



BUILDINGS **DF CROYDON**

12 The Almshouses 14 East Croydon Station

16 Grants

17 Croydon Airport 18 Reeves Corner 20 Number 1 Croydon





The Young Heritage Ambassadors Project is a new and exciting concept, with the aim of re-connecting young people with their community by creating an awareness of their local heritage.

Lightup Foundation, a registered charity, strongly believes that this is the way forward in reducing a re-occurrence of the violence, opportunistic looting, vandalism and arson on historical buildings during the London riots back in August 2011. It was during a community tour with young people in the borough of Croydon when the question was put forward as to why the people who burnt down buildings during the Tottenham and Croydon riots did not burn down their own houses to express their anger to the government. It was concluded that the majority saw their homes as theirs, they had a stake in it and it was not right to destroy it. The charity suggests that young people may not be aware that their community is theirs, and they have a stake in it and the Community is their heritage which is of great value.

A selection of 10 young people from Croydon and another 10 from Haringey have benefited directly from this project. They have been exposed to the now and then research of their High street and details of their research are documented in the form of the First Youth Heritage Magazine for Croydon and Haringey and also in a documentary format.

Subsequently, the research information will be exhibited in schools, youth clubs, social networking sites and other public places in a bid to give back their training within the two boroughs. During the project, the young people have had an exchange tour within Croydon and Haringey to explore each group's findings.

To ensure the success of this project, Lightup is currently working in partnership with the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA), Haringey Libraries and Bruce Castle Museum and Haringey Archives, St Mary's Catholic High School and Croydon Local Studies Library and Archives Service on this project.

Project training will be provided by London Academy of Media Film and TV and other reputable bodies. Reeve's Furniture Business Croydon and many other local businesses have offered their full support and willingness in assisting the project.

LIGHTUP FOUNDATION

 Research at the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA)







Croydon Group

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TARGETED AREAS:

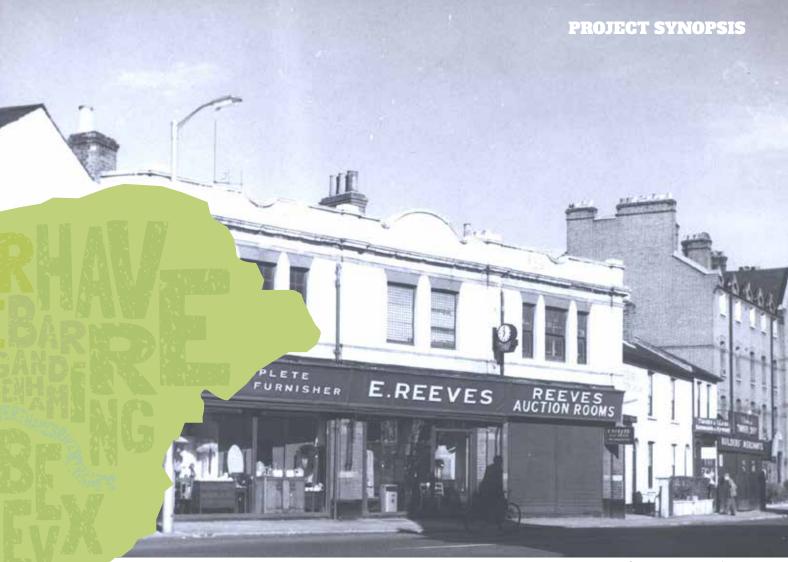
THE BOROUGH OF CROYDON (CENTRAL CROYDON)
THE BOROUGH OF HARINGEY (TOTTENHAM)

PROJECT AIMS

To make young people aware of their local heritage and communities and help these young people to celebrate their own heritage and communities.

To encourage young people to develop the pride in and ownership of their local heritage and communities and learn to protect it.

To equip young people with the required skills in recording Heritage information, research work and help to build their confidence in making presentations and taking charge as youth leaders in their communities.



Reeves furniture store, Croydon

PROJECT HISTORY

After the London riots, we decided to speak to young people in the community to find out what they felt caused the riots and the reason why any one would decide to destroy the assets in their community as a protest. We had an interschool debate on the 4th of October 2011 where 150 young people including a BBC researcher and other representatives of relevant organisations were present. Young people talked about the riots and how we could prevent a future repeat of such incidents.

At the end of the debate most young people agreed that young people lacked the sense and pride of ownership in their community and that was why it was easy to damage it to show their anger towards the government for not listening to them.

After this debate we embarked on various youth consultations, talks and road shows within Croydon and Tottenham and it became obvious that a lot of young people are disconnected from their local communities. The majority of the young people we spoke with were not interested in what is happening in their community let alone wanting to be part of the local activities.

During one of our community tours with young people in Croydon, a question was put forward: "Why did the young people who burnt down buildings during the riot not burn down their own houses to show the government that they are angry with them"?

From all the answers we got from young people, the majority felt that most young people felt that their home was theirs, that they had a stake in it and it was not right to destroy it.

