

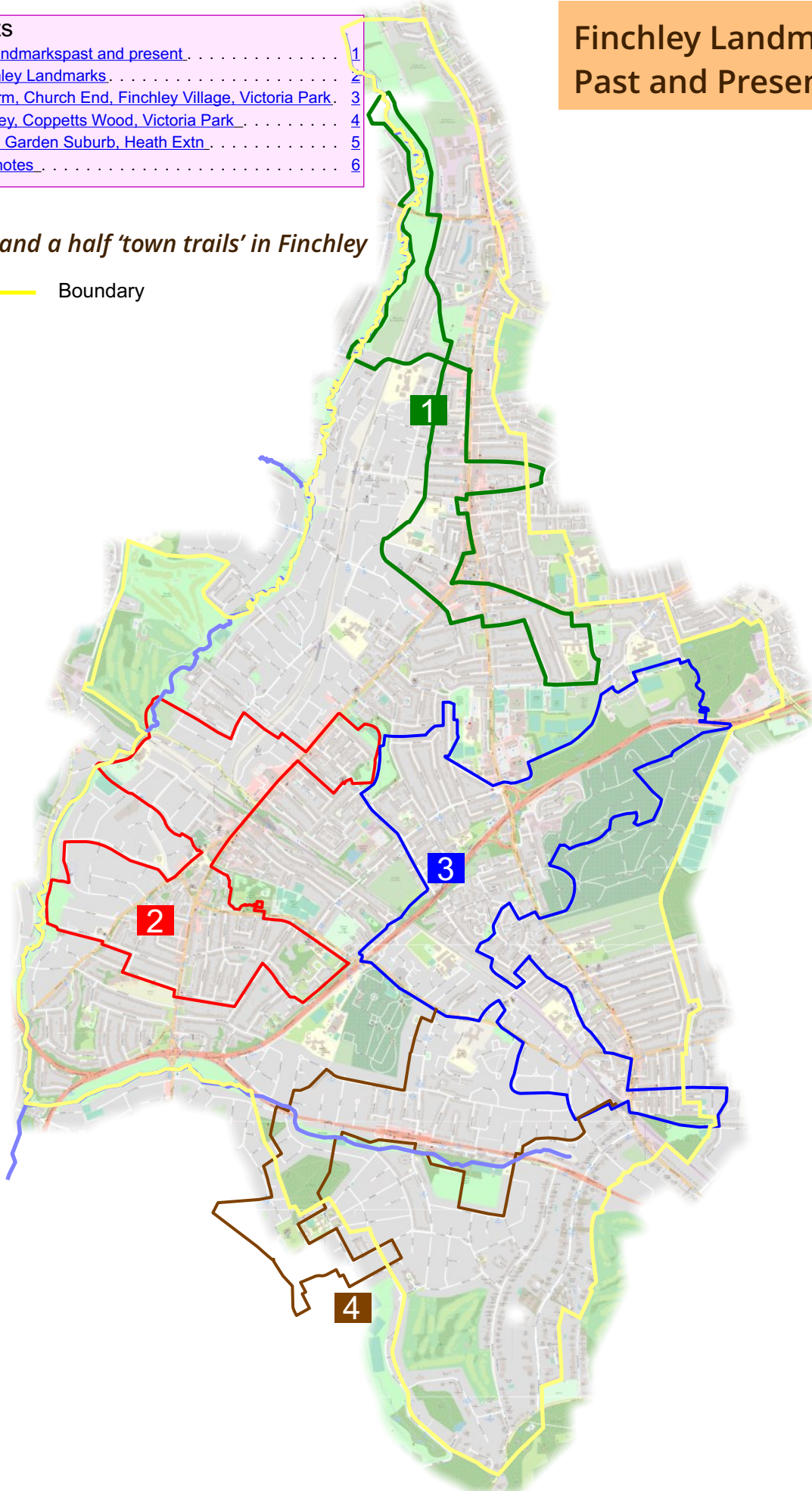
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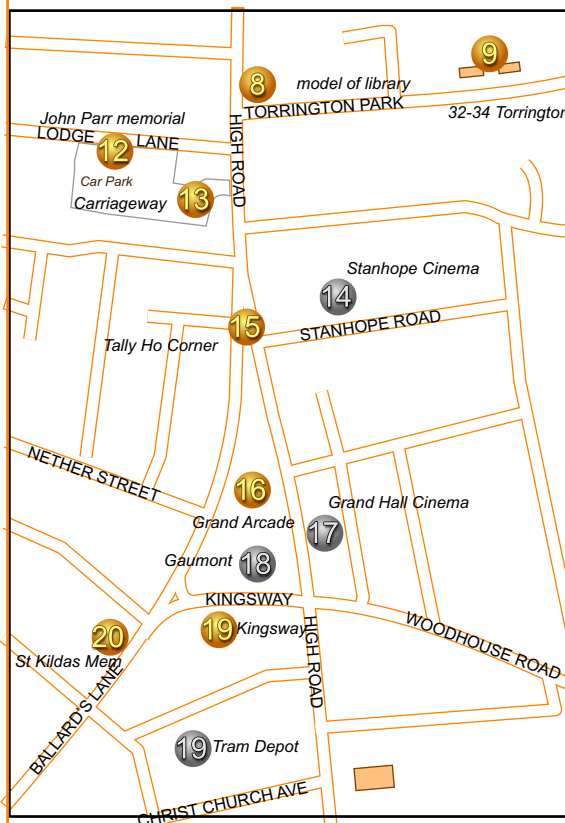
Finchley Landmarks Past and Present

