, brothers of William Harvey who demonstrated the circulation of blood. William frequently stayed at Coombe and had caves made in the grounds in order to gratify his habit of meditating in the dark. In 1842 the parcel that was to become Coombe Wood was owned by J W Sutherland; the wood supplied water to the Coombe Estate via three conduits, giving rise to the name Conduit Lane. The pond by the entrance was dug in 1845 replacing an earlier one in front of Coombe Lodge, and was known as Barons Pond. A short track led to a gravel pit on the site where the stables and stableyard were built out of sight of Coombe Wood House.

In the early 1890s, the yellow brick Pond Cottage was built in the gravel pit, preceding the main twenty room house built in 1898 for Arthur Lloyd, on whose death a few years later it was purchased by W Cash Esq., Chairman of the Croydon Gas Co. Arthur Lloyd was brother of newspaper magnate Frank Lloyd, who lived at Coombe House, after whom Lloyd Park (see entry), is named. Cash lived here for the next thirty seven years before selling the house and fourteen acres to Croydon Corporation in 1948 with a grant from London County Council. Coombe Wood House had a number of public uses, including a convalescent home for Croydon Hospital, a Children's Home, and is now a restaurant. The stableyard is now used as the park café.

The layout of the garden takes advantage of the site's unusual topography - it is a spring-sapped hollow on the margins of Blackheath pebble beds, on the dip slope of the North Downs. Southward from the house, which is in the north part of the estate, a level garden area gives way to rising ground, the slopes densely planted with trees and merging into the extensive Ballards

## Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Plantation. The woods comprise chiefly of Scots Pine interspersed with areas of Beech. Elaborately serpentine walks and glades are laid out in the woodland, which is thickly underplanted with flowering shrubs dominated by Rhododendrons and Azaleas.

The woodland walks were extended south and west along Conduit Lane between 1912 - 1934. The garden contains a series of discrete character areas; original features include the water garden formed around the old pond, with artificial stone (possibly Pulhamite) rockwork around it, planted up with Alpine plants: the Alpine ravine and the structure of the former fernery is now partly used for bedding displays. Later additions by the Council include a rose garden and winter garden, as well as herbaceous borders in a hedged enclosure on the site of the former kitchen garden. The garden is relatively unscathed by storm, and well-maintained. Ornamental features in the gardens include a sundial, a small summerhouse that at one time rotated to follow the sun; gardener's bothy and pond cottage. An ornamental concrete seat made by Mono Concrete Company that was once in Wettern Tree Garden (see entry), was moved here to Coombe Wood near the archway in the gardens.

The pond



The sundial with the original fernery now with bedding planting in the background



The wood with serpentine paths



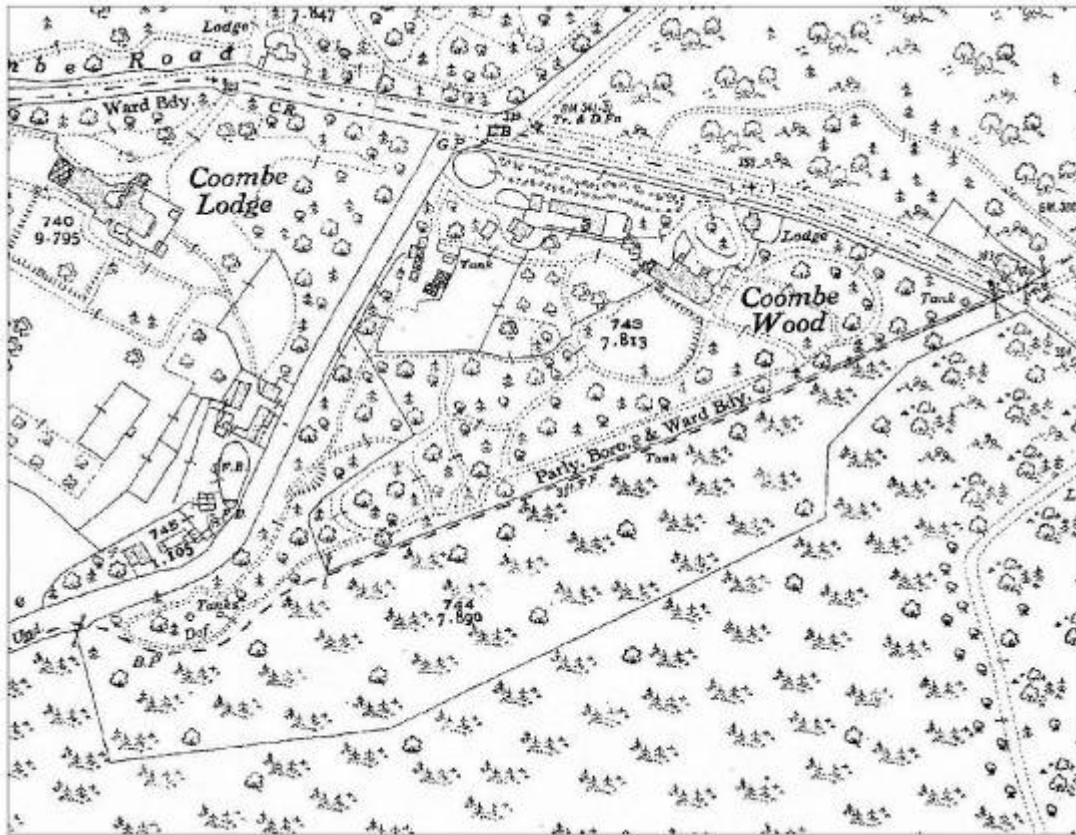
The winter garden with mono concrete seat by a hedge.



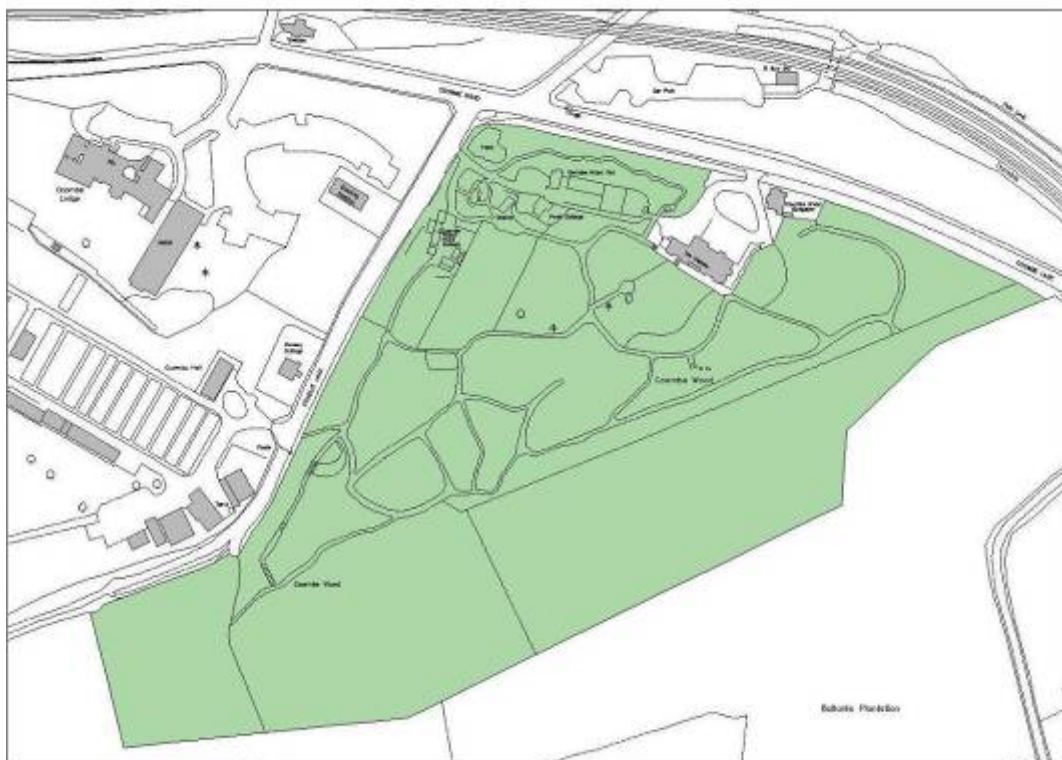


Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Map of 1933



Current Map



COULSDON MANOR, FORMERLY COULSDON COURT- (COULSDON EAST WARD)

Coulsdon Court Road, Old Coulsdon, Surrey CR5 2LL

Local Authority Designations

Metropolitan Green Belt

Part of the site – Coulsdon Court Woods is a Site of Nature Conservation Importance- Borough Importance.

Reason for inclusion on the List: sufficient layout and features (ha-ha, some remains of the kitchen garden wall, part of the original `Grove` of mature trees) evident to reflect design from 1850's. Association with a local notable family, Byron, major landowners in Coulsdon. The golf course is included in this entry as the land on which it lies was part of the original Coulsdon Court estate.

Description

Coulsdon Court, now a hotel and known as Coulsdon Manor, was built in 1850 by `Squire` Thomas Byron. It was erected on the site of The Old Hartley Farm, a farm first mentioned in the Court Roll for 1425 as `Hartlees`.

Coulsdon Court became the Byron's family home which they moved to from their previous residence `The Grange` at Old Coulsdon. To keep the public at a distance Thomas Bryon had another road constructed in 1854, called `Byrons New Road, now Hartley Down, to ensure Coulsdon Court was not overlooked by passed and created a drive at the head of `Hartley Old Road.` The house had a ha-ha- dividing it from the animals grazing on the parkland, and gardens were laid out by the house with a circular pond. There were also walled kitchen gardens which provided food for the house including figs, grapes, apricots, quince and walnuts. An area of trees named as `The Grove` on the map dated 1868 were planted to the north east of the house.

Edmund Byron (see entry on St. John's the Evangelist Churchyard), inherited Coulsdon Court in 1862 when his father Thomas died and was the Squire for fifty eight years. He was a keen huntsman and Coulsdon Court was the venue for many shooting parties. To protect his privacy it is said that he had trees planted along the western skyline to obscure the new Cane Hill Sanatorium in 1882.

Edmund employed a butler, footman, cook, two maids, a groom, three gardeners and three game keepers. He died in 1921 and the funeral was held at St. John's the Evangelist, Old Coulsdon,(see entry). The estate was then sold to the developer Charles Cearn.

The Cearn family commissioned Harry S. Colt to design a golf course next to Coulsdon Court. Harry S. Colt was a famous golf architect and was known for his designs of short holes. His design principle was that the golf course must blend in with, not be imposed on the environment.

The golf course was leased to Croydon council in the 1930's on the provision that it was always kept as a public course. The Coulsdon Court Golf Course was formed in 1938. Some of the holes have inevitably been altered from the original golf course design and further tree planting, and losses of trees has occurred since the golf course was laid out.

## Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

The council bought the house and surrounding golf course, and then leased it to hoteliers in 1981. It is currently managed by Oxford Hotels and Inns Group. The original house has been extensively extended, but the original flint walled ha-ha, partly rebuilt, remains to the south of the house, now with a timber pedestrian bridge.

A fitness club and tennis courts are laid out on the site of the former kitchen gardens. There is one original boundary wall to the north and east corner of the tennis courts, partly rebuilt in places, which has a fig tree next to it that may have been part of the original planting of the kitchen gardens

There is also a terrace of four council owned houses close to the tennis courts with one part of the original garden's flint wall, 2.5m high, remaining to the west and forming the boundary between the golf course and the houses.

The ornamental gardens to the north east of the original house are now car park areas for the golf club, fitness centre and hotel.

There are mature trees, Cedars, Wellingtonia, Beech, Oak, Chestnut, Pines and Firs that are part of the original tree planting, to the east of the hotel buildings, and to the north east, that once formed the Grove and now lie within the golf course.

View of the ha-ha



The fig and remains of the kitchen garden wall by the tennis courts



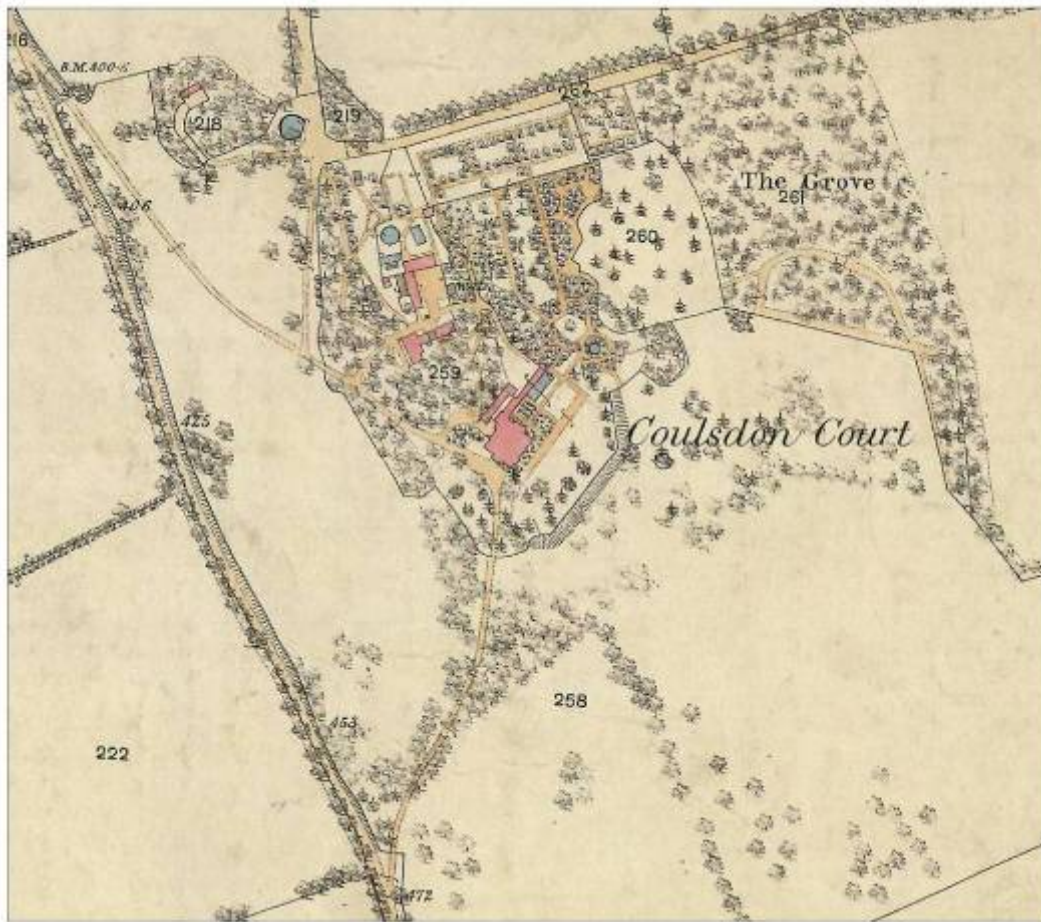
Mature trees on the golf course





Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Map of 1868



Current Map including the Golf course.



COULSDON MEMORIAL GARDEN (COULSDON EAST WARD)  
Marlpit Lane, Coulsdon CR5

Local Authority Designations

Local Open Land

Part of the site is a Site of Nature Conservation Importance- Metropolitan Importance

Reason for inclusion on the List: sufficient layout and features evident to reflect design from 1920's. Association with a local notable family, Byron, major landowners in Coulsdon.

Description

Coulsdon Memorial Ground was opened in 1921, dedicated to the memory of the men who fell in both World Wars. The site was purchased in 1920 by Coulsdon and Purley Urban District Council and part paid for by subscription from Messrs Hall and Co. Ltd. The putting green was purchased several years later. All the land was originally part of Edmund Byron's Coulsdon estate. The park is situated on a fairly steep slope and is laid out for a number of sports. At the top of the hill is a memorial which takes the form of a portico with a rear wall bearing the inscription 'To the memory of the men of Coulsdon who fell in the Great War 1914-1919'; a bronze plaque later added bearing the words 'and in the memory of those who fell in the World War 1939-1945'.

View from near the Memorial

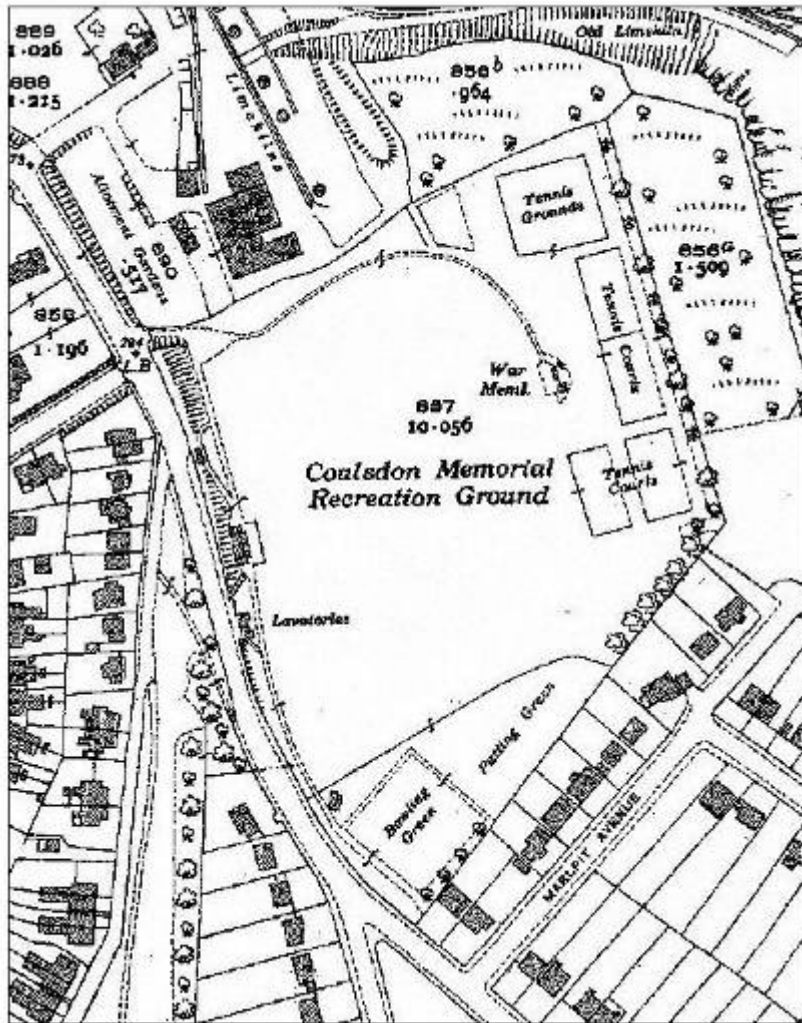


The Memorial





Map of 1940



Current Map





CROHAM HURST (CROHAM WARD)

Main access from Croham Manor Road and Upper Selsdon Road, South Croydon CR2

Local Authority Designations

Site of Special Scientific Interest

Site of Nature Conservation Importance -Metropolitan Importance

Metropolitan Green Belt

Scheduled Ancient Monument- Croham Hurst Round Barrow

Regionally Important Geological Site

Reason for inclusion on the List: a portion of the layout is buried archaeology with a significant land form and importance in the local historic context. Site laid out before 1820.

Description

Croham Hurst is an extensive woodland area with both historical and natural interest. The bare top of the Hurst is some 145 metres,(477 ft.), above sea level, thus rendering it a safe place for early human settlement from the Stone Age. Evidence for a late Mesolithic settlement c.5-3000BC was discovered in 1968 when traces of the sites of two huts were discovered on the top of the Hurst as well as flint tools of the New Stone Age. A Bronze Age barrow has also been found on the high point of the Hurst. The lack of evidence of later occupation suggests that once farming took over from hunting, the settlers moved to more fertile land below.

The manor of Cronham, (Croham), became the property of Archbishop Whitgift in the eighteenth century. Rocque's Map of Surrey, of 1776, shows the area covered in woodland. Croham Hurst became a popular place to visit in the late nineteenth century although few visitors realised they were on private property. When in 1898 the Whitgift Governors offered to sell the lower slopes for development, they offered the higher part to Croydon Corporation.

Local people were not happy at the idea of the Hurst being developed and in February 1901 the Whitgift Foundation sold the whole of the Hurst to the Corporation and it has continued to be one of the most popular beauty spots for local people to visit. In the 1930s Croham Hurst was a favourite spot to watch the planes arriving at Croydon Airport,(see entry).

Geologically the site is interesting as it is made up of Thanet sand topped with pebbles resting on chalk. All around the hill the sand has eroded and pebbles have been washed lower down the slope. A natural cement in the soil mixed with Blackheath Pebbles has helped to slow down the soil erosion. The acid soil combined with exposure to wind, has resulted in some stunted vegetation. On the Thanet sands there is Oak,holly and silver birch, with lower slopes having a chalk subsoil and Beech trees.

A Friends group was formed recently and continues to help manage the woodland to encourage the diversity of flora and fauna.

Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

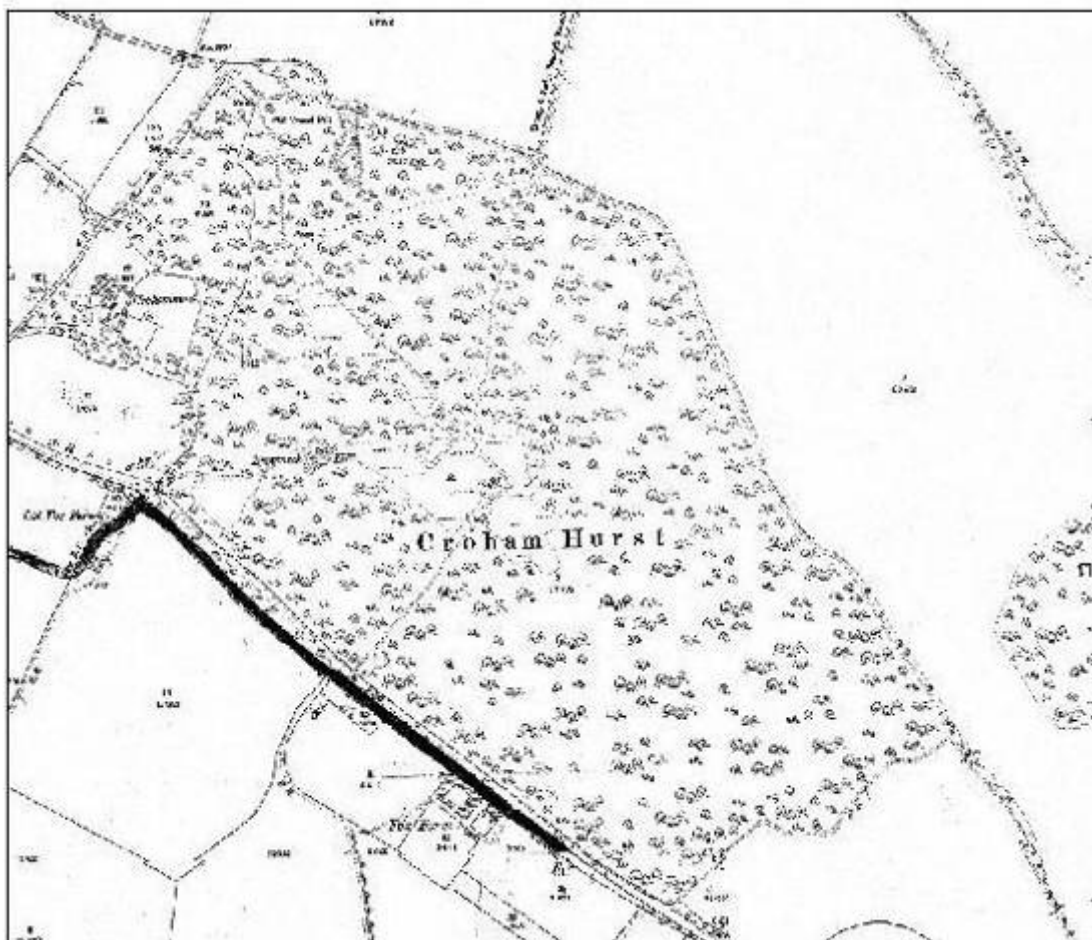
The Plaque marking the location of the Bronze Age Barrow



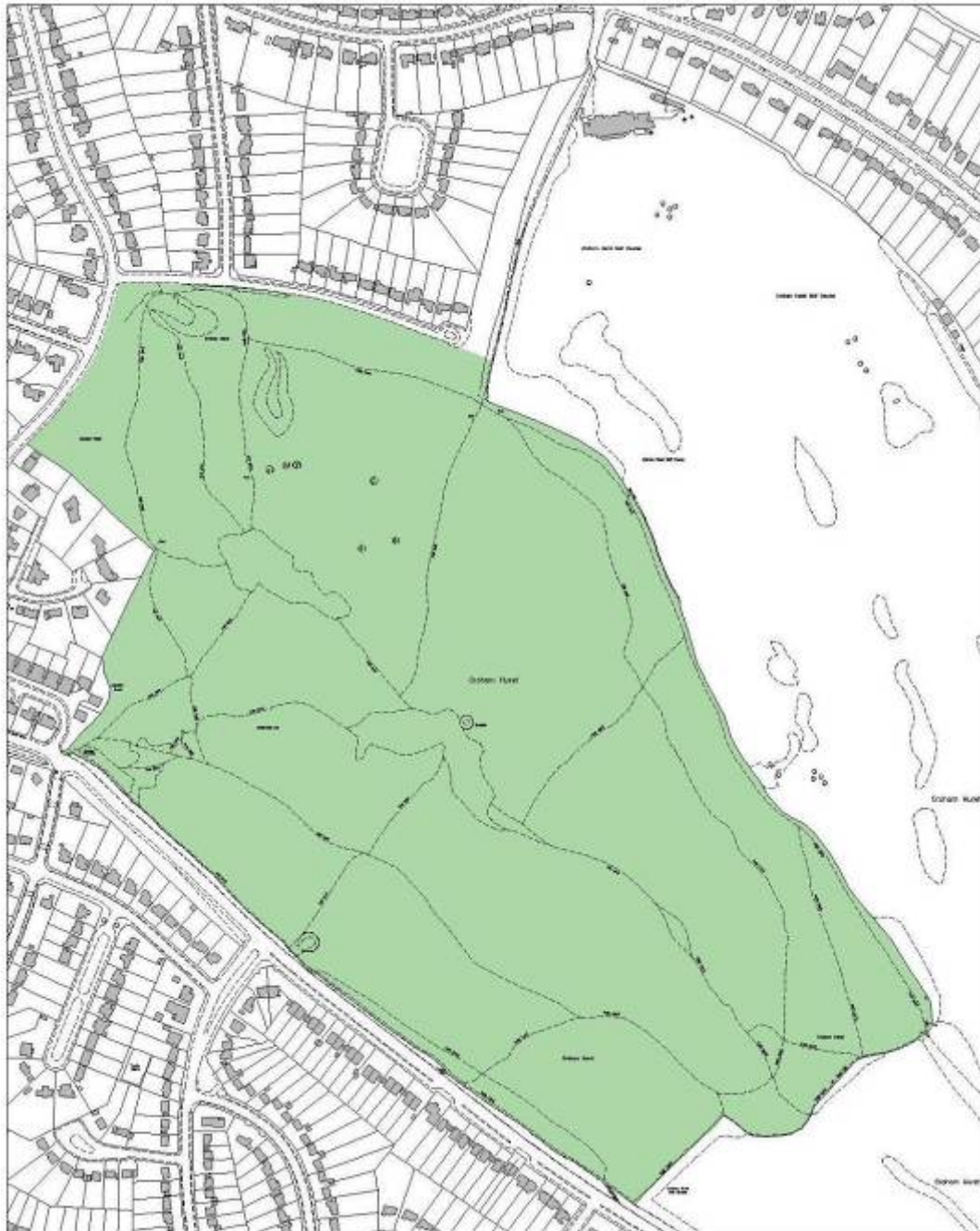
The top of the Hurst



Map of 1890



Current Map





CROYDON AIRPORT, PURLEY WAY WEST, (WADDON WARD)  
Purley Way, Croydon, CR0 0XZ

Local Authority Designations

Metropolitan Open Land  
Site of Nature Conservation Importance  
Archaeological Priority Zone.

Reason for inclusion on List: sufficient layout with taxi areas for aircraft, with land form reflecting historic design from 1900's to 1950's and importance in aviation history and local context, with aircraft control tower nearby.

Description

The first Croydon Aerodrome officially opened on 29 March 1920. It was formed from two earlier airfields, Beddington Royal Flying Corps Aerodrome, established in 1916 and used for defence of London in World War I, and Waddon Aerodrome, which was attached to the National Aircraft Factory No. 1 that opened in 1918 and was used for test flying. After the end of World War I the two airfields were combined as the London Terminal Aerodrome and became London's main civil international airport with responsibilities for Customs. Initially the British airline companies were private, but in 1924 the Government subsidised the first national airline, set up as Imperial Airways and formed from various private enterprises. Early aircraft were two or four-seater converted light bombers and passengers were given flying suits to wear over their clothes, the flights being noisy and cold.

Croydon Aerodrome witnessed a number of important aviation events: Charles Lindbergh landed here in 1927 after completing the first thirty three hours solo flight across the Atlantic. In 1921 an airship mooring mast was built here but removed within a year when airships proved unsuccessful. The international distress signal 'Mayday' (from the French 'help me' - m'aidez) was invented by the Croydon-based Marconi Company. The original airport layout was bisected by a public road, Plough Lane, which was later closed when the airfield was extended in the 1920s.

It was decided to build a new airport facility to the east, including a modern terminal, hangars and Aerodrome Hotel. In 1928 the new Croydon Airport complex was completed and served by the new Purley Way built in 1924. It was opened on 2 May 1928 by Lady Maud Hoare, wife of the Secretary of State for Air. In 1928 the first solo flight from Croydon to Australia was accomplished by Bert Hinkler in fifteen days. Amy Johnson was the first woman to make the solo flight to Australia from Croydon in 1930 in her Gypsy Moth bi-plane; the airport was temporarily re-opened in 1980 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of her journey. During World War II, from 1939-1946, the airport was taken over as Royal Air Force Station Croydon.

Although the airport re-opened for civil aviation in 1946 it was increasingly evident that it was becoming too small a site for modern aircraft, and a number of the major airlines were relocated to Northolt and Heathrow. Croydon remained open until 1959 but by then it was only used by smaller independent airlines and by private flying clubs, and for short-haul flights. The terminal building, Airport House, remains and now houses Croydon Airport

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Visitor Centre on two floors of the former Control Tower. Croydon Airport Society was set up in 1978 to perpetuate the history and traditions of Croydon Airport.

The car park behind Airport House was once airside, where passengers embarked and disembarked from aircraft. The airport land is now parkland, playing fields and the Roundshaw Estate in the Borough of Sutton, which has roads named after aircraft and aviators. The open aspect and level area, part of the airfield with aircraft taxi area is still visible to the west of Purley Way. A `Battle of Britain` memorial was erected next to Purley Way in 1991.

The remains of a taxi area for the aeroplanes

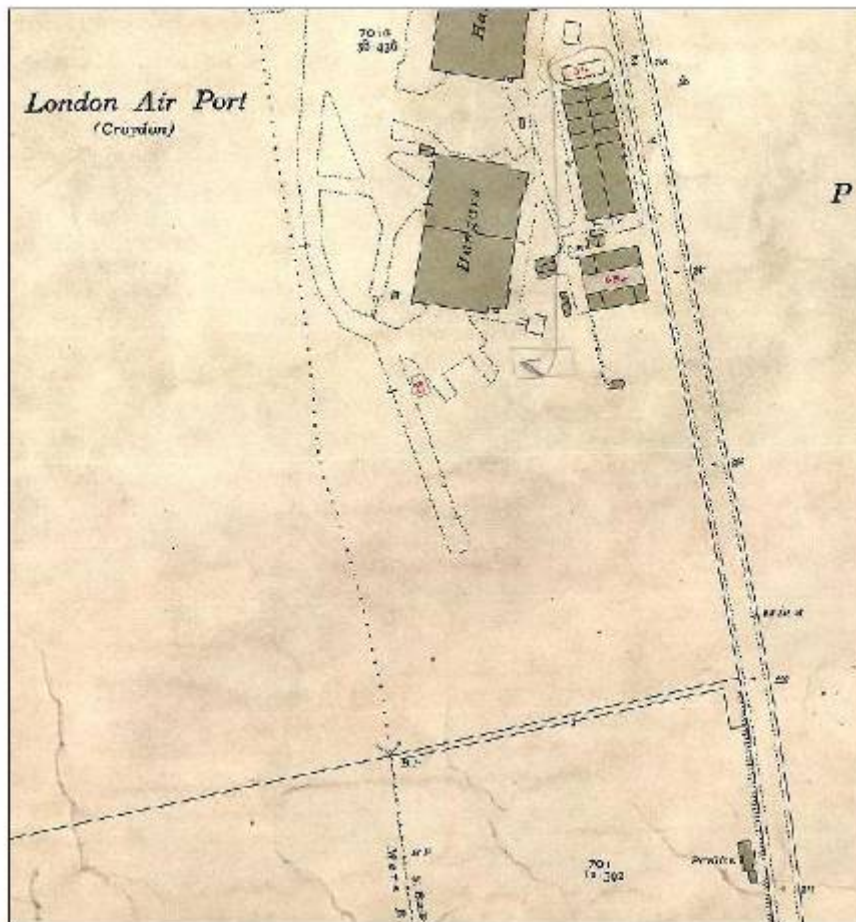


The `Battle of Britain` memorial

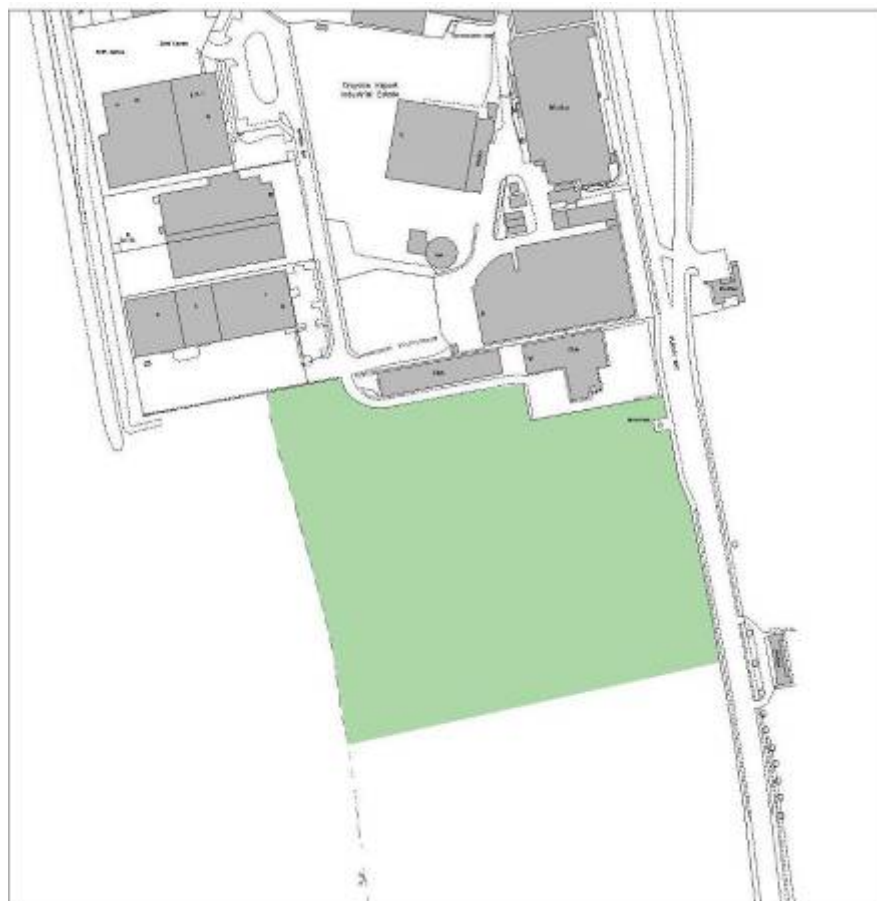


Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Map of 1933



Current Map





DUPPAS HILL (WADDON WARD)

Duppas Hill Road, /Hillside Road/Cooper Road, Croydon, CR0

Local Authority Designations

Metropolitan Open Land

Site of Nature Conservation Importance- Borough Importance II

Part of the site is an Archaeological Priority Zone

Reason for inclusion on the List: sufficient layout and features evident to reflect design and important in local context as Croydon's first recreation ground from 1865.

Description

Duppas Hill was the first recreation ground in Croydon; the site was purchased from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the Croydon Board of Health in 1865. There is a long history of use of the site for sporting events, with tournaments held here until 1286, when Lord William de Warenne was treacherously killed. Duppas Hill is mainly used as sports fields but has been used for many of Croydon's festivals and events over the years, including the annual firework displays presented by Sir Frederick Edridge, and bonfires to celebrate national as well as local events. The map of 1890 indicates the existence of a pavillion. In 1910 Lord Roberts presented colours to the 4th Queens Volunteer Battalion on Duppas Hill. By 1932 a bandstand, toilets and and drinking fountain had been added although now only the Victorian drinking fountain survives, however the park boundaries and land form remain the same. The park is mainly open grass, with a ball park and a playground in one corner.

The Drinking Fountain

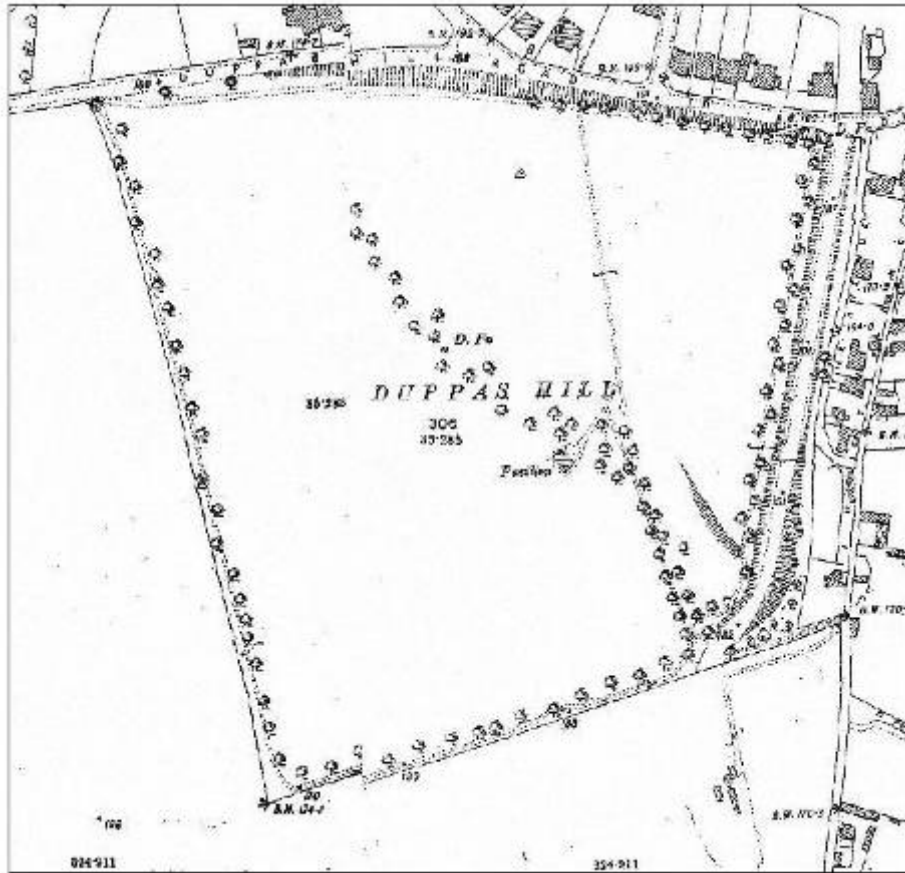


View North from Cooper Road



Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Map of 1890



Current Map



GEOFFREY HARRIS HOUSE (FAIRFIELD WARD)  
Coombe Road, Croydon CR0 5RD

Local Authority Designations

Metropolitan Green Belt

Part is a Site of Nature Conservation Importance

The frontage to the Tramlink is an Archaeological Priority Zone

Listed buildings, Grade 2- Coombe House (now Geoffrey Harris House);  
icehouse, lodge

Reason for inclusion on the List: sufficient layout and features (ice house, large trees) evident to indicate original design and association with local history and a notable local family, the Lloyd family.

Description

Geoffrey Harris House, formerly called Coombe House, was built by James Bourdieu after 1761 on the site of an older house. Coombe is first recorded in 1221 when the land belonged to Richard of Coombe; in the fifteenth century it was called the Borough of Coombe and by Elizabeth I's reign it was known as Broad Coombe. In the seventeenth century the estate was owned by Matthew and Daniel Harvey, brothers of William Harvey who demonstrated the circulation of blood. William frequently stayed at Coombe and had caves made in the grounds in order to gratify his habit of meditating in the dark. A deep well of some 44 metres, (145 feet), in the grounds, known as the Pilgrims' Well was said to have been used by pilgrims travelling to Canterbury via the Archbishop's Croydon Palace. Pilgrims Well now falls within the grounds of an adjacent property.

The remnants of the gardens are nineteenth century in character with lawns, specimen trees that include two large Cedars, Sequoiadendron and a Yew shrubbery. Beneath the lawn are foundations possibly of a medieval building. From 1577 various people appear to have held the Coombe Estate; in 1761 the Estate was sold by James Mathias to James Bourdieu Senior and in 1807 it passed to his son James Henry, a merchant in London, who in 1811 sold to Beeston Long (d .1820), a Director of the Bank of England.

The house was then purchased by George Enderby and in 1830 J W Sutherland bought the property and made substantial alterations to the house. After 1833 it was let to various tenants, and it was during the tenancy of Mr Hankley in c.1844 that the upper lawn was converted from rough common land to gardens and shrubberies. In c.1869 the servants hall and gate lodge were added. Mr Hankley was followed by Edward Lloyd, founder of the Lloyd News, later known as The Sunday News, and also the Daily Chronicle, who died in 1863. The map dated 1910 indicates that there were three enclosed kitchen gardens with greenhouses. A red brick eighteenth century ice-house earth covered in the grounds to the rear of the main house is still evident today, although is now partly covered with brambles. From 1892 Coombe House was owned by his son, Frank Lloyd, who lived here until his death in 1927, when just over twenty three acres adjoining the property were given for a public park by his family as a memorial, and named Lloyd Park (see entry). The 1892 sale particulars state that the Pleasure Grounds were 'well matured



and attractively laid out in lawns and gardens, and well-timbered with fine Specimens of the Cedar of Lebanon, Chestnut, Oak, and other Forest Trees'. The drive was bordered with 'Rhododendrons and ornamental timber'. Later sale particulars record that within the grounds were mature trees of Cedars of Lebanon, Blue Fir, Beech, Lime, Oak, Monkey Puzzle, Horse Chestnut, Redwood and Rhododendrons. In 1897 Frank Lloyd resurrected the 'Pilgrims' Well', adding a stone and iron tap. A visit by Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in 1914 recorded 'Fine Cedars & Weymouth Pines. borders with columbines, lychnis, geum etc. .. collection of British orchids made by Mr Mills'.

