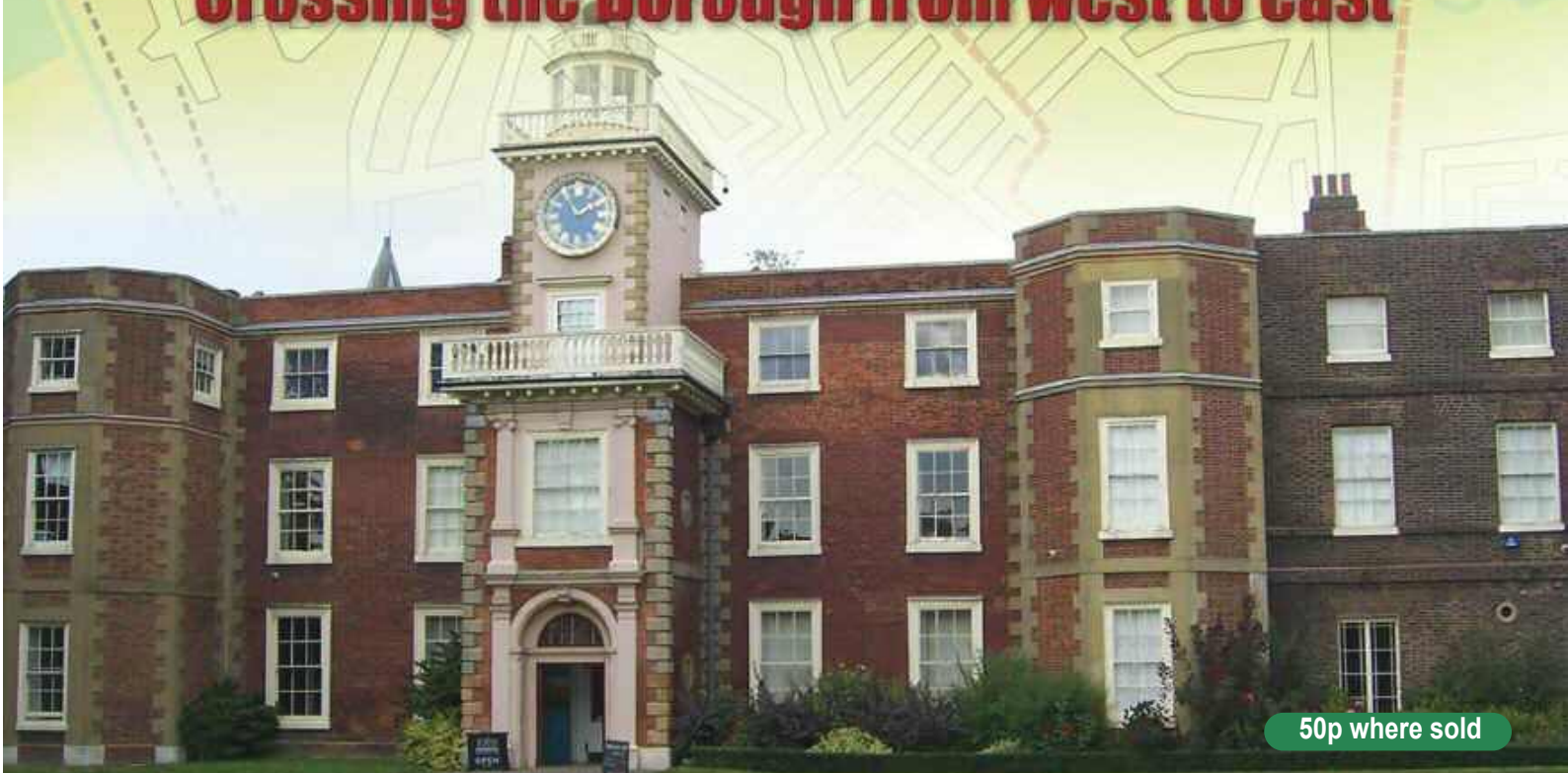




Explore Haringey

Alexandra Palace to Bruce Castle

Crossing the Borough from west to east



50p where sold

A WALK FROM WEST TO EAST LINKING TWO OF HARINGEY'S HISTORIC BUILDINGS

This walk from Alexandra Palace to Bruce Castle links various **parks and green spaces** and eight **conservation areas** in Haringey. The total distance is about four miles.

This guide describes a walk from Alexandra Palace, the largest building in north London situated on the highest point in Haringey, and ending at the borough's most historic building. It is produced by Haringey Friends of Parks Forum.