Three and a half 'town trails' in Finchley

—— Boundary



North Finchley Landmarks



1 kilometre

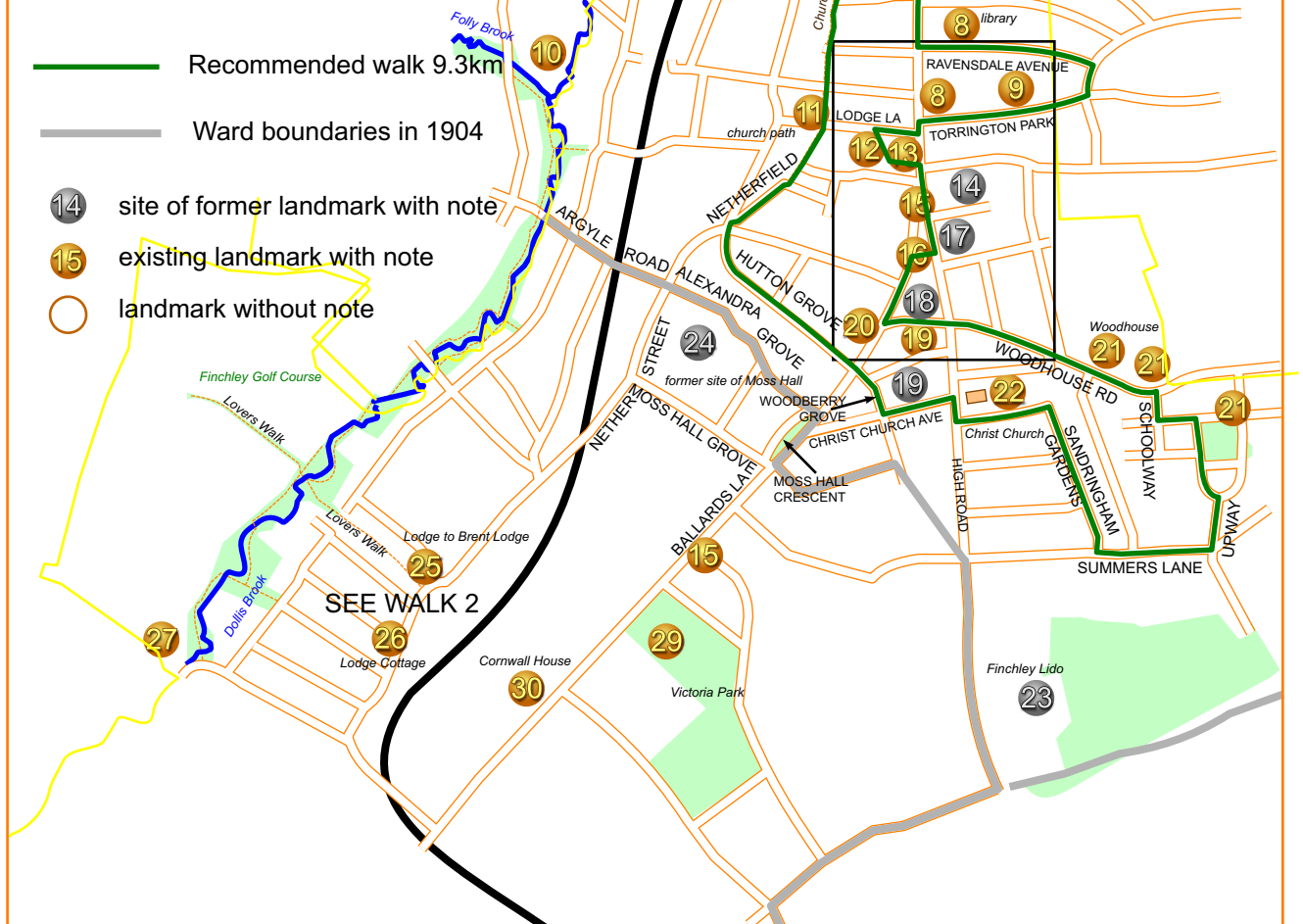
Recommended walk 9.3km

Ward boundaries in 1904

14 site of former landmark with note

15 existing landmark with note

landmark without note



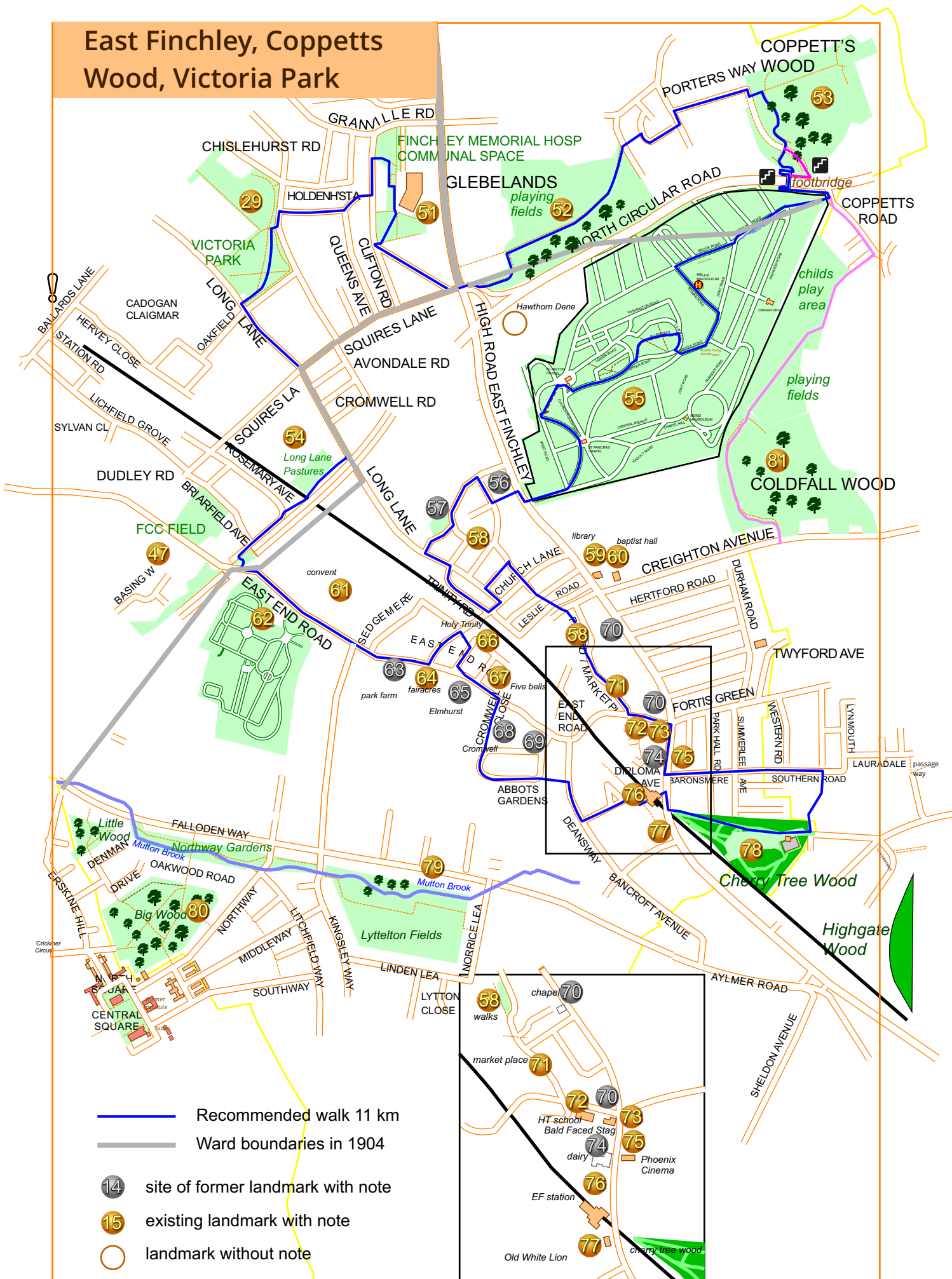
— Ward boundaries in 1904

15 existing landmark with note

○ landmark without note



East Finchley, Coppetts Wood, Victoria Park



1 kilometre

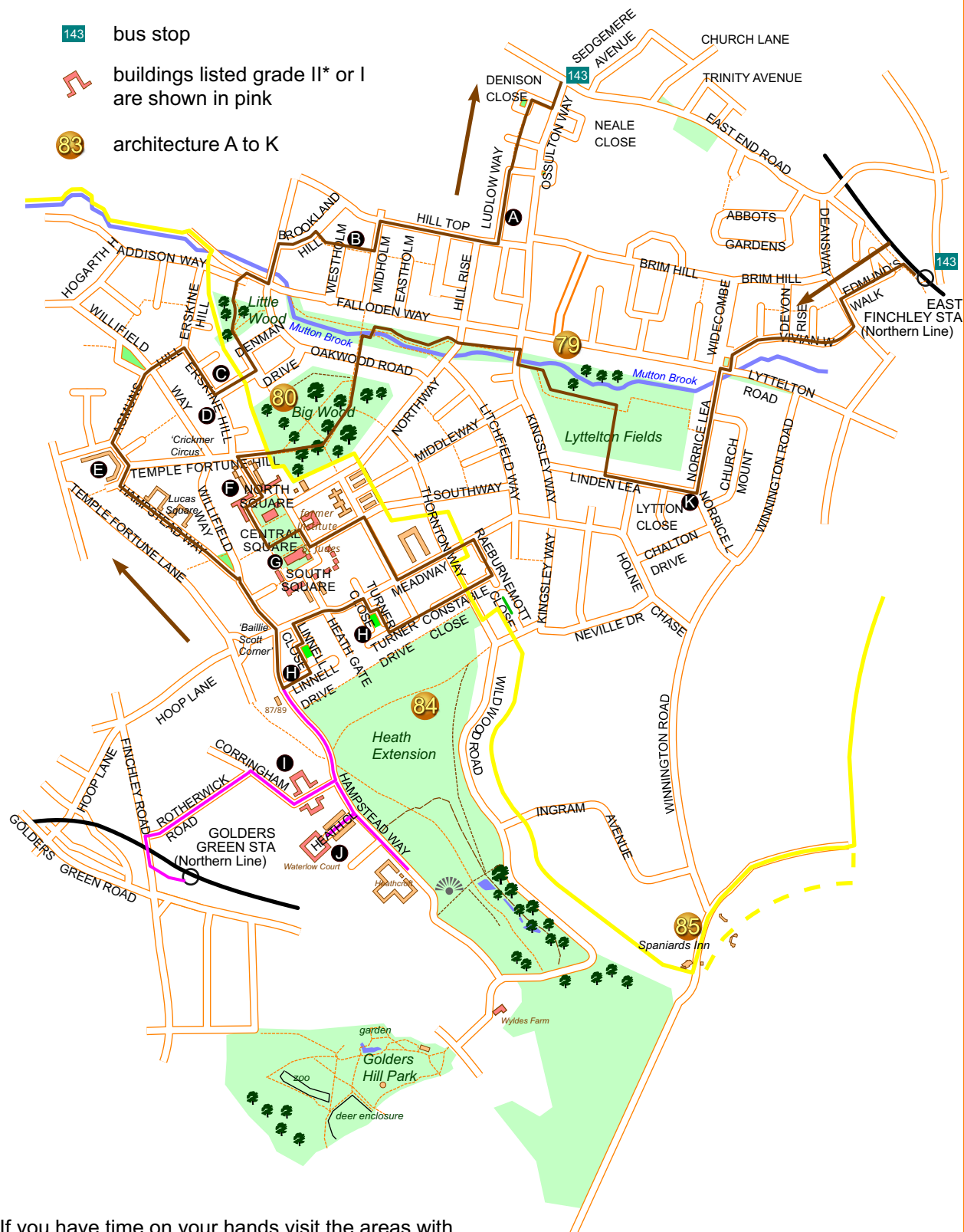
Hampstead Garden Suburb, Heath Extn

- Recommended walk 8 km
- options
- boundary

143 bus stop

■ buildings listed grade II* or I are shown in pink

83 architecture A to K



If you have time on your hands visit the areas with the buildings shown in pink; they are listed II* or I.

Landmark notes

Note on administration

Finchley emerged in Saxon times as land owned by the Bishop of London, administered by its manor, often known as Bibbesworth. With time, powers gradually transferred from the Manorial Court (initially in Fulham) to the parish vestry.

1836 Finchley joined the Barnet Poor Law Union

1873 joined Barnet Rural Sanitary Authority

1878 The Finchley Local Board first met with E Sayer of The Grange as Chair

1895 became Finchley UDC

1898 first divided into 3 wards

1933 became Borough of Finchley

1965 merged into Borough of Barnet

Various boundary changes occurred with time, particularly in the 1930s, such that Finchley has grown by 2.7% in area since the middle ages. This was primarily to rationalise the effects of building over farmland. Of note, Finchley gained the golf club and much of Cherry Tree Wood.

North Finchley

① Whetstone Stray/Brook Farm Open Space

Brook Farm was bought by Finchley UDC in 1912 for recreational purposes and the farm buildings on the High Road were demolished in 1914.

Between Laurel Way and Totteridge Lane, Whetstone Stray was once part of the Baxendale Estate, of Pickford's fame. The area of the Stray provided grazing for the 1000 or so horses of the transport business. The grass was very lush because even the dung of the horses was brought back from London to be put on the fields to enrich the grass for grazing.