By 1937 the House had become a convalescent home for army officers, and later, between 1946 -1985 it was used as St Margaret's School for handicapped children. During the 1950s two extensions were added to the house; a Headmaster's house was built in the grounds in 1967 and a bungalow for the Deputy Headmaster in 1972.

The House has since become a residential care home for those with mental health and learning difficulties within Surrey and Borders Partnership NHS Foundation Trust. It was renamed in 1988 after Dr Geoffrey Harris, who was a consultant for St Lawrence's Hospital for the mentally handicapped in Caterham, and who died in 1987.

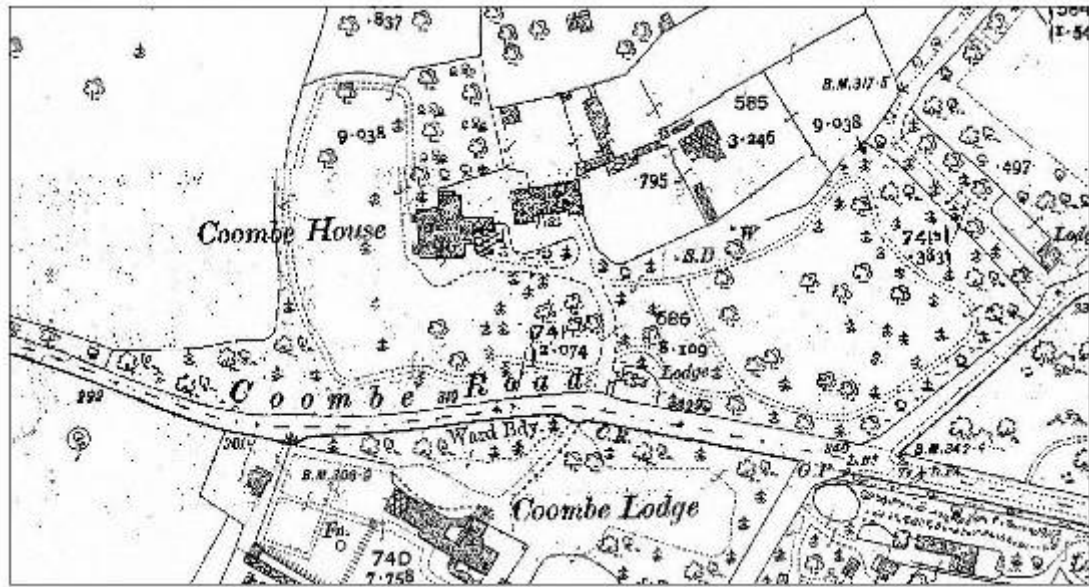
Excavations were carried out by the Oxford Archaeological Unit when the New Addington branch of the Croydon Tramlink was being constructed in 1997, and the trench excavated in the grounds of Geoffrey Harris House uncovered flint and brick wall foundations of a sixteenth to eighteenth century building.



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Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Map of 1910



Current Map



GRANGEWOOD PARK (THORNTON HEATH WARD)  
Grange Road/Wharnclyff Road/Ross Road, South Norwood SE25

Local Authority Designations

Metropolitan Open Land

Site of Nature Conservation Importance -Local Importance

Croydon Panorama view

Reason for inclusion on the List: sufficient layout and features evident to reflect design from 1900's and important in local context.

Description

Between 1299 and 1338 the woodland, then part of Benchesham Manor, belonged to two successive Bishops of London and formed part of the Great North Wood. When it was purchased by Walter Whitehors, shield bearer to Edward III its name was changed to Whitehorse Wood. In 1800 the wood was completely surrounded by fields with only a cluster of cottages around the farm house. By 1847 a track had been constructed across the wood connecting Beulah Spa, with the road junction at White Horse Farm. This formed the line of what is now Grange Road.

The estate was bought in 1806 by John Davidson Smith, who also owned Beulah Spa, (see entry on The Lawns), who divided it for residential development. The 1868 first edition Ordnance Survey plan shows the mansion with gardens to the south and a water and rockery garden to the south-west.

The site was acquired by Croydon Corporation in 1900 for a public park and it was augmented with a bowling green, tennis courts and a bandstand where regular summer concerts were staged. The mansion was used as a billet for Canadian troops in World War I and then a Museum until World War II when it was damaged by enemy action and subsequently demolished as was the bandstand.

The walled kitchen garden with glass houses was situated to the east of the mansion. During the war it was used for food production. The Corporation used this for plant production and locally was famous for its chrsanthemums. After the Second World War part of the nursery was demolished to make way for tennis courts and in the mid 1960s it was closed and a paved herb garden and a cultural garden took the place of the Corporations Nursery. In 1960, the water garden was filled in.

Two of the three lodges survive, Wharnclyff Lodge (pre-1868) to the north and Heath Lodge (built in the late nineteenth century) to the south. A third lodge, Ross Lodge (to the east of the walled garden) was demolished in 1987, due to subsidence. An ornamental garden was made within the foundations of the mansion with the bay window as flower beds and oak woodland covers much of the park.



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Oak woodland covers the majority of the park

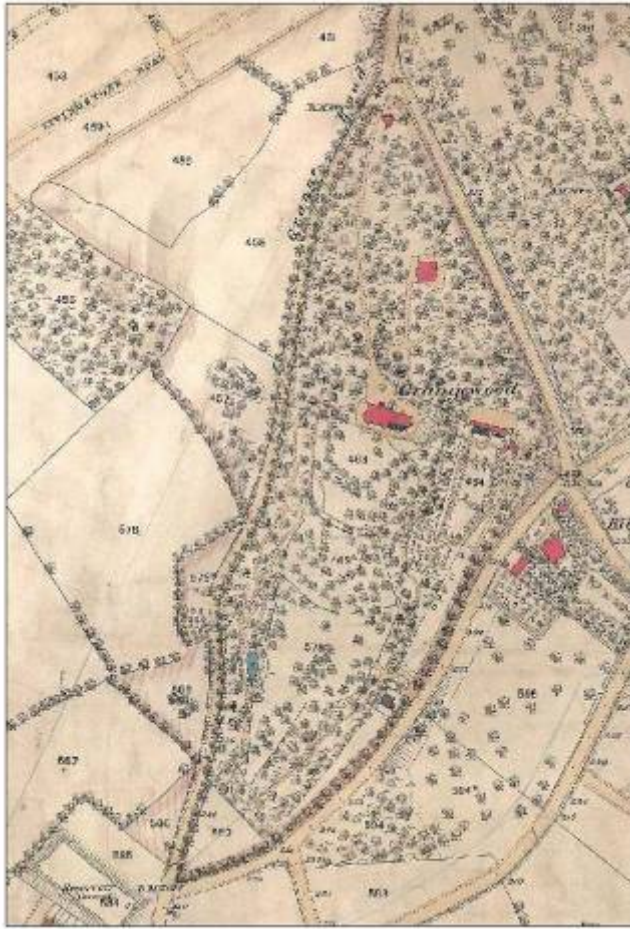


The ornamental garden laid out on foundations of the Mansion



# Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

## Map of 1868



## Current Map



HALING GROVE (CROHAM WARD)  
St. Augustine's Avenue, South Croydon CR2

Local Authority Designations

Metropolitan Open Land

Site of Nature Conservation Importance- Local Importance

Part of site lies in an Archaeological Priority Zone

Reason for inclusion on the List: a significant proportion of the layout and features of the historic designed landscape survive, ( ha-ha and coach house) and sufficient layout and features evident to reflect design, (Arts and Crafts garden), and important in local context,(the Haling Park Estate).

Description

The land was originally part of the much larger Haling Park estate, most of which was sold for building in 1850. This was formerly the grounds of Haling Grove, once part of a large country estate, Haling Park, which is now largely occupied by Whitgift School.

The house at Haling Grove was probably very early Victorian, and was occupied by a succession of owners, the last being Mr Sydney Shorter, a London merchant, who was frequently seen exercising his horses at the Grove, or riding a high trap through the town. Mr Shorter was also a breeder of horses and apart from the breeding he carried out at Haling Grove he also owned a Stud Farm at Cookham. He employed a coachman, two grooms and a stable boy at Haling Grove. Mr Shorter died in 1929 and his wife, who was not interested in horses, did not continue to keep them. She bequeathed Haling Grove to the Playing Fields Association in 1933, who transferred it to Croydon Corporation to maintain.

The house was demolished in 1936 and the lawn was extended over its site. Colourful displays of bedding and herbaceous plants are laid out on the lawn and below this there is a meadow with many fine mature trees. The house and garden was separated by a bank of trees from the old kitchen garden, which has been developed as a rose walk. The original bequest requires the meadow to the south to be used as a playing field for organized games although this was temporarily interrupted when the field was used for allotments during and just after the war when food was scarce.

The small park to the east of the house is shown on the map of 1868. The structure of the formal garden to the south, with a straight walk aligned onto a mature Sycamore, is shown on the same plan. Other mature trees found in the grounds include an Oak and Sycamore clump, vestiges of two Beech clumps to the east and single Oaks, and Cedar of Lebanon. There is a yew shrubbery on the south side of the house platform, a ha-ha and two walled gardens, one with a rectangular Arts and Crafts pond and terrace. A wooden shelter, formerly thatched, stands on the site of the house. The ha-ha still exists as does the original coach house, the former visible behind the children's playground.



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The haha and wooden shelter on the site of the house

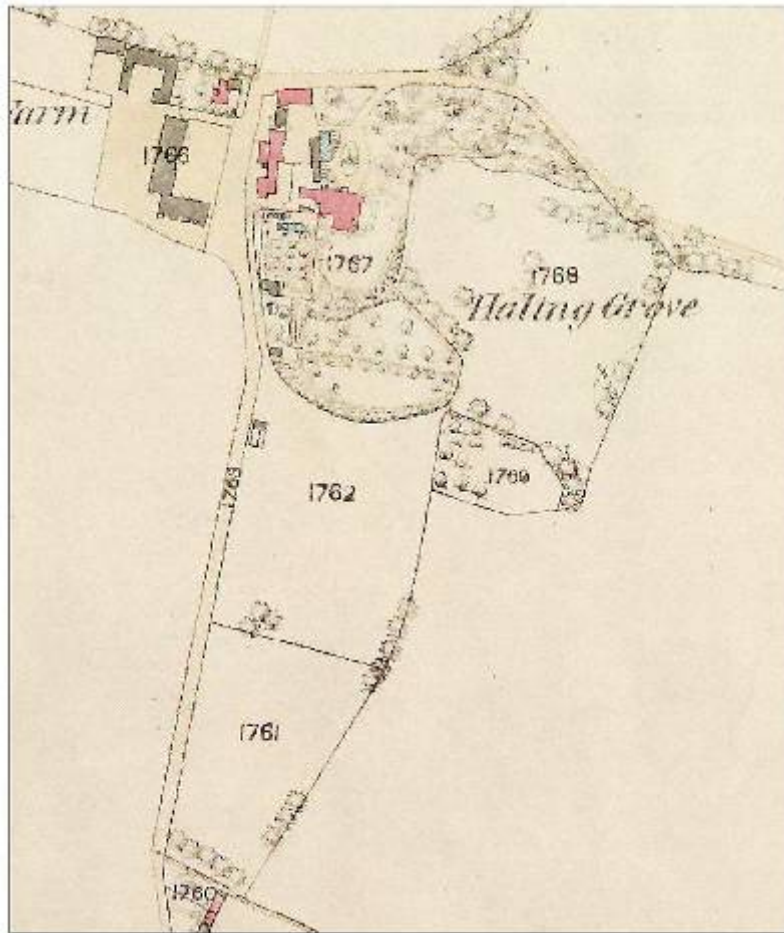


The arts and crafts garden



Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Map of 1868



Current Map



HALL GRANGE (HEATHFIELD WARD)  
Shirley Church Road, Shirley CR0

Local Authority Designations

Site of Nature Conservation Importance- Metropolitan

Reason for inclusion on the List: original tree planting and shrub species remain with sufficient layout evident to reflect part of the original 1900's design and important in association with history of horticulture.

Description

The gardens of Hall Grange and The Old Vicarage, now the site of the current vicarage and other houses, are important for their connection with Revd William Wilks, who was Secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society from 1888-1920 and vicar of the St John's, the parish church of Shirley (see entry on St. John's Churchyard, Shirley), between 1879 and 1912. St John's Vicarage, known as the Old Vicarage was built c.1840 on land that had belonged to Lord Eldon of Shirley Park House, marked on the tithe map as two plots, Gillettfield Plantation (3106) & Thistly Close (3127).

While Revd Wilks lived in the Vicarage he added arched timber and glass verandas to look out over his gardens: the walled garden consisted of extensive lawns edged by large variety of trees and the orchard included six to eight apple trees of a variety named after him, Revd. W Wilks, first recorded in 1904 and raised by Messrs Veitch and Sons, now in the National Fruit Collection. He also had a collection of some seven hundred roses. Wilks experimented with wild field poppy and selectively bred the Shirley poppy; in an article of 1889 Wilks describes how he noticed in the wilderness corner of his garden among a patch of field poppies, one bloom with a narrow white edge, and it was from this that he developed the Shirley poppy. Revd. Wilks had been in the habit of throwing open his garden to the public, and a description of a tour of the Vicarage garden and greenhouse in 1899 records the plants found en route and the western annexe that had a mixed flower border and apple trees. An article in 1904 refers to 'a very fine collection of peonies, irises, phloxes, dahlias & roses. . . collection of 70,000 daffodils. 100 auratums'.

In 1910 Wilks purchased the seven acre plot next to the vicarage, land that was formerly part of Shirley Common, and designed and built a house he called The Wilderness in 1912( later renamed Hall Grange), which like the vicarage had verandas. Here Wilks designed an informal wilderness garden, which he called his 'field' where he introduced many native wild flowers as well as horticultural varieties. Narrow formal lawns surrounded the building and merged into an extensive heathland garden with large areas of woodland and sphagnum bog, the latter the last remnant in Croydon. In spring varieties of miniature daffodils and snakeshead fritillaries abounded. The garden had a large number of locally rare wild flowers. Wilks is recognised as being ahead of his time in adopting an ecological approach to gardening and his work attracted interest. An article in the RHS Journal in 1915 on 'Informal & Wild Gardening' features his wild garden. In 1920 The Gardener's Chronicle describes the garden bordered all round with woodland with a small lawn in



front of the house, 'the ground rises gently to the wood and falls at intervals. A tree of *Magnolia Delavayi* has gone beyond the eaves of the house'. Other plants of interest at the time were *Magnolia exoniensis*, *Vitis Thunbergii*, Fig leaf Vine, *Abelia blush*, *Clematis tangutica* and *Sambucus canadensis*. Other plants mentioned were *Glaux marita*, *lilium tigrinum*, Bog myrtle, ericas, ferns, cyclamens, geranium Shirley blue and bulbs. The article also includes a photograph of Wilks with an old fashioned wheelbarrow by his side holding a muddy spade and wearing that insignia of the gardener, a large battered hat. While he was Secretary of the RHS, the Chelsea Flower Show and Wisley Garden were started, and the entrance gates to the latter commemorate Wilks. At his instigation a translation into English of Gregor Mendel's work was commissioned; he was awarded the Victorian Medal of Honour by the RHS in 1912.

The Wilderness was purchased in the mid 1920's by George Lewin, a former mayor of Croydon who built a bungalow to the east of the main house, which he also named The Wilderness. Lewin gave the original house of that name and the garden to the Methodist Home for the Elderly, and it was renamed Hall Grange in honour of Revd Walter Hall. Hall Grange was enlarged in 1986. While the garden remained one unit, the part belonging to the bungalow occupants was demarcated by a short row of azalea bushes. In 1984 the Church Commissioners sold off part of the Vicarage garden for a number of detached houses on the garden, including Ardingly Close to the west. To the east of the Old Vicarage, a new vicarage was built on what was part of the kitchen garden and its garden is a remnant of the old garden plot. It has a few small fruit trees within the lawn and a mulberry tree, all probably mid twentieth century, or later in date, with more recent ornamental shrubs. Large rhododendrons on the south boundary and a fine *Cupressus* species probably date from the original garden. The Old Vicarage itself was sold with a narrow plot that includes a fine Cedar, but retains none of the original garden design.

View of part of the heathland garden of Hall Grange

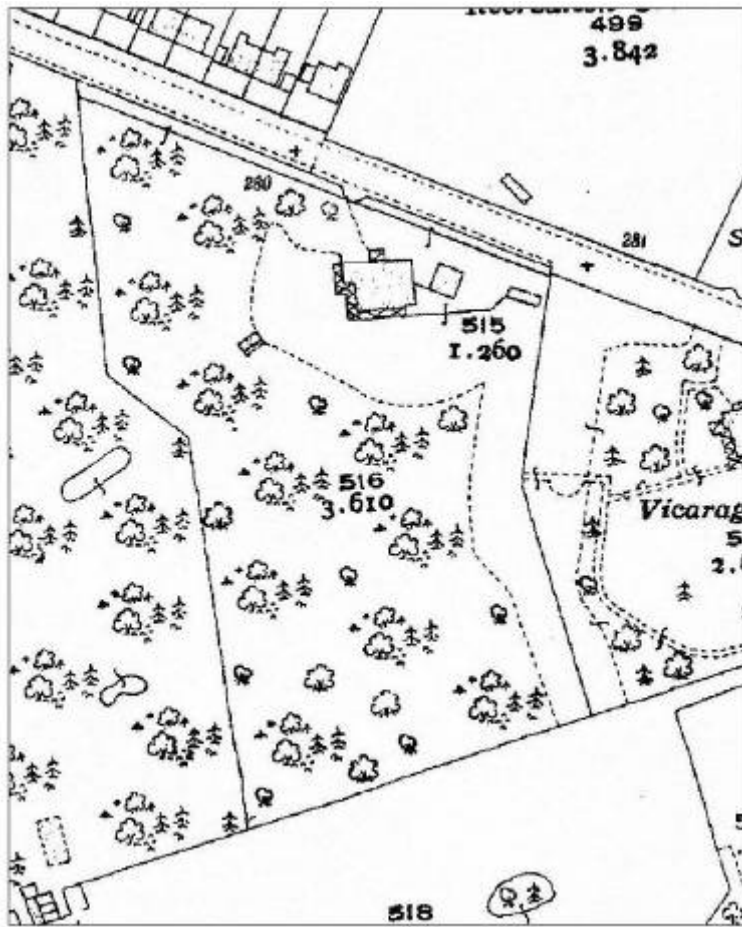


View of part of the bog garden, now overgrown



Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Map of 1933



Current Map



HEATHFIELD (HEATHFIELD WARD)

- Coombe Lane, Addington CR2

Local Authority Designations

Metropolitan Green Belt

Archaeological Priority Zone

Reasons for Inclusion on the List: sufficient layout and features evident to reflect design of 1920's to 30's and setting to a historic building.

Description

Henry Goschen, the second son of the Viscount Goschen (d.1866), bought the Heathfield estate in 1866/72 and enlarged the property into Heathfield House. The house was originally the farmhouse of the early nineteenth century Stones Farm. During Goschen's ownership the house was largely rebuilt and the main entrance was moved from half way up Gravel Hill to its present position. Following the bankruptcy of a subsequent owner, Howard Houlder, who owned the estate until just after the end of World War I, the estate was bought by a Mr Costain who did not occupy the house, which subsequently fell, along with the grounds, into disrepair.

The estate was bought in 1927 by Raymond Riesco who spent a considerable amount of money restoring both house and garden. Initially the farm was leased to Peter Thrale who bred race horses, but later Riesco turned it into a model farm. Riesco, a keen gardener, employed a firm of landscape contractors and a Mr. White redesigned the gardens. This included a rock garden with stones from the Midlands and terraces. These were planted with a variety of alpiners, small trees and shrubs, and a rose garden was also made. The cauldron on the main lawn at Heathfield came from Addington Palace and dated back to the time of Henry VIII when he stayed at the Palace and visited Anne Boleyn at Wyckham Court.

The walled garden, formerly used as a kitchen garden, was well cultivated and a small nursery supplied plants for the garden. Within the adjoining woodland Riesco developed a collection of Rhododendrons and Azaleas. From 1958 the gardens were open to the public. Before his death in 1964 Riesco had entered into an agreement with Croydon Corporation under which the latter would purchase the estate.

The woodland lost many fine trees during the hurricane of 1987 but one or two oak pollards, former boundary hedge, survive on the west edge of the wood. The walled garden was rebuilt in 1987 and notable trees in the garden include an Atlas Cedar dating from 1922 and a veteran Sweet Chestnut to the south of the house.

The former orchard is now an ecology centre founded in 1997 and has old varieties of apple, traditional hedgerows, two ponds and a couple of sheep; it is run by conservation volunteers who meet on the first and third Sundays of each month when it is open to the public. The farm is leased to a tenant and Heathfield House is used as a training centre. The garage block was once the stables and coach house with hay loft and flat for the stable lad. The Croydon Tramlink was built in 1999 and took part of the land on the eastern



Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

boundary. New planting was carried out to reinforce the new boundary in 1999-2000.