From these answers we concluded that most young people are not aware that their community is also theirs, and they have a stake in it. As the saying goes "If the value of a thing is not known, then its abuse becomes inevitable".

As a result, we decided to embark on an Heritage project which will help young people to get connected with the history of their community, create an awareness of and celebrate their communities and encourage them to develop the pride of ownership of their communities and learn to protect them.

A NOW and THEN intensive research of the Croydon and Tottenham High streets to investigate some of the heritage buildings burnt during the riot

Tottenham High streets

A NOW and THEN intensive research using historical archives and local resources to investigate some of the heritage buildings burnt during the riot

A NOW and THEN intensive research using historical archives and local resources and the burnt buildings (with guidance from heritage experts and local traders/ people).

The above mentioned activities took place in the Borough of Croydon and were replicated within Haringey (Tottenham).

1. A NOW AND THEN INTENSIVE RESEARCH OF THE CROYDON AND HARINGEY HIGH STREETS

Focusing on the extraordinary built heritage of the historical corridor of Tottenham High Road and that of Croydon, we used the historical archives and local resources at Bruce Castle Museum and Haringey Archives and at Croydon Local Studies Library and Archives Service for inspiration for our project.

We worked with 10 young people in each of the two boroughs, making a total of 20 young people on this project.

We selected representatives from Croydon schools, youth organisations and young community representatives, all of which will benefit directly from this training. Our aim is that at the end of the whole project the 10 direct beneficiaries will be presenting their training to other young people in their schools, organisations etc. This exercise was then replicated in Haringey.

The Croydon Local Studies Library and Archives Service department has agreed to help the young researchers involved with this project to carry out a thorough research of the main Croydon high street, while Bruce Castle Museum (Haringey Culture, Libraries and Learning) have also agreed to support the Haringey young researchers in carrying out quality research on the historic Tottenham High Road as their local high street. This arrangement entailed:

- **A.** A two day workshop and detailed research with the Croydon Local Studies Library and Archives Service department, coupled with further research support for subsequent visits by the young people all through the duration of the project.
- **B.** A two day workshop and detailed research with the Haringey Culture, Libraries and Learning, coupled with further research support for subsequent visits by the young people all through the duration of the project.

4

An exchange tour between the young people in Croydon and Haringey (Tottenham) borough. (In a bid to exchange research information/findings).

5

Project documentary preparation

6

Exhibition and briefing of the research findings in selected schools and youth clubs within Croydon and Haringey (and possibly also exhibiting with our heritage partners).

7

The Preparation of a
Croydon and Haringey
Young Heritage Magazine
to be distributed in
schools, libraries and youth
organisations within the
two boroughs.



The Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) agreed to be a partner on this project. They agreed to design a suitable workshop programme in line with our consultations with young people. The workshop was tailored to enrich the research work by the young people within the two boroughs in which we intended to work.

2. A RESEARCH ON SOME OF THE HERITAGE BUILDINGS BURNT DURING THE RIOT

During the Croydon and Tottenham High Road research, we exposed the young people to detailed research on some of the burnt heritage buildings during the London riot. Examples of these included the Reeves Furniture shop in Croydon and the Carpet Right building (former 1930s Co-op building) in Tottenham. The Croydon Local Studies Library and Archives Service and the Haringey Culture, Libraries and Learning also provided support to the young researchers.

3. VISITS AND TOURS OF THE HIGH STREETS AND THE BURNT BUILDINGS

We organised a tour of the Croydon high street for the project beneficiaries from Croydon and Tottenham. We visited some of the prominent properties burnt during the London riot and we were in touch with some of the owners of these properties so as to gain their support. The management of the Reeves Furniture shop agreed to give their support to this project by agreeing to host 10 young representatives from Croydon on a courtesy visit to their premises.

We worked with the Tottenham Traders to organise this experience in Tottenham.

4. AN EXCHANGE TOUR BETWEEN THE YOUNG PEOPLE IN CROYDON AND HARINGEY BOROUGH (TO EXCHANGE RESEARCH INFORMATION/FINDINGS).

At the end of the tours within Croydon and Tottenham, an exchange tour was organised, the 10 young researchers from Croydon visited the 10 young researchers in Tottenham. During their visit they were exposed to the research work done within Tottenham and went on an organised tour within the high street in Tottenham. This same exercise detailed above was replicated in Croydon.

5. PROJECT DOCUMENTARY PREPARATION:

The 20 selected young people have had the opportunity to learn how to make a documentary film on this project. All the details of this project will be filmed and a documentary of Croydon and Tottenham will be prepared.

These documentaries will be used during the various exhibitions that young people will be carrying out in order for their project briefing to be more far reaching.

The films will include recording of buildings, interviews with local people and the young people's own interpretation and value of their historical built environment.

Copies of the documentary DVD will be sent to

- a. Croydon Local Studies Library and Archives Service
- **b.** Bruce Castle Museum and Haringey Archives
- c. Schools that are partners of this project
- **d.** The Local Council's youth departments
- **e.** All the participants involved in the preparation of the documentary.