In 1908 the Government passed legislation that Local Councils must provide land on which the poor could grow their own vegetables and fruit. The Council borrowed money and bought land for allotment use from the Baxendale Trustees. The steep mound on the north east corner was created from the spoil when the railway was constructed.

The 16 km Dollis Valley Green Walk was opened by Finchley Council in the 1930s.

② Swan Lane Open Space

Is the smallest of Barnet's sixteen 'Premier Parks'. The park was created around the 1930s on the site of former gravel pits. Known locally as 'The Pits' in the 1960s, the pond has a natural spring. It was the scene of a tragedy in the early 1920s when children were drowned while playing in the disused gravel workings.

③ Terrace House and Terrace Cottage

This early 18th century house is listed by

Historic England grade 2 as being of interest but details of origin have not been found.

④ The White House

Part of Finchley Catholic High School, it is listed by Historic England as circa 1820. Two storeys, battlemented stucco house, 5 windows. Note the rusticated quoins and incised stonework. Banding at first floor and under battlements. Battlemented single storey canted bay to left with rusticated angles. Recessed 2-window bay right.

⑤ Lodge to Finchley Catholic High School

Historic England mid 19th century listed building. Described as two bay, rusticated stucco building, two storeys with machicolated parapet, lancet windows with hood moulds. "Early - English" doorway, heavily moulded.

⑥ Finchley Rink & Rink Cinema

A skating rink in Tudor Revival style opened on the High Road (955-961, just south of the *Swan and Pyramids*) in 1910 but was very soon converted to a cinema, which in turn was converted to commercial use in 1923. It was demolished in 1970 to make way for the Metropolitan Police garage.

⑦ Bow Street Riders

Bow Street Horse patrols were revived in 1805 to safeguard the turnpikes and first recorded in Finchley in 1818. Nos 1 & 2 Frederick's Place/Arlington Cottages in the 1850s were home to the Bow Street Horse Patrol. There were 4 PCs covering specific routes by foot or on horseback. Their duties also included visiting each pub on their route 4 times a day.

⑧ North Finchley Library

The North Finchley library was an early project of the new Borough of Finchley, and a model of its kind when opened in 1936. A model of the library is located adjacent to Sainsbury's.

⑨ Nos 32 and 34 Torrington Park

are two of only a few Historic England listed buildings in North Finchley Described as: Early C19 pair, each 2 storeys and basement, 3 windows, arranged as a central 2 bay block with one bay links to one bay side pavilions. Centre block and pavilions have hipped slate roofs, links have parapet fronts. Stuccoed front with ground floor band. Sash windows in moulded architraves, some with glazing bars. Doors of 6 ornamental panels, part glazed, with patterned fanlight in round moulded architraves No 34 has a later full height square bay projecting from the pavilion end. No 34 also has a step and bridge entrance of modern date, over excavated area.

10 Dollis Brook, Folly Brook.

As far north as the confluence, the Dollis Brook served since Saxon times as the boundary between the Hundreds of Ossulstone and Gore, between Hendon and Finchley. The land occupied by Finchley Golf course has now joined Finchley across the brook.

North of the confluence, the boundary was between Finchley/Middlesex and Hertfordshire, until a land swap on the creation of Greater London brought both sides within Barnet. See walk 120.4 for more information on the brook.

11 Lodge Lane & Church Path

Originally Finchley was a single parish, and all residents were obliged to worship there on Sundays. Pathways from the outlying areas to the church developed in medieval times, and most of these paths still exist today as thoroughfares. In 1824, Lodge Lane was the first side road to be developed on the common since enclosure in 1816.

12 John Parr Memorial/ Tommy Silhouette.

Born to Edward and Alice Parr at Lichfield Grove, John lived most of his life at 52 Lodge Lane. He joined the 4th Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment as a professional soldier in 1912, aged fourteen, while claiming to be over eighteen years old to meet the minimum age requirement. On 21 August 1914, Parr and another cyclist were sent to the village of Obourg, just north-east of Mons, and over the border in Belgium, with orders to locate the Germans. It is believed that they encountered a patrol from the German First Army, and that Parr remained to hold off the enemy while his companion returned to report. Parr was killed in an exchange of rifle fire and his body was later found to have been buried, probably by the Germans, in a battlefield grave. Today his grave lies in St Symphorien Military Cemetery, near Mons. The plaque and silhouette are in Lodge Lane by the car park.

13 Carriageway

The alley which leads from Lodge Lane car park to the High Road has an area of granite cart tracks and setts, a reminder of the era when delivery vehicles had solid wheels

14 Stanhope Cinema 14-16 Stanhope Road

One of the leading members of Christ Church was Henry Stephens (not 'Inky' Stephens). He was remembered by the construction of Stephens Memorial Hall on Stanhope Road. In 1909 it became a 450 seat cinema called the Stanhope Hall Picture Palace until it closed during the first world war.

15 Tally Ho Corner

Ballard's Lane did not always connect to the High Road. For many centuries it terminated where Victoria Park is today. In 1756 a raised way was constructed to join the two roads. A beer house stood at the corner in 1814 and the suburb itself took off with the creation of the Regent's Park to Finchley turnpike in the 1820s. Here major routes north from the City and from the West End merged. The name Tally Ho Corner came in the 1830s from the staging post there of 16 horses for a coaching company of the same name.

16 Grand Arcade

was built in the late 1930s as a commercial thoroughfare. The interior is lit by natural light, and it was the place to be in the 1960s. Tiled flooring and brass window trim made it a stylish emblem of 1930s Art Deco.

17 Grand Hall Cinema 704-8 High Road

The Grand Hall Cinema was open by 1912 when it had a seating capacity of 550 and was operated by Ashby's New Halls Ltd. It became part of the National Electric circuit. In 1928 it was taken over by the Denman/Gaumont Theatres chain and was enlarged to 1,093 seats. The Grand Hall Cinema was closed in around 1936, as the new Gaumont opened over the road, and was demolished in the early-1950's.

18 Gaumont Cinema

The roundabout site created by the Kingsway road scheme was originally destined for a Dominion Cinema. But instead the art deco Gaumont cinema opened on July 19th 1937, designed by architect W E Trent. It showed both films and live performances.

Inside the auditorium, seating was provided for 1,390 in the stalls and 725 in the balcony, which only slightly overhung the stalls. There were nine elaborate light fittings hanging from the ceiling, and the lower side walls were panelled in Mahogany.

The Gaumont was a very wide cinema, and with its 53 feet wide proscenium, was well suited in later years to screen CinemaScope films.

Half-way up the tower was an elaborate bas-relief carving in Portland stone, created by artist & designer Newbury A. Trent, W E Trent's cousin. Considered the finest of the panels that he designed for several Gaumonts, it depicted the shooting of a film, with lights, camera, director and actors. It closed in 1980 and was demolished in 1987.

19 Tram Depot and Kingsway

Finchley tram depot was created for Metropolitan Electric Tramways on an important intersection of London's radial and peripheral routes. When it opened it had capacity for sixty cars on 15 tracks. Hertfordshire County Council also paid rent to store their Barnet trams there. In order to cater for the new Feltham trams, which were 10ft longer and a little wider than previous trams, the whole building was revamped in 1931. The depot was model for up-to-date ideas, with the introduction of labour-saving equipment for the operations of cleaning and inspection. Debris (dirt, tickets, litter etc.) could be removed without making a mess of the depot itself using vacuum pipes connected to a common point. The facilities for cleaning, washing, inspection and minor adjustments were such that it only took five and a half minutes to process a tram. For those with split shifts they installed a "very nice all-electric canteen" where meals could be obtained at cost price, a club room with billiards etc., and a drying room for wet clothes. There was a 'traverser' to move trams between bays. The original layout of the junction between Ballards Lane and the High Road involved the trams in inconvenient reversing at Tally Ho corner, so in 1935, as part of the modernisation programme, Woodhouse Road was extended to directly to Ballard's Lane, creating **Kingsway** and forming the large roundabout.

20 St Kilda's war memorial

The granite cross War Memorial to both world wars outside the United Services Club was originally unveiled by Viscount Lascelles on 13 November 1925, attended by a large crowd. "One thousand Men of Finchley, husbands, sons and comrades, made the Supreme Sacrifice in World War One in the hour of their Country's need." After the ceremony dignitaries addressed a tightly packed gathering in the St Kilda Hall. The inscription on the top reads "Victory won by Sacrifice" and below "At the Going down of the Sun and in the Morning we will Remember them." The names are not listed.

21 Woodhouses

The Woodhouse area of Finchley began with three houses called the Woodhouses sometime before 1655. One of them was called Wood House by 1754. By 1784 it was home to the artist, craftsman and ornamental plasterer Thomas Collins, around which time a mansion was built there, becoming the centre of an estate created when the common was enclosed. In 1925 it became Woodhouse Grammar School. The original two-storeyed, five bayed

mid-19th-century building with its Ionic portico remains, sandwiched between two wings, one dating from the 1920s.

In 1915 Finchley UDC bought part of the Woodhouse estate to create new housing. Ingleway was built in 1921.

Until 1909 **Woodhouse Lane** was a rural backwater, but it was destined to become part of the peripheral tram route eastwards to Wood Green and on to the City. Finchley had the task of widening the road to 60ft enabling services to start in 1909. The railway bridge on Friern Barnet Road remained a bottleneck until Friern and MCC sorted out their differences over financing a wider one.

22 **Christ Church's** foundation stone was laid in 1867 for a new church to replace a corrugated iron church created for the navvies constructing the railways.