View of part of the rockery and small pond



Heathfield House



The pond to the north of the House

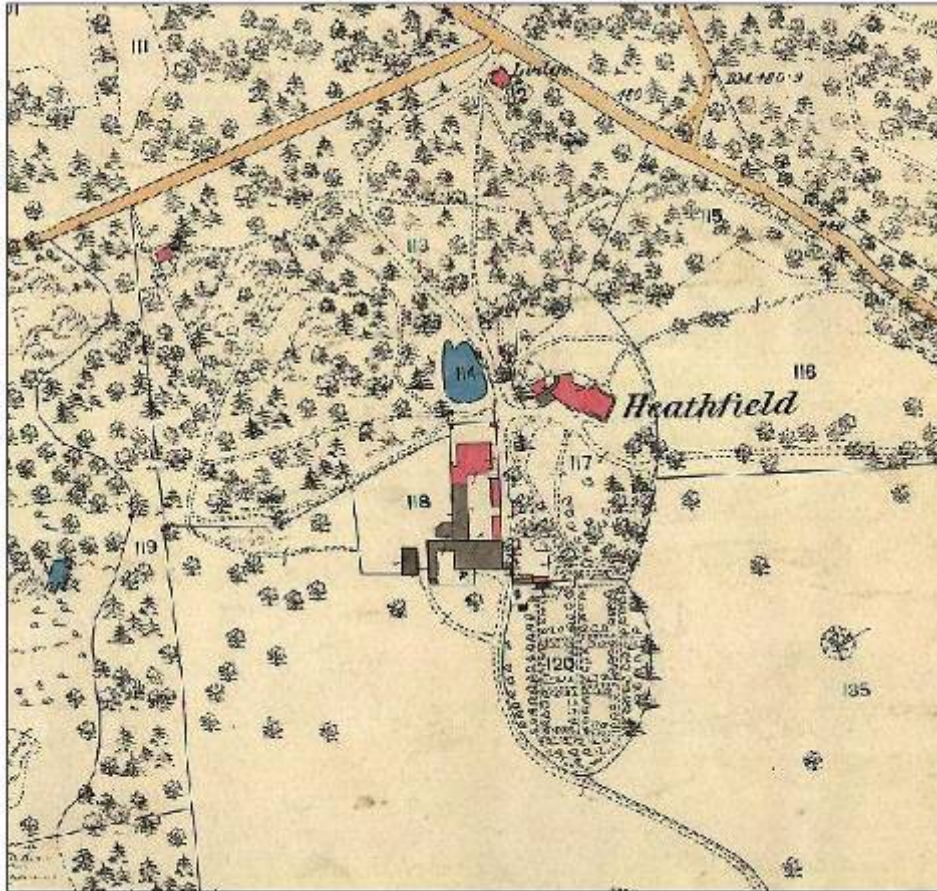


The walled garden



Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Map of 1868



Current Map



KENLEY AIRFIELD (KENLEY WARD)  
Hayes Lane, Kenley, CR3/CR8

Local Authority Designations

Metropolitan Green Belt

Conservation Area

Archaeological Sites of National Importance on perimeters of airfield

Site of Nature Conservaton Importance-Borough Importance II

Scheduled Ancient Monument- 10 Aircraft Pens

Reason for inclusion on the List: sufficient layout and features (fighter pens Fuel Dump, Firing Butts, two Pickett-Hamilton forts, a Pill-box and a guard-post ), evident to reflect the design of 1910's to 1940's and is important in the local context.

Description

The site straddles the boundary of Croydon and Tandridge District Council and is a historic RAF airfield with associated buildings. English Heritage's report of April 2000 described the site as 'the most complete fighter airfield associated with the Battle of Britain to have survived'.

The aerodrome is on land once part of Kenley Common, probably cleared of forest in prehistoric times and then likely to have been cultivated for crops and later used for grazing. In medieval times Kenley Common and Riddlesdown formed part of the waste land of the Manor of Watendone; the lord of the manor did not have exclusive use of this commonland, the Statute of Merton having guaranteed the rights of commoners in 1235 to the products of the soil, pasture for livestock, and gathering material for fuel, livestock bedding and roofing.

However when the value of the land increased following the coming of the railways in nineteenth century, the then Lord of the Manor of Coulsdon, Edmund Byron, began enclosing and appropriating some one hundred and fifty acres of land at Hartley Down. One neighbouring landowner, William Hall, refused to sell his land to Byron and eventually approached the Corporation of London with an offer to sell his land and commoner's rights in the hopes that the Corporation would protect the land from further encroachment as it done in Epping. As a result the Corporation negotiated with Byron for ownership of Kenley Common and in 1883, three hundred and forty seven acres were purchased, which excluded the common land already enclosed and sold to others.

Riddlesdown and Kenley Common were acquired under the powers of the Corporation of London (Open Spaces) Act 1878 'for public recreation and enjoyment' and 'to preserve the natural aspect'. In 1883 Kenley Common consisted of seventy acres, surrounded by land owned by George Cutt of Welcomes Farm and John Young who owned Kenley House; both men had appropriated areas of the common.

In the late nineteenth century the common was used for grazing sheep by various landowners with or without grazing rights; the Common Keeper impounding sheep whose owners were without grazing rights. In 1891 an area was turned into a golf course, renamed Golf Road. Land for an airfield



was taken under the Defence of the Realm Act during World War I and men of the Canadian Forestry Corps began felling trees and clearing scrub, after which the Royal Flying Corps took over the central area of Kenley Common as an 'aircraft acceptance park' where machines were made ready for service in France. Bye-laws eventually restricted access to the public. By the end of the war, work had begun on a large hanger for Handley Page and Vickers Vimmy long-range bombers, completed in 1919.

After the war the land was not handed back. The airfield was upgraded for the new Royal Air Force and Number 1 Squadron moved in, flying shuttle services for the Versailles peace conference. In return for the appropriation of fifty one acres of commonland, the Corporation of London was given sixty one acres of farmland to the east overlooking Whyteleafe; this land was adapted for public use in 1923-5, paid for by the Air Ministry and became part of the public open space in 1925 when it was officially handed over.

No building was allowed on former common land, which was to revert to the Corporation if no longer needed for military purposes; the airfield would not be used for civil aircraft and would be opened on public holidays: these arrangements were made official under the Air Ministry (Kenley Common Acquisition) Act 1922.

In 1924 the airfield was upgraded to become an independent Station with its own commander, housing two squadrons; further land acquisition took place in 1928 and the Corporation of London still has the option to purchase the land back at the market value for agricultural land when the airfield is no longer required for military purposes. Extensive rebuilding took place in 1932-4 when the Royal Air Force underwent major expansion, and the listed HQ and Officers' Mess buildings survive from this period.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding designated Kenley as one of the sector stations of Fighter Command's 11 group, and it was in the front line of national defence when war broke out in 1939. The airfield was further enlarged taking more public open space by Act of Parliament and by December 1939 the runways were extended to eight hundred yards and the perimeter track laid out to its present configuration. Woodland at the northern end of the runway was grubbed up or coppiced in 1939-40 to create more space for take off and landing; small trees overlooking the valley were coppiced and Local Defence volunteers dug trenches in 1940 and gun positions were established. All entrances to the Common were closed in 1940, remaining so until 1947/8 when the process of derequisitioning and restoration of the Common took place. As a means of defending aircraft on the ground from air attack Dowding established the principle that fighter command stations should have dispersal zones for three squadrons of twelve aircraft each on which 'fighter pens' were built. The 'fighter pens' at Kenley were completed by 1940, when Kenley had become home to three fighter squadrons.

During the Battle of Britain, Kenley and its squadrons were continuously in the front line and suffered a number of raids. The airfield continued to be important up to VE Day and after World War II it was an operational airfield until 1978.

The core of the airfield remains in Ministry of Defence ownership, as a detachment of RAF Uxbridge, attached to the Reserve Forces and Cadets Association in Greater London. No longer able to be used for powered flight, it is still used for gliding training by the RAF's 615 Squadron Volunteer Gliding

## Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

School and by a private gliding club, the Surrey Hills Gliding Club. Once it was closed for powered flight substantial areas on the perimeter were transferred to the Corporation of London and public access was restored to the outer areas of the airfield. Although it is regarded as the best reserved airfield of its period, Kenley has lost its World War I and World War II hangers, most of the barracks and residential buildings and other operational buildings. However it retains eleven of its twelve original fighter pens, ten of which are within Croydon. The listed Officers Mess and NAAFI buildings are within Tandridge. Within the Croydon section are the following historic features: Fuel Dump, Firing Butts, two Pickett-Hamilton forts, a Pill-box and a guard-post.

Most of the perimeter pillboxes were demolished by c.1984, although the runways and perimeter road remain as they were laid out in 1939 and 1943. The RAF Association has erected a memorial in Portland Stone to those who served at Kenley in one of the Fighter Pens, which is the focus of annual ceremonies such as Remembrance Day. The airfield was used in filming for two war films 'Angels One Five' and 'Reach for the Sky'

View of part of the airfield

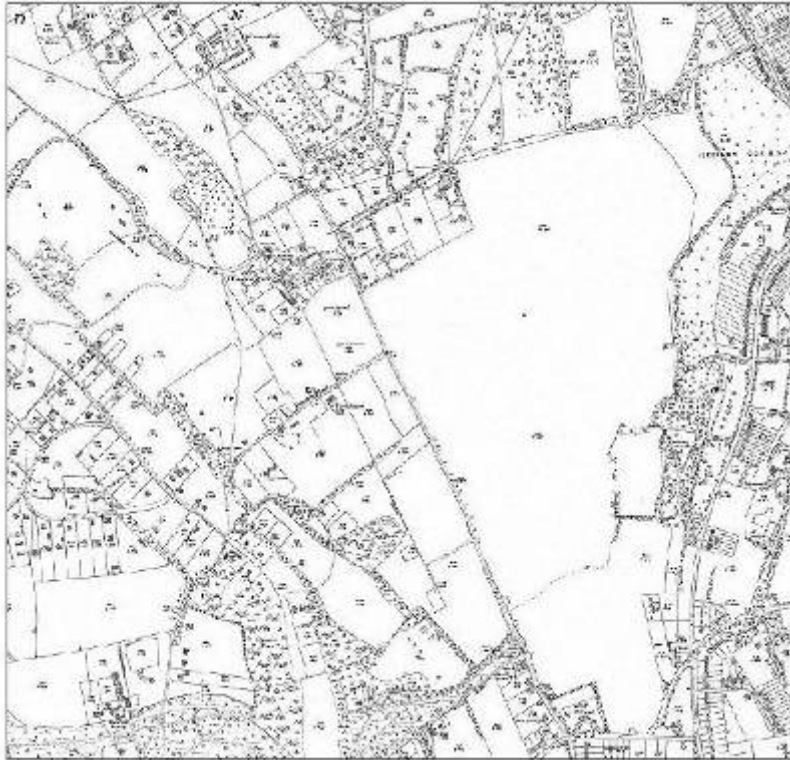


One of the fighter pens



Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Map of 1933



Current Map





KINGS WOOD (SANDERSTEAD WARD)

Limpsfield Road, and Kingswood Lane, Sanderstead CR2

Local Authority Designations

Metropolitan Green Belt

Site of Nature Conservation Importance - Metropolitan Importance

Archaeological Priority Zone

Reasons for inclusion on the List:-sufficient layout evident to reflect original design for hunting with wide `rides` and buried archaeology present.

Description

The name Kings Wood was originally given to a small area of woodland north of Kings Wood Lodge, and on maps of 1823 this area was known as Sanderstead Wood, so the current appellation may have been a mapping error. Kings Wood lies on relatively flat ground and comprises ancient oak woodland on clay overlying chalk. The land was purchased in 1937 under the Green Belt Act for public open space along with Happy Valley and Coulsdon Court in Old Coulsdon, and Foxley Wood in Purley.

In the Domesday Book, Sandertead is recorded as having `woodland at 30 pigs`. Kings Wood being on the parish boundary is the most likley candidate for this. There is evidence that it has been there since Tudor times and that its size, stated in old wills as `150 acres be it more or less` has changed little over the centuries. It currently measures as 147 acres.

It was originally laid out for shooting, with wide rides dissecting the woodland and beaters used to systematically work through each section. These are still in evidence today along, with its south and eastern boundaries marked by by a bank and a ditch. At one time each path in the wood crossing another was marked by four tall conifers but few remain today. During World War II most of the best trees were removed by the army, and during the war a flying bomb landed in the woods.

The site of a Romano British settlement was discovered on the northern boundary, and partial excavations were undertaken in 1955 and 1959. During the latter dig a small 1st century children's cemetery was discovered. The wood contains ancient roads and Iron Age trackways connecting the woods to old trade routes, and there was almost certainly an Iron Age settlement here. Other discoveries in Kings Wood include over forty 'Dean Holes', shafts sunk to obtain chalk to spread on the fields.

Up until the nineteenth century the woodland was managed as a coppice with standards to provide timber for the community. However, once the railways came and timber imported from abroad became cheaper and more easily distributed, most of the local woods including Kings Wood were converted into game reserves and Keeper's Cottage was built. This cottage is a good example of a Victorian game keeper's property and has a well in the garden. Behind the cottage is the site of the village brickyard where bricks used in the local cottages and the Smithy, still lived in, were made. The Keeper's Cottage is now used as kennels for the Council's security section. There is rich flora with species associated with ancient woodland growing together such as crab apple, wild pear, and wild cherry. Silver birch, downy birch, ash, yew and

## Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

hornbeam are also present with more than one hundred and fifty flowering species recorded there. The western part has rich ground flora which includes dog's mercury, wood sorrel, sanicle, wood anemone, early-purple orchid and yellow archangel. In the spring there are good displays of bluebells. An active Friends Group assists the council in the conservation and management of the Woods.

View of one of the `rides`



A path through the wood



Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

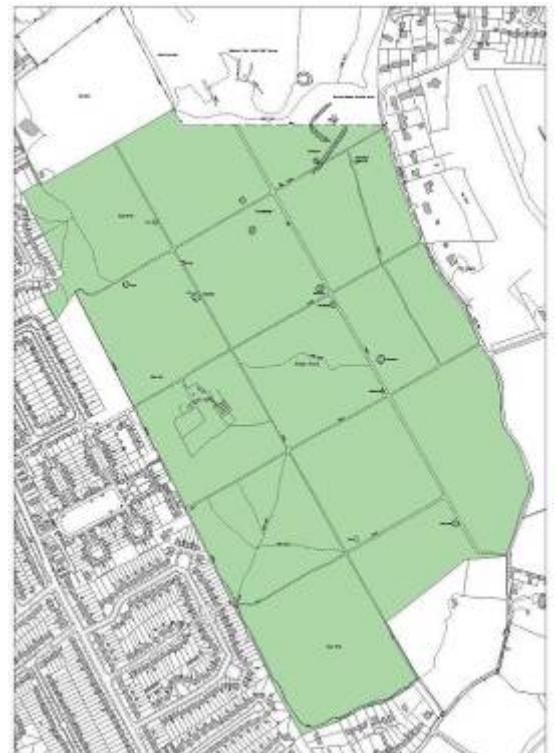
Map of 1868



Map of 1940



Current Map





LLOYD PARK (FAIRFIELD WARD)  
Coombe Road, Croydon CR0

Local Authority Designations

Metropolitan Green Belt

Partly site of Nature Conservation Importance -Borough Importance II

Archaeological Priority Zone

Reason for inclusion on the List:- sufficient layout and features, ( chalk pits), evident to reflect design and association with local history and notable family, the Lloyd family.

Description

Formerly part of the parkland belonging to the Coombe Estate, the land now known as Lloyd Park was given to the Corporation of Croydon in memory of Frank Lloyd (d.1927). When the New Addington branch of the Croydon Tramlink was being constructed in 1997, excavations carried out in Lloyd Park by the Oxford Archaeological Unit uncovered several ditches associated with Roman settlement and a cremation burial.

Coombe is first recorded in 1221 when the land belonged to Richard of Coombe; in the fifteenth century it was called the Borough of Coombe and by Elizabeth I's reign it was known as Broad Coombe. In the seventeenth century the estate was owned by Matthew and Daniel Harvey, brothers of William Harvey who demonstrated the circulation of blood. William frequently stayed at Coombe and had caves made in the grounds in order to gratify his habit of meditating in the dark.

Frank Lloyd, a newspaper proprietor had lived at Coombe House (now Geoffrey Harris House, see entry), since 1892, and had the idea of presenting some of his land to the Corporation as playing fields, and prepared a plan for this before he died.

After his death the land passed to his daughter, Mrs J R Garwood, and she decided to make a gift of the land and so carry out her father's wishes and in addition provide a memorial to him.

Although severely damaged by the storms of 1987 and the predominance of playing fields, much of the parkland is still recognisable. This includes clumps of Beeches on the high point of the park and vestigial belts. One of the fields which make up the park, Chalk Pit Field, contained a chalk pit, which was still visible in the 1940s but was filled in and levelled in the early 1950s. A number of bombs were dropped on Lloyd Park in World War II.

A sports pavilion was built in 1963 and in 1969 a children's playground was opened. The playground featured a long slide which went down into one of the old chalk pits.

The track for Croydon Tramlink was laid along the Coombe Road boundary to Lloyd Park in 1999 and a new sports pavillion and a head house is under construction, (2008), for a tunnel for National Grid located near the Lloyd Park tramstop at Coombe Road.

Former chalk pit



Looking east

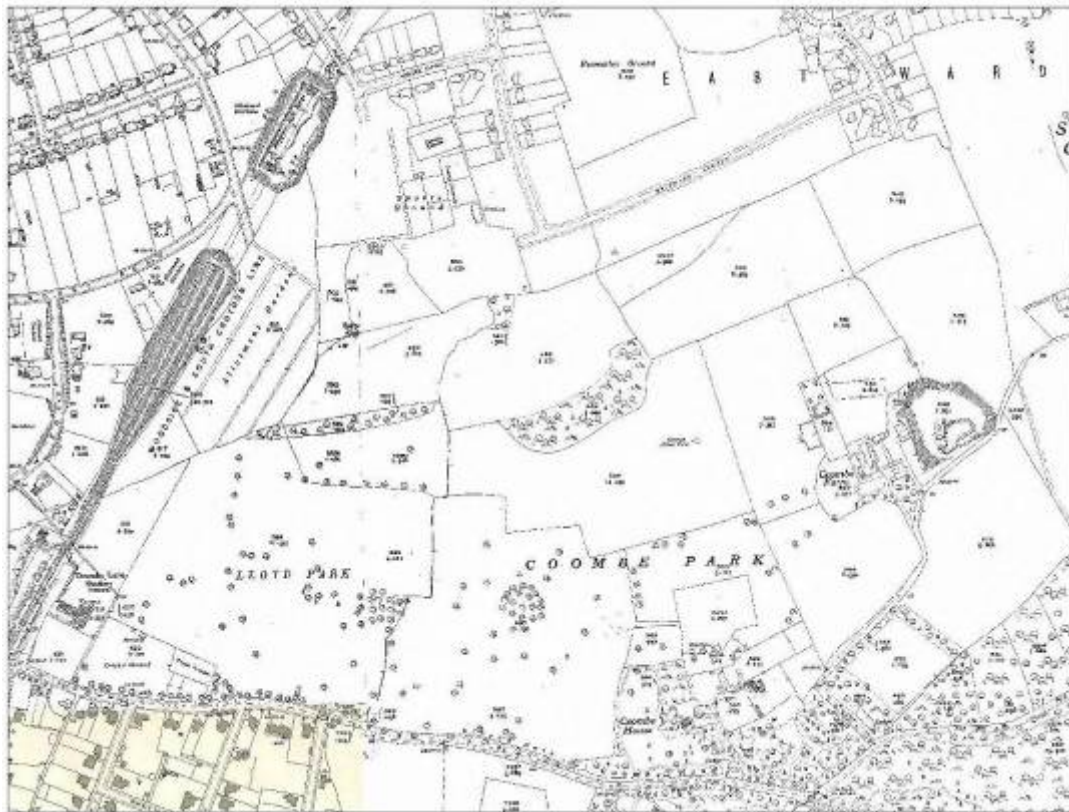


Chalk pits with Lloyd Park Avenue in the distance



Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Map of 1933



Current Map





MILLERS POND (SHIRLEY WARD)

Access from Farm Lane, Worcester Close and Shirley Way, The Lees, Spring Park, Shirley, CR0

Local Authority Designations

Local Open Land

Part of the site is of Nature Conservation Importance- Borough Importance II

Reason for inclusion on the List: sufficient layout evident to reflect design, the pond laid out pre 1820, and important in local context.

Description

Millers Pond was the largest of three ponds on the Spring Park Estate that were situated close to Spring Park House, a large house that was still in existence to the north-east of Millers Pond until the early 1960s, although by then much of the extensive surrounding land had been built over. Spring Park Farm had been built over when Shirley Way was constructed in the early 1930's, the houses in Farm Lane being the site of the farm buildings. Sale particulars of Addington Park in 1802 had stated that the Lessee of Spring Park Farm was responsible for maintaining heads of water from springs and preserving the banks of two ponds, so it may once have provided water power to a mill.