The walk starts in front of the BBC Tower at Alexandra Palace ❶. This can be reached by bus W3 from Finsbury Park or Wood Green – alight at the stop for Alexandra Palace Ice Rink. There are stunning views of London from the terrace in front of the palace. Toilets can be found by the boating lake.

This area was originally called Tottenham Wood Farm and until the late nineteenth century was part of the parish of Tottenham so the entire walk could be called 'a walk across the old parish of Tottenham'. The original palace was opened in 1873 as the north London rival to Crystal Palace in the south. It was named Alexandra after the new Princess of Wales. It has had a chequered history having been burnt down twice.

Although 'Ally Pally' is now well loved it has not always been so popular. In 1934 it provoked this comment – 'Lastly, there is Alexandra Palace, an offence to the eye for miles around and a heavy charge on the authorities... Wood Green is overpowered and vulgarised by the Alexandra Palace' (quoted by Albert Pinching 'Wood Green Past').

Alexandra Park was originally 250 acres but the northern part of the park was sold off in the 1880s for housing development leaving 196 acres.

The palace and park were designated as **Alexandra Palace and Park conservation area** in 1979 and the palace is Grade II listed. The first public television broadcast in the world was made from the palace (you can see the commemorative plaque at the base of the tower). The palace and park are run by the Alexandra Palace Trust.

From the car park in front of the East Court walk through the Rose Garden directly opposite. At the bottom of the slope turn right and then left along a paved path bringing you eventually to where Alexandra Palace Way exits the park and becomes Bedford Road. A short distance along this road take a footpath leading off to the right which takes you onto a bridge over Alexandra Palace station (which opened in 1859 as Wood Green station). Come out onto Buckingham Road opposite the listed Starting Gate pub named in recognition of the horse racing which took place in the park from 1868 until 1970.

Cross Buckingham Road by the pedestrian crossing. You are now in **Wood Green Common conservation area**. Turn left and then right into Bridge Road, then second right into Dorset Road. In these roads there are attractive Victorian and Edwardian cottages.

At the end of Dorset Road turn left into **Avenue Gardens** ❷ and continue into **Nightingale Gardens**. This open stretch of land owes its survival to the New River which runs in a tunnel beneath. The New River is an artificial watercourse dug in the early seventeenth century to bring drinking water from Hertfordshire to London and is still in use.

Nightingale Gardens are the start of **Trinity Gardens conservation area**. When you reach Bounds Green Road you will see a striking listed building on your left



Bridge Road

– this is Braemar Avenue Baptist Church built in 1907 by G.Baines, the same architect who designed the church in Muswell Hill Broadway (now a restaurant).

Cross Bounds Green Road by the pedestrian crossing and turn right along Trinity Road past The Prince pub built in 1870 (previously called The Prince of Wales). This open stretch of land, originally common land, is called **Trinity Gardens 3** and was named after the Trinity Wesleyan Methodist Chapel built in 1871. In 1970 this church became the Greek Orthodox Cathedral of St. Mary.

There is a 21 foot high granite obelisk with fountains and animal drinking troughs built in 1879 to commemorate the life and work of Catherine Smithies, founder of the Band of Mercy (a charitable organisation aimed at relieving the suffering of animals which subsequently became part of the RSPCA) and a campaigner for temperance. Trinity Primary Academy was originally built as Wood Green Higher Grade Board School in 1899 and is Grade II listed.

At the end of Trinity Road you reach Wood Green High Road. The building on the corner was the Fishmongers Arms pub (1855) and is now flats. There is a listed horse trough and drinking fountain in front. On the opposite corner (on White Hart Lane) is the former Kings Arms Hotel (1870) – this became the Grand Palace and is now a café.

Cross the High Road and turn right. Cross White Hart Lane and go into **Crescent Gardens** where rain gardens (or a Sustainable Urban Drainage System) have been installed. You are opposite Haringey Civic Centre, built in 1958 as Wood Green Town Hall. This building has some fine 1950s features and has recently been listed. South of the Civic Centre you can see St Michael's Parish Church, an 1870s listed building by Sir George Gilbert Scott (the spire was a later addition). There are also some handsome early nineteenth century villas on the south side of Bounds Green Road which are the oldest surviving residential buildings in Wood Green. There is a World War One memorial opposite the Civic Centre.