6. AN EXHIBITION AND BRIEFING OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS IN SELECTED SCHOOLS AND YOUTH CLUBS WITHIN CROYDON AND HARINGEY

The young people involved with this project will be given the opportunity to go back to their schools, organisation and youth groups to organise a detailed travelling exhibition and briefing to a larger population of young people in a bid to share the knowledge they acquired during their research. Copies of required research materials and documents will be provided by the Croydon Local Studies Library and Archives Service and the Bruce Castle Museum and Haringey Archives.

The young people also took pictures during their tours as part of their research documents and these are to be displayed during their exhibitions.

7. THE PREPARATION OF A CROYDON AND HARINGEY YOUTH HERITAGE MAGAZINE TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES AND YOUTH ORGANISATIONS WITHIN THE TWO BOROUGHS.

At the end of the research work, young people put their research findings together and, with the support of the project sessional worker and a magazine publishing organisation, all the research work was turned into a magazine.

At the end of this project, two magazines have been produced; A Croydon Youth Heritage Magazine and a Haringey Youth Heritage Magazine. Besides a detailed documentation of the borough, there was also an opportunity for the Croydon Youth Heritage Magazine to feature a brief of the Haringey research work and this situation also applied to the Haringey Youth Heritage Magazine.



August 2011



The Whitgift Almshouses, formerly known as the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, was established by John Whitgift (a former Archbishop of Canterbury) in 1596 after receiving permission from Queen Elizabeth I to build a hospital and school for poor, needy and impotent people from parishes in Croydon and Lambeth. The ancient building located in North End and George Street, Croydon, was completed in 1599 and has since become a haven of tranquillity and security.

When the first residents moved in, in 1599, until his death in 1604, John Whitgift was a frequent visitor and would dine with his employees in the Common Hall. He came to look upon them as members of his own family and often stayed in the Archbishop's Palace in Croydon, currently known as Old Palace of John Whitgift School, where he used to rest from the rigours of high office. His liking for the town and his fondness for his 'brothers and sisters', prompted him to ask The Queen for permission to build a school and a Hospital for elderly people.

THE ALMSHOUSES

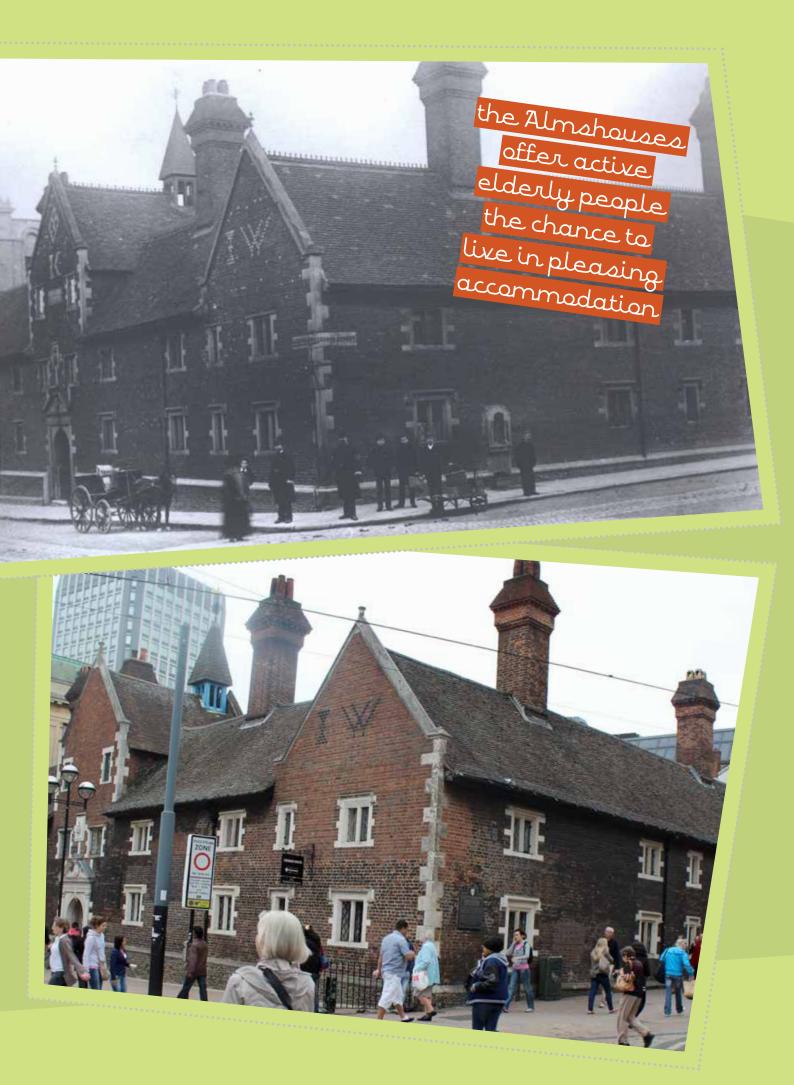
The building resembled that of a courtyard and was surrounded by chambers of almoners and various offices. Moreover, the premises included the Hospital or Almshouses, provided accommodation for over 35 people, a nearby schoolhouse, a schoolmaster's house and two rooms for Whitgift himself. A Warden was put in place to oversee the well-being of the almoners and ensure a consistent point of contact with the residents.