The first owner of the farm was a John Temple Leader but by the 1930s it was owned by Lord Overstrone. The pond was named after the last family working at Spring Park Farm and was probably a working pond created to serve the farm and the estate.

From 1915-17 Thomas and Walter Miller were owners of the farm, followed by Edward Miller from 1920-27. Millers Pond and its immediate environment was purchased by Croydon Council in 1934 as public open space, and although the farm itself disappeared, the street names Farm Lane and Farm Drive recall its existence. The two smaller ponds remained in private ownership as part of the grounds of Spring Park House.

By July 1957, when Spring Park House and its five acres of grounds were offered for sale by auction, the house had been adapted as a fifteen bedroom Night Nurses' Hostel for nearby Bethlem Royal Hospital. The grounds at that time were described as follows: 'The lawns slope gradually away from the House to the south, with rhododendron and azalea bushes, to the Ornamental Lakes, Tennis Lawn and small Meadow. The boundaries are all well screened by matured trees and amongst several fine specimens are various cypress, chestnut and elm, a mulberry, a quince and one of the largest girth oak trees in the country'.

The house was subsequently demolished and the site redeveloped by Charlton Estates as the Farm Drive Estate of twenty five detached houses, completed by 1967. Part of the larger of the two lakes was filled in to provide back gardens, and this resulted in changes to the water table causing damage to mature trees, which also suffered in the Great Storm of 1987.

## Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

In the 1980s Millers Pond was restored and is an important site for nature conservation. It is bounded by willows and shrubs with ornamental trees in grass. Timber deck walkways were also built in 1980s. Recently the entrance to Farm Way has been replanted with perennials and shrubs.

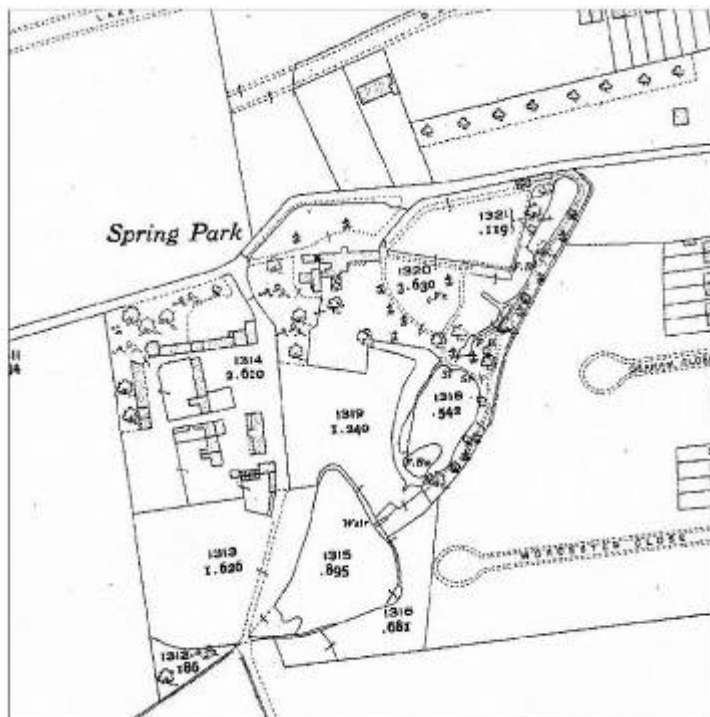
The pond looking East



The boardwalk round part of the pond



Map of 1933



Current Map



MITCHAM ROAD AND CROYDON CREMATORIUM (WEST THORNTON WARD)

Mitcham Road/Thornton Road, Croydon, CR9 3AT

Local Authority Designations

Metropolitan Open Land

Site of Nature Conservation Importance- Local importance

Part of site is an Archaeological Priority Zone, excluding the majority of the crematorium.

Reason for inclusion on the List: site reflecting a particular period of social development in London with a significant proportion of the layout and features of the historic landscape evident and association with notable individuals.

Description

Opened by the Burial Board in 1897, Croydon Cemetery was made as an overflow to Queen's Road Cemetery (see entry on Queen's Road Cemetery), in response to the growing need for more burial spaces. The cemetery has been enlarged twice, in 1935 and 1937, the later enlargement when Croydon Crematorium was built. An axial drive from Mitcham Road entrance runs through the simply planned cemetery comprising a grid of paths dotted with a few specimen trees including Deodar Cedar, Acacia, Corsican Pine, Lebanon Cedar. Shrubs include Laurel, Holly and Yew. A double avenue of Lime runs down the north-west (1935) extension.

There is a lodge which is privately owned. Buildings include the chapel and crematorium, and the cemetery has brick walls with railings and stone dressings.

The north east part of the cemetery around the crematorium has a more elaborate layout with formal gardens, pond, winding paths and drives. Croydon Crematorium was built in 1937, later extended in 1962 when the east chapel was added. Hugh Meller comments: 'both buildings rise above the customary low standard of crematorium architecture, especially the earlier version in an austere simple Gothic design.'

Noteworthy memorials include the Lanfranc Memorial, a large paved area with raised flower bed and black granite cross to thirty four boys and two masters from Lanfranc School killed in an air crash in 1961. Captain Leslie Thomas's memorial has a stone model of a 1937 monoplane. Others buried here include Derek Bentley, executed in 1953 for his part in the murder of a policeman, (buried here in 1966), but subsequently cleared in 1998. His headstone by special permission states `a victim of British Justice`. Also buried here are:- the composer William Hurlstone, (1876-1906); Sir Charles Flynn (1884-1938), Deputy Chairman of Customs and Excise (1936-38), Tom Norman, the 'Silver King' who managed the Elephant Man, and Frederick George Creed, the inventor of the teleprinter. There is an original air raid shelter on the site.



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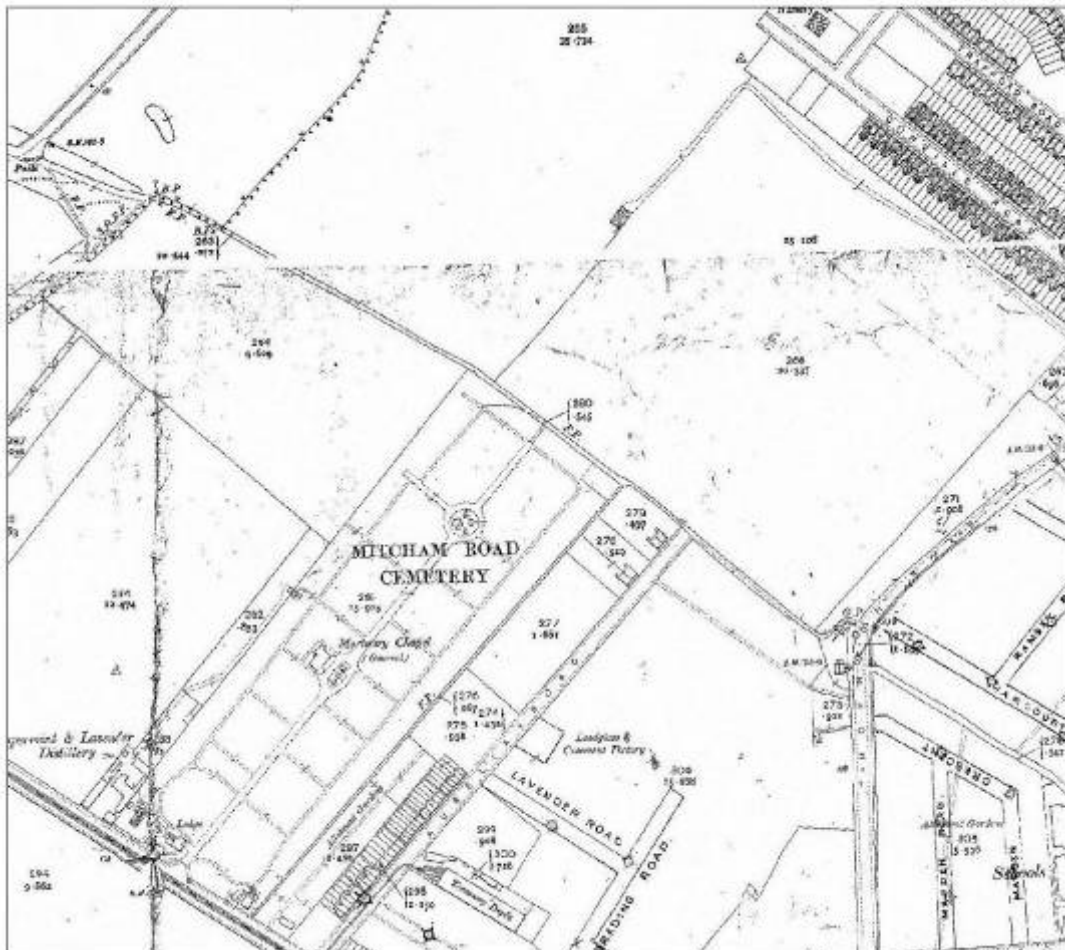
One of the main drives



Ornamental planting and the pond



Map of 1910



# Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

## Current Map



NORBURY HALL (NORBURY WARD)  
Cragnish Avenue, Norbury SW16 4RW

Local Authority Designations

Local Open Land

Part of site is of Nature Conservation Importance- Local importance, excluding the majority of the Sports Ground.

A small part of the park is an Area at risk of flooding every fifty years.

Listed Building, Grade 2- Norbury Hall

Reason for inclusion on List: sufficient layout and historical features evident to indicate original design of the nineteenth century.

Description

Norbury Hall is a grand Georgian villa built in 1802 within the Manor of Norbury, although the original manor house of the estate had been to the north-east, at the junction of what is now Norbury Avenue and Kensington Avenue. The grounds of Norbury Hall comprised thirty acres of ornamental gardens with a large lake fed by the River Graveny, later piped. Beyond the lake was pasture with a footpath running across it leading from Norbury Farm to the north-east of the house. The Lodge and the main gates to Norbury Estate were on London Road, later the site of the Post Office, from where the drive led up to the house through woodland, later cleared when Cragnish Avenue was built. The stable yard to the Hall was described in 1855 as having 'standing room for several carriages, stabling for seven horses, loose boxes, harness and men servants rooms, hay and corn rooms, granary and a hen house'.

James William Hobbs purchased Norbury Hall in the nineteenth century and it remained in his family until 1957. Hobbs became Mayor of Croydon in 1887, and, a keen fan of cricket, he had a private cricket field laid out in the grounds. W G Grace is known to have played here in 1888. Hobbs later sold the cricket pitch to Barclays Bank, now owned by a private leisure club, Norbury Park Cricket Ground. Hobbs kept his lake stocked with fish and his weekend guests enjoyed fishing and shooting.

Croydon Corporation acquired the estate in 1956 to provide accommodation for the elderly through its Welfare Department. Additions were then made to Norbury Hall as part of change of use to an old people's home; trellis woodwork on the veranda is remarked upon in Niklaus Pevsner's 'Buildings of England.'

The Hall and nine acres of the gardens were then fenced off from the grounds, which were taken over by the Council's Parks Department.

The lake was once crossed by a wooden footbridge but by c.1954 it was dry although its site is marked by a depression in the ground. A large number of mature trees survive including Lebanon Cedars and yews standing among modern bedding schemes. An early twentieth century Gazebo with a first floor balustraded veranda over a chinoiserie patterned concrete base was built in the grounds to provide views of the garden, but it was destroyed by arson in 2002.



## Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

The walled garden was sold off for office development in the early 1980s but a section of the original wall remains and a fig tree still hangs over the wall. The former meadows are now playing fields. A small section of the original block that still exists was used as a mess room/store. Norbury Hall was sold by Croydon Council in 1987 and continues to be run as a private residential care home.

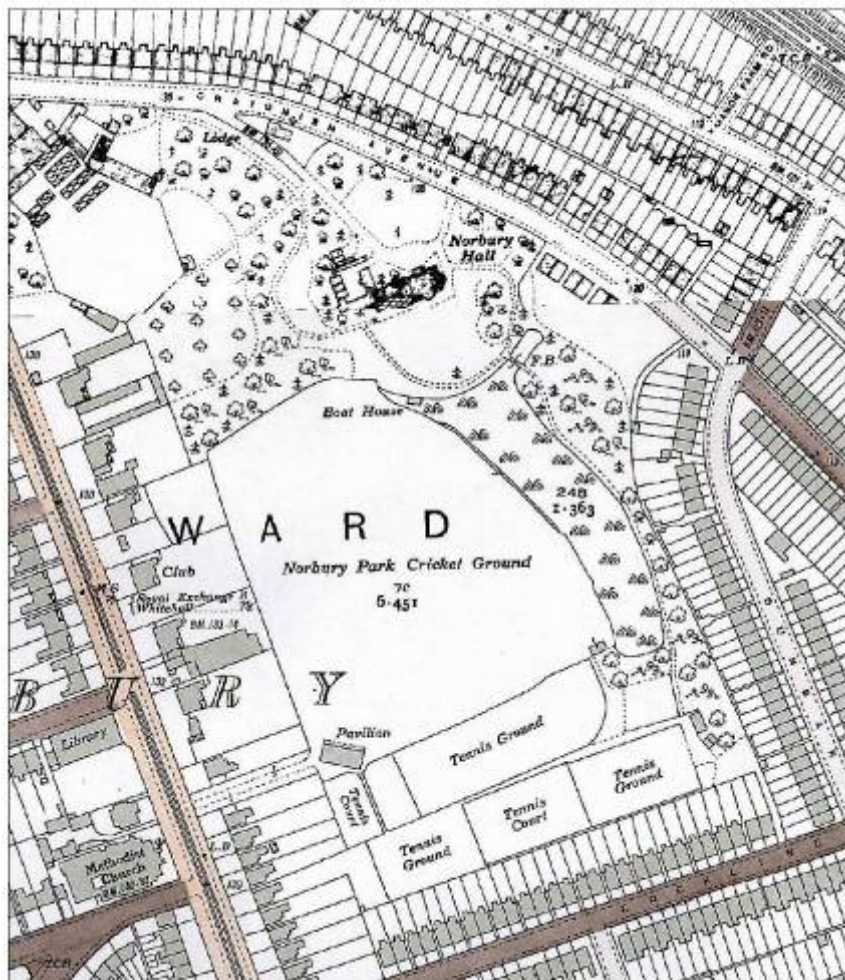
A mature Cedar



The bed of the former lake can be seen on the left of the path marked by the depression

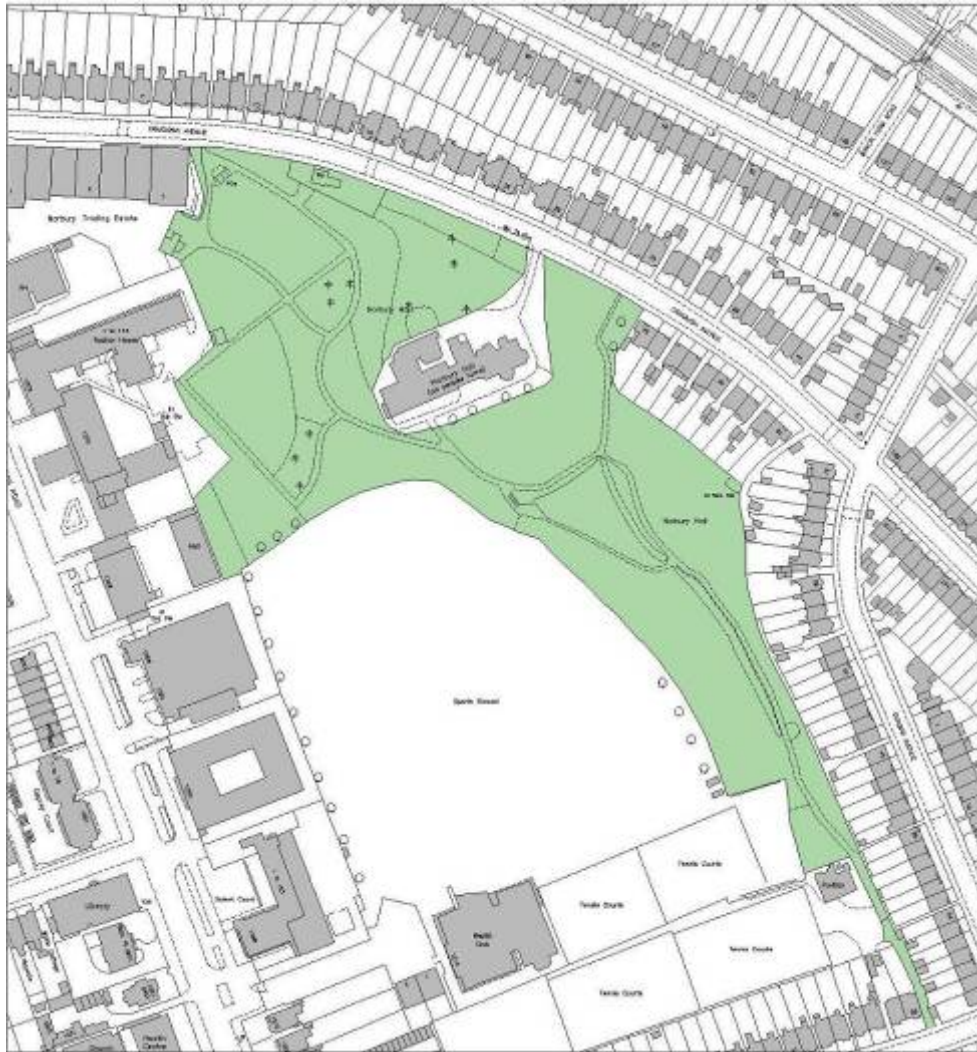


Map of 1933



# Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

## Current Map



PARK HILL RECREATION GROUND (FAIRFIELD WARD)

Access from Coombe Road, by a Gate Lodge, and from Barclay Road, Stanhope Road and Water Tower Hill, Croydon  
Croydon CR0

Local Authority Designations

Local Open Land

Site of Nature Conservation Importance -Local Importance

Green Corridor

Listed Building, Grade 2 -,Water tower

Reason for inclusion on List: sufficient layout and historical features evident to indicate the original design of 1880's and association with a notable individual, John Horniman.

Description

The public park that is now Park Hill Recreation Ground was created in two stages. The land was once part of the former deer park of the Archbishops of Canterbury from the time when Croydon Old Palace was one of their chief summer residences. The Old Palace was sold in 1780 and soon afterwards Addington Palace replaced it as the Archbishop's summer residence. The original Park Hill House was probably built for the Keeper of the deer park, but was rebuilt many times before it was finally demolished in 1949. The use of the parkland for deer gradually diminished and much of the land was used for agriculture, and also for horse racing from c.1860, although the racecourse later moved to Woodside. The land around the edge of the park was gradually developed for housing and was owned by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

As London was increasingly built up, the provision of public open space became an important consideration. In June 1832 a Parliamentary Report was produced by the Select Committee 'appointed to consider the best means of securing open spaces in the vicinity of populous towns as public walks and places of exercise, calculated to promote the health of the inhabitants'. The Croydon Board of Health began its efforts to provide public open space from 1849, including an unsuccessful attempt to purchase part of Park Hill, but it was not until Croydon Corporation was formed in 1883 that part of Park Hill was finally purchased for public use in 1887. Public access to the old parkland had been limited when, after the mid nineteenth century cholera epidemic, the town reservoir was constructed here in 1851 to supply fresh water to Croydon. Later, in 1867/69, Baldwin & Latham's water tower was built on Park Hill.

Fifteen acres of the deer park were purchased by Croydon Corporation for £4000 from the Church Commissioners and opened as Park Hill Recreation Ground in July 1888, its lay-out of paths and planting of trees supervised by Mr Powell, the new Borough Road Surveyor.

At the opening, the only decorative feature was an old fountain brought from Broad Green but a bandstand was donated by Councillor F T Edridge the following year. The public park was enlarged in 1930 when Croydon Corporation purchased the house and gardens of neighbouring Coombe Cliff.



## Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

The house had been built c.1860 by E C Robins for the tea merchant John Horniman (1803-93) who had bought land called The Warren next to Park Hill in 1850. An avid collector, he established the Horniman Museum at Forest Hill for his collections. Coombe Cliff became his home for forty years, where he had a conservatory for his botanical collection. After his death in 1893 his son Frederick John Horniman (1835-1906) lived at Coombe Cliff, although he later moved out finding it too expensive to run and the house was empty for some years. It was the residence of Alderman C L Allen before Croydon Corporation purchased it for a Convalescent Home for Children and it was later an Adult Education Centre in 1960.

Park Hill Recreation Ground and Coombe Cliff Gardens were combined and renamed Park Hill in 1964, but since then the park's name has reverted to Park Hill Recreation Ground. The park has many specimen trees and shrubs around the house including Araucaria, Lebanon Cedar, Yew, and notable old Mulberry. There is a 1930s wooden refreshment kiosk and shelter. The bandstand was demolished in the 1960s; Coombe Cliff's conservatory of 1894 was removed to Horniman Museum in 1980's and has been restored. Next to the house was an area of Victorian glass houses that were used for many years by the Parks Department for growing bedding and other plants. Unfortunately the glass houses were all so close together that everything had to be done by hand and when more intensive production was required the nursery was closed down and moved to Conduit Lane.

An Old English Garden was planted in the walled garden next to the former nursery. A garden in memory of Cicely Mary Barker (1895-1973), the Croydon-born artist and illustrator famous for her Flower fairies, was created within this.