Continue along the High Road past **King George VI Memorial Garden** and just before you come to Wood Green underground station turn left into Cranbrook Park. Rearing above the houses ahead of you is the roof of Wood Green Crown Court. This Gothic building dates from 1865 and was originally the Royal Masonic School for Boys. It later became a training college and then gas board offices. In 1974 it was acquired by Haringey Council. The roof and upper storeys were added in the 1980s.

Turn right into St Albans Crescent and cross Lordship Lane into Vincent Road. The strange brick structure built into the wall on your right hand side just before Moselle Avenue was the parapet of a bridge over the River Moselle (now hidden underground).

You are now in **Noel Park conservation area**. The Noel Park estate was named after Ernest Noel MP who was chairman of the Artisans, Labourers and General Dwellings Co. which built the estate between 1883 and 1907. The houses and St Mark's Church were all designed by Sir Rowland Plumbe. The terraced houses were of five different 'classes' (sizes) all with front and back gardens. The streets were named after leading politicians and board members of the Artisans, Labourers and General Dwellings Co. No pubs were built on the estate.

Noel Park is a very handsome estate. To get an idea of the varied design of the houses take the second left into Morley Avenue, then right into Salisbury Road, then second right into Gladstone Avenue. Continue past Noel Park Primary School (built in 1889 by Wood Green School Board) and then, just before you get to St Mark's Church, turn left into Ashley Crescent and then into Russell Avenue.

Continue along Russell Avenue until you come to the entrance to **Russell Park 4** on your right (previously called Noel Park). Walk through the park and out into Lakefield



Wood Green Crown Court

Road. Cross Westbury Avenue into Hawke Park Road and then into **Belmont Recreation Ground** 5. Turn left and walk past Belmont Primary School and continue until you come to the exit on Downhills Park Road. Turn left into Downhills Park Road and, at the roundabout, cross Belmont Road by the pedestrian crossing and enter **Downhills Park** 6.

From the eighteenth century there was a grand house here set in extensive grounds. In 1899, after a campaign by local residents, Tottenham Urban District Council purchased the house and grounds. The house was demolished and the gardens incorporated into a new park opened to the public in 1903.

Walk along the northern edge of Downhills Park and take the exit on your left into Downhills Park Road. Cross the road and go straight into **Lordship Recreation Ground** 7. Lordship Rec opened in 1936. It underwent major redevelopment in 2012 including rerouting and landscaping of the River Moselle, restoration of the Shell Theatre and the nationally unique Model Traffic Area, and the building of a new environmental centre called the 'Hub' which has a café and toilets.

Follow the path downhill alongside the woods past the memorial to the residents of Tottenham who died in 1940 when a bomb hit the nearby air raid shelter. Turn right when you come to the impressive bike sculpture and walk through the Model Traffic Area until you come to the Hub. When you are alongside the Hub turn sharp left onto a little path which goes along the side of the lake. This will take you to one of the new bridges over the River Moselle. Cross over this bridge, the little island and then a second bridge. Turn right and then left leaving the Shell Theatre and skate boarding area on your right. Continue until you exit the park into Lordship Lane through the restored gates.

Cross Lordship Lane by the zebra crossing and walk into Waltheof Avenue. You are now in **Tower Gardens conservation area**. This estate was built by the London County Council between 1904 and 1913. It is one of the earliest Arts and Crafts style 'cottage' garden suburbs with similarities to Hampstead Garden Suburb (although obviously with smaller homes) and Letchworth Garden City.

Take the first right into Tower Gardens Road and continue until you come to the entrance to **Tower Gardens Park**. Walk through the park and turn right into Risley Avenue. Continue into The Roundway and cross the road by the pedestrian crossing in front of Risley Avenue Primary School. Then turn right. On the southern side of The Roundway is the small **Peabody Cottages conservation area** but it is mainly hidden behind a high wall (you have to enter it from Lordship Lane).