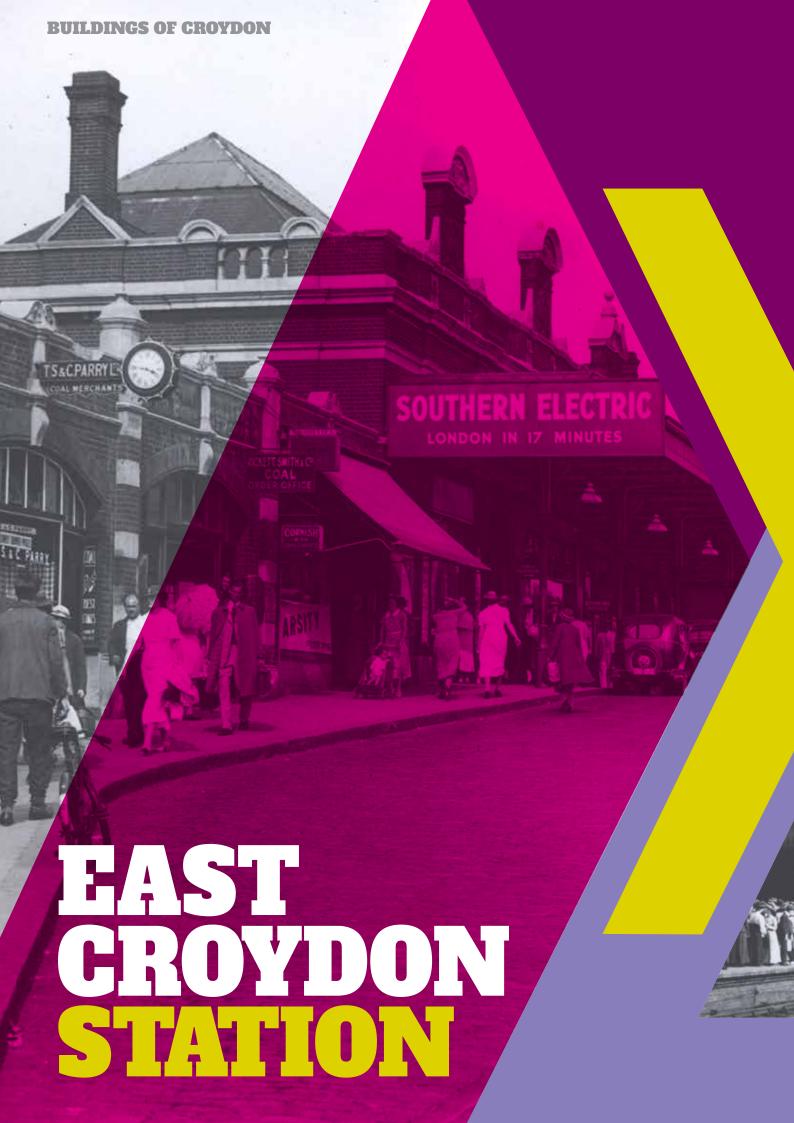
Having been threatened by various reconstruction plans and road-widening schemes, the Almshouses were saved in 1923 by intervention of the House of Lords and in support of its existence, Queen Elizabeth II visited the Almshouses on the 21st of June 1983 and unveiled a plaque celebrating the recently completed reconstruction of the building. An anniversary date was implemented on the 22nd of March; acknowledged as Founder's Day to commemorate the laying of the foundation stone.

As a result, the Almshouses offer active elderly people the chance to live in pleasing accommodation clustered around picturesque lawns. There is also a beautiful chapel which residents attend regularly as well as a Common Hall and a fully equipped, modern laundry. Furthermore, each self-contained-centrally heated unit is cosy, but large enough to allow the resident to furnish it with his or her treasured possessions.

The Whitgift Foundation has been careful to retain the unique architectural features of the historic building but frequently renovates it to keep it up to date.







East Croydon station is located south of London Bridge. It is the busiest station in Croydon and the second busiest in the country outside central London.