Designed by John Norton in Gothic style 1867-9, it was built in stages as the funds became available; nave 1869, aisles 1874, chancel, side chapel and vestry 1891.

Built of coursed Kentish ragstone with ashlar dressings and slate roof, it has a splendid rose window on its west with stained glass of c1870 by Bell and Co. in abstract patterns. A projected bell tower was never built.

The aisles have 5 bays with gables and tall arched windows with double lancets, colonnettes and oculi. Unusually, there are five windows across the front of the building.

Inside the church are red brick walls with black lozenge patterns. The five bay nave has pointed arched arcading on clustered columns with foliate capitals. One south aisle window, has stained glass of 1868 by W H Constable. Square stone font on octagonal base with corner columns and wooden pyramidal-topped cover of 1921. Hexagonal wooden pulpit. Six light stained glass east window with Te Deum, c1911 by James Powell. Stained glass to south east chapel by A L Moore c1891-2.

23 Finchley Lido

was opened by Finchley Borough Council in September 1931. The main pool was heated until World War Two. In 1948 the pool was used for the Olympic Games men's water polo. In 1938 the War Office built a drill hall at the bottom of the hill for the 61st Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA, better known locally as the T.A. centre. The open-air pool was closed in 1992 and replaced by the present complex in May 1996. The T.A. centre was demolished in 2004 for housing.

24 Moss Hall

Moss Hall was built on the edge of Finchley

Common. Its name may have come from the Mosse family, one of whom received land in 1463, a condition being he built a mansion house there which existed in the 18th century. Moss Hall fronted the more northerly of the two east-west portions of Nether Street by 1754. Ralph Worsley, Rector 1794-1848, went to live at Moss Hall in Nether Street, which his wife had inherited, whereupon the rectory house in a bad state of repair, was leased. The house had forty acres in 1833, but despite being unsuccessfully offered for sale in 1830, was reduced as parts of the estate were sold off for building houses from 1867 (including Moss Hall Crescent). Moss Hall was demolished in 1927.

Church End

25 Brent Lodge Gatehouse/Finchley Way OS

The land that in 1767 composed three fields between Nether Street and the brook was Waren's First Gift to the Finchley Charities. By 1810 the estate had grown to just over 2 acres, with a house and stables, coach house and yard, and advertised as a beautiful villa and estate ornamented with stately timber wearing the appearance of a park. 'The approach is through a handsome drive with two ornamental lodges, stabling for seven horses'. Twenty years later, the property was put up for sale as Brent Lodge with 24 acres. From 1865 until his death in 1907 it was occupied by local benefactor FA Hamilton. In 1922 August Cooper bought the site, by which time much had been sold off for the development of Finchley, Brent and Hamilton Ways and Cedar Court. Cooper left it to the people of Finchley, but by 1962 the house, converted into flats, was in considerable disrepair and demolished, leaving this gate house on the opposite side of Lover's Walk, now in a dilapidated state.

Much of the site is now known as Finchley Way Open Space. Within the site there are distinct areas known as The Orchard, The Copse and The Green Field.

26 Lodge Cottage

A glance at the 1865 Ordnance Survey Map shows the building just inside the entrance of an estate called The Elms, containing two main houses (or house and separate stables), and was presumably the estate's gatehouse; a driveway passes it to each main building, either side of the porch. By 1895, the map shows the railway had arrived, truncating the estate and demolishing one of the dwellings. The remaining dwelling became labelled as Elm Grange. By 1927 the estate had been taken over by a

developer, Mr Arnell, and was sold off for development in two tranches, the house being demolished in 1929. Fortunately, the delightful lodge remains.

27 The Viaduct

You might wonder why a large viaduct across the Dollis Brook would be considered economic for travelling just one stop. The reason, of course, is that the line, opened in 1867, originally went as far as Edgware, as single track, although the viaduct was built to accommodate two. Operating difficulties of single track and the nearby Midland Railway were to render it unprofitable and it was closed. It went as far as Mill Hill East simply because of the importance of the military establishment at a time of war.

The viaduct over the Dollis Brook proved a very difficult construction. The viaduct did not satisfy the Inspectors of the Board of Trade who detected slips in the London Clay on both sides.

When the railway was connected to the northern line in 1939, it was electrified. The single track across the viaduct was doubled. However the line was taken up again to be used in armaments, and it remains single track to this day. It has the distinction of being the highest point on the Underground, above surface level.

It is almost 18 m tall and has 13 arches each 9.8 m span. It was designed by John Fowler (of Forth Rail Bridge and Metropolitan Railway fame) and Walter Brydone.

28 Wentworth Cinema

Wentworth Lodge replaced an earlier house in the early 19th century. Development of the Wentworth estate, adjoining the Lodge in Ballards Lane, began when the Conservative Land Society offered building lots in 1868. Finchley Meeting Hall, constructed just to the north of the Lodge, with police station in between, was renamed Wentworth Hall in 1900 and became Finchley's first fixed seat cinema. Wentworth Hall Bioscope in 1909 had 550 seats.

Essex Park and Wentworth Park west of Ballards Lane were developed in 1934. Wentworth Lodge disappeared in 1945. The Hall was replaced recently by a block of flats, after being a garage.

29 Victoria Park

The first public park in the former Borough of Finchley; much of the park was originally part of Colby's Farm, where Charles Dickens wrote part of *Martin Chuzzlewit*. In 1887 Henry C Stephens proposed converting the area to a

park to commemorate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, and partially financed it, but it was not opened until 1902, a year after Queen Victoria's death.

FA Hamilton was the largest benefactor at £1000; Inky Stephens and Crisp, one of the land vendors, contributed £400 each and there were 200 other donors.

It got off to shaky start, with local working people complaining they'd rather have allotments than a park for middle-class recreations. Bands playing on Sundays caused anger, and FA Hamilton said that if he'd known that would happen, he wouldn't have contributed a farthing!

Victoria Park covers 17 acres. It is mainly grassland, with playgrounds, ornamental gardens, playing fields, public tennis courts, a Bowling and Croquet Club, and a café. There used to be a small lake in the south east corner, as evidenced by early postcards.

30 Cornwall House

Another grade II listed building is Cornwall House, built around 1795 in large grounds as Selina Villa but altered and extended. The house survives less most of its garden, over which Cornwall Avenue was built. Falkland House used to be next door.

31 Old Bohemia, New Bohemia

The Alcazar Gardens was opened as a small Victorian pleasure gardens with a Winter Garden Hall. It was located on Ballards Lane between Princes Avenue and Redbourne Avenue. From February 1913, the hall was in use as the *Alcazar Picture Palace*, operated by Alcazar Picture Theatres Ltd. There was a summer garden, a winter garden and a main hall for dances and films. Some reconstruction was carried out in April 1914, and it was re-named *Bohemia Cinema* in 1915. This was not to last too long as when World War I broke out later in 1914, the building became a manufacturing unit producing observation balloons. It was then converted into office space which continued until 1991. Demolished in 1994, it was succeeded by the *New Bohemia* north of Arcadia Avenue, near the Arcadia skating rink.

32 St Mary's School

St. Mary's or Finchley National school opened for 35 boys and 30 girls in 1813 in an old building in Hendon Lane leased from the charity estates, where 'Royal Terrace' is now.

Rector Thomas Reader White gave glebeland near the church in 1848, where a school-house was opened in 1853. The National Society refused a building grant because there were nonconformists on the school's management

committee but one was obtained from the education committee of the Council, which made annual grants from 1865. After a rise, in attendance extra classrooms were built in 1897 but overcrowding continued as a result of suburban growth. In 1905 an infants' school was built on adjoining glebeland, increasing the total accommodation from 379 to 534. More classrooms were added in 1949 and 1967. The school moved to new premises on Dollis Park in 1990 and the old buildings, minus the Infants, were replaced by St Mary's (County) Court.

Church End Village

33 Park House

is one of the few 18th century buildings still standing in Finchley. Built by John Odell in 1739, with Roman Doric style front door surround, well proportioned windows with false arcading. Note the fire insurance plaque by the Hand in Hand Company.

34 Gothic & Flora Cottage

To the left of these distinctive cottages was the village pond, which ran alongside Hendon Lane in a north-easterly direction.

35 Royal Terrace

William Royal in 1882 started the terrace we see today. He bought the adjoining plots and extended Royal Parade (later Terrace) northwards, together creating no's 1 to 6, known today as 44-54 Hendon Lane. By 1904 it was the home of Finchley Fire Brigade, when they acquired one of the first motor powered fire-engines. Finchley's new Merryweather fire engine was the first in the world to have its fire pump driven by a power take-off from the road engine. The engine was later recognised in a postage stamp and the engine itself is kept in the Science Museum's reserve stock. The fire brigade moved out to its current home to Long Lane in 1935/6. The old firemen's cottages can be seen up an alleyway.

36 Hamilton Hall

42 Hendon Lane was once known as Hamilton Hall after FA Hamilton of Brent Lodge, a merchant banker who one of Finchley's benefactors. It was opened as a working men's club in 1899.

37 The Clerk's House

Part of the Finchley Charities anonymous donation, it was formerly the home of the Vestry Clerk. Divided into two dwellings in 1725 and rebuilt in 1851, the dwelling closest to the church was replaced by a Workmen's Hall and Reading Room, became a Parish Room, and

was renamed the Blue Beetle when renovated in the 1960s

38 St Mary at Finchley

is the original parish church, and is said to have been founded in CE 675 for the timber-fellers. Remaining fragments of 12th century Norman stonework include a lancet window, a stone sink, stone clergy seats, cabinet and fresco of St George and the Dragon.