Following its use as an Adult Education Centre, the house of Coombe Cliff was later sold and is in the ownership of a motor company, used for apprentice training.

The walled garden with water tower in the distance

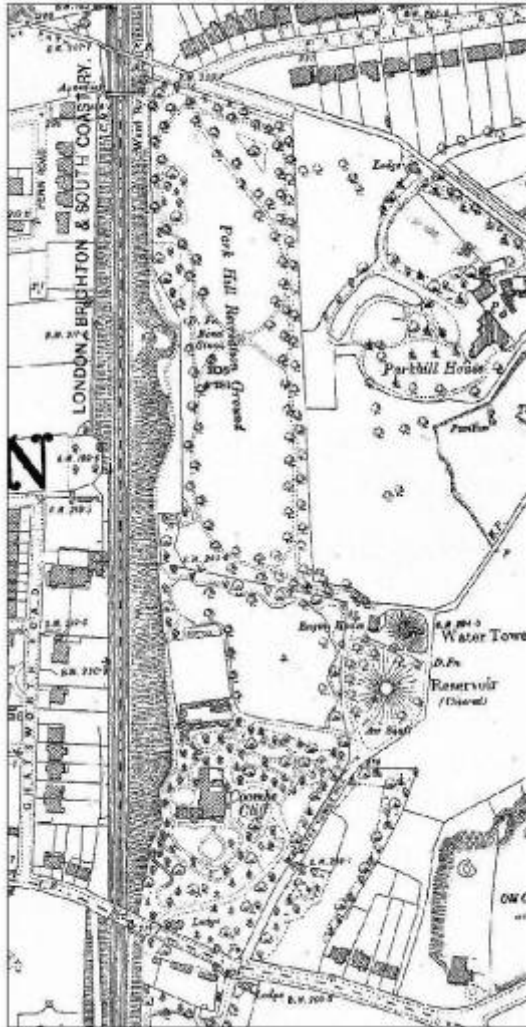


The water tower and park



Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Map of 1890



Current Map



POLLARDS HILL (NORBURY WARD)

Pollards Crescent, Norbury, SW16

Local Authority Designations

Local Open Land

Part of site is a Site of Nature Conservation Importance- Local Importance

Archaeological Priority Zone

Croydon Panorama

Reason for inclusion on List: sufficient layout and historical features evident to indicate the original design of early twentieth century.

Description

Pollards Hill occupies the highest point in Norbury and on a clear day provides good views of the surrounding area, including central Croydon, Epsom Downs, Mitcham Common and Windsor Castle. Pollards Hill was formerly part of the Great North Wood and the name Pollard probably derives from this connection, referring to the management of the woodland.

In the late thirteenth century it is recorded as part of arable land belonging to the ancient Manor of Benchesham or Bensham. Pollards Hill was retained as open space after the surrounding land was developed for housing in the late nineteenth century; roads lined with avenues of trees were evidently laid out before the houses were built and these are shown on the 1st edition OS map dated 1868. In 1913 the then owner and former Mayor of Croydon, Sir Frederick Edridge, gave the site to Croydon Corporation to be used as public open space. A Victorian drinking fountain dedicated to Sir Frederick and Lady Edridge was erected in recognition of their gift. There is some peripheral tree-planting and the park has boundary railings. At the summit is a viewing point that indicates the direction of various landmarks. A shelter, now demolished, commemorated the late Dr WA MacWilliam, a local doctor who was well respected by his patients.

Adjacent to Pollards Hill is an area of public open space provided in the 1980s that had previously been used for allotments, and native trees and shrubs have been planted and footpaths laid out. The site contains the well-preserved earthworks of a prehistoric Hill Fort.

The drinking fountain



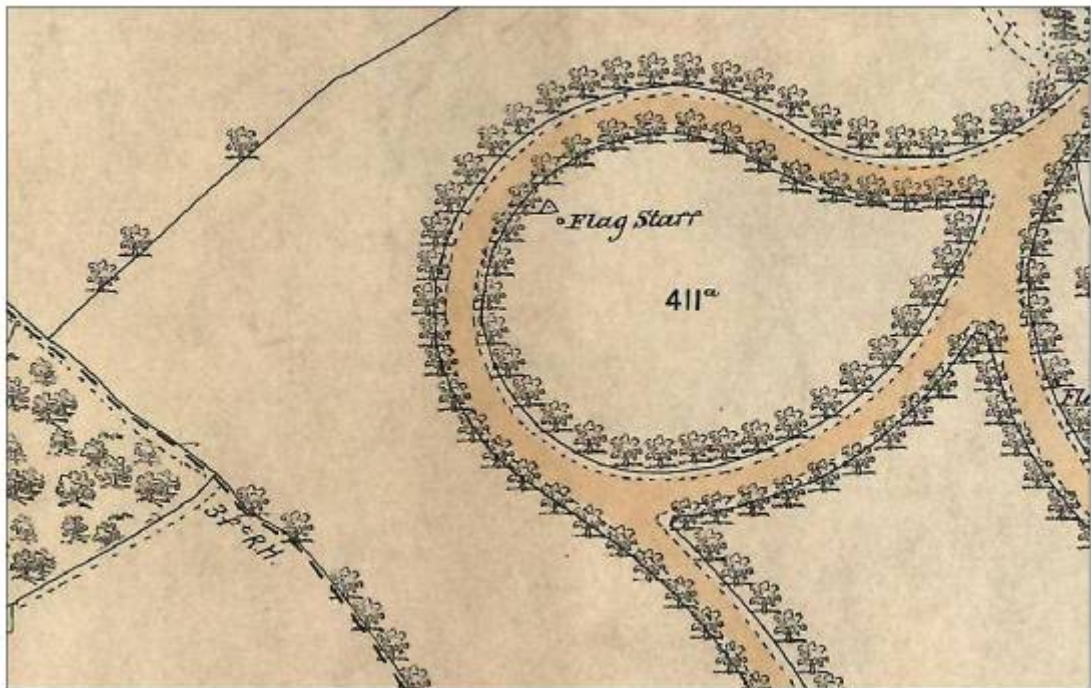
The viewing point





Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Map of 1868



Current Map



## PROMENADE DE VERDUN (PURLEY WARD)

On the Webb Estate, leading off Foxley Lane into Rose Walk, Woodcote Lane, Purley, CR8

### Local Authority Designations

The Webb Estate Conservation Area

Reason for inclusion on List: sufficient layout and historical features evident to indicate the original design of 1923 and significant as designed by William Webb.

### Description

The Promenade de Verdun is a roadway within the Webb Estate, a private residential development in Purley that was laid out from 1888 onwards by William Webb (1862-1930).

Webb was a local chartered surveyor and horticulturist who planned his estate according to his 'Garden First' system. 'The name Garden First means that the garden shall not only have prominence but that partial garden construction shall be carried out before any buildings are erected ...the house is but the complement of the garden in a general survey of the estate' (William Webb, Garden First in Land Development, 1919).

He created the Promenade de Verdun in 1923 after World War I to commemorate French sacrifices on the Western Front, the soil brought over from France especially for the purpose. The only straight road on the estate, it has a wide grass verge almost the same width as the carriageway, and extends a third of a mile. It is planted with a line of Lombardy Poplars and has a tall obelisk at the south eastern end.

Webb conceived the idea of creating an Anglo-French memorial as a tribute 'to our fallen neighbours', and hoped that the tribute would cement the friendship between the two nations. He referred to the year 1923 when differences of opinion between France and England were acute and some of the French papers mentioned the Promenade de Verdun as evidence that public opinion in England was more sympathetic to France than the utterances of Britain's best known politicians of the time would lead them to believe.

The 5.79m (19ft) high granite obelisk was carved in a Cornish quarry by The London Granite Co. Ltd from a single piece of stone and is set on a crescent shaped piece of grass planted with privet, laurel and other evergreen shrubs. Dedicated to the French soldiers who died in Petain's stand against the Germans in 1916, it is inscribed with the words: 'Aux soldats de France mort glorieusement pendant la Grand Guerre'. It is named after Verdun the town where almost a million French and German soldiers were killed as the Germans made desperate attempts to reach Paris. The Lombardy Poplars are growing in a mixture of French and English soil. About ten tons of French soil was transported to Purley from the 'Field of Explosion' near Armentieres. The soil was so laden with shrapnel and bullets that to prevent the trees being

## Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

damaged by souvenir hunters the soil was sifted and two sacks of missiles extracted.

Responsibility for the maintenance of the Promenade was vested in the council in 1925. The grass verge is set behind low hanging chains suspended on posts. Replanting of trees has been carried out in recent years.

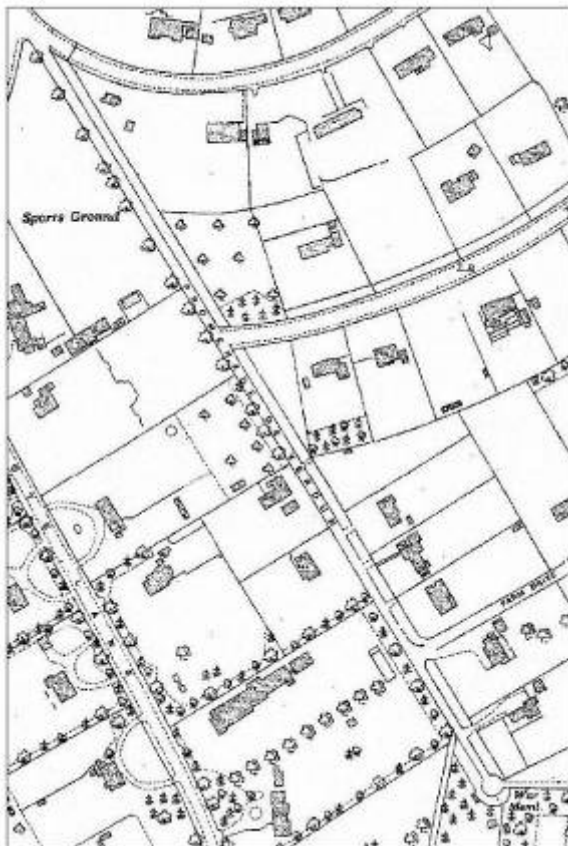
### The Memorial



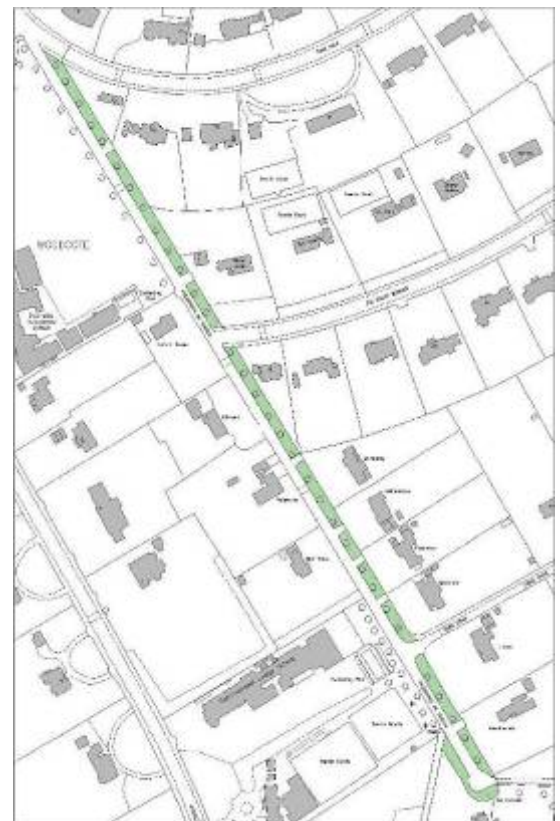
### The avenue of poplars including recent replanting



### Map of 1933



### Current Map





The QUEEN'S GARDENS (FAIRFIELD WARD)  
Access from Park Lane and Fell Road, Croydon  
Croydon CR0

Local Authority Designations

Local Open Land  
Conservation Area-Central Croydon  
Area of High Density

Reason for inclusion on List: sufficient layout and historical features of Victorian Garden evident to indicate original design, and 1980's design important in local context.

Description

By the mid nineteenth century Croydon was a rapidly expanding market town on the fringe of London and on an old coaching route to the South Coast. Croydon Town Railway Station, (West Croydon), opened in 1839 and East Croydon Station in 1841. Because the latter was considered too far away from the commercial and shopping centre of Croydon a branch line was opened in January 1868 terminating at Croydon Central in Katharine Street. However, the branch line was never very successful and it closed in November 1871 but it had succeeded in bringing under one ownership a large plot of land in the centre of the town that later became the site of The Queen's Gardens. The redundant station site was offered to Croydon Corporation in 1889 and a municipal complex was proposed to include municipal offices, courts, a police station, library and other public facilities although there was no plan for an adjacent open space or garden at this time.

By 1891 local architect Charles Henman was instructed to prepare alternative plans for the complex and these led to part of the site being set aside as a public garden, probably laid out by the Borough Engineer. The new Town Hall was opened in 1896 by the Prince of Wales and a banquet held in a large marquee that had been erected in the Town Hall Gardens, which were set below ground level. Few changes have taken place in the Victorian gardens, although some alteration occurred when the subway under Park Lane was built in 1963-5, but there had been plans to build over the gardens in the 1930s that came to nothing. By then the Town Hall could no longer accommodate all the Corporation's Departments and a design competition was held in 1935 for an extension to be built on the gardens, which were to be relocated on the Fairfield site.

World War II put an end to plans for development until the post-war period when proposals for a new municipal block as part of the Central Area Development Scheme were drawn up by 1956. A garden was included from the beginning. The site was bounded by Mint Walk, Park Lane, Fell Road and Friends Road. The construction was completed in 1968 and all the buildings on the garden site demolished after lengthy discussions. In keeping with the building a modern formal design was adopted for the garden with a central axis leading towards Katharine Street. From a horticultural point of view the

garden was on the wrong side of the building because of the shade cast by the nineteen storey block.

After the construction of Taberner House, the Police Station was the only building left that fronted Mint Walk. In conjunction with other road alterations one end of the Walk was stopped up and the remaining portion served the Station. In 1980 when the Police Station was vacated and demolished the remaining road was removed and the area grassed over.

Terry Daly, architect and then Head of Urban Design at Croydon council envisaged the two gardens being joined together, and his scheme sought to marry together the Victorian aspect of the Town Hall Garden and the formal Taberner House Garden. The new design anticipated a direct line of access with the lower Town Hall Gardens and a depression was created in a position where a change from high to low level could be achieved without further extensive damage to the grounds. The higher level area was laid out with lawns, fastigate yews, flower beds and paths centring on a circular pool and fountain- the shape of which was largely dictated by the turning circle for the Queen's car. The gardens were renamed The Queen's Gardens when they were formally opened by Queen Elizabeth II on 21 June 1983 for the Borough Centenary, with a small plinth unveiled to commemorate the occasion. Henry Moore sculptures were loaned to the gardens for a few years in the 1980's by the Henry Moore Foundation. The pond was filled in with cobbles, bedding plants placed around the edge and a smaller fountain installed in the 1990's due to vandalism that created maintenance problems. The lower level Town Hall part of the Queen's gardens retain their Victorian design to date with carpet bedding, shrubs and lawns.

The fountain



The Victorian part of the Garden



The 1980's part of the garden



Map of 1910



Current Map





QUEENS ROAD CEMETERY (SELHURST WARD)

Main Access from Queens Road, Selhurst  
Croydon CR0 2PR

Local Authority Designations

Local Open Land

Local list- Cemetery Chapel, gate piers, railings

Reason for inclusion on the List: the setting for historic buildings and sufficient layout of the 1860's original design evident, reflecting social context of Croydon, and associations with notable local families.

Description

Following the establishment of Croydon Burial Board in 1859, Queen's Road Cemetery was the first cemetery in Croydon, founded in 1861. Mitcham Road Cemetery, (see entry), was later opened in 1879 to cater for the overspill from Queen's Road.

Much remains of the original layout, designed by E.C. Robins,( see entry on Park Hill), shown on the the map of 1890, which has a central walk heavily planted with Cedars, Holly and Yew, and other notable trees include Limes, Yews, Horse Chestnuts and Cedars planted amongst the graves.

Symmetrical curving paths lead off the central path, again largely surviving from the original layout, some asphalted and others are traceable in the grass. The cemetery buildings include a pair of linked chapels by E.C. Robins, whose designs were selected following a competition; also remaining are a lodge, now privately owned, stone gate piers and fine railings on Queen's Road. Portions of the cemetery were set aside for different denominations. The older part of the cemetery east of the chapels contains the more interesting monuments. Notable people buried here include members of the Austin family, including Isabella Seward (died at 105 in 1950), whose memorial is in a rare cast iron 'gothic style' design and is very ornate and surrounded by cast iron railings. Almost as rare is the use of slate in London cemeteries. There are four headstones dedicated to the Couch family in this material.

Buried in Grave No. 4, Section C3, is local dentist Samuel Lee Rymer (1832-1909), who was instrumental in improving the state of the dental profession, a member of Croydon Board of Health and elected Alderman of the new Croydon Borough Council in June 1883 and later Mayor (1893/4).

Also buried here are the author, artist and historian John Anderson (d.1907); Sir Reuben Barrow (d.1917), Liberal MP for Bermondsey; Edmund Duff (d.1928), Vera Sydney and Violet Sydney (both d. 1929) who all died of arsenic poisoning in the unsolved case known as the Croydon Poisoning Mystery; Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington (1803-1877), Crimean war veteran and governor of Greenwich Hospital. There is also a memorial shaped like Cleopatra's needle to Joshua Alder, one of Croydon's best known businessmen and founder of Allders in 1862, a department store in Croydon. There are a number of information boards within the cemetery on those buried there and the location of the graves.

Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

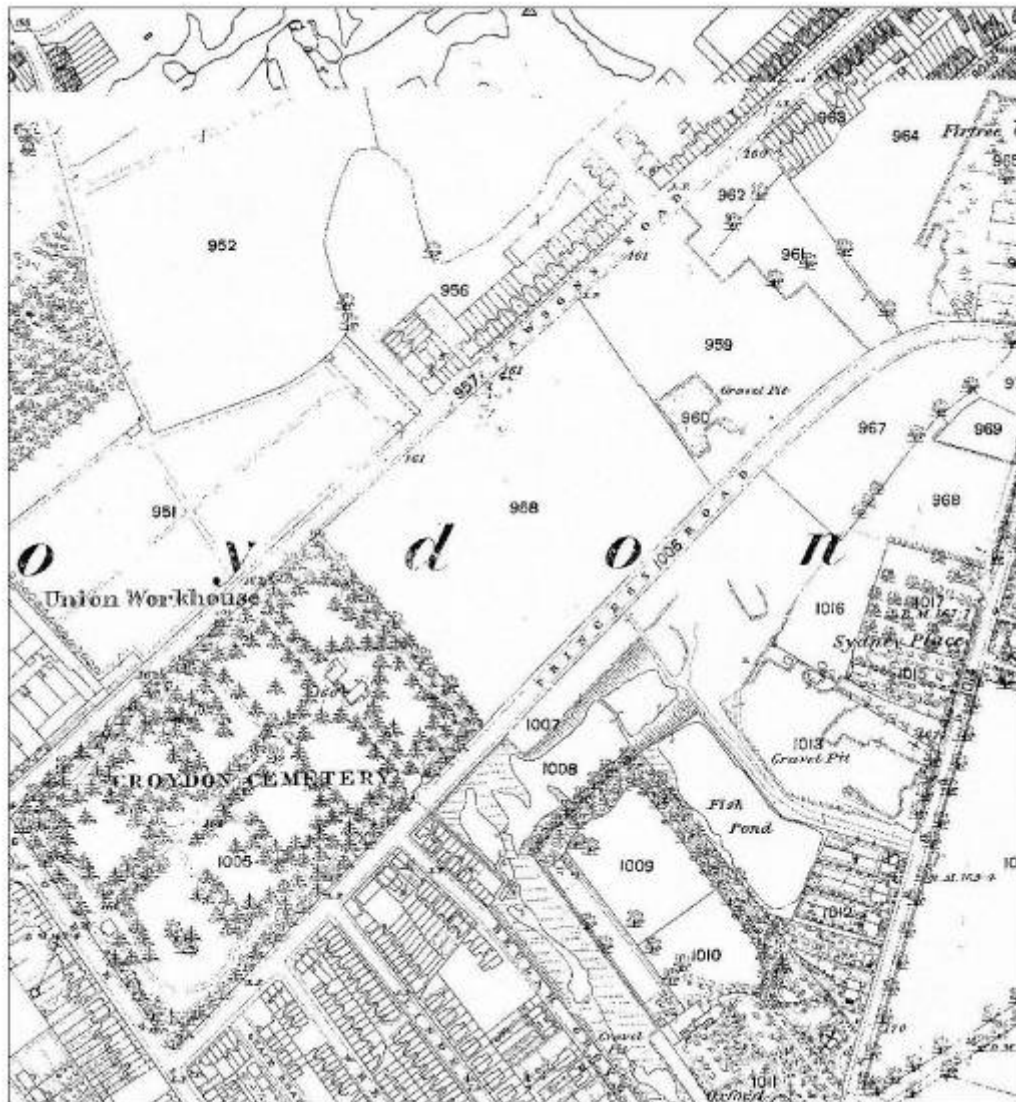
The central walk to the Memorial Chapel



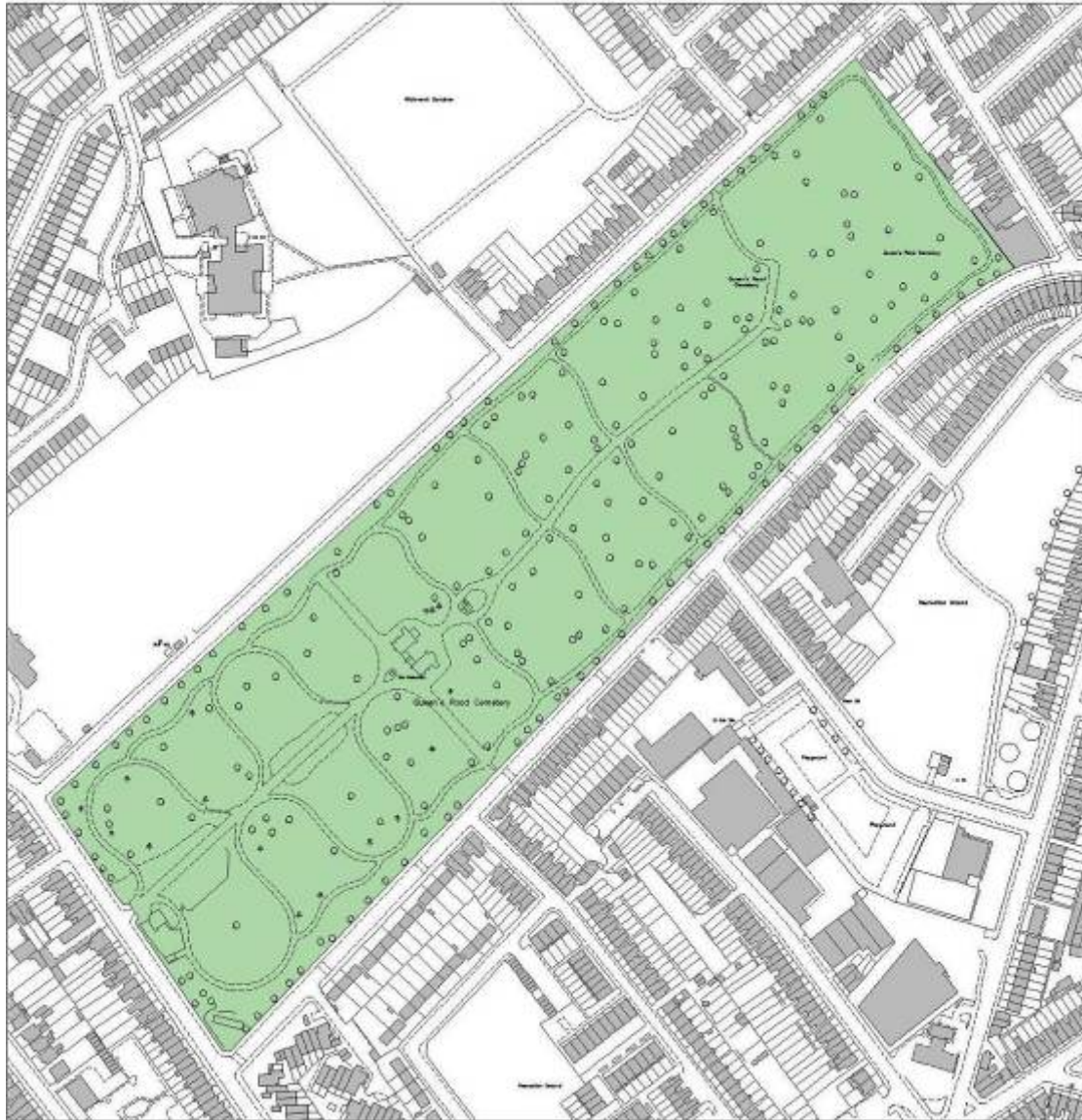
An unusual cast iron grave



Map of 1890



Current Map





ROYAL RUSSELL SCHOOL (SELSDON AND BALLARDS WARD)  
Coombe Lane, Croydon CR9 5BX

Local Authority Designations

Metropolitan Green Belt

Part of Site of Nature Conservation Importance- Borough Importance II (with Ballards Plantation)

Archaeological Priority Zone

Listed Building, Grade 2- Ballards Cottage

Local List-Main Gate Lodge, Main school building known as main lodge

Reason for inclusion on List: setting for historic buildings, and association with another school of local historic interest (Thomas More School) and the Warehousemen, Clerks and Drapers Livery Company.

Description

Ballards School, as Royal Russell School was once named, was built in 1924 to the designs of the celebrated architect of Buckingham Palace, Admiralty Arch and the V&A Museum, Sir Aston Webb with additions by his son Maurice.

The original school buildings comprised three blocks configured as an 'H'. The origins of the school date back to December 1853 when a group of clerks from wholesale warehouses in the City of London met to discuss how the widow and family of a colleague might be helped. This led to the decision to set up a charity to clothe, support and educate the orphaned children from deceased colleagues in warehousing and manufacturing trades and within a year sufficient subscriptions had been raised to establish a school under the auspices of the Warehousemen, Clerks and Drapers Livery companies. Former Prime Minister Lord John Russell agreed to become its President and remained so until his death in 1878, hence the name of the school. From 1855-58 the committee leased Hatcham House, a building in New Cross, for the school, which took six girls and fifteen boys. By 1859 their needs had outgrown this building and a new twenty acre site was purchased at Caterham Junction, now Purley, in 1862, where the Warehousemen, Clerks & Drapers School was opened in 1866 by the Prince of Wales, who had laid the foundation stone three years previously. After World War I the demand for places, particularly due to the number of orphans of those in the textile trades, led the School Board to seek a larger school. Lord Hollingsworth, of the West End retailer Bourne and Hollingsworth, donated land he had purchased in Croydon, comprising 110 acres of the Ballards Estate 'well timbered and stocked with rhododendron, [. . .] a mansion [. . .] 5 lodges [. . .] stables etc.'

Prior to the Reformation, ownership of the Ballards land was vested in the Priory Church of St Mary Overie, Southwark and became Crown property in 1538; the name probably arises to describe the 'bare heads' of these hills and was used as grazing land prior to being planted. It was owned by Nicholas Leigh and his family from 1544 until c1760 when Barlow Trecothick, later Lord Mayor of London, bought the Addington Estate and it remained in his family

until 1802. By 1822 Ballards was owned by Charles Piescal Hoffmann, left him by his father, and he then sold it in 1872 to Charles Hermann Goschen, brother of George, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Goschen built a new mansion designed by F P Cockerell as his country residence, situated on top of the hill and known later as St Andrews. The old mansion of the Hoffmanns was called The Hills and sited on lower ground to the west, but was demolished in 1874. Goschen died in 1915 and his family lived at Ballards until 1919 after which it was put up for sale.

In 1920 house and grounds were purchased by Howard Houlder who had purchased Heathfield the year before. Houlder then sold Ballards to Lord Hollingsworth. Goschen's house was demolished for Webb's new school in 1923, which was opened by Edward Prince of Wales in 1924, who also laid the foundation stone for a new chapel. In 1953 the school was granted the prefix 'Royal' to commemorate the Warehousemen and Clerks centenary as well as the coronation of Elizabeth II. The Russell Hill school in Purley still housed junior boys and girls until 1961, when it was sold and later opened as Thomas More School, (see entry ). As a result of this there were significant additions made to the school buildings at Ballards in the 1960s to accommodate children transferred from Russell Hill. In 1962 ,with the sale of the school at Purley, the sundial and Memorial were moved to Royal Russell school and a garden laid out around the sundial. This garden was renovated in 1997. In 1968 the school became a fee-paying independent school with a separate Russell School Trust to administer payment of fees for the foundationers, previously the Textile Industry Children's Trust.

There are banks of rhodedendrons on the slopes of the site with woodland, remnants of the Ballards plantation evident.

The lawn at the south of the school, leading to part of the Ballards plantation.

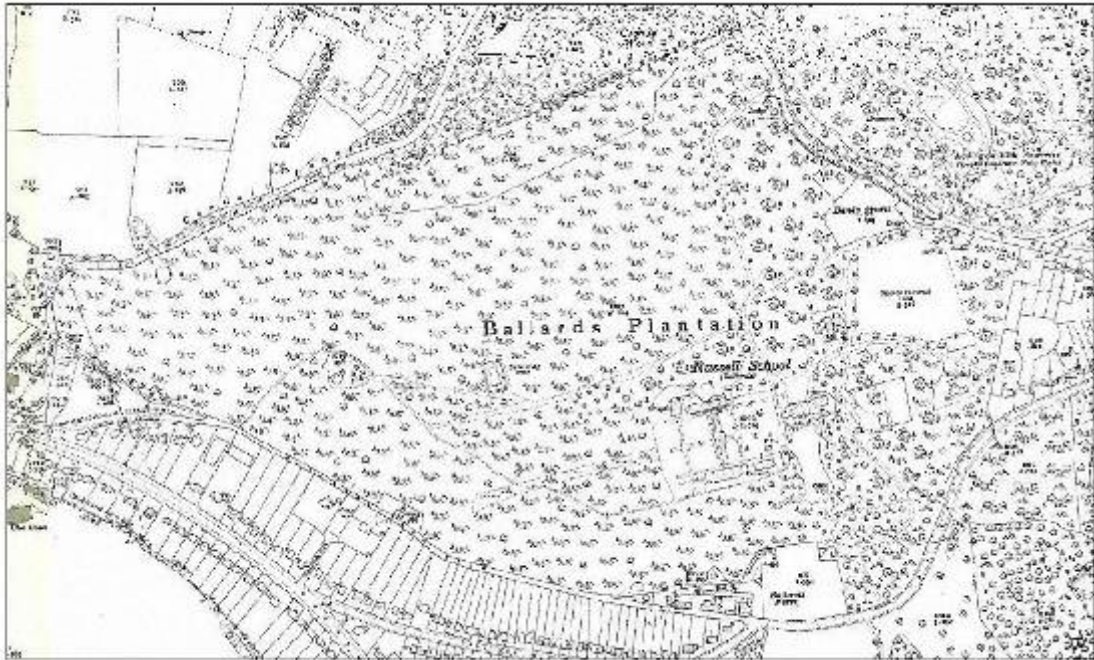


The Memorial Garden with sundial



# Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

## Map of 1933



## Current Map





ST. JOHN'S THE EVANGELIST CHURCHYARD, OLD COULSDON  
(COULSDON EAST WARD)  
Church Path/Canon's Hill, Old Coulsdon, CR5 1HB

Local Authority Designations

Conservation Area- Bradmore Green  
Archaeological Priority Zone  
Listed Building, Grade 1- Church

Reason for inclusion on the List: churchyard setting to historic building and association with local notable family, the Byrons, major landowners in Coulsdon.

Description

St John's Church is the old parish church of Coulsdon, a village recorded from Saxon times. There has probably been a church on the present site for at least 1000 years since the Manor of Coulsdon is recorded as in the care of Chertsey Abbey of St Peter and St Paul from AD675. The Domesday Book records a church here, and the present church building dates essentially from the later thirteenth century, with a fifteenth century tower. It stands at the east corner of the village green in Old Coulsdon. A large extension was built onto the south transept in 1958 by J S Comper providing an aisled nave and chancel with a gallery at the north end, inserted into the former south transept. The north transept has become the choir vestry, and there is a small modern west porch. A more recent extension designed by John Stammers has been built between the chancel and the new church and extending eastwards to provide a kitchen, toilets and a parish office/clergy vestry.

The Victoria County History refers to an ancient yew and a great chestnut tree at the south end of the churchyard. According to the 1868 Ordnance Survey the churchyard was at that time 1.029 acres. The Church Minutes for 6 April 1922 make reference to the extension of the graveyard, and also record that a portion of the east wall had fallen, disturbed by roots of a tree in the garden of The Grange, with the recommendation that Mr Byron be asked to remove the tree and that the wall be restored at an estimated cost of £5.

The Byron family had been major landowners in Coulsdon since 1782 when Thomas Byron purchased the 385 acre Coulsdon Manor from the Earl of Radnor, also purchasing the sub-manor of Hooley where he lived at Hooley House from 1801 until his death in 1821. Byron and his family reputedly drove to St John's Church every Sunday from Hooley House, with a servant clearing Marlpit Lane of twigs to avoid scratching the coach. By the time Edmund Byron inherited the estate in 1862 it comprised 2000 acres and he remained Lord of Coulsdon Manor for fifty eight years. As a six-year-old in 1850 he had laid the foundation stone to Coulsdon Court, which became the family home, later the Club House for Coulsdon Golf Club and now Coulsdon Manor Hotel, (see entry).

Edmund provided land to extend the graveyard in 1871, which was dedicated in a ceremony at which the Bishop of Winchester presided. Among many other charitable works, Edmund paid for a new church organ and established

Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Coulsdon Almshouses in the village in the 1870s. A grass path between the house and St John's Church was kept clear so that he could walk to Sunday services, and after his death in 1921 his tenant farmers bore his coffin to the church while the bell tolled for each of his seventy seven years.

Various members of the family were buried at St John's, most recently Arthur Byron (d.1984), whose tombstone is inscribed 'Athlete, bonviveur and cognoscente', and his second wife Evelyn Mary Felicity Blundell Hawkes, film actress and painter, buried here in 1995. By 1934 the churchyard is shown on the OS map as 1.458 acres. It was also extended in the 1950s when the church was extended and has since been renovated; it now has a garden of remembrance but it is closed for burials. The lych-gate dates from 1910.

The view to the lych-gate



Part of the graveyard looking south east



Map of 1868



Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Current Map





ST. JOHN'S CHURCHYARD, SHIRLEY (HEATHFIELD WARD)  
Shirley Church Road, Shirley, CR0 5EF

Local Authority Designations

Local Open Land

Listed building ,Grade 2- St John's Church; John Ruskin's parents monument; monument to the Preston Family

Reason for inclusion on the List: setting to historic building, with historic features and association with notable individuals important in local context, (Arthur Lloyd) and national,(the parents of John Ruskin).

Description

Shirley was previously a hamlet of Croydon parish, and was made into a separate parish in 1846. Prior to the construction of St John's Church there was a Mission chapel on the site, built in 1842 by Mr Farrer, son of Lady Eldon of Shirley Park, with a school room, playground, cottages and burial ground. The garden was set aside for the poor.

St John's Church was built in 1854-6 to the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott on the north side of the village near the entrance gate to Addington Palace. A relative of Lord Eldon was the first vicar of St John's Church.

The flint and stone church has a bell-turret and spire, and is described by Niklaus Pevsner as 'deliberately villagey'. It comprises a nave with side aisles, a west tower, chancel, chapel, vestry and south porch. The vestry was extended during the twentieth century. The chapel is sited on the south side of the chancel and was built in 1955 designed by Caroe & Partners. A detached hall of brick, also designed by Caroe & Partners, is to the north side. The churchyard has some fine tombs and monuments, including the grave of John Ruskin's parents in the south-east corner, a monument to the Preston family in the form of a classical temple, and a memorial to Arthur Lloyd (1861-1910), the brother of Frank Lloyd after whom Lloyd Park (see entry), is named.

The vicar from 1879-1912 was Revd William Wilks, who lived at the Old Vicarage (see entry on Hall Grange), an important figure in the world of horticulture, long-time Secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society and responsible for developing the Shirley Poppy.

Among notes dated 21 May 1877 recording the planting of trees in the churchyard 'bay, oak, pine, etc. some grown from seeds', is the following passage: 'Pine near Hawkins James' grave in N.W. Corner of Ch.yard this was grown from a seed brought by him from the Himalayas'

The large churchyard has a number of fine mature trees, including beech, Wellingtonia and cypress, and a lychgate at the entrance on Shirley Church Road.

Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

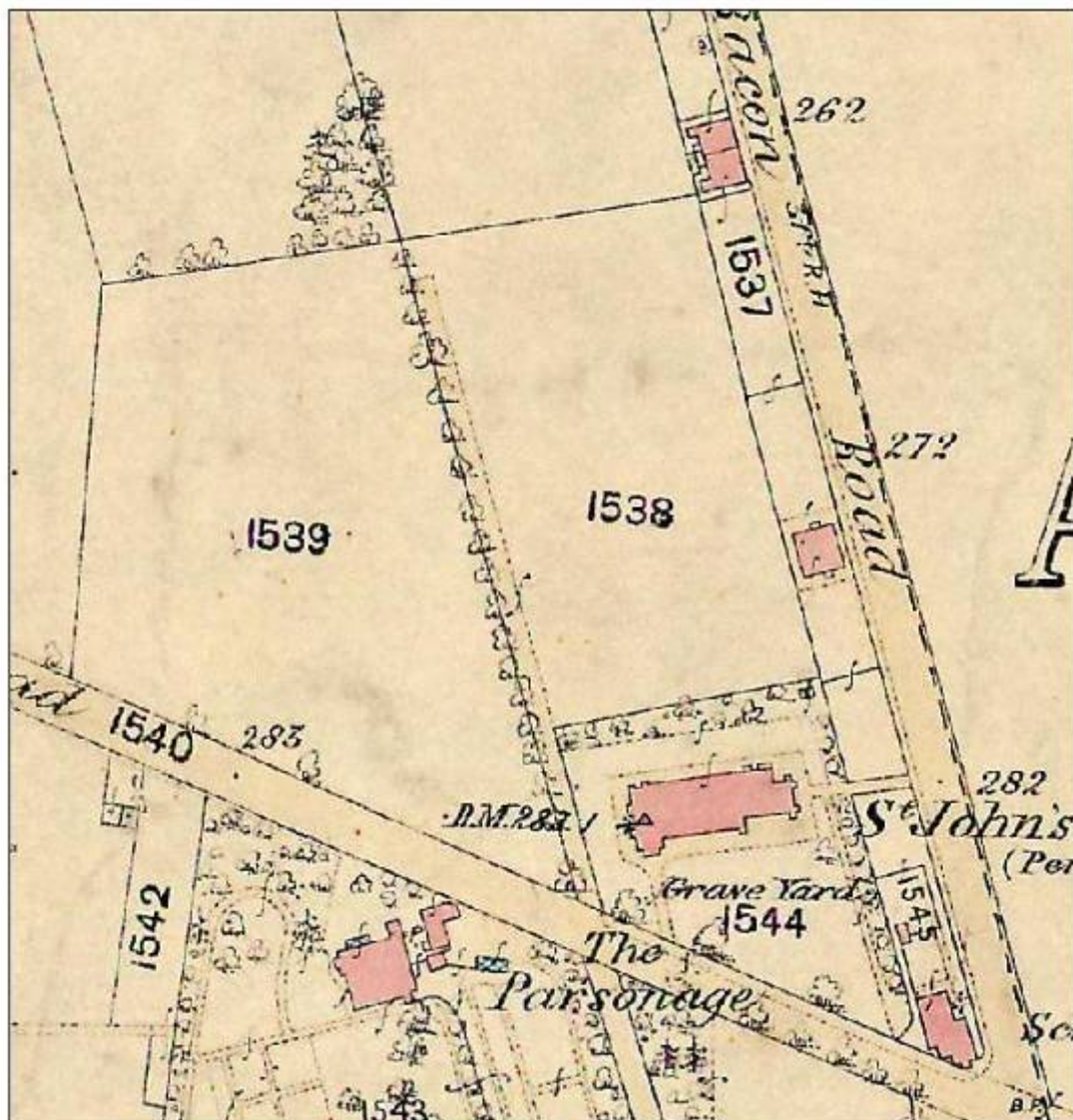
The monument to the Preston Family



The memorial to Arthur Lloyd

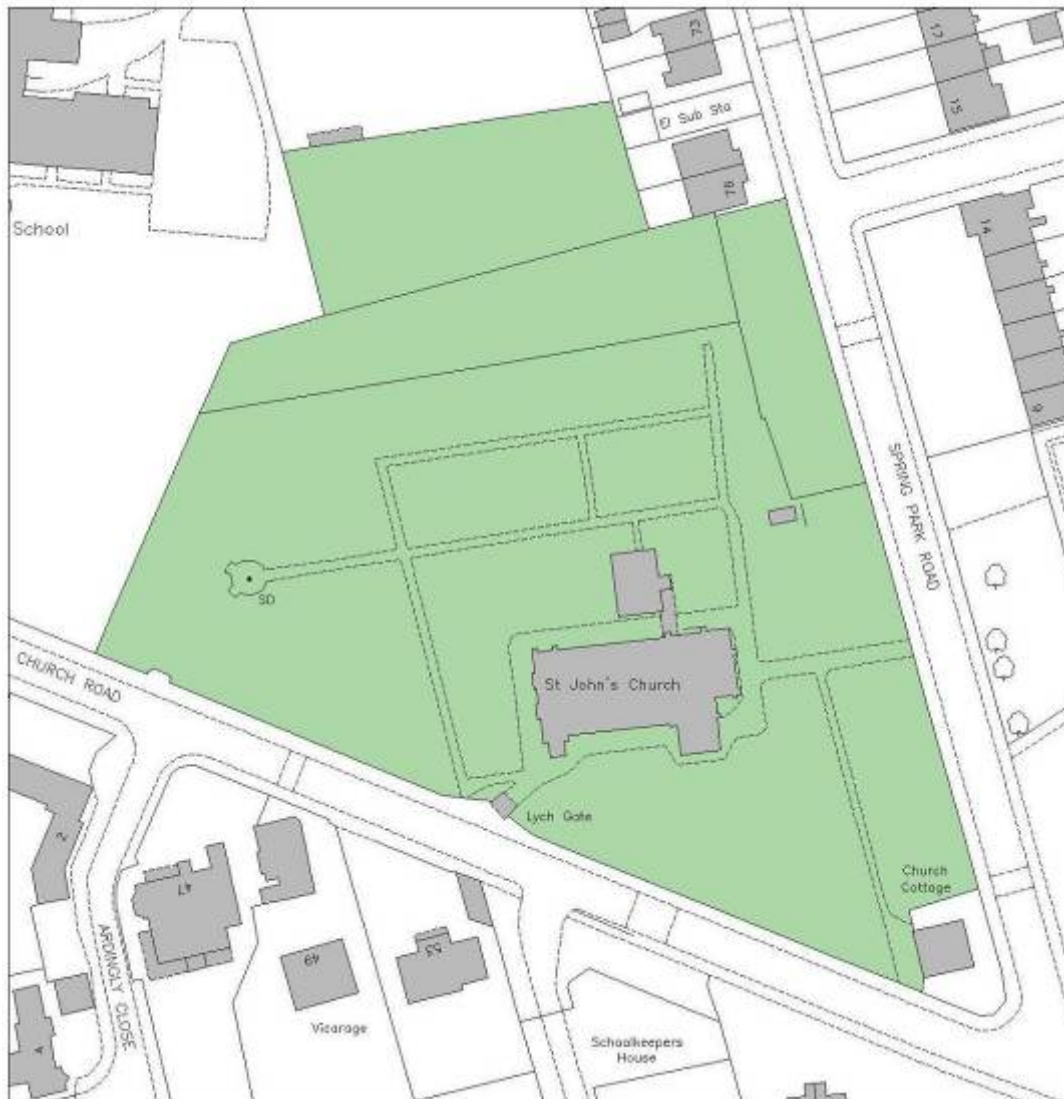


Map of 1868



# Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

## Current Map





ST. JOHN'S CHURCH MEMORIAL GARDEN (FAIRFIELD WARD)  
Roman Way/Church Street/Howley Road, Croydon, CR0 1SG

Local Authority Designations

Conservation Area- Parish Church

Scheduled Ancient Monument: St. John's Church gateway, a stone archway into memorial gardens from Howley Road,  
Listed Building, Grade 1- Parish Church; Old Palace School

Archaeological Site of National Importance

Area at risk from flooding every 100 years

Reason for inclusion on the List: churchyard setting to a historic building and with sufficient layout of design of 1957 evident.