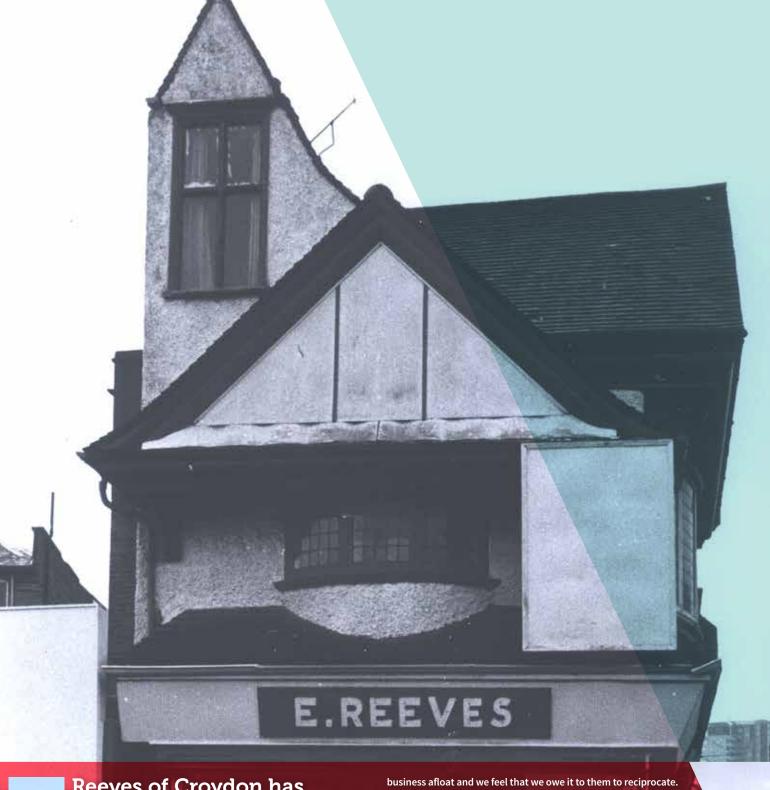
Until December 2008, it was one of two stations in London served by Cross Country. The continuous increase in the population of Croydon has attracted several rebuilding and enlargement activities.

This remarkable train station also has a tram stop in front of it. The station sits at the heart of East Croydon council's master plan.

Approximately 27 million passengers travel through the station every year









Reeves of Croydon has risen from the ashes.

By Trevor Reeves, one of the owners of the House of Reeves furniture store which was burned down in the 2011 London riots.

After the initial shock of dealing with the business recovery, the media attention and indeed an overwhelming passion and support from all over the world, we created a new furniture showroom, using money donated to us by the public after the riots to assist in this and other recovery projects, and we remain grateful to the community for their overwhelming support. This support forms the main basis for our recent, more committed, attitude towards the positive development of our community and the future of young people.

However, this is only part of how we as a business have become more community-focused post-riots. We are a small company with only few staff and limited resources, but the engagement of local people has kept our

We joined the Citizen UK campaign promoting retail stores as safe havens for youngsters who feel intimidated or in danger when they are on the streets.

We have received requests from local schools for information, interviews and to go in and talk directly to pupils about citizenship and the riots and how to run a business. I like to think that we have taken time and made every effort to respond to all the requests. Certainly speaking to classes in school was quite strange as I hadn't been in to school since 1977.

Lightup Foundation has been in touch with us on their Young Heritage Ambassadors project. We have engaged with the the Lightup young people from Croydon and Haringey where we narrated the history of the Reeves furniture business to the young people, shared our 'Now and Then' pictures with them and took them on a tour round the store and the burnt premises. We hope that our efforts are able to impact on the lives of young people positively and we are delighted to be given the opportunity to return something to the comunities that supported us so strongly when we needed it most.

HOUSE OF RIFIES

House of Reeves was founded in 1867 as Ye Olde Curiousitie Shoppe on Church Street – opposite Croydon Parish Church by Edwin Reeves, a barrel maker from Sherborne, Dorset.