The oldest parts of the church are the north wall and the chapel, as well as the base of the tower. The chapel, in the north aisle of the church, was built in 1334 by the Lord of the Manor to serve as a chantry chapel and has a later window by Harcourt Doyle.

The nave of the church, including the roof, mostly dates from the 15th century, though the east end of the church was restored after WW2. The nave was expanded in 1872 by the addition of the inner south aisle, and in 1932 with the outer south aisle.

The octagonal font dates from the 12th century. The organ is a two-manual Henry Willis organ (1878). St Mary's has a full octave of eight bells in its tower, dating from 1770 onwards.

39 Old Christ's College

Rev. Thomas Reader White founded a school for the middle classes in 1857. It moved across the road in 1861 to a new tall building by Edward Roberts with a distinctive green copper roofed tower and was named Christ's College. A distinctive feature is the pattern of Tudor diaper decoration in blue-black bricks. The later buildings were constructed in 1926. The Grammar School became comprehensive, in 1978, amalgamating with part of Alder School, and moved out to new premises on East End Road in 1990.

40 Former site of Finchley Hall

This location, together with Clerk's House, was an anonymous gift to the Finchley Charities. Since at least the 16th century it had been the site of The Queen's Head Inn. It was used variously as the village post office, coroners court, and auction room. The timber construction was razed to the ground in an enormous conflagration in 1836 and an elegant 3 storey brick building replaced it. The Inn was squeezed out by the Rector in 1857 and the building used for the precursor to Christ's College, before becoming Council Offices until bombed in WW2. It was replaced by the current building, built as a library in 1955.

41 King Edward Hall

Built on former Clements Nurseries in 1911-12, King Edward Hall is a prominent grade II listed building, built as a private banqueting hall above

retail units, to the designs of Turner and Higgins of Finchley. This brick building with stone dressings has 3 storeys plus attics, with 11 windows towards Regent's Park Road and 13 towards Hendon Lane, a circular corner tower of 4 storeys, with clock face and copper dome. The ground floor shop fronts have original fascias, pilasters and brackets and some shop fronts are original. During the First World War the building was used as temporary hospital.

42 30A Hendon Avenue

No.30A is a house of architectural interest, built in 1959 by Geoffry Powell of Chamberlin, Powell and Bon. It has a central core of dark charcoal grey Uxbridge flint bricks, projecting to form a clerestorey, and timber with weatherboarded cladding, stained dark. The projecting parts of the building are supported on three inch diameter steel tubes set in concrete footings. All the living accommodation is contained on one floor, raised a full storey height above ground to allow garages underneath. The house is not visible from the road.

43 Grass Farm Lodge

Grass or Grotes Farm was one of the largest in Finchley, stretching from Church End westwards to the Dollis Brook. The farm can be traced back to the 14th century.

The lodge was commissioned by John Heal, son of the founder of Heal & Son, then owner of Grass Farm, in 1859 on the approach to his property. Architect was Edward Roberts, who also designed Christ's College. After Heal's death in 1876, it became the home of his widow, Annie, who held the estate until her own death in 1890.

Much of the estate, including Hendon Avenue, was developed in 1906 and, in 1908, part of the estate was sold to The Finchley Co-Partnership Society for Finchley Village. The farm was demolished in 1911 and is commemorated in Grass Park, close to the original farmhouse location.

44 Finchley Garden Village

Finchley Garden Village was built on land previously belonging to Grass or Groates Farm. Influenced by Letchworth, The Finchley Co-Partnership Society was formed in 1908 to "meet the increased demand of the less wealthy of the middle classes who wish for small houses with more open and artistic surroundings than are afforded by the present day stereotyped suburban development."

An area of about nine acres was secured, of which two and a half acres were to be devoted

to common land, and a further two acres to a village green. The houses were to be arranged around the green and would range in price from £350 to £650. The architects selected were Messrs. Walter Bennett and Frank E. Stratton of the Broadway, Finchley. Frank Stratton was the principal architect and one of the first residents. The first 13 houses were built and occupied by the end of 1909 and the remainder by 1914, with the exception of Nos. 39 and 40. Note the War Memorial.

45 Hertford Lodge

Grade II House, later used as municipal offices. An 1867 villa in Italianate style, probably extended around 1880.

46 Avenue House

Avenue House was built on land originally belonging to the Knights Templar, the fields eventually being incorporated into the Bibbesworth estate in 1732. In 1859 a villa was built on the site, by 1865 known as Avenue House, after the Avenue down which the Lords of the Manor had progressed to church. In 1874 it was bought by Henry Charles (Inky) Stephens, son of the inventor of the world famous indelible ink. Stephens continued to develop and exploit the ink from here, building a laboratory and significantly extending the house as a 40-bedroom pile in a 'reactionary Italianate' style, incorporating much elaborately carved woodwork and some Art Nouveau ceilings. Stephens also installed a water pump and a water tower, and constructed the Bothy, whose castellated walls, at the top of the cascade, created a romantic view from the house. The Bothy was conceived to allow the whole estate to be self-sufficient, through provision of glasshouses, fish ponds and forcing pits within the garden, a dairy, an abattoir, room for farriers, and housing for the principal estate workers all being found within it. Highland cattle were introduced in the adjacent field and the Estate also maintained a flock of sheep and a stable of Cleveland Bay Horses.

Left to the people of Finchley, the estate with its 10 acres of gardens is run by a trust, who changed the name to Stephens House and Gardens. It contains 5 grade II listings.

47 Manor House

The manor of Finchley belonged to the Bishop of London, and was consequently let out. Bibbesworth Manor House is first mentioned in 1335. The present II* listed Manor House was built for Thomas Allen, Lord of the Manor, around 1723, outside the original moat. When he died in 1764, the building was sub-let by his heirs, being used as a private house, a Boys'

School, then a Girls' School before becoming a private house again. In 1905 it was the residence of AW Gamage, of the toy emporium, until in 1918 the Sisters of Marie Auxiliatrice purchased it, initially as a home for girls employed in business and Government and from 1921 as a convent school. In 1981 the Manor House estate was sold to the Sternberg Centre for Judaism.

Historic England describes the building as a mainly early 18th century. Fine 3 storey, 7 bay brown brick house. Severe and regular; stone quoins and coping with 4 urns. Flat stone rusticated door surround with flight of steps. Part submerged cellars which may be part of an earlier house. Garden front similar with steps and iron balcony at entrance level. Interior: 17th and 18th century panelling, staircase with turned balusters, Adam style and floral style ceilings and several good visible chimney pieces.

On the opposite side of East End Road there were fish ponds 40 yards long, known as the moat, thought to date back to 1692 and filled in in 1928?

48 Windsor Open Space

In 1907 part of the Grass Farm estate was bequeathed by Dame Alice Holt as a play area for poor children. In 1922 more land was acquired by the Council for public enjoyment and recreation, and in 1938 Mayor Wolfie Grossman donated land adjacent to Broughton Avenue.

49 College Farm

Sheep House Farm was acquired by George Barham in 1868 to create a London-based dairy farm for prestige and development purposes for his firm Express Dairies, replacing sheep with Guernseys, Shorthorns and Kerry cows. He demolished the original buildings in 1882 and used Frederick Chancellor, an ecclesiastical architect and diocesan surveyor, to create a model dairy farm. With Christ's College's distinctive tower in sight the name was later changed to College Farm. It marks the end of an era in the dairy trade and was one of the last of its kind to be built. With the dairying now carried out elsewhere industrially, the dairy became a centre for cream teas and a day out for Londoners, and the farm a showplace for the newest and best in livestock and equipment. On his death the wholesale end of the business went to son Arthur, while son Titus retained the retail, including College Farm. Arthur would go on to form United Dairies, absorbing local Manor Farm dairies and its depot in East Finchley in 1932 while Titus

created his own wholesale business. Express Dairies was bought up by Grand Metropolitan in the 1960s and College Farm was subsequently sold to the Department Of Transport. It later became a trust and its future is uncertain. George and Titus are buried in East Finchley.

50 La Délivrance

This controversial bronze statue is one of several casts created by leading French sculptor Emile Guillaume featuring an athletic and unclothed young lady holding a sword aloft and inspired by the victory of the Allied troops at the Battle of the Marne in September 1914, which delivered Paris from attack by Germans, 1871 then still being a prominent memory.

Viscount Rothermere, newspaper proprietor of Associated Newspapers Ltd, who used to travel regularly along Regent's Park Road on his way to his mother's home, owned the statue and decided that it would enhance the surroundings of what would later become known as Charter Green. He presented it to the Council in 1927 and it was unveiled by Prime Minister David Lloyd George soon after. It has since acquired other names. La Délivrance was the name of the raised sword and appears as such on the hilt.

51 Finchley Memorial Hospital

The need for a local hospital had been identified during the Queen's Jubilee in 1897. A 2-acre site was acquired from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for £1,000.

The Finchley Cottage Hospital was officially opened on 28th May 1908 by Mr Homan, the President of the Hospital and major benefactor. It had 10 beds for men in one ward and 8 for women in another, 2 separate rooms for isolation cases and a small operating theatre. After WW1 the council decided to build an extension to the Hospital as a War Memorial to those local men who had died in the war. Complete by 1922 the hospital now had 47 beds and a Nurses' Home, and was renamed Finchley Memorial Hospital.

Further expansions occurred from time to time, until in 1974, following a major reorganisation of the NHS, facilities started to be transferred to Barnet General Hospital.