Description

The memorial garden, was formed from the churchyard of St John the Baptist, the parish church of Croydon in 1957. St John's Church was destroyed by fire in 1867 and rebuilt by G G Scott in 1870. Until 1957 the Parish Church had a traditional graveyard but by then it was no longer used for burials and few of the surviving plots were maintained. When the nearby Church Street was widened a new home was needed for the War Memorial. Plans were developed to create a memorial garden on the site of the well-treed churchyard and the gravestones were removed. Some of the footpaths which lead around the garden are made from old headstones. Other more elaborate headstones and memorials were erected as a screen wall around the church and special tombs and sarcophagi were relocated at strategic points. The War Memorial was repositioned on a plinth in the garden. There are seats and a shelter in the garden.

Adjacent to the memorial garden is the fourteenth century former Archbishop's Palace, now a school, Old Palace of John Whitgift School. As the Lords of the Manor, the Archbishops had a considerable influence on the town and they stayed at their country residence near London for centuries. When they moved to Addington Palace the building was used as a bleaching factory before being bought for the school.

The War Memorial

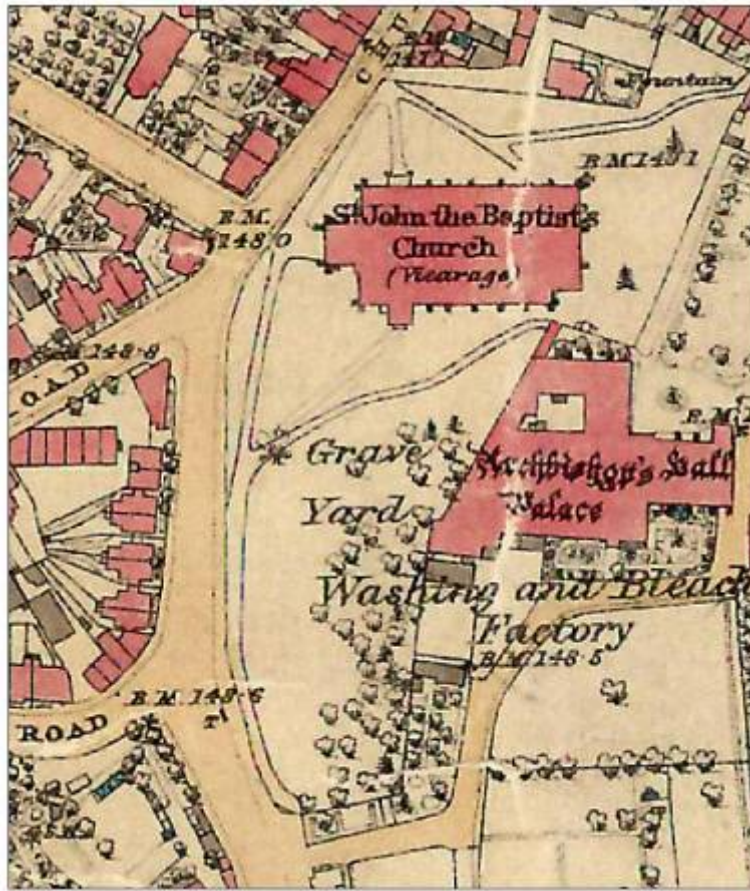


The memorial garden looking north

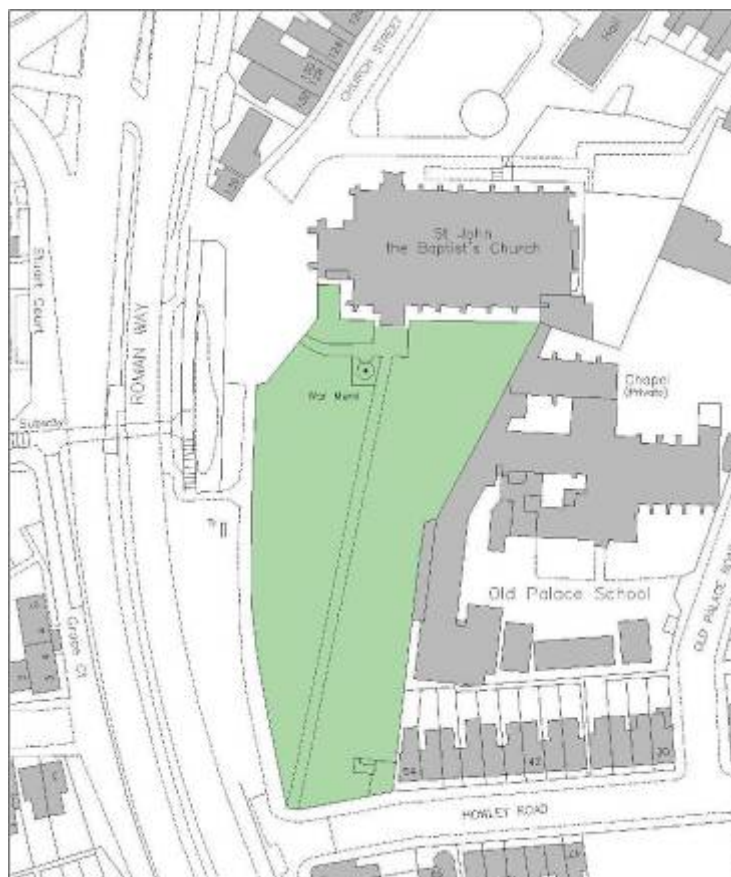


Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Map of 1868



Current Map



ST. MARY THE BLESSED VIRGIN CHURCHYARD, ADDINGTON VILLAGE  
(HEATHFIELD WARD)

Addington Village Road, Addington, CR0 5AS

Local Authority Designations

Metropolitan Green Belt

Conservation Area- Addington Village

Listed Building, Grade 2 – Church and south boundary wall

Archaeological Priority Zone

Reason for inclusion on the List: setting to a historic building, with historic features and association with notable individuals important in local context (Archbishops of Canterbury who resided at nearby Addington Palace).

Description

A castle once stood on the hill near the church dating from Lord of the Manor in time of Henry III, Sir Robert de Aguilon, who was allowed to fortify and embattle his house. The Manor passed to the Bardolf family in Henry IV's reign then to John Leigh whose great grandson built Addington Palace in 1544. The estate was dispersed in lots in 1803 by James Ivers, the greater part including the mansion going to Thomas Coles. His son William sold it to the Trustees of the Archbishops of Canterbury in 1808, from which time it replaced the old palace in Croydon as the residence of the Archbishops. St Mary's Church dates back to at least the eleventh century and has a twelfth century chancel with original windows, thirteenth century south arcade, although externally it was refaced in 1876 when the north aisle was added and the eighteenth century west tower rebuilt by Piers St Aubyn, these works costing £5,000. There are many associations with the Archbishops of Canterbury who lived at Addington Palace and the interior has many fine monuments.

In the churchyard is the monument to Archbishop Randall Davidson erected in 1911, an ornate cross on pedestal. Quoted in Walford is a description in the Gentleman's Magazine of 1799: "the church of Addington, as well as the village, is most delightfully and romantically situated in a deep valley, surrounded by hills of the liveliest verdure and most inviting appearance... The church is one of the oldest in the county ... Certain evidence of being built before the time of Edward IV. Yew tree in the churchyard which, from the great circumference of its trunk, must be of great antiquity. The church must have sunk prodigiously, as at present it is of very inferior height to the generality of country churches, and, from the aspect of the stones and the style of the building, there is every reason to think it is much older than the date above mentioned."

The patronage of the rectory with the church and chapel of All Saints formerly annexed to it, belonged to Reginald de Edintone, given by Bartholomew de Chesney to Priory of St Mary Overy in Southwark, in the sixteenth century passing to Nicholas Leigh. The church was originally flint, but the walls and body were rebuilt with brick by Alderman Trecothick c.1773; the exterior



refaced in flint and stone in 1843 by Archbishop Howley when a new stone font and new porch were added and the interior restored.

At the west end of the churchyard is Archbishop Tait's grave, his wife and son are also buried here. Nearby is the grave of Archbishop Longley and his family, and Archbishop Sumner, his daughter and relatives are buried in 'plain graves' in the north east corner.

The paths in the churchyard are generally crazy paving style and lead from the entrance gate (brick/stone gate piers) and run around church. The second entrance is via a small wooden gate with a straight path leading to an extension of the burial area, separated from main body of churchyard with brick walls on two sides, reached through an open doorway. Trees in the churchyard include a number of yews, and other conifers plus sycamore, and mountain ash on the boundary.

The churchyard with large conifers.

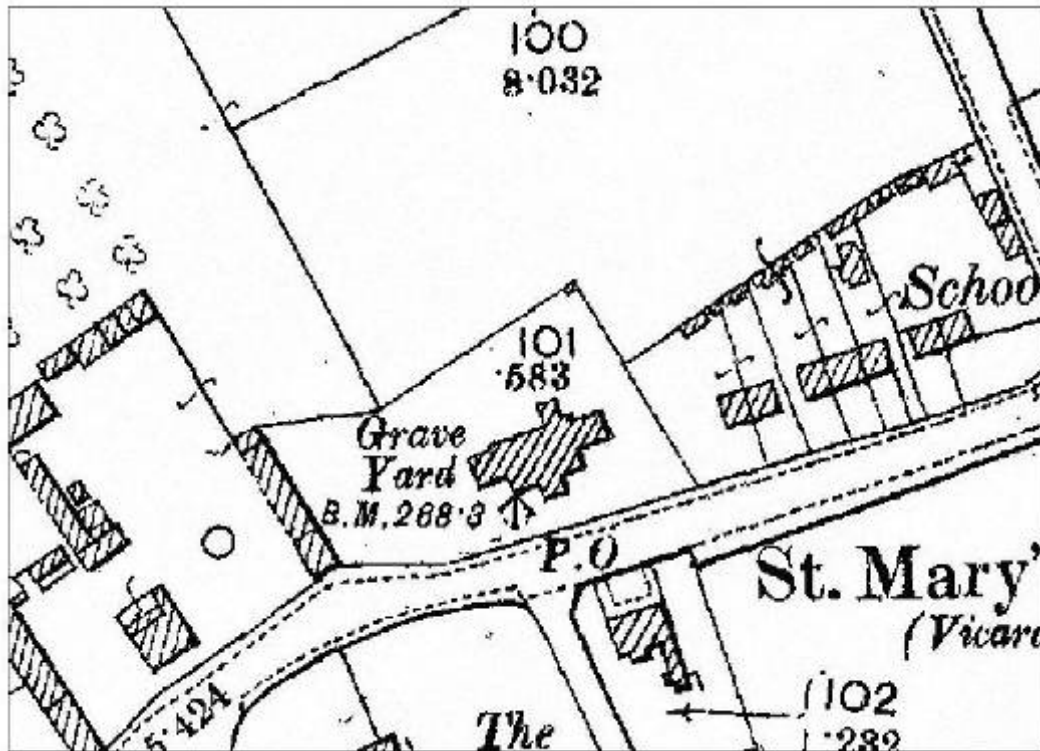


St. Mary's the Blessed Virgin



Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

Map of 1890



Current Map



ST. PETER'S CHURCH YARD (FAIRFIELD WARD)  
St Peter's Road, South Croydon, CR0 1

Local Authority Designations

Local Open Land

Local Area of Special Character

Listed Building, Grade 2- Church building

Reason for inclusion on the List: setting to a historic building, with historic features and association with individuals important in the local context.

Description

The land on which this churchyard stands was given by Mr. John Russell of Dunlewey House, Bedford Park who died in July 1864 and is buried near the northern side of the tower.

The church of 1849-51 was designed by Sir G G Scott, and a spire was placed on the tower in 1864 but was burnt down before it was finished. It was rebuilt and completed in 1865. The church is on a prominent site and can be seen from many vantage points in Croydon.

There are a number of local businessmen buried in the churchyard including on the south east side of the church; Mr. Budgen, principal watch maker of Croydon; Mr. Cuthbert Wm. Johnson, chairman on the Local Board of Health; and Mr. Bartlett, a street nearby is named after him.

Several local publicans' graves are here including James Roffey, huntman to the stag hounds kept in the neighbourhood. He then became inn keeper of the Stag and Hounds, a local public house.

There is also a memorial to Colonel Edward Kelly, who took an active part in the Battle of Waterloo, was praised by the Duke of Wellington in his dispatches, and died in India in 1828.

A gravestone on the south west side of the church marks the grave of Colonel Alfred Bate Richards, editor for the Morning Advertiser, and author of a play called `Cromwell` enacted at the Queen's Theatre, London.

The churchyard has good coverage of mature trees, Holly, Yew trees, Sweet Chestnut, Lime, and Lombardy Poplar; with curving paths and some candy-twist edging tiles. The original layout of the paths in the churchyard remains, although a new ramped path has been added to the vestry entrance in 2008.

The churchyard is closed to burials and is looked after by the council and a voluntary church gardening group (since 1999). A yew tree was planted to the south east side of the church to mark the millenium. The shrub beds around the church were replanted in 2001 by the voluntary group with a grant from the council as part of the `Smarter Croydon` initiative.

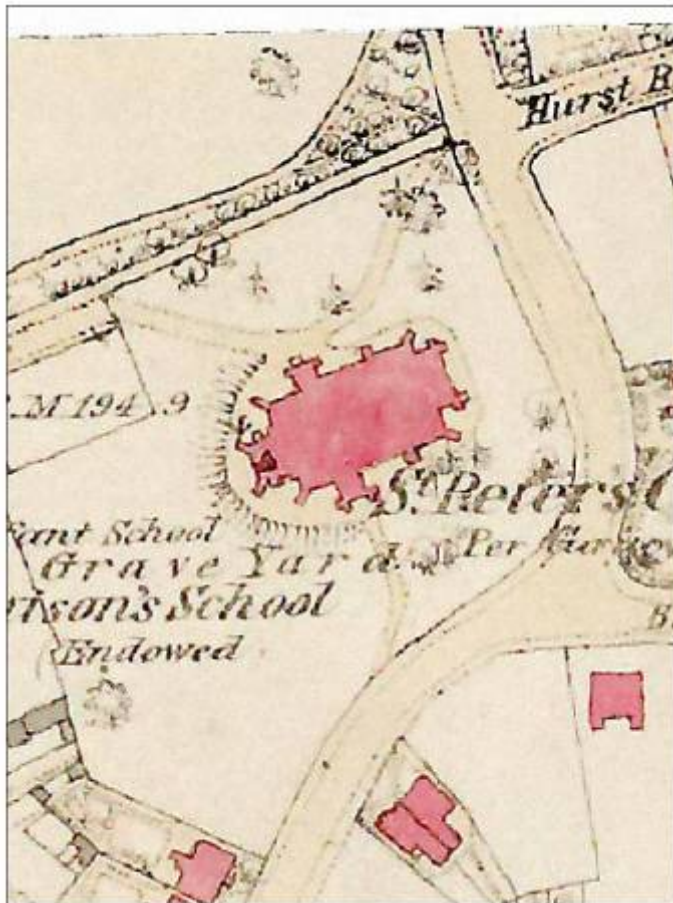


Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens December 2008

The churchyard south of the church.



The entrance from St. Peter's Road



Map of 1868



Current Map

SANDERSTEAD POND (AND GREEN), (SANDERSTEAD WARD)  
Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead CR2

Local Authority Designations

Local Open Land

Site of Nature Conservation Importance -Borough Importance I

Reason for inclusion on List: sufficient layout evident to indicate the original design.

Description

Sanderstead village with its parish church of All Saints (see entry on All Saints Churchyard,) is on the edge of chalk hills, six hundred feet (182.8m) above sea level and was once surrounded by extensive woodland and downs. Early mention of 'Sonderstede' is found in a will of Duke Alfred of 871AD, and in the Domesday Survey the manor was held by the Abbey of St Peter at Westminster, named 'Sanstede', the name probably meaning 'sandy place'. In 1799 the local Squire enclosed the village green into his parkland. In 1958-60 Sandstead Archaeological Group found traces of a seventeenth century lodge near the pond, pottery fragments and Saxon relics, as well as evidence that the area had seen the presence of man as long ago as the Mesolithic Period, nearly twelve thousand years ago.

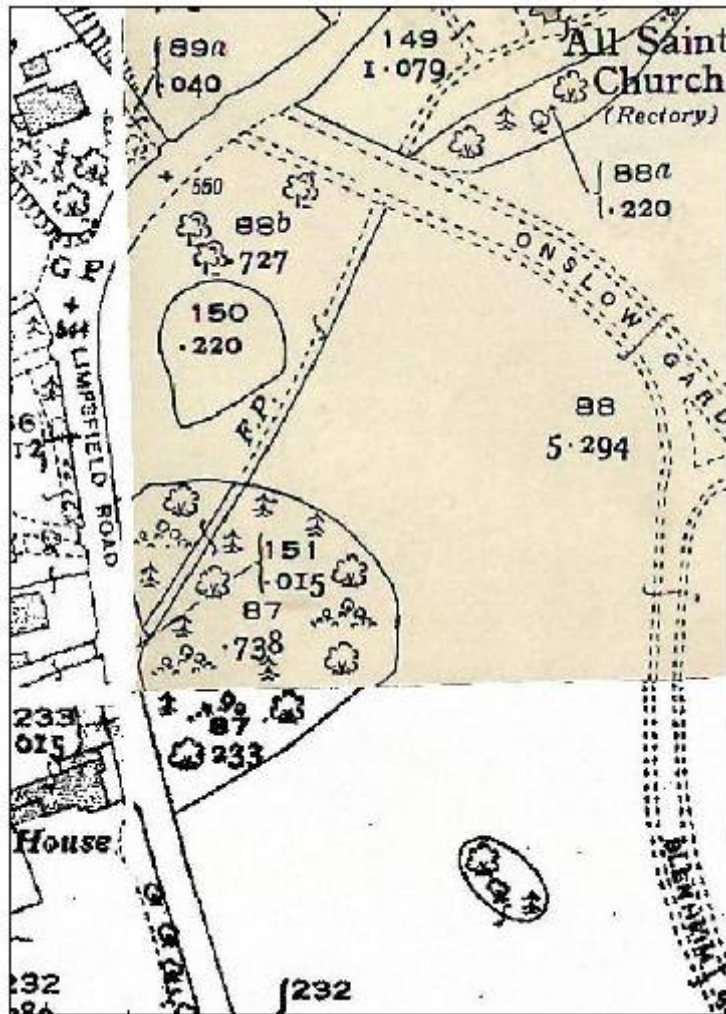
Sanderstead Pond today is a small remnant of the old village green set in a grassed area, behind which is an area of grass known locally as 'The Gruffy'. The pond is almost certainly fed by rain water rather than a spring, and the water level is subject to fluctuations throughout the year. The pond is now cleaned on a regular basis when the water level is low. One side of the Green has been altered for the roundabout junction of Limpsfield Road and Addington Road, otherwise it is little changed in layout from 1840's.

The grassed area known as the 'Gruffy'

The Pond



Map of 1933



Current Map