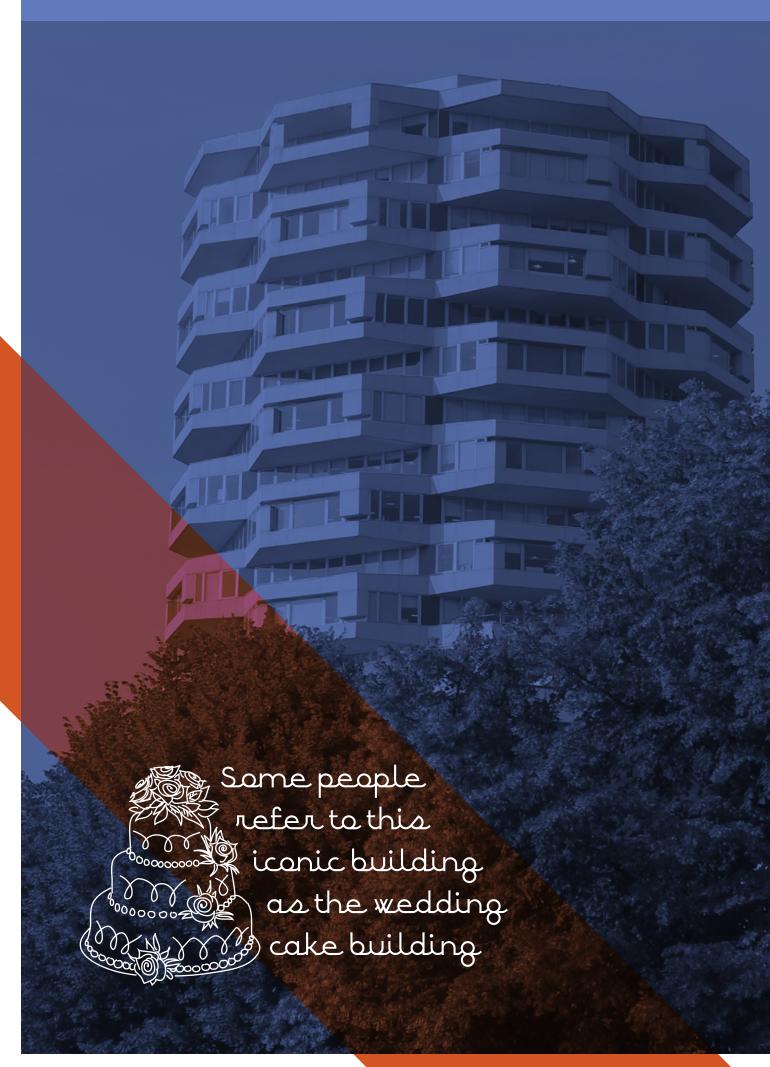
It became an independent family run furniture store when he passed the business to his son, William. However, the store's name was changed after World War II to E. Reeves Ltd and was passed to William Jr., then to Maurice Reeves, the company chairman as of 2011.

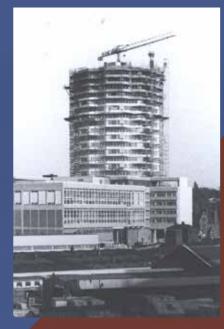
The London business is run by Maurice's sons, Trevor and Graham and another director, David Barnes. The store became known as the House of Reeves and in the late 1970s, the corner on which it is located, in Croydon, South London, was named 'Reeves Corner'.

The company came to widespread public attention in August 2011, when one of its two adjoining buildings was destroyed in an arson attack during the 2011 England riots. Images of the furniture store on fire, with fire fighters unable to tackle the blaze because police could not protect them, became symbolic of the violence that spread across the country during several days of rioting and looting.

Despite the unexpected tragedy, Trevor Reeves said that the company would remain in business and a fund site was set up online accepting donations to help rebuild the store.







Number 1 Croydon under construction

NUMBER 1 CROYDON

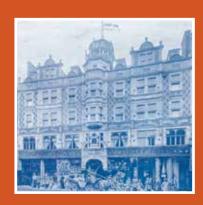
Number 1 Croydon is a very notable 23 stories architectural piece in the heart of Croydon. It used to be the NLA Tower.

It is very close to East Croydon station. Some people refer to this iconic building as the 50p building, some even call it the wedding cake building. It is an example of 1970's architecture and Britain's 88th tallest building.

This building provides grade A office space in Central Croydon and offers a first class business environment. It is instantly recognisable and it offers flexible open plan floorplates.

The tower was originally planned in 1964.







GRANTS OF CROYDON

Grants of Croydon is an entertainment complex located at 14-32 High Street, Croydon; London. Built in 1894, it was the first store in the UK to have its own generator supplied electricity and became a Grade II listed building in 1990. Additionally, in 2000 it was re-developed into an entertainment centre and was then bought by Scottish Widows in early 2010.

The Royal Family were frequent visitors to Grants and on occasion the queen would come into the store. Moreover, after the Second World War, times were hard and the store's clothes were considered unaffordable, making business difficult to prosper. Eventually by the 1980s stiff competition forced Grants out of business. The store was closed down in 1985 and remained empty until 2000.

CROYDONI AIRPORT

Croydon was the location of London's main airport up until the Second World War. With much of central Croydon devastated by German V-1 flying bombs and V-2 rockets during the war, and much destruction around town for many years after, Heathrow Airport became London's foremost airport.

By the 1950s, with its continuing growth, the town was becoming congested, and the Council decided on another major redevelopment scheme. The Croydon Corporation Act was passed in 1956. This, coupled with national government incentives for office relocation out of London, led to the building of new offices and accompanying road schemes through the late 1950s and 1960s, and the town boomed as a business centre in the 1960s, with many multi-storey office blocks, an underpass, a flyover and multi-storey car parks.

In 1960 Croydon celebrated its millennium with a pageant held at Lloyd Park.



Interview

with MP Gavin Barwell (MP for Croydon Central)

Date: 05-07-2013 Venue: MP's Office



We would like you to share your vision for Croydon High street with young people in Croydon.

Croydon was a much more popular place to go and shop than it is today.

It was one of the top 10 destinations in the country and now it is one of the top 25. The decline is not just about Croydon, there has been a general idea that more people shop now on the internet rather than going into shops and that is a challenge to all town centres right around the country. Myself and the local council have been working very hard. I have read in the papers that Westfield and Hammerson,

2 top retail developments in the country have come together and they are proposing to spend big money in developing the Croydon shopping centre and that is big piece of good news for Croydon.