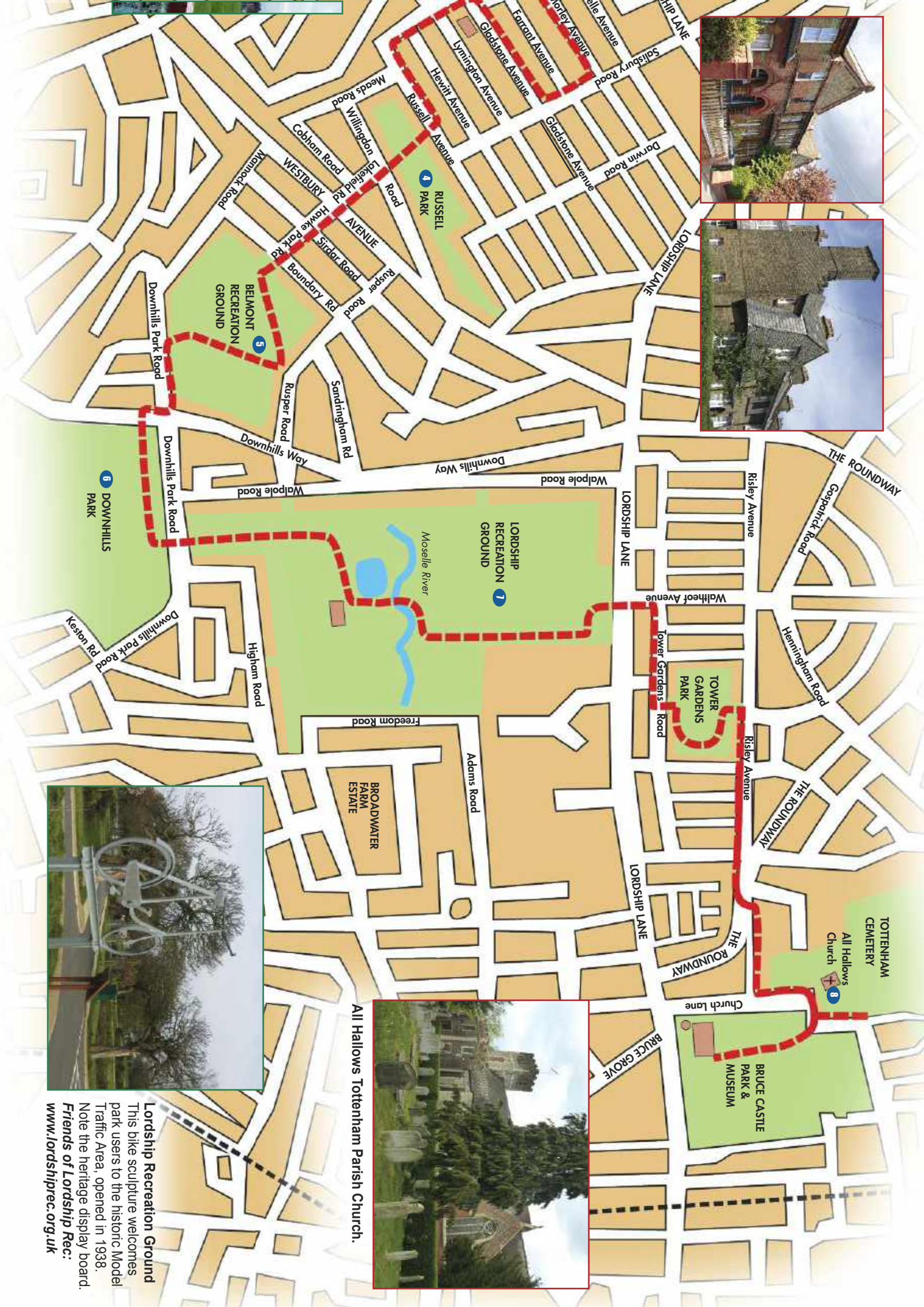
Continue into All Hallows Road. You are now in **Bruce Castle conservation area**. Turn left into Church Lane. Pass the Grade II* listed building called The Priory (originally a private house) and the medieval All Hallows Church, Tottenham's original parish church, which is also Grade II* listed 8.

Continuing along Church Lane you pass the Edwardian lodge building for Tottenham Cemetery which was converted into a mortuary in 2009. The lodge and the cemetery behind it form **Tottenham Cemetery conservation area**. Straight ahead at the end of Church Lane is Prospect Place, a row of listed Regency cottages built in 1822 to commemorate victory over Napoleon. Nearby is the Antwerp Arms, north London's first community-owned pub.

Retrace your steps, enter **Bruce Castle Park** and end your walk at Bruce Castle Museum, the jewel in Haringey's crown, a Grade I listed building dating from the sixteenth century. The museum is open Wednesday to Sunday 1pm to 5pm.



The Old Oak, Bruce Castle Park



All Hallows Tottenham Parish Church.



Lordship Recreation Ground
This bike sculpture welcomes park users to the historic Model Traffic Area, opened in 1938. Note the heritage display board.
Friends of Lordship Rec:
www.lordshiprec.org.uk