In 2008 NHS Barnet purchased the 9-acre disused Bow Lane Playing Fields from London Borough of Camden and built a new hospital funded by PFI to the south, before demolishing the original facility, and opened in 2013. Outside the entrance is a fine memorial to those who died in both world wars.

52 The Glebelands

The glebelands was a portion of Finchley

Common allocated on enclosure to provide income for the Rector. It stretched either side of Summers Lane. The area today known as Glebelands is to the south, and was known as the Rough Lots. To the east was allocated a communal gravel pit (hence rough lots?) and north east was from 1879 until the early 20th century John Lawford's brick works. Nowadays, between the sports facilities and the North Circular Road together with Coppetts Wood is a nature reserve.

53 Coppetts Wood & Scrublands

Coppett's Wood at the easternmost fringe of Finchley Common was once part of a forest known as Finchley Wood. Unlike most of Finchley Common, it appears to have avoided deforestation. Scrublands was in Hornsey. An outbreak of typhoid in 1872, led to the installation of a sewage works on either side of the woodland, connected by the raised path you see today. After a period of private ownership, the wood was purchased by the Council in 1900. The sewage works were closed in 1963 and the sludge digester in the wood itself was demolished in 1988. The 14.5 hectare area including part of Glebelands was designated a Local Nature Reserve by the London Borough of Barnet in 1997. The main, mature, trees are oak and hornbeam, and ground flora include bluebell and garlic mustard. Breeding birds include woodpeckers, tawny owls and sparrow hawks. A small pond has a clump of yellow iris, and common frogs and smooth newts. Scrublands, to the east of the woodland, has a different variety of habitats. The concrete cylinders probably came from the sewage works. Coppetts Wood Festival is held here every year in May.

54 Long Lane Pastures

A remnant of the Common, Long Lane Pasture cut hay for London's horses, and horses grazed here. It was purchased by the Finchley UDC for public enjoyment and recreation as far back as 1912. It was the home ground of the local football team 'Squires United; many enjoyed family picnics; children used to fly their kites; and classes from Manorside School came for nature study and afterwards made displays of grasses and wild flowers.

In the 1920's the North Circular Road reduced it to half its original size (now 2.6 acres). Closed in the 1980s for roadworks, and after years of neglect, the Council decided in 1999 to sell it for housing. After a public campaign to keep the Pasture as green space, this decision was overturned and in 2006 the land was designated for community use.

The Pasture is now managed under a Trust deed on a lease from Barnet Council, and is run entirely by volunteers with donations from its supporters and grants from various funding organisations.

Many of the wild-flowers on the restored damp meadowland are now thriving again. It is proving as popular today as ever, having outlived many threats.

East Finchley

55 St Pancras and Islington Cemeteries

Two cemeteries sprang up on farm land in Finchley and were opened within a year of each other, designed by Barnett and Birch.

In 1853 the Parish of St Pancras bought 87 acres of former Horseshoe Farm alongside the High Road and the first interment took place in 1854. Some of this land was sold to Islington, but in 1877 a further 94 acres was bought and shared between them.

Some of the cemetery occupies land originally destined as a reservoir for the Regents Canal Company until the Company drained it and moved to the Welsh Harp.

St Pancras and Islington cemeteries together form the third largest single cemetery serving London and in burial numbers, is the largest in the UK with around one million interments and cremations. The original anglican chapel served both parishes until 1896 when Islington built a new chapel for themselves, an Arts and Crafts Gothic building in brick and stone with a timber cupola, designed by Forsyth and Maule. The Crematorium was built in 1937, designed by Albert Freeman.

56 Turpin's Oak

Although in the eighteenth century Finchley Common was a highwayman's haunt and highwaymen probably did hide behind such trees while waiting to ambush travellers, there is very little to link Turpin to Finchley. The tree, like much else popularly associated with Dick Turpin, owes at least more to myth than history. Born in 1705, the son of an Essex butcher and innkeeper, Turpin was a member of the Gregory Gang which poached deer and raided farmhouses. By late 1735, all but Turpin and a coin clipper called Thomas Rowland had been caught. The pair turned to highway robbery on the main coaching routes out of west London. The tree, already decaying by 1873, was finally removed in 1952.

57 The Grange/Oak Lodge/Simms

On the small green at the junction of Oak Lane and New Oak Road were two buildings of note, side by side: Oak Lodge and The Grange. Oak Lodge was an imposing building, at the top of

Oak Lane. However, the owner, Edward Sayer, wasn't happy for some reason and in 1863 had the even larger Grange built next door. He also leased land next door to ensure his peace and quiet. In 1916 Oak Lodge became a special school. After Sayer's death the Grange became amongst other things a piano factory before being bought in 1920 by Frederick Simms to house part of Simms Motor Units, manufacturing dynamos, magnetos and various other items. Simms, born in Germany to English parents, purchased the rights for the use and manufacture of Daimler's high-speed petrol engine 'in England and the colonies, excluding Canada' from his friend Gotlieb Daimler. Simms' plans, company and licenses were taken over by London company-promoter H J Lawson who successfully floated The Daimler Motor Company Ltd leading to, it is claimed, Britain's first serial production car plant in Coventry. Simms also founded the Automobile Club of Great Britain, the forerunner of the RAC. The East Finchley factory continued to expand after the war, eventually reaching 300,000 square feet. Simms Motor Units was taken over by Lucas CAV in 1968 and by 1980s employed 1600 people. Manufacturing in East Finchley was steadily run down as UK manufacturers lost market share.

In 1937, plans for Grange/Red Lion Estate were passed by Council. In 1973 Oak Lodge School moved to Heath View. In 1991 the factory closed and was replaced by The Finches.

58 Red Lion Hill/Cuckolds Haven

Cuckolds Haven, from a Friern Barnet surname, was one of the original settlements on the drovers path which went up the side of the common from medieval times. Red Lion Hill, a significant obstacle on the drovers path, takes its name from a public house, the Red Lion, from at least the 1780s, now replaced by a block of flats.

The Walks

The walks was a medieval drovers track, which skirted the edge of the common, eventually leading to the hog market.

59 East Finchley Library

The Borough of Finchley adopted the Public Libraries Act in May 1930 and this was its third library, in 1938. Its unusual ground plan results from the shape of the plot. Designed by Percival T. Harrison, Borough architect and engineer, its rusticated stone façade makes it appear larger than it really is. Red and brown brick in Flemish bond with Portland Stone

plinth, parapets and dressings. Hipped sand-faced tile roofs. Wrought iron balconies and steel frame windows by Rowe Bros. Neo-Georgian style 2-storey building with lower range behind.

60 Baptist Church Hall

1902 by George Baines is known for its unusual architecture. Art Nouveau Gothic church hall in knapped flint with freestone dressings. Tapering octagonal buttresses flank central bay with segmental-headed 7 light perpendicular traceried window. Entrances flank 3 light window below. Side bays with hipped slated roofs. Octagonal spirelet set back behind main gable. Art Nouveau iron work and cresting.

61 Convent of The Good Shepherd

In 1864 the Sisters of the Good Shepherd bought East End House on the north side of East End Road, where until 1948 they maintained a refuge for distressed Roman Catholic women, including former prisoners. In 1900 they aided 180 'poor penitents' and 130 younger girls. New buildings on the site included a wing for the novitiate in 1886, when East End House became the provincial house for the order. It contained an infamous, commercial, Magdalene laundry, where the women had to labour in silence 52 weeks of the year in a laundry, symbolically washing away their sins. They were forced to bind their breasts, had their heads shaved and were regularly humiliated and beaten. Census returns show that many of those locked away in East Finchley's asylum were little more than children, some as young as 13. After a fire in 1972 land was sold for housing and most of the buildings were demolished, and replaced by Bishop Douglass School and the Thomas More estate

An early C19 yellow brick Villa was incorporated into later convent buildings. Two storeys, five bays, central stuccoed doric porch with fluted columns; stucco band under first floor windows; a stucco moulded cornice and parapet; sash windows gauged yellow brick flat arches. This grade 2 listed building is all that remains (plus a wall and door) incorporated into a new small housing development.

62 St Marylebone Cemetery

When land in central London got scarce, the law changed and boroughs were permitted to buy land on the outskirts. Two cemeteries sprang up on farm land in Finchley and were opened within a year of each other, designed by Barnett and Birch.

In 1854, St Marylebone Burial Board bought 47 acres of land adjacent to East End Road on what was previously Newmarket Farm, and the

first interment took place in 1855. The crematorium followed in 1937. See Walk 118 for further information on both East Finchley's cemeteries, including its listed monuments and those buried there.

63 Lord George Sanger/Park Farm

Born in Newbury to the entertainer son of a Wiltshire farmer, and with a knack of training wild animals, 'Lord' George Sanger became a colourful circus owner, who wintered his animals at Park Farm on East End Lane. When on the road, his circus train was said to be two miles long and included 10 wild beast wagons full of lions, tigers, bears and others.

He was well-known to the extent that he took his circus up to Balmoral at the express wish of Queen Victoria and had a personal audience with her.

He retired in 1903 to Park Farm and sold his zoo and circus effects. Auctioned at the farm, these included 200 horses, ponies, and mules, four trained elephants, four camels, lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, and monkeys and numerous wagons and costumes.

In 1911 he was murdered with an axe at the farm, the axe embedding itself in his skull. The perpetrator, Herbert Cooper, had been an intimate employee and the son of his bailiff. Herbert had developed a jealous grudge resulting from a fall in his status. After attacking another with a razor and fatally wounding Sanger, he fled the scene.