It is likely that you are looking at around Christmas 2017 when the new centre will open and at that point we are going to have a completely transformed retail centre. We have being working with them to see this happen and we are willing to work more closely with them to try and make sure that local young people in Croydon can get good jobs. Hopefully, we will also act as a catalyst and provide encouragement. The scheme has got the best of both worlds because Westfield are the experts in building new shopping centres and Hammerson has the expertise in managing the shopping centre into the longer term.

We would like to know how the proposed rebuilding of the Croydon High street project will benefit young people?

It is not only the young people that will benefit from this proposal, the benefit will come to people of all ages in Croydon.

Croydon used to be one of the top shopping destinations in the country, it has been down in the last 20 years and this rebuilding exercise should put Croydon right back up and that is good news. The second thing is that the whole environment of the town centre should become a safer environment for people to go . The two companies involved are going to work with the local council and the police to ensure this. We also look forward to seeing a lot more leisure uses in the shops, so along with the cinema, we may well see other kinds of leisure uses in there. There are going to be shops but also restaurants and cafes and other venues in terms of

using your leisure time and I believe that should be a benefit for young people.

My perception as a local MP is that one of the big issues at the moment is trying to ensure that people that work hard in school or college have access to good jobs when they leave. In my constituency, youth unemployment is down about 15% from when I came into office, so things have gone a bit better. We are anticipating that jobs will be created during the construction of the shopping centre and also more jobs will be created after the construction exercise by business owners.

Hopefully, with this proposal, Croydon will become a much more attractive centre when individuals are thinking about where they are going to locate their businesses or offices.

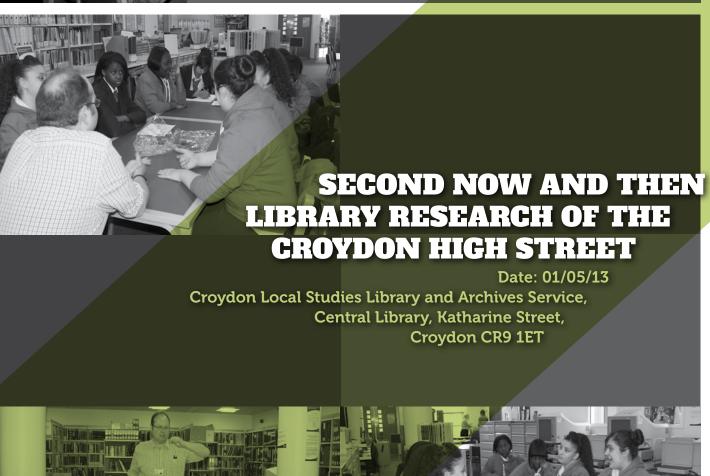
It is not just about having a nice Whitgift Centre and a nice Centrale in the middle, but we also want the benefit to spread out to London road, West Croydon, Surrey street, down Church street etc.



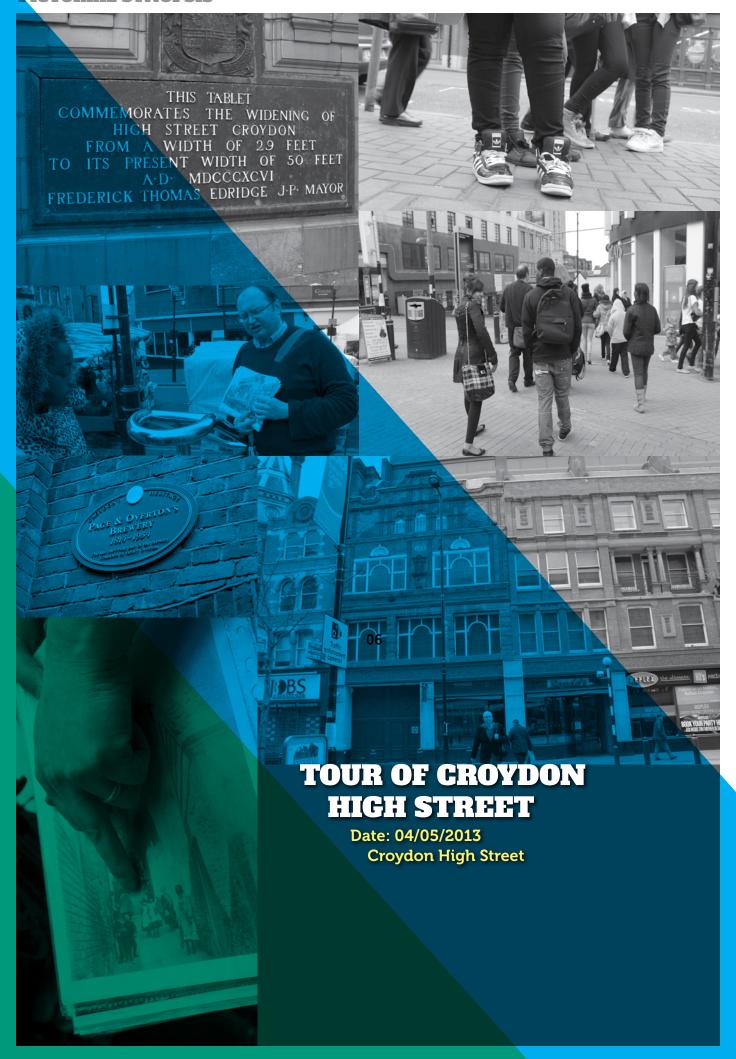




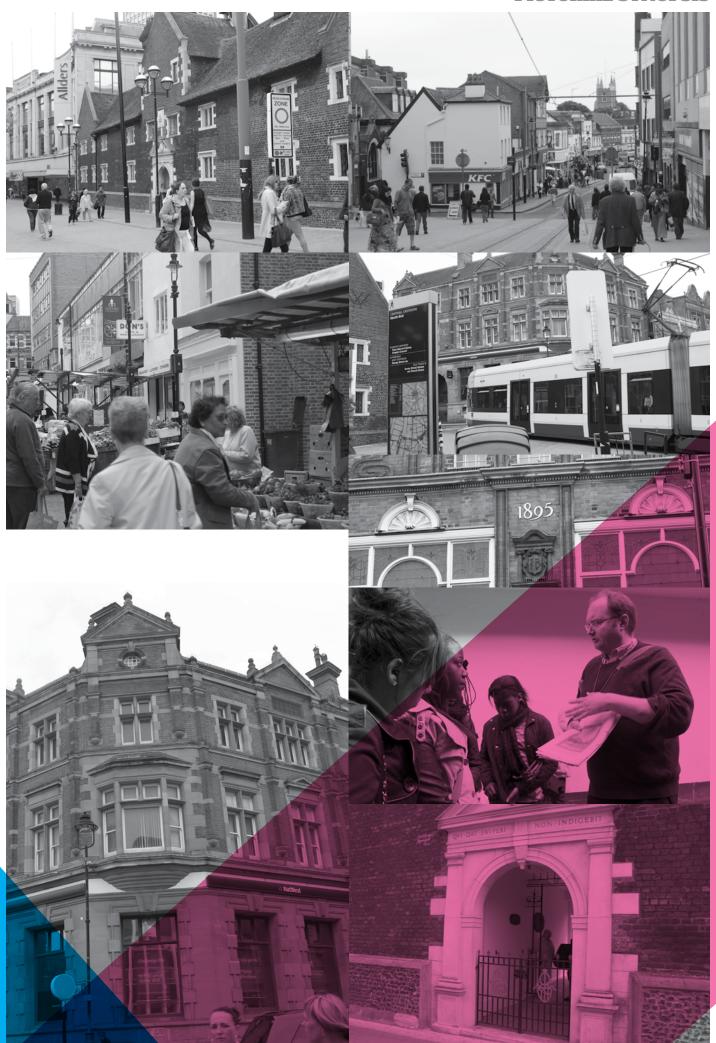








PICTORIAL SYNOPSIS







GAMES

WORD SEARCH

Can you find these Croydon Communities in the below word search?

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ADDISCOMBE
ASHBURTON
FAIRFIELD
FIELDWAY
KENLEY
NEW ADDINGTON
NORBURY
PURLEY
SANDERSTEAD
SELHURST
SHIRLEY
SOUTH NORWOOD
THORNTON HEATH
WADDON
WOODSIDE

WORD SCRAMBLE

Can you unscramble these Croydon Communities?

- 1. owohunorst od
- 2. odrnoyc
- 3. neingdano wtd
- 4. sodoclnu
- 5. oht ehrtnahot
- 6. dtbonniedg
- 7. imamtch
- 8. siedcdbaom
- 9. irehysl
- 10. ryucdoohnsto
- 11. nsoelsd

11. Selsdon	
10. South Croydon	7
9. Shirley	
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6. Beddington	
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4. Coulsdon	'
3. New Addington	
2. Croydon	4
1. South Norwood	٦⊩

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MORD SEARCH

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO THE LIGHTUP TEAM AND ALL THE PEOPLE INVOLVED IN COMPILING THE CONTENT FOR THIS MAGAZINE:

Thank you for all your help and guidance to make this project go well. We honestly appreciate the time you spent in telling us about the history of Croydon and the historic information of the iconic buildings in the borough. The information was very helpful and it has given us a new perspective on how much we should value our community.

All your hours of hard work have really paid off, we have also shared the knowledge we acquired with many other young people in Croydon. You have done a great job and we cannot thank you enough.

Croydon Young Ambassadors Project Group



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St Mary's Catholic High School *Croydon*

HOUSE OF REEVES



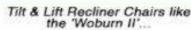




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