The following day at about 7.20 am a train on the line between Highgate and Alexandra Palace stopped in the fog at a signal and a passenger noticed a pair of legs sticking out from the rails. The neatly decapitated body was Cooper's.

The whole of Sanger's funeral route from Finchley to Holborn Viaduct was lined with people sheltering under black umbrellas from torrential rain.

64 Fairacres

From the 1500s houses started to appear on the south facing slopes south of East End Road and by the 1800s the area was home to large elegant villas set in large grounds, quite a contrast to the dirt and poverty of the working class area around Market Place. Of these, only one remains - Fairacres, originally called the Old House, former home of the Rew family.

65 Elmhurst/Anthony Salvin

Elmhurst is best known for one of its residents - Anthony Salvin. Salvin campaigned for, fund-raised for and designed East Finchley's first parish church and church school, built in 1846/7. Anthony Salvin was an architect of

Tudor and Gothic style country houses and restorer of castles, including work at Holy Island, Windsor, Newark, Carisbrook, Caernarvon and Alnwick Castles and the Tower of London. Elmhurst was demolished in 1939 and Elmhurst Crescent and Pulham Avenue were built in the grounds after the war. As you can see, the green space in front of the house was left for the public.

66 Holy Trinity Church

Until the early 1800s the only C of E church in Finchley was the original St Mary at Finchley almost two miles walk away from the East End community, quite a hike each week for the inhabitants of East Finchley. In 1842 Congregationalists started a school, a British school, at their chapel. This competition for their congregation prompted C of E goers to raise funds for a local church and school in East Finchley, which they did. Holy Trinity church was built in 1846 to a design by Anthony Salvin, who headed the campaign.

67 Five Bells

There is mention of an ale house in 1484 when a Thomas Sanny was fined for not putting enough hops in his beer. That building was about there. Twenty years later, a Thomas Sanny donated a large piece of land with dwellings including the ale house to the church for the good of the poor, in return for the singing for the soul of himself and those of his parents, wife and children. The land stretched from here all the way to The Walks on either side of the pathway sometimes called the Pansy; the Homefield on the west and Poor Toms on the east. It would become part of the Finchley Charities. The first recorded licensee of the Five Bells was in 1751 but in 1803 the original building, on the Homefield site, was demolished and replaced by cottages, a new pub being built in its present-day location to the west, outside the charity land. To the right of the pub was the blacksmiths.

The Five Bells became known for bare-knuckle boxing in the 1840's and heavyweight champion Gem Mace trained there. The present building dates from 1868 following a major fire. Most of the charity land was used for grazing and haymaking, but in 1829 a parcel of it was leased for the construction of Homefield House. In 1865 the coming of the railway cut the land in two, and in 1891 land on the corner of Stanley Road was leased for building. In 1914, a large part of Homefield across the railway was let to the Finchley Presbyterian Lawn Tennis Club, and then the East Finchley Congregational Church Sports Association, before being taken over by

the Borough Council as a sports ground, Stanley Road Playing Field, now partly occupied by the Archer Academy. In the 1920s a plot adjacent to the Walks was leased to Burton Bakeries. In 1964 land on Poor Toms was sold to Middlesex County Council for the building of Holy Trinity School to replace the original cramped school building -- see item 72. Homefield House evolved into Homefield Garage and was demolished in 1973, one year after Homefield Cottages.

68 Former Home of Richard Cromwell

Richard Cromwell son of Oliver Cromwell and Lord Protector of England for about a year, in his retirement, stayed in a house later named Belle Vue, which was pulled down to make way for Cromwell Close in 1959/60.

69 Cromwell Hall

Cromwell Hall, a much larger estate in Gothic Revival style, was home to some colourful characters. In the late 1800s the Butler family led an extravagant lifestyle; a Miss Butler used to drive hectically around in a Brougham, paying her bills in sovereigns drawn from a bag. There was a large greenhouse – the highest and widest single span roof at the time – from which came bananas, oranges and lemons. The house passed to the Honri family. Percy Honri was a well-known musical entertainer in music hall fashion, married into a family that owned and ran theatres and with children that were entertainers too. There were concerts at home. When the recession came Honri turned the estate into a commercial concern, with a restaurant, shops and a putting green but to no avail. The estate was sold off and replaced by Abbots Gardens in 1932-35.

70 Site of former chapel/British School

The Congregationalists, active in East End since 1804 had started a school in 1842, the British school, at the chapel they had built on the common by the High Road in 1830, precipitating the Cof E to construct Holy Trinity Church and school. After a fire at the British School in 1875 the Congregationalists pushed for a school board to take over. This was done in 1881, and in 1884 it was replaced by a new board school in Long Lane, for 500 boys and girls and 250 infants. Later named Alder school. The first street to be built on the newly inclosed common was to connect the High Road at the Chapel to Market Place, and named Chapel Street. When the EF centre was redeveloped in the 1950s, the street disappeared, but is commemorated by Chapel Court. A few white bricks are the only tell-tale remains of the original chapel courtyard.

The Congregationalists had by 1878 moved to a new imposing church building (demolished in 1965) where Viceroy Parade is now.

71 Market Place/Hog Market

Market Place got its name from the Hog Market, begun in the 1660s and by the late 1700s one of the largest in the country, pigs coming from as far away as Shropshire

Pigs were probably always a part of life in East End because of the common. However, in the early 1700's Thomas Odell opened a hog market next to the George pub, which he also built. Pigs sold on Monday were penned behind the George from Saturday. The market developed a national reputation and lasted until 1869. The old post office and shop was located roughly where the children's playground is today.

72 Former Holy Trinity School

The school was founded under the aegis of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church with the help of grants and donations, the Bishop of London supplying much of the land. It opened in 1847 although the building, designed by Anthony Salvin of Elmhurst, was not completed until the following year, some six years after its secular rival, the British School, in Chapel Street.

The building provided accommodation for 80 boys, 80 girls and 80 infants, each department having its own Head. The girls were accommodated on the left, the boys on the right and the infants at the rear. Accommodation for the Head Master and Head Mistress was provided at the ends of the building.

The building nearest to the High Road was erected to house the "Industrial School", the first of its kind in the country. Here, pupils were trained in aspects of agriculture or domestic service in addition to the traditional subjects, and so were prepared for employment in one or other of the grand houses of the area that always required domestic servants and farm or estate workers. The industrial aspect of the curriculum ceased in 1877.

Pupils remained at the school until they reached the age of 14. They paid for their tuition: two pence per week in the Infants, six pence for the first child in the Boys' and Girls' school and three pence for any additional children. The school was fee-paying until 1903.

In 1975 a new, replacement school was opened in Eagans Close.

73 The Baldfaced Stag

Around 1730 a permanent gibbet was erected where Lincoln Road now enters the High Road.

Around then, a blacksmith established a forge on the triangle of land on the common created between the old road and the new. Here from 1738 he started illicitly selling beer. Originally called the Jolly Blacksmiths it later became the Bald Faced Stag, licensed from 1790.

Plots on 'the Counties' were auctioned here to local builders from 1892.

74 Former Manor Farm Dairy

In its heyday, the dairy building was grand in scale - three storeys high, stables and milk handling to the rear with offices above, an impressive wide frontage and latterly its own connection to the railway. Manor Farm Dairies were founded c. 1875 by Joseph Wilmington Lane. The Manor Farm in question was not the one in Finchley but in Highgate on land belonging to Lord Mansfield, land which incidentally extended into Finchley. The farm was obliterated by the construction of Aylmer Road although many of the Dairy's retail buildings, like the one at Victoria Parade in Church End, remain today. There was a large farm at Oakleigh Park and a large offices and stables complex was later built here opposite Fairlawn Avenue.

The entry for the dairy complex at 39 High Road East Finchley in Kelly's Directory changed from Manor Farm to United between 1929 and 1930 after a takeover in the 1920s.

75 Phoenix Cinema

Where the *Phoenix* is today was Nevil Smart's tile and brick yards, from the 1820s to the 1860s. The cinema was built by Premier Electric Theatres in 1910 but it didn't open immediately, as Premier Electric went bankrupt. It opened as *The Picturedrome* in 1912 with a film about the Titanic. At that time, the auditorium had the screen at the entrance end and an orchestra pit below it for live music to accompany silent films.

The cinema's name changed to *The Coliseum* in 1924 and in 1929 it became the first in the area to start showing 'talkies'. In 1938, the building was refurbished to compete with the new *Gaumont*. The front of the building was redesigned in Modernist style. In the reversed auditorium, interior designers Mollo and Egan added the iconic Art Deco panels along the walls and seating was increased to 549. Finally, it was renamed *The Rex*.

The cinema was bought by Charles and Kitty Cooper in 1975 and renamed *The Phoenix*. Audiences declined with time, and there were plans to for the cinema to be demolished. After many campaigns, petitions and protests by the local community, the Greater London Council

paid a grant to a newly established Phoenix Cinema Trust to buy the cinema from the Coopers in 1985.

In 2000, access to the building was improved and the facilities were modernised. Dolby Surround Sound in 2000 and a digital projector was purchased in 2005. The cinema was refurbished again in 2010 and the new café-bar added.

76 East Finchley Station

The railway arrived in Finchley as a branch line of the Great Northern Railway from Finsbury Park to Edgware, followed by a branch from Finchley Central to Barnet. The original station was demolished to make way for the connection to the Northern Line in 1939, and a new iconic 1930s Art Deco/Streamline Moderne building, by Charles Holden and L H Bucknell. The powerful figure of the 'Archer', by Eric Aumonier, aiming in the direction of London, has been attributed with various interpretations, and has been adopted by the local newspaper.

77 Old White Lion

East End was ideally placed to service the needs of travellers and eventually grew larger than Church End. The new road improved East End's opportunities for trade. Later it would stimulate the Hog Market and allow better access to London for the hay and other products. Returning carts carried the soot and manure and gave rise to the "Dirthouse", forerunner of the Old White Lion. Mail coaches changed there and it benefited from being next to the tollgate.

The pub was moved southwards twice, when the railway arrived and when it connected to the Underground.

South of the pub was the toll house and gateway to the Bishop's park, near where the Mutton Brook drained out of the wood, under Hanson's bridge.

78 Cherry Tree Wood

Most of Cherry Tree Wood lay across the boundary in Hornsey. By the 1200's the Bishops had established a hunting park of 1070 acres across the south of Hornsey and Finchley, Hornsey Park, stretching from present day *Spaniards Inn* in the west, to *Highgate Gatehouse* in the east and East Finchley to the north. Cherry Tree Wood is a vestige of this park, the northern boundary being part of a ditch and hedge constructed to keep the deer in. By the exit from the former Bishops' Hunting Park was a wood where the Mutton Brook flowed through a waterlogged area known as the 'Quag'. By 1894 the Ordnance Survey map of East Finchley shows that much of the Quag had

been obliterated by the railway. At that time the Wood was known as Dirthouse Wood, after the building opposite, the forerunner of the *Old White Lion*. The boundary with Hornsey cut diagonally across the wood, with most of it on the Hornsey side. Watercress beds are clearly marked but had disappeared by the time the 1911 map was published.

The Wood was bought by Finchley Urban District Council from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1915 and opened to the public. Subsequently it was renamed Cherry Tree Wood, presumably from its position by Cherry Tree Hill (also known as great North Road, formerly New Gate Lane) rather than from the trees it contained, and the Finchley/Hornsey boundary was rerouted around the outside in 1930 along with other changes.

79 Mutton Brook

The Mutton Brook begins on the western slopes of Highgate Wood. An area within Cherry Tree Wood used to be known as the Quag, and there were watercress beds. The brook now surfaces in Lyttleton Playing Fields, part of the design for Hampstead Garden Suburb. After passing through North Way Gardens, the water eventually drains via the Brent Brook into the Thames at Brentford.

80 Big Wood

Big Wood and Little Wood are remnants in Finchley of more extensive woods that used to cover the area thousands of years ago and became known as Middlesex Forest. The shape of the remaining woods is recognisable as far back as John Roque's map in 1754, although the shape was significantly trimmed when the Suburb was constructed. The gate at the Temple Fortune Hill entrance to the wood was donated by residents to commemorate the 29 suburb residents who died in the Second World War. It replaces an earlier gate that stood on an ancient 8th century boundary that became the boundary between Finchley and Hendon. The wood is home to Wild Service trees, Hazel, Treecreepers and Woodpeckers, Nuthatches, Bluebells, Yellow Archangel, Speckled Wood butterflies and much more.

Finchley borders

81 Coldfall Wood

The name Cold Fall implies former management for making charcoal. This 14 hectare wood is north facing, draining into the Bounds Green Brook and was until the 1930s much bigger, having stretched south as far as Fortis Green. Little light penetrates to the

woodland floor.

The tree cover is dominated by oak standards, with an understorey of multi-stemmed, overgrown hornbeam coppice. Beech, hazel, mountain ash and wild service are all rare. In the few natural glade areas caused by the collapse of an occasional canopy tree, and by the recent clearance around the brook on the northern side, the flora is of considerable interest.

Its western and northern boundaries are demarcated by the remains of an ancient wood bank with a ditch on the outer side, separating it from Finchley common.

82 Hampstead Garden Suburb

Most of HGS was constructed in Hendon and only later parts extended into Finchley, however the suburb needs to be considered as a whole.

Another HGS walk is walk 113

Raymond Unwin was chosen as master planner of the new Suburb, following his experience with a model village at New Earswick, York, and then Letchworth, the first garden city. He continued this trend here, avoiding monotony and uniformity, making use of existing contours, curves and natural features, to give the feeling of living in a village. However he didn't have things all his own way and the plans changed several times, becoming more formal with time. Edwin Lutyens was chosen for the important buildings around the high point, with its geometric layout and religious buildings. He had very different views from Henrietta Barnett and the result was a stormy compromise. The tall tiled church roof of St Jude's of 1909, stretching down to low eaves was one result. He had some fun, however. If you look at the terrace on the North Square, notice all the different ways he designed windows on the second floor.

The suburb was to be a social as well as architectural experiment. North of the high ground was to be the artisan quarter, around Erskine Hill and Willifield Way, while the plots to the south, adjacent to the Heath Extension were for the rich. The social experiment was a failure. Most working class people could not afford the charges and were eventually squeezed out. The suburb expanded with time, and under less rigorous design constraints, down the hill into Finchley.

83 HGS Architecture

Hampstead Garden Suburb occupies an important place in the history of 20th Century architecture and town planning. Sir Nikolaus Pevsner described it as "the most nearly perfect example of that English invention and speciality, the garden suburb". The houses and flats

represent the best of English domestic architecture of the early twentieth century. What is valuable is how the buildings were grouped together in relation to each other and their surroundings. Individual buildings were modified, windows and doors moved round, chimneys brought forward for maximum effect. Unwin's role was taken over on his death by JCS Soutar and around that time the original ideals of carefully coordinated and placed dwellings designed together for optimum impact were diluted in the expansion.

The initial suburb dates from the end of the arts and crafts era and there is a range of architectural styles scattered through the area, from late arts & crafts through deco and moderne to neo Georgian and Queen Anne, even Cape Dutch, not all of them pure.

Ⓐ Brim Hill was one of the last areas of the suburb to be developed. The narrow slopes of the Mutton Brook were effectively cut off when the Barnet bypass was put through in 1928. Howard Walk and Hutchings Walk by Crickmer have Moderne fronts with pitched roofs.

Ⓑ The Holms were the first streets to be developed north of the brook, started by Sutcliffe and finished by Butler. Miller draws attention to the dwellings in Westholm set back from the others: 'four bay windows of the four corners are set diagonally across each corner so that the corner pier serves also as the brick centre mullion of the bay.'

Ⓒ Denman Drive has listed cottages, 1910, by Herbert Welch, 6-14 and mirroring 5-13. Glazing and doors of original design. Miller points to the gables of 5 and 6 which step forward with three windows.

Ⓓ Erskine Hill is in the original Artisan's quarter, laid out by Unwin. Pretty Chatham Close by Wilson arrived in 1911; the intersection of Willifield Way and Temple Fortune Hill is known unofficially as Crickmer Circus. The layout by Crickmer adopts the principles used by Unwin to create a geometric but informal village feel.

Ⓔ The original plan for a pond and open 'hexagonal' space was obliterated by the building of Queen's Court in the 1920's

Ⓕ The central squares are mainly by Lutyens. Grey brick with red brick dressings, Queen Anne detailing. 2-8, 10-12, 14 were completed by Sutcliffe. In North Square notice all the different ways windows are designed on the second floor.

Ⓖ The buildings on the corner of South Square are listed by EH as by Lutyens but the Trust lists them as by Butler in 1930.

Ⓜ Linnel and Turner Close are among the grander detached buildings, overlooking a green and featuring work by several architects.

Ⓜ These buildings by Parker and Unwin were influenced by Lutyens' Queen Anne style and are brought to life by the chequer boarding

Ⓜ This edge of the Heath Extension was built first. The buildings on Heath Close are considered amongst the suburb and Parker & Unwin's finest. At the far end, Waterlow Court was designed for business women by Baillie Scott and built by the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company. The imposing Heathcroft flats came in 1923, by Cowper. Note also 87 and 89 Hampstead Way by Dawson.

Ⓜ Lytton Close was designed by Winbourn in 1935, in art deco style, eye-catching for the glass staircase towers.

For more information about the suburb its development and architecture visit walk118 <http://www.tonero.me.uk/walksfromfinchley.htm>

84 The Heath Extension

It was fear of developers on her doorstep that precipitated Henrietta Barnett to form the Hampstead Heath Extension Council in 1903. At that time the land, the Wyldes Estate, belonged to Eton College, having been granted to the new foundation in 1481. The proceeds from building

high value houses around the extension brought the net cost of acquiring the land within budget. The rest of the Wyldes estate was bought for Hampstead Garden Suburb, over which there are fine views.

85 Spaniards Inn, Gatehouse, K'wood Farm

Initially, Hampstead Lane went south of its current route, until Lord Mansfield had the Lane rerouted around the north of his property. The Finchley boundary followed much later.

The Inn may date from 1585 (the current building is 18th century), built on the Finchley boundary, forming the entrance to the Bishop of London's estate; an original boundary stone from 1755 can still be seen in the front garden. Opposite there is a toll house built circa 1710 and restored in 1967.

Kenwood Farm, circa 1795, was originally an octagonal composition but only a portion remains, shown below with black border. By George Saunders. Three bay symmetrical, 2 storey house. Red brown stock brick under a hipped roof of diminishing slate courses. Sashed windows with segmental heads and semi-circular headed front entrance door. Two storey wings with slated lean-to. All are listed. Sandgate was a point where three Saxon boundaries met, for Finchley, Hampstead and Hendon (Bleccanham).

Finchley around 1